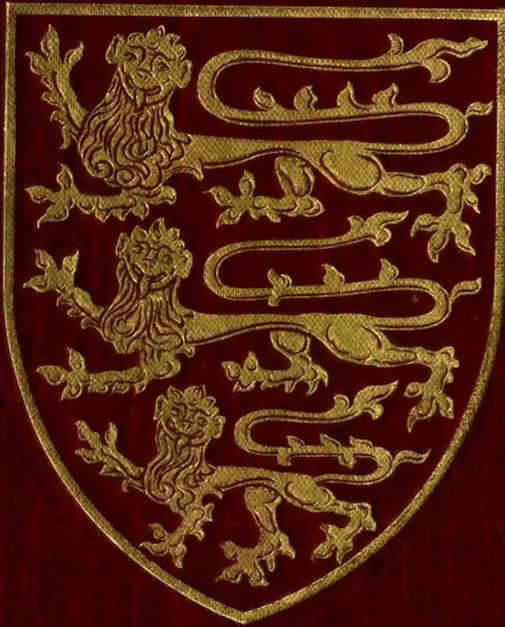


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The Victoria History of the
Counties of England

EDITED BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

A HISTORY OF
HAMPSHIRE
AND THE
ISLE OF WIGHT

VOLUME IV

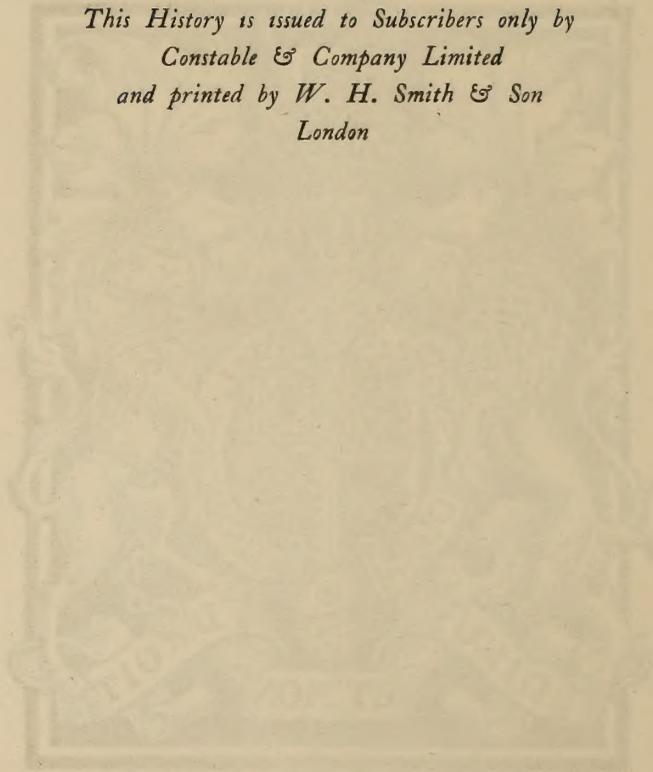
THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTIES
OF ENGLAND
HAMPSHIRE
AND THE
ISLE OF WIGHT



118367
1819/11

LONDON
CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED

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London*



INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE
THE TITLE TO AND
ACCEPTED THE
DEDICATION OF
THIS HISTORY



The Needles

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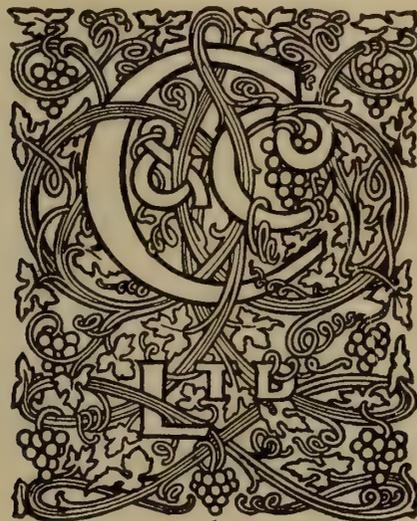
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THE
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AND THE
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VOLUME FOUR



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LONDON

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EDITORIAL NOTE

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A HISTORY OF
H A M P S H I R E
AND THE
ISLE OF WIGHT

TOPOGRAPHY

THE HUNDRED OF CRONDALL

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

ALDERSHOT

CRONDALL, WITH THE TITHINGS OF EWSHOTT,
DIPPENHALL, CRONDALL, SWANTHORPE, AND
CROOKHAM

FARNBOROUGH

LONG SUTTON

YATELEY, WITH THE TITHINGS OF COVE AND
HAWLEY¹

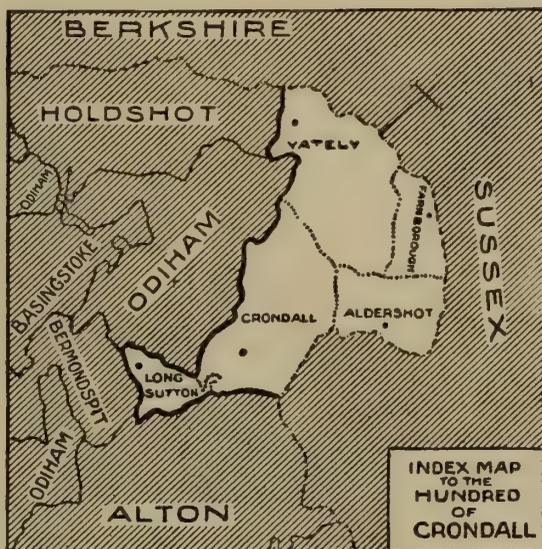
Under Crondall Hundred, in Domesday Book, are entries relating to Crondall, Itchel (in Crondall), Cove (in Yateley), Badley (now Clare Park), Long Sutton, and Farnborough;² and as the whole of Aldershot and the greater part of Yateley were then included in Crondall, it appears that the extent of the hundred was practically the same in 1086 as in 1831. Minley in Yateley, however, was in Holdshot Hundred,³ and continued to form part of it for many centuries.^{3a}

The Bishop of Winchester in 1086 held the whole hundred, and it is stated to have always belonged to the Church.⁴

There were 50 hides in the time of Edward the Confessor, but from that period until 1086 the Church only paid geld for 40 hides.⁵

The descent of the hundred is identical with that of the manor of Crondall (q.v.).

Although the Bishop of Winchester's rights over Crondall had been defined in 1283-4,⁶ the struggle between the bishop and the prior and convent as to the court to which the Hampshire tithings owed suit—to Blackheathfield in Farnham or to Crondall—only came to an end in 1398, when it was decreed that all the



¹ The extent of the hundred as given in the *Population Returns* of 1831.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465. See under histories of the various parishes.

³ *Ibid.* 505a.

^{3a} *Exch. Dep. Hil.* 14 & 15 Chas. I, 13. See also the Hundred of Holdshot.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 276; *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 13-17.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

free tenants of Crondall, with all the tithing-men of the towns, villages, and hamlets of the entire manor and lordship of Crondall, together with four men of each tithing, were bound to pay two suits yearly at the bishop's court at Blackheathfield.⁷

This shows that the men of Crondall were subjected to the hardship of paying suit at two hundred courts, for they not only presented at the tourn of Farnham Blackheath, but also at the Crondall Hundred tourn.⁸ Since 1831 the following parishes have been formed:—Cove, in 1838, from the parish of Yateley; Crookham, in 1842, from Crondall parish; Ewshott, in 1886, from the parishes of Crondall and Crookham; Fleet, in 1863, from the parishes of Crondall, Elvetham, and Yateley; Hawley, in 1838, from Yateley; and Minley, in 1871, from Yateley.

ALDERSHOT

Alreschate (xiii cent.); Alreshute, Alreshete (xiv cent.); Aldershott, Haldershutt, Aldrisscott (xvi cent.); Aldershot (xvii cent.).

Aldershot is situated 35 miles from London, and has stations on the London and South Western and South Eastern and Chatham railways. The parish covers an area of 4,177 acres. In the south the ground is low, but rises slightly towards the north, reaching at Greenham's Hill a height of 413 ft. above the ordnance datum. The River Blackwater forms the southern and eastern boundaries of the parish.

Previous to 1855 Aldershot was one of the most pleasant and picturesque hamlets in Hampshire, consisting of the church, the two important houses called Aldershot Manor and Aldershot Place, two or three farm-houses, and the village green. Mr. Hoyle relates that in 1725 the Bishop of Winchester issued a paper of twelve questions to the clergy of the diocese preparatory to his visitation. One of these questions was: 'About what number of Souls, according to the best information that you can reasonably get, do you suppose to be in your Parish?' The answer of James Forde, minister of Aldershot, to this question was, 'Six score and fifteen.'¹

In 1854 the Government purchased three large tracts of land in Aldershot and the neighbourhood, and established a military camp on a very extensive scale, the camps proper being divided by the Basingstoke Canal into two portions, the North and South Camps, consisting of ranges of wooden huts in parallel lines.² In 1890 it was decided to replace the wooden huts by permanent brick structures, now known as the 'Wellington,' 'Stanhope,' and 'Marlborough' lines, which together accommodate over 20,000 men.

Consequent on the establishment of these camps, the village of Aldershot has now become a considerable town, with a population in 1901 of 30,974.^{3a}

Many modern conveniences have been added to the camp for the use of the officers and men, including an officers' club, opened in 1896, a library and reading-room, a theatre, and cricket, tennis, and polo grounds. The Church of England Soldiers' Institute in the North Camp, erected at a cost of £1,000, was opened in 1894.

The Military or Cambridge Hospital, erected at a cost of over £45,000, stands on an eminence called 'Gun Hill,' near the South Camp, and overlooking the town, from which a gun is fired by electric current from Greenwich daily at 1 and 9.30 p.m. This hospital can accommodate 450 patients.

The Aldershot Cottage Hospital, in Church Lane, was opened in 1897, and has ten beds for patients.

The Ash Victoria Hall, erected to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, was opened in 1898.

The colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, which stood since 1846 on the top of the arch at Hyde Park Corner, was taken down in 1883 and erected on a pedestal of red Corshill stone in the South Camp, Aldershot; the statue in its new position was unveiled 19 August 1885.

On the east side of the Long Valley, a large sandy waste used by the troops, stretching northward to the Basingstoke Canal, stands the Queen's Pavilion, which was erected for the use of Queen Victoria.

Aldershot Park, formerly called Aldershot Place, occupies the south of the parish. The house was built in the middle of the 19th century by Charles Barron the younger, who died on 25 September 1859. Some time afterwards the estate was sold to Mr. John Back, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Charles D'Oridant, late proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel at Folkestone. From the latter it passed by purchase to the present owner, Miss Kennedy. A little farther north is Aldershot Manor, the residence of Mrs. Newcome, situated near the old parish church and churchyard of St. Michael. The Grange is the residence of Mr. William T. Robertson, J.P. Aldershot Lodge, which is at present unoccupied, was for some time the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Henry J. W. Jerome, R.E.

The town of Aldershot is now governed by an urban district council, under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1894.

The area of Aldershot parish is chiefly covered by common and heath, but there are 321½ acres of arable land, 600½ acres of permanent grass, and 2 acres of woods and plantations.³ The common fields of

⁷ *V.C.H. Sur.* ii, 580.

⁸ *Ibid.*

¹ Ex inform. the Rev. C. E. Hoyle, M.A., vicar of Aldershot.

² *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), Introd. p. xvi.

^{3a} This return included the troops sta-

tioned in the South Camp. The civilians numbered only 16,726.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

Aldershot were inclosed under an award of 6 May 1856.^{3a}

A fish pond exists in Aldershot Park estate, but is not mentioned in any of the known records.

In a fine of 1720 there is mention of a wood of 50 acres.⁴

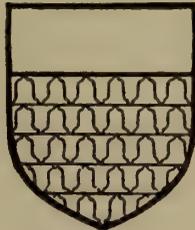
In the Crondall Customary of 1567 the following place-names occur under Aldershot:—A grove of wood called 'The Home Grove,' a wood called 'Owles Holes,' and a close lying near 'Le Clarcke's Lane Ende,' a grove of wood called 'Rough Grove,'⁵ a close called 'Pillebridge,' a parcel of heath called 'Hopcoxe,' a field called 'Gallowe Hill,' and a wood called 'Cranmore.'

The manor of Crondall, which was *MANORS* originally held by the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, and on the dissolution of the priory was granted to the newly-constituted Dean and chapter of Winchester, included land in Aldershot, and it still comprises part of that parish.⁶

The first recorded mention of the manor of *ALDERSHOT* is in 1537, in which year Thomas Saunders and Henry White, clerk, dealt with it by recovery.⁷ In 1599 Robert White died seised of Aldershot Manor,⁸ which, it seems probable, had been left to him by his father Sir John White of Aldershot, alderman of London, who died in 1573.⁹ Robert



WHITE. Six pieces azure and or with three roundels argent each having two waves vert upon it in the azure and three lions' heads rased gules in the or.



TICHBORNE. Vair a chief or.

left the manor to be divided between his two daughters, Ellen the wife of Richard Tichborne, and Mary the wife of Walter Tichborne, brother of Richard.¹⁰ Ellen surrendered her moiety of the manor to her sister, who died seised of the whole in 1640, leaving as her heir her son Benjamin Tichborne.¹¹ Benjamin evidently died without issue before 1661, for by that year his brother Francis had succeeded to the manor.¹² Francis died in 1671, and his estates passed to his son White, who held them until his death, which occurred about 1701.¹³ His heir was James Tichborne, who mortgaged Aldershot Manor to Samuel Johnson in 1712,¹⁴ and to Sir Charles Vernon and George Vernon in 1720.¹⁵

It is uncertain to whom the manor passed on the death of James Tichborne, but in 1778 it was the seat of Godfrey Clarke,¹⁶ and in 1787 was dealt with by fine between William Assheton and Francis Penyston,¹⁷ the latter being again mentioned as the holder in 1816.¹⁸

It is again uncertain who was the next holder of Aldershot Manor, but the estate now bearing that name was purchased about 1847 from a Mr. Bridges by Captain George Newcome, who died in 1884, leaving the estate to his widow for life. On her death in 1888 the estate passed to Captain Newcome's nephew Major Henry George Newcome, who left it at his death in 1895 to his widow Mrs. Sibylla Caroline Newcome, the present holder.¹⁹ The present house was built in 1670. Near it are traces of the foundations of an older building.²⁰

The church of *ST. MICHAEL CHURCHES AND ALL ANGELS* consists of a chancel 23 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 4 in.; nave, 46 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 1 in., with a north aisle 18 ft. 2 in. wide, and a south porch and west tower 12 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 8 in. The only old parts of the church are the chancel, which seems to be of the 15th century, and is built of chalk and ironstone, with a slight northern inclination from the axis of the nave, and the tower. The nave and aisle are entirely modern. The east window of the chancel has three cinquefoiled lights of 15th-century style, in modern stonework, and in the north and south walls of the chancel are pairs of windows of 15th-century date, the eastern pair having two ogee trefoiled lights under a square head with pierced spandrels, and the western pair two plain trefoiled lights. They have all been much restored.

The chancel arch is modern, of 15th-century style, as is the north arcade of the nave, of four bays, with octagonal columns and moulded capitals. All the windows of the nave and aisle are also of 15th-century style.

The tower is in three stages, and appears to be entirely of 17th-century date, the two lower stages being of ironstone with red-brick quoins, and the top one of red brick, with an embattled parapet. There is a west doorway with plastered jambs and two-centred arch, and a modern two-light south window. The middle and top stage have two-light windows, with plain pointed heads.

All the internal fittings are modern, including the galleries at the west end of the nave and aisle. The font is octagonal with panelled bowl, and stands in the nave under the gallery.

On the north wall of the chancel is an alabaster monument to Dame Ellen Tichborne, 1606^{20a}, elder co-heir of Robert White, late of Aldershot, and first wife of Sir Richard Tichborne, second baronet, with a small kneeling figure set in a frame, above which are two shields, now blank, on strapwork panels.

On the opposite wall is another alabaster monu-

^{3a} Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.

⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Geo. I.

⁵ Crondall Rec. (Hants Rec. Soc.), 330-59.

⁶ Feud. Aids, ii, 314; Crondall Rec. (Hants Rec. Soc.), 37, 98-102, 160, 330-59; L. and P. Hen. VIII, xvi, g. 878 (1).

⁷ Recov. R. East. 29 Hen. VIII, rot. 109. Possibly the Henry to whom his father, Robert White of Farnham, in 1517 left the reversion of all his

lands in Aldershot (P.C.C. Wills, 10 Ayloff).

⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclviii, 31.

⁹ P.C.C. Wills, 40 Peter; Recov. R. Hil. 31 Eliz. rot. 71.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclviii, 31; P.C.C. Wills, 35 Kidd.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 42 Eliz.; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxcvi, 129.

¹² C.L. S.P. Dom. 1661-2, p. 88.

¹³ V.C.H. Surr. ii, 618.

¹⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 11 Anne; Recov. R. Hil. 11 Anne, rot. 146.

¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Geo. I.

¹⁶ Sir Thomas Gatehouse's MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) penes Lord Swaythling.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 27 Geo. III.

¹⁸ Recov. R. Mich. 57 Geo. III, rot. 20.

¹⁹ Ex inform. Mrs. S. C. Newcome.

²⁰ William White, *Hist. and Gazetteer of Hants* (1859), 532.

^{20a} The date of her death was 1612, vide Cove *infra*.

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ment, to Mary, co-heir of Robert White of Aldershot and wife of Sir Walter Tichborne, knight. She died in 1640, and is represented kneeling in a small arched recess between her seven sons and six daughters. Above are three shields, the first bearing Tichborne arms, impaling White quartering: Ermine a chevron sable cotised, with three martlets or on the chevron. The second shield has the quartered coat of White, and the third is Tichborne quartered with the two coats borne by White.

There are three bells in the tower, of which the treble bears the lion's face, coin, and foliate stamp of the 15th-century group of bells coming from the Wokingham foundry; the second is by E. Knight of Reading, 1624, with an elaborate foliate band near the top. The tenor is inscribed: 'This bell was made 1611,' and has the maker's mark of three bells on a shield between the initials w. y., for William Yare of Reading.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1887, a paten of 1888, a flagon of 1841, and a pewter flagon.

There are six books of registers. The first, the original paper book, contains baptisms 1571-1719, with a gap from 1574 to 1592; burials, 1581 to 1719, and marriages, 1590-1719. The second contains baptisms, 1720-94; burials, 1718-96; and marriages, 1714-54. The third contains marriages only, 1754-1808; the fourth, baptisms 1796-1812; the fifth, burials 1796-1812; and the sixth, marriages, 1808-12.

The church of *HOLY TRINITY* consists of a chancel, a fair-sized nave with clearstory, north and south aisles, and north and west porches. It is constructed of brick with stone detail and facing, and is designed in an adaptation of 13th-century style. It was built in 1882.

From an early date Aldershot *ADVOWSONS* was a chapelry of Crondall, and was served from that church. The earliest known record of the chapel of Aldershot occurs during the episcopacy of William of Wykeham²¹ (1367-98), but it is probable that one existed there long before that date.

It appears from the registers of Aldershot Church, which date from 1571, that the chapelry continued to be served from Crondall until 1828, when a perpetual curate was appointed,²² the advowson remaining with the patrons of Crondall Church (q.v.).

In 1864, and again in 1868, endowments for the erection of a parsonage were granted out of the Common Fund,²³ and in 1873 there is the first record of the institution of a vicar. The living is at the present day of the annual value of £270, and is in the gift of the master and brethren of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.

The church of St. Augustine, which was built at North Town in 1907 to the designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., and the brick-built church of St. Aidan at the West End, which was dedicated in 1901, are mission churches served from the church of St. Michael.

Holy Trinity Church in Victoria Road was erected

²¹ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 133.

²² Ex inform. the Rev. C. E. Hoyle, M.A., vicar of Aldershot; see also Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²³ *Index to Lond. Gaz.* (1830-83) 21.

²⁴ In the Crondall Customary of 1567 there occurs the entry 'Memorandum. That there is a parcel of lande cauled Claversden, containing by estimation 12½

acres, and one croft cauled the Clarkes-croft, containing by estimation 2½ acres; which severall parcellis have bene taken owt of all the severall yarde landes within the said tythinge; and by th'assent of the Lord of this Mannor and hundred, and of the tenautes within the same mannor and hundred, have bene allwayes past remembrance of man, lymitted and

for a district formed in 1878 in the new part of the town. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of trustees. Holy Trinity iron mission church was erected in 1887.

The Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph in Queen's Road is an iron building (1869) with 400 sittings. The English Presbyterian Church in Victoria Road was erected in 1862 at a cost of £5,000, and has 700 sittings. There is also a Wesleyan chapel in Grosvenor Road, erected in 1874; two Primitive Methodist chapels, one in Victoria Road and the other in Ash Road, a Baptist chapel in Upper Elms Road, Cargate, erected in 1883; and a Particular Baptist chapel in Victoria Road.

In the camps are All Saints' Church for the Wellington lines, St. George's Church for the Stanhope lines, the Marlborough Lines Church, and the Deepcut Barracks Church. In the South Camp is an iron church, seating 900, used by the Presbyterians; while in the North Camp a church of wood and iron, seating 1,000, is used both for Church of England services and those of other denominations, and has about 1,000 sittings. The Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis (1861) is in the North Camp, and that of St. Michael and St. Sebastian (1855) in the South Camp. The camps are also provided with a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

The Franciscans have a convent and an orphanage for little boys in the parish.

Aldershot cemetery near Redan Hill was formed in 1860.

The Parish Clerk's Endowment *CHARITIES* formerly consisted of 9 acres of land with buildings thereon, known as Upper and Little Claversden, and 2 a. 2 r. 26 p., known as Clerk's Croft, in Church Lane, Aldershot.²⁴ The former was sold in 1900 for £5,000, and 2 a. 2 r. 26 p., part of the latter property, of the annual value of £20, was sold in 1903 for £1,800, a portion whereof was permanently invested in £666 13s. 4d. India 3 per cent. stock, with the Official Trustees, and the balance was by an order of the Charity Commissioners of 11 November 1904 authorized to be expended in defraying certain expenses incurred by the trustees in widening a road, making compensation to a tenant, and in defraying the cost of the erection of a parish hall on part of the charity property. The £5,000 above mentioned was invested in £5,263 3s. 2d. Middlesex County 3 per cent. stock in the name of the Official Trustees, who also held £158 os. 9d. consols, representing a sum awarded in 1855 in lieu of common land taken by the Crown.

The charity is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 2 October 1900, whereby the annual income, amounting to about £180, is made applicable in the payment of £50 to £60 for the salary of the clerk, and the residue for the maintenance of the services of the church.

This parish is also possessed of 5 acres as a re-

apoynted to the mainteauce and fyndinge of a clarcke, within the parish churche of Aldershott for the tyme beinge; for which the said parishe clarcke doth pay yearelye unto the lorde of this mannor by eaven portions at the feasts aforesaid, fourpence"; *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 358-9.

creation ground acquired under the inclosure award of 1856, which is in part maintained by the dividends on a sum of £428 19s. 1d. consols, in the name of the Paymaster-General, arising from the sale in 1869 of an acre of land. Under the same award 2 a. 38 p., known as 'The Green,' was also allotted.

In 1863 Miss Isabella Schroeder, by will, bequeathed £1,000, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the poor, with a preference to poor widows. The legacy was invested in £1,107 18s. 6d. consols, which is standing in the names of the Rev. Henry James West and two others.

In 1875 Thomas Smith, by will proved on 23 December, left a sum, now represented by £151 14s. 8d. India 3 per cent. stock, the income to be applied in aid of the sick poor.

In 1888 Mrs. Harriet Sophia Newcome, by a

codicil to her will, proved 20 November, left £300, income for the poor. The legacy, less duty, was invested in £274 16s. 2d. consols, which, together with the stock belonging to the preceding charity, is held by the Official Trustees.

These charities are administered together. In 1905 the income, amounting to £39 12s., was applied as to £5 in providing flannel and necessaries for needy and sick poor, and the balance in distribution of coal to about 340 poor.

The Cottage Hospital.—Richard Eve, by will proved 28 August 1900, left £2,000, less duty, in augmentation of the maintenance fund. The sum of £1,800, with £200 from other moneys, was invested on a mortgage for £2,000 on the security of leasehold premises known as 63 and 65, High Street, at 4 per cent. per annum.

CRONDALL

Crundal (ix cent.); Crundelas (x cent.); Corondale (xi cent.); Crondale (xii cent.); Crundale (xiv cent.); Crowdale (xvi cent.).

Crondall is a large village and parish situated 4 miles west-north-west from Farnham station on the Alton and Winchester branch of the London and South Western Railway.

Crondall parish is now divided into five tithings, viz. : Crondall, Swanthorpe, and portions of Dippenhall, Crookham (Church Crookham), and Ewshott.

Crookham and Fleet, formerly part of Crondall, were constituted ecclesiastical parishes in 1842 and 1863 respectively, and civil parishes in 1894. Ewshott is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1886 from the parishes of Crondall and Crookham. From the north, the ground rises to a height of some 600 ft. above the ordnance datum in the south-east.

Crondall village lies in the centre of the modern parish of Crondall, at a height of about 300 ft. above the ordnance datum. Swanthorpe and part of Dippenhall occupy the southern part of the parish. East-bridge, now the residence of Mr. J. Lindsay Johnston, is about half a mile north of the village. Clare Park is situated about half a mile south-east of the church; the park covers about 200 acres. Itchel Manor, which is a short distance west of the village, is supposed to be a haunted house; unaccountable noises are said to be heard, but only when members of the family or their dependants are living there.¹

In 1828 Charles and Anthony Lefroy of Itchel Manor found a rare and interesting collection of Saxon and Merovingian gold coins on Bourley Bottom. An ancient circular entrenchment exists at Barley Pound Farm in the extreme south of the parish, at a height of 490 ft. above the Ordnance datum. The foundations of a Roman villa, situated 200 yards north of the farm, were excavated in May 1817, disclosing a beautiful tessellated pavement, which has been since destroyed.²

The parish of Crondall comprises a great variety of soils—being sandy in Ewshott and Crookham, chalky in Swanthorpe, and having clay in some of the

other tithings. The subsoil is sand, gravel, and chalk. The crops are corn and roots, and hops were formerly cultivated. The area of Crondall is 4,201 acres, there being 1,665 acres of arable land, 1,305½ acres of permanent grass, and 555¾ acres of woods and plantations.³

Crookham, covering an area of 4,041 acres,⁴ is situated 2½ miles from Fleet station, on the London and South Western Railway main line. The Basingstoke Canal forms part of the northern boundary of the parish, and separates it from Fleet. The parish is well wooded, especially in the east, where there are several old copse inclosures. Almshouses have been erected in Crookham, with a legacy bequeathed by Miss Isabelle Cottrell of Bath, for the benefit of the poor. There are several good estates in the north-west. Crookham House is the residence of the Hon. Richard Moreton, D.L., and Dinorben Court that of Mr. Frederick George Chinnock. Gally Hill is occupied by Mr. A. J. F. Nugent, and Redfields by Mr. J. Brandon. Court Moor is the residence of Mr. Edgar Figgess, and Basingbourne that of Mr. C. Lacy.

Ewshott lies north-east of Crondall village. A camp for the Royal Field Artillery was formed here in September 1900, with huts for 450 men and stabling for 270 horses, thus more than doubling the population, which in 1891 was only 441.

Fleet parish, covering an area of 1,531 acres,⁵ lies north of Crondall, 36½ miles from London. The London and South Western Railway crosses Fleet Pond between Farnborough and Fleet stations. Fleet Common is now cut up with roads and building sites. The Fleet Club, in Middle Street, erected in 1905, contains billiard and reading rooms and a concert-room seating 250 persons. The North Hants Golf Club-house was formerly known as The Beeches, and part of the course was then a gallop for Lord Calthorpe's racing stud.

Woodcote is occupied by Captain John Strachan Bridges and The Views by Colonel T. Horniblow, while Fir Croft is the residence of Mr. Jeffery Edwards, and Broome that of Lady Elizabeth Cust.

¹ Charles D. Stooks, *Hist. of Crondall and Yateley*, 5.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 305.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ This area comprises 521 acres of arable land, 586 acres of permanent grass, and 119 acres of woods and plantations (Statistics from Bd. of Agric. [1905]).

⁵ Including 44½ acres of arable land, and 111½ acres of permanent grass (Statistics from Bd. of Agric. [1905]).

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Under Crondall the following place-names occur :— Blakerede,⁶ a messuage called Cradill Boxe,⁷ a meadow called Le Preymead.⁸ Peperstiche Feald, Le Redstreet Meade, Cock's Bridge, Vale Parke, Le Forrep Lande, Shamblehatche, Wymble Hill, Thornie Howse, Skalgrove, Le Ursfelde, Le Blacke Lake, Spice Meade, Ludshed Meade, and Bovenhurst.^{8a}

The following place-names occur under Itchel Manor in the 18th century :—Closes called The Hyde, Little Potter's Fore, Earlins, Two Downs, Tanley, Green Park, Park Corner, Dean's Piddle, Old Hop Garden.⁹

The common lands of Ewshott and Crookham were inclosed in 1834, and those of Dippenhall fourteen years later.¹⁰

Towards the end of the 9th century *MANORS* King Alfred by will bequeathed *CRONDALL* to Ethelm, his brother Ethelbert's son.¹¹ In the following century Crondall was in the possession of Ælfsige, Bishop of Winchester, and was left by him to Ælfheah, an alderman, 'his beloved friend,' for life, with reversion to the Old Minster.¹² Ælfheah by will dated between 965 and 975 bequeathed it to the Old Minster,¹³ and the monks were confirmed in the possession of the whole of Crondall (45 hides) by King Edgar in 973-4.¹⁴ At the time of the Domesday Survey the Bishop of Winchester was holding Crondall for the support of the monks. It had been assessed at 50 hides in the time of Edward the Confessor, but it only paid geld for 40 hides.¹⁵ Crondall was confirmed to the prior and convent in the general confirmation of their manors made by the pope in 1205,¹⁶ and again in 1243,¹⁷ and the Bishop of Winchester gave up all claim to it in 1284.¹⁸ The manor remained in the possession of the prior and convent until 1539,¹⁹ when, on the surrender of the priory, it passed into the hands of the king, who, two years later, granted it in free alms to the newly constituted Dean and chapter of Winchester.²⁰ This grant was confirmed by James I in 1604.²¹

At the time of the Commonwealth, when deans and chapters were abolished, and their lands seized by the Parliamentary Commissioners, the manor of Crondall was sold to Nicholas Love, one of the regicides, and eldest son of the Warden of Winchester College.²² At the Restoration the dean and chapter were restored, and continued in possession until 1861,²³ when, by Order in Council, the manor was vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are the present owners.

The courts of the manor were held at Court Farm, which, being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down about 1800 and replaced by the present square brick house, late the residence of Mr. C. J. Maxwell Lefroy. The huge grange or tithe-barn, which was reputed to be the largest barn in Hampshire, was unhappily destroyed by fire in 1861.

From the Crondall Records it appears that after the establishment of the dean and chapter, the tenures and customs of the manor of Crondall had drifted into a state of uncertainty, and soon after the accession of Elizabeth it was found necessary to draw up a new customary of the manor. This document, called *The Crondall Customary of 1567*, took the form of an indenture made between the dean and chapter and the tenants of the manor. Every tenant surrendered his estate and had reseisin of it from the hands of the steward, accepting thereby a new title directly from the capitular body. Two copies exist of this indenture, one being in the possession of the Dean and chapter of Winchester, and the other in the possession of the parish of Aldershot.²⁴ This document gives a list of all the tenants in Crondall, with the amount, description, and value of the land held by each.²⁵

Free chase in Crondall was granted to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun in 1290, free warren in 1300,²⁶ and in 1332 licence was granted to them to impark their woods here.²⁷ There is mention of a fishery in Crondall in 1316,²⁸ which may have been that of Fleet Ponds. The ponds are said to have been formed by a stream from Bourley Hill, which flowed to the low land called Le Flete. In 1505 the fishery of Fleet and the pasture called Le Flete were leased by the Prior and convent of St. Swithun to Sir William Giffard and John his son. Two ponds existed there at this date. Sir William and his son were to pay a rent of 23s. 4d. for the pasture, and for the fishery 'a hundred of the fishes to wit in English, pykes, tenches, perches, bremes and roches to be caught at the costs of the said William and John Giffard, and to the Priory of St. Swithun, Winchester, to be carried and delivered in a good and fresh state, yearly, in the time of Lent, or between the Feasts of Easter and Pentecost.' They were also to repair the bridge called 'Le Fletebrige' between the two ponds.²⁹ In 1536 the prior and convent granted a similar lease to George Paulet for sixty years, to commence from 29 September 1558, at the expiration of a thirty years' lease to Richard

⁶ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 25.

⁷ Ct. of Reg. bde. 11, no. 18.

⁸ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 30.

^{8a} *Ibid.* 178-258.

⁹ Close, 13 Geo. III, pt. xvi, no. 9. The following names are still preserved in the Ordnance Map :—Tanley Row Copse, Park Corner Copse, Hop Garden Plantation.

¹⁰ *Blue Bk. Inclosure Awards*, 151.

¹¹ *Liber de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.), 331.

¹² *Ibid.* 343.

¹³ Thorpe, *Diplomatorium Anglicum aevi Saxonici*, 526.

¹⁴ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 631. The boundaries are given in full.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

¹⁶ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 21.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 201.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 288.

¹⁹ *Add. Chart.* 28668; *Crondall Rec.*

(Hants Rec. Soc.) *passim*; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ix, 438; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314. Records exist dated 1307 and 1331 relating to lands in Crondall owned by the De Burgh family. At the former date Nicholas De Burgh granted land in Crondall to his brother William (*Crondall Rec.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], 25-6). At the latter date Margery de Burgh acknowledged that the Prior and convent of St. Swithun had granted her a corrody in consideration of her having granted certain lands and tenements in Crondall to William de Fyndone, clerk of the priory (*ibid.* 28). This William de Fyndone evidently died the same year, bequeathing his tenements in Crondall to the said prior and convent (*Inq. a.q.d.* file 216, no. 23; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 233).

²⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (1).

²¹ *Pat.* 2 Jas. I, pt. xxiii, m. 39.

²² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 341.

²³ From information supplied by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

²⁴ This was discovered about the middle of last century in an old chest in the belfry at Aldershot, which had not been opened for seventy or eighty years.

²⁵ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 156-383.

²⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 366; iii, 1. By an inquisition taken in 1286 it was ascertained that Crondall Chase had been the king's forest until the time of Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, who purchased it from the king (*Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 366-7).

²⁷ *Pat.* 6 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 13.

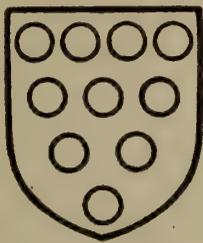
²⁸ *Ibid.* 9 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 10.

²⁹ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 449-53.

Giffard, the younger son of Sir William Giffard. In lieu of the obligation of sending fish to the priory he was to pay for the two ponds and the fishery 20s. yearly, and for the pasture called Le Flete 23s. 4d.³⁰ In the year 1567 a heavy storm and flood carried away the head of one of the ponds, and in order to save the expense of repair, the dean and chapter, who had succeeded to the possessions of the monastery in 1541,³¹ gave the lessees permission to convert the site of one pond into meadow or pasture land. Notwithstanding, the old form of lease describing the property as two ponds was continued.³² The pond, which covers an area of 130 acres, is now Crown property, having been purchased about the year 1854. It is the haunt of many common and some rare water fowl, and furnishes indifferent fishing, which is preserved by the War Office, permission to fish, however, being granted at a charge of £1 1s. a week.

The first recorded mention of the manor of *ITCHEL* (Ticelle, xi cent.; Ichehulle, Ichull xii cent.; Ichill, Dichull, Ichull, xiv cent.) occurs in the Domesday Survey, where it is stated that Itchel and Cove, which had been held as separate estates by Lewin and Ulward in the time of Edward the Confessor, were then in the possession of German, who was holding them of the Bishop of Winchester as of his manor of Crondall.³³

From this time Itchel and Cove descended together as one manor for nearly five centuries. The next holder of the manor whose name has come down to us was Walkelin de Itchel, who was probably a son of German. He was dead before 1166, in which year his son Robert de Itchel was returned as holding two knights' fees of the Bishop of Winchester.³⁴ The next recorded mention of Itchel is in 1230, when it was in the possession of William de Coleville.³⁵ He died in 1236, and was succeeded by his son William, who was stated to be holding two knights' fees in Itchel and Cove in 1243.³⁶ A few years later the property was acquired by Walter Giffard,³⁷ who was elected Bishop of Bath and Wells on 22 May 1264, and two years later was translated to the archiepiscopal



GIFFARD of Itchel.
Argent ten roundels gules.

see of York.³⁸ Giffard died in 1279, and was succeeded by his brother Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester.³⁹ These prelates seem to have made Itchel a place of occasional residence, as several of the transactions recorded in their registers are dated from Itchel.⁴⁰

On the death of Godfrey in 1302 the manor passed to his nephew and heir John Giffard,⁴¹ who died seised in 1319, leaving a son John.⁴² This John Giffard joined the Earl of Hereford and other barons in their league against the Despensers, and his lands were consequently forfeited, being committed by the king to the custody of Robert Lewer.⁴³ Robert Lewer rebelled against the king in 1322, placed himself at the head of an armed force and entered the manor of Itchel and carried away the king's goods. He was thereupon taken prisoner and put to death,^{44a} and in 1324 Edward II granted the custody of the manor to John de Alton the bailiff of Odiham.⁴⁴ John Giffard seems, however, to have regained possession of his estates before his death, for he died seised of the manor of Itchel in 1327,^{44a} his heir being his infant son John. The custody of the manor was entrusted to Thomas de Bradestan, who in 1331 was ordered to repair the palings of the bishop's park of Farnham out of the issues of the manor of Itchel, the Bishop of Winchester having proved his right to this service from the tenant of the manor.⁴⁵ John Giffard granted a lease of the manor to Sir John de Wyngsfield in 1349,⁴⁶ but apparently died soon afterwards, although the exact date of his death is uncertain.

The estate then passed to his widow Eleanor, who died in 1360.⁴⁷ The custody of Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of John and Eleanor, was then granted to William de Edendon,^{47a} but she died without issue less than a year afterwards.⁴⁸

The next heir to the estates was John Giffard, the son of William, a younger brother of John Giffard, Elizabeth's grandfather. In 1379 John obtained permission from the Bishop of Winchester to enlarge the park at Itchel, undertaking for himself and his heirs and assigns to pay to the bishop and his successors at their castle of Farnham yearly, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, a good bow with a suitable string, and six barbed arrows, well winged with peacock feathers, and in like manner between 1 December and 1 February in each year a fallow deer

³⁰ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 474-5. Richard had obtained this lease from the prior and convent in 1528, after the death of his elder brother John (*ibid.* 453).

³¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (1).

³² *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 475.

³³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465; *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 407.

³⁴ *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 206; see also *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 34, for Henry de Blois' list of knights' fees held of the bishopric in the reign of Henry I.

³⁵ *Close*, 14 Henry III, m. 11.

³⁶ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 407. In 1236 William son of William de Coleville paid Achard, the bishop's marshal, £10 for his relief, so as to be able to take possession of his inheritance (*ibid.* 407).

³⁷ In 1267 he obtained a grant of free chart in his demesne lands of Itchel (*Char. R.* 51 Hen. III, m. 6). Even after he parted with the manor William de Coleville retained a carucate of land in

Crondall which he granted for life to John Le Parker in 1268 (Feet of F. Hants, 52 Hen. III) with reversion to himself and his heirs. John Le Parker died leaving as his heirs his sisters Denise wife of Robert Pycarde and Aline wife of Robert Clare, and in 1285 Denise quit-claimed her share—1 messuage, 1 virgate of land, 3 acres of meadow and 15 acres of wood in Itchel—to her sister (*Abbrev. Plac.* 278). After the death of William de Coleville his daughters and co-heirs, Eleanor and Agnes, claimed the property, and in 1307 were successful in regaining possession (*ibid.* 260). This estate, to which was given the name of Colevillesland, was held of the lord of Itchel for 6d. rent. John son of John de Westcote died seised of it in 1336 (*Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 46), and for some considerable period it followed the same descent as the manor of Badley (*vide ibid.* 49 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 24; 10 Hen. V, no. 26a).

³⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* xxi, 296-7.

³⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 183. His brother Godfrey had apparently held the manor on lease from him, for in 1271-2 Henry III ordered the warden of the forest of Aliceholt to give Godfrey four live stags and eight live does in order to stock his park of Itchel (*Close*, 56 Hen. III, m. 10).

⁴⁰ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 408.

⁴¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* xxi, 294; *Inq. p.m.* 30 Edw. I, no. 41.

⁴² *Inq. p.m.* 13 Edw. II, no. 15.

⁴³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 265.

^{44a} *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 68.

⁴⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 207.

^{44a} *Inq. p.m.* 1 Edw. III, no. 46.

⁴⁵ *Close*, 5 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 3.

⁴⁶ *Close*, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 27 d.

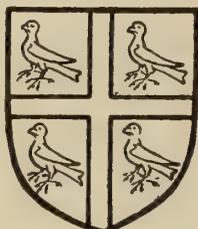
⁴⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 34 Edw. III, no. 74.

^{47a} *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 258.

⁴⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 91.

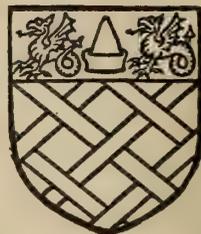
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

from the park.^{48a} It is uncertain in what year this John died, but in 1418 Mary, probably his widow, who afterwards married John Southworth, held the manor.⁴⁹ In 1428 another John Giffard held Itchel,⁵⁰ and died on 10 June 1444, leaving a son and heir Robert.⁵¹ Two years later Robert Giffard died without issue,⁵² and land in Cove was held in dower by his widow Joan, who survived him, until 1478.⁵³ The manor of Itchel, however, passed to his brother John, who was returned as the owner in 1461.⁵⁴ This John Giffard was succeeded by a son William Giffard, who held the manor in 1509, in which year he and his son John received from the Prior and convent of St. Swithun a grant of woodland for the enlargement of Itchel Park.⁵⁵ William Giffard died in 1549, and was succeeded by his grandson John, the son of his son John, who had predeceased him.⁵⁶ John died seised of the manor in 1563, leaving a son George, then aged 10 years.⁵⁷ A third part of the manor passed to his widow—who married William Hodges of Weston Subedge—as dower.⁵⁸ In 1579, shortly after George Giffard came of age, Henry Wriothsesley, second Earl of Southampton, desiring to add Itchel Manor to his neighbouring estate of Dogmersfield, purchased the estate.⁵⁹ At this period Cove became separated from Itchel Manor (see Cove, in Yateley parish). Henry Wriothsesley died in Itchel Manor-house on 4 October 1581,⁶⁰ and was succeeded by his son Henry, third earl,⁶¹ who died in 1624.^{61a} In 1629 his son Thomas, fourth Earl of Southampton, sold Itchel Manor to Robert Mason, LL.D.,⁶² of Lincoln's Inn, who was steward of the borough of Basingstoke, M.P. first for Christchurch and then for Winchester, vicar-general to the bishop and chancellor of the diocese, and the official of the archdeacons of Winchester and Surrey. He died in 1635 and was succeeded by members of the family until about 1670. It was then purchased by John Bathurst, in the possession of whose descendants it was in 1736.⁶³ The next owner is stated to have been Martha Dearing of Odiham, widow, who held the manor about the middle of the 18th century;⁶⁴ and by 1764 it had come into the possession of Nicholas Linwood,⁶⁵ of Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, who was one of the directors of the East India Company (1749–51). He died on 7 May



WRIOTHSELEY, Earl of Southampton. *Azure a cross or between four falcons close argent.*

1773, and in the same year his widow sold the estate to Henry Maxwell of Ramsbury (co. Wilts).⁶⁶ Henry Maxwell died in 1818, and bequeathed Itchel Manor to his wife's nephew, the Rev. John Henry George Lefroy, from whom it descended to his grandson, Mr. Charles James Maxwell Lefroy,⁶⁷ who died in November 1908.



LEFROY of Itchel. *Vert fretty argent and a chief argent with a cap between two wyverns gules therein.*

At the time of the Domesday Survey there is mention of a mill in Itchel worth 3s.⁶⁸ In 1237 Reginald de Cunde quitclaimed land and a mill in Itchel and Ewshott to William de Coleville.^{68a} This mill is described as in utter ruin and of no value in the inquisition taken on the death of John Giffard in 1327. In a record of the year 1653, when the manor was held by the family of Mason, two water-mills are mentioned,⁶⁹ and in 1773 there were three water grist-mills under one roof, called "Ichell or Ichell borne mills."⁷⁰

The manor of *BADLEY* (Beddelie, xi cent.; Badele, Badeligh, xiv cent.; Barley *alias* Barley Pound xvii cent.), now known as the *CLARE PARK ESTATE*, was held of the Bishop of Winchester as 3 virgates by one William in 1086, his predecessor being Alvrice, who had held them of the bishop as a villein.⁷¹ In the 13th century Badley was held by the family of Pilesdone, but was eventually sold by Emma de Pilesdone to John de Westcote, who in 1312⁷² obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Badley, and two years later was confirmed in his possession of the manor by John, son of Ivo de Pilesdone and great-grandson of Emma.⁷³ John de Westcote died in 1334,⁷⁴ his heir being his son John, an idiot, on whose death, about two years later, the Westcote estates were divided among his four sisters and co-heirs, Alice the wife of William de Colrethe, Sybil the wife of Simon Bonyng, Alice who had married Laurence de Pageham, and Margery the wife of John de Fulquardeby.⁷⁵ Badley was apparently divided between Alice the wife of Laurence de Pageham and Margery Fulquardeby. On the death of Laurence in 1361, one moiety passed to his grandson, John, son of his son John,⁷⁶ who also succeeded to the other on the death without issue of Margery Fulquardeby.⁷⁷ Philip de Pageham, the grandson of John,⁷⁸ died without issue in 1442, and the whole manor then passed in accordance with

^{48a} *Crandall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 439–42.

⁴⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. V, no. 51.

⁵⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 359.

⁵¹ *Inq. p.m.* 22 Hen. VI, no. 37.

⁵² *Ibid.* 25 Hen. VI, no. 12.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 44.

⁵⁴ *Crandall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 39.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 453–6.

⁵⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xv; App. pt. x, 173; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 378, no. 4.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* file 382, no. 4.

⁵⁸ *Crandall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 461.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 21 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Trin.* 22 Eliz. rot. 905.

⁶⁰ *Crandall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), *Introd.* p. xxvi.

⁶¹ Pat. 1 Jas. I, pt. ii, m. 1; 5 Jas. I, pt. xv, m. 1.

^{61a} G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 194.

⁶² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 Chas. I; *Recov. R. Mich.* 4 Chas. II, rot. 34.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 10 Geo. II, rot. 511; see also *Crandall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 468.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ In that year he dealt with it by fine with James Hilwell, John Leech, John Berry, Samuel Lutman and Mary his wife, and Richard Drinkwater and Elizabeth his wife (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Geo. III).

⁶⁶ Close, 13 Geo. III, pt. xvi, no. 9; *Recov. R. East.* 14 Geo. III, rot. 24.

⁶⁷ *Crandall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 468.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

^{68a} Feet of F. Hants, 21 Hen. III.

⁶⁹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 4 Chas. II, rot. 34.

⁷⁰ Close, 13 Geo. III, pt. xvi, no. 9.

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

⁷² *Chart. R.* 6 Edw. II, m. 22.

⁷³ Close, 8 Edw. II, m. 10 d.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1330–4, pp. 493, 524.

⁷⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 46; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 113.

⁷⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 24; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 336.

⁷⁷ *Vide Inq. p.m.* 21 Hen. VI, no. 35.

⁷⁸ John's son and heir was John (*Inq. p.m.* 13 Ric. II, no. 38), who died in 1399 leaving as his heir his brother William (*ibid.* 13 Hen. IV, no. 22); William died in 1422, his heir being his son Philip (*ibid.* 10 Hen. V, no. 26a); Agnes the widow of William died in 1432–3 (*ibid.* 12 Hen. VI, no. 26).

settlements of 1348 and 1354 to Christine wife of Richard Holt and granddaughter of Roger de Colrethe.⁷⁹ From this date Badley apparently followed the same descent as Pury in Bentley (q.v.) until the middle of the 17th century,⁸⁰ when William Walle was in possession of both manors.^{80a} From this date nothing has been ascertained concerning the manor until 1753, in which year John Jennings purchased it from Edward Gibson.⁸¹

Early in the 19th century the estate now called Clare Park was acquired by Mr. Philip Raoul Lempriere of Rosel Manor, Jersey.⁸² He sold it about 1827 to Major George Birch, from whom it descended to his son Lieut.-Colonel George F. Birch,⁸³ whose death took place on 18 August 1908.

The so-called manor of *EASTBRIDGE* (Estbridge, Ech Bridge, Ichylbridge, xvi cent.; Eachbridge, xvii cent.; East Cheap, Eastbridge, xviii cent.) is represented by the five messuages, 200 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 30s. rent, with appurtenances in Itchel and Itchel Bridge, of which John Giffard, who belonged to a younger branch of the family of Giffard of Itchel, was seised in the reign of Henry VIII in right of his wife Parnel.⁸⁴ He died in 1527, and his son and heir William being 'founde idiote,' his property was taken into the hands of the king. William subsequently married Joan Parker, and died in 1560, leaving as his heirs his daughters Jane and Anne,⁸⁵ the former of whom married Anthony Yonge of Amber-sham, and the latter Anthony Rollse.⁸⁶

In 1581 Anne released her right in the manor of Eastbridge to her sister,⁸⁷ and the estate continued in the possession of the Yonge family until 1604, when Anthony Yonge, probably the son of Anthony and Jane, sold it to Anthony Finche of Petworth (co. Sussex) and William Evering.⁸⁸

By 1698 the manor had come into the possession of Constance, the wife of Samuel Anderson, who in that year, in conjunction with her husband, treated of it by fine and recovery with Charles Clayton and James Foster.⁸⁹ After this the descent of the manor is unknown until 1779, when it was in the possession of Sarah Boddicott (née Tyssen), who had married Richard Boddicott of Hackney.⁹⁰ On her death in 1800 Eastbridge passed to her grandson, Samuel Tyssen, son and heir of her only daughter Sarah, who had married her second cousin Samuel Tyssen.^{90a} It was settled on the grandson Samuel on his coming of age in 1807.⁹¹

Samuel Tyssen sold the estate by auction to George Johnston in 1825. In the indenture of this date it is described as 'all that manor or reputed manor of Eastcheap otherwise Eastbridge with all those Freehold Farms and lands called Eastbridge, White Bridge and Green's Farms.'⁹²

On the death of Mr. George Johnston the estate passed to his son, Mr. John Alexander Johnston, who died in 1871, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Lindsay Johnston, M.A., J.P., the present owner.⁹³

SWANTHORPE (Swanedrop, xiii cent.; Swan-drop, xiv cent.; Swanrope, xvi cent.) and *CROOKHAM* (Crokham, xiii cent.; Crecham, Crookham, xiv cent.), from an early date formed part of the great manor of Crondall, and in 1316 were included in the possessions of the Prior and convent of St. Swithun.⁹⁴ Again, in 1541 they were granted with the other lands in Crondall belonging to St. Swithun's to the Dean and chapter of Winchester.⁹⁵

In the 14th century *DIPPENHALL* (Dupenhale, Duplehale, Dippenhale, Depenhale, xiv cent.; Dipnel, xviii cent.) appears as a sub-manor dependent on the manor of Crondall.⁹⁶ It followed the same descent as the manor of Badley⁹⁷ (q.v.) until the death of John de Westcote in 1336, when it was assigned to his sister Margery, the wife of John de Fulquardeby.⁹⁸ In 1369 Thomas atte More granted to William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the 'manor of Dippenhall,' which he had by grant from Margery de Fulquardeby.⁹⁹ At the Dissolution, Dippenhall, with the other possessions of the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, was granted to the Dean and chapter of Winchester;¹⁰⁰ and from this time it is usually described in leases and other records as the farm of Dippenhall.¹⁰¹

In 1279 Robert de Burgh, or atte Berewe, held land in *EWSHOTT* (Wyssheshete, xiii cent.; Iweshute, xiv cent.; Iweschot, xv cent.; Ushott, xvi cent.; Euershott, xvii cent.; Ewshot, xviii cent.) of Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester.¹⁰² In 1302 there were five free tenants—among them Nicholas atte Berewe—holding land in Ewshott of Itchel Manor,^{102a} and in 1351,¹⁰³ 1418,¹⁰⁴ and 1553,¹⁰⁵ there are records proving that land in Ewshott was still held at these dates by the Berewes of the Giffards. In 1579 Ewshott was sold with Itchel to Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton.¹⁰⁶ From this date the estate is usually spoken of as the manor of Itchel and

⁷⁹ Inq. p.m. 21 Hen. VI, no. 35. See also Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 Edw. III.

⁸⁰ Add. Chart. 17434; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xix, 89; Close, 21 Eliz. pt. x; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 21 Eliz.; Div. Co. East 39 Eliz.; W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 12, no. 74; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), di, 46.

^{80a} Recov. R. Hil. 1657, rot. 8.

⁸¹ Notes of F. Hants, Hil. 26 Geo. II.

⁸² Ex inform. the late Miss E. Lempriere of Pelham.

⁸³ Ex inform. Mr. Francis H. Birch.

⁸⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxx, 81.

⁸⁵ Ibid. cxxxv, 26.

⁸⁶ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 201, no. 81.

⁸⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 23 Eliz.

⁸⁸ Close, 2 Jas. I, pt. xv; Add. MS. C. 278, fol. 134.

⁸⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 10 Will. III; Recov. R. Mich. 10 Will. III, rot. 27.

⁹⁰ Berry, *Herts. Gen.* 96; Feet of F.

Hants, Hil. 20 Geo. III; Recov. R. 20 Geo. III, rot. 131.

^{90a} Sarah Tyssen died in 1790; her husband survived her 10 years (Berry, *Herts. Gen.* 96).

⁹¹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 47 Geo. III, m. 66.

⁹² Ex inform. Mr. John Lindsay Johnston, M.A., J.P.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314. In the 13th and 14th centuries the De Burgh family held land in Crookham of the prior and convent. In 1257 Henry De Burgh or Henry the hunter, the bailiff of the priory, obtained a grant of land at Burgh in Crookham formerly held by Edmund de Burgh (*Crondall Rec.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], 22-3). His heir was his daughter Margery de Burgh, who granted land in Crondall to the prior and convent (*ibid.* 28). She had several sons, one of whom, Henry de

Burgh of Crookham, gave up to his brother Nicholas all the lands and tenements which he had by the gift of his mother in the hamlets of Crookham and Velmead (*ibid.* 32-3).

⁹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (1).

⁹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314.

⁹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, pp. 493, 524, 581.

⁹⁸ Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. III (1st nos.), no.

46; Chan. Inq. p.m. Misc. file 127, no. 17.

⁹⁹ Close, 43 Edw. III, m. 7.

¹⁰⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (1).

¹⁰¹ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.),

476-7.

¹⁰² Close, 8 Edw. I, m. 11 d.

^{102a} Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. I, no. 41.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 49.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. V, no. 51.

¹⁰⁵ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 1 Mary,

m. 17 d.; see also *Crondall Rec.* (Hants

Rec. Soc.), 23-8.

¹⁰⁶ *Vide Pat. i Jas. I*, pt. ii, m. 1.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Ewshott, and the history of Ewshott is identical with that of Itchel (q.v.).

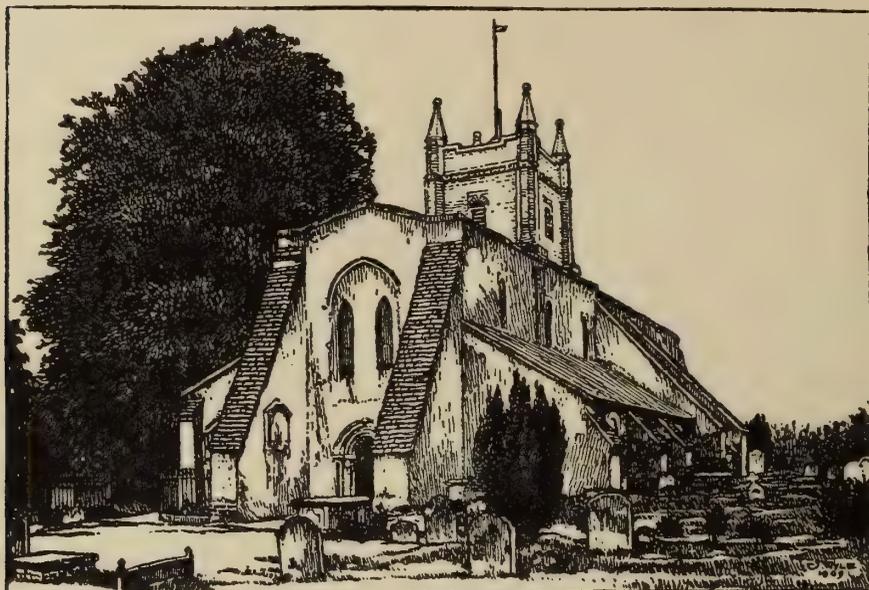
The church of *ALL SAINTS, CHURCHES* Crondall, consists of a chancel 35 ft. 2 in. by 16 ft. 4 in.; north-east tower 15 ft. 3 in. square; nave 62 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 4 in.; north and south aisles 10 ft. 3 in. wide, with chapels at their east ends, and a north porch; all these measurements are internal.

It is one of the finest parish churches in the country, and, with one important exception, preserves its original plan. The oldest part of the building is the east end of the nave, begun probably about 1170, but forming part of the general design, and the whole church must have been finished about the end of the 12th century. It had a vaulted chancel of two bays, a central tower with shallow transepts, a nave of three bays with aisles equal in width to the transepts, and a north porch. The stone vault of the chancel and the weight of the central tower had thrust out the walls and given much trouble, and in 1657 it was decided to take

lancets were put in the west wall of the nave in place of a 15th-century window of which the hood-mould remains; the chancel arch was rebuilt and restored; the east window, which was a large pointed one of wood, was replaced by one of stone, and the roofs were repaired. In 1871 the east window was again replaced by the present lancets and the floor of the sanctuary raised.

The two modern lancet windows in the east wall of the chancel have shafts in their jambs with carved capitals and moulded bases, and over them is a quatre-foiled circle in the gable. In the north wall of the east bay is a lancet, blocked by the later tower wall; it has inner jamb shafts with moulded bases, water-leaf foliage capitals, and square-edged moulded abaci; the rear-arch is pointed, and moulded with a keeled edge-roll between two filleted hollows. In the west bay is a similar north window set to the east of the centre line to clear the tower stair-turret; outside it is of two orders, the inner with a continuous chamfer, and the outer square with angle shafts having moulded bases

and scalloped capitals with hollow-chamfered square abaci, carrying an arch with a three-quarter edge roll and small outer rebate. The two southern windows of the chancel are 14th-century insertions, each of three plain pointed lights with intersecting tracery; but their outer jambs are differently treated. They replace lancets like those on the north, and that in the west bay being set to the west of the centre, the east jamb and part of the head of the original lancet remain. This window is now blocked by an organ. The doorway leading to



CRONDALL CHURCH FROM THE WEST

down the tower and build a new one, which now exists, at the north end of the chancel, thus at one operation relieving the pressure on the nave and transepts and buttressing the north side of the chancel. Full details of the progress of the work are preserved in the churchwardens' accounts, which are fortunately complete from 1543, showing that the new tower was built in 1659 at a cost of £428, the model for it being the tower of Battersea Church. The area of the old tower was thrown into the nave, its west wall being entirely removed, and its north and south arches, together with those of the east bays of the old nave, altered to make the arcades appear continuous. Further work in this direction was done in 1847, but sufficient evidence of the church's history has escaped the hand of the restorer, and is noted below. During this restoration, which was in many ways mischievous, new windows (wretched travesties of 12th-century style) were inserted in the aisle walls, the greater part of the wall over the south arcade was rebuilt, and nearly all the clearstory windows were renewed. Two

the vestry in the base of the new tower looks older than the tower, having an ogee head of 14th-century style. It may be an insertion of that date formerly opening to a vestry on the site of the tower. A second north doorway, now blocked, is original, and led from the west bay of the chancel to the tower stair; it has a plain segmental head, and over it is a break in the masonry which suggests the former existence of a rood-loft doorway.

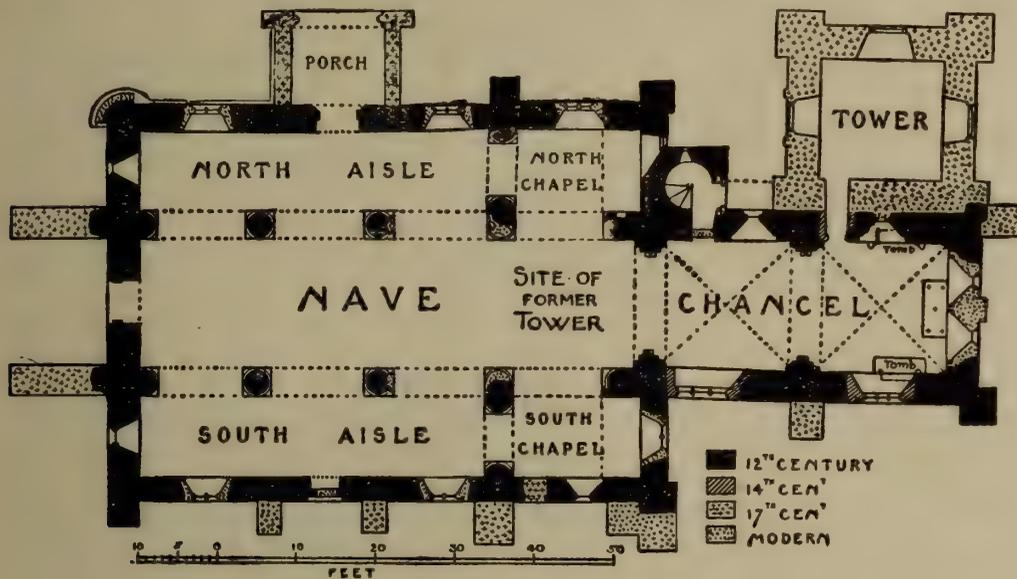
The chancel is vaulted in two bays with a quadripartite ribbed vault, the vault cells covered with modern plaster; it has plain square wall ribs which are continued to the ground, diagonals moulded with three rolls and having two lines of dog-tooth ornament, and transverse arches of two orders, the outer with a double line of zigzag on the west, but plain on the east, and the inner with two rolls and three hollows. All are pointed, but distorted by the spreading of the vault. The transverse arches spring from clustered responds with a half-round shaft between two smaller circular shafts, and the diagonals spring from simila

small shafts in the angles of each bay. At half-height runs a roll string originally carried all round the chancel at the sill level. The bases are a late form of the roman- esque base with a flattened lower member, and the capitals have square hollow-moulded abaci and foliage of three kinds, Corinthian, water-leaf and stiff leaf, the last with the small knobs of leafage at the top of long stalks, characteristic of late 12th and early 13th-century work. The capitals of the second transverse arch, otherwise the chancel arch, have nearly all been replaced by plain stones, as yet uncarved. This arch towards the nave has a third order with zigzag, and a label with dog-tooth ornament.

The external wall faces of the chancel are coated with cement, and at the south-east angle is a deep clasping buttress of ashlar, which may be original; the north-east buttress, also of ashlar, is of much later date. The middle buttress against the south wall is of no great age, and has brick foundations; two of its vertical faces are cemented and the third (the west), is ashlar-faced, while its two offsets are covered with tiles.

responds are half-round, and to each is attached a small round shaft which helps to support a deep round-headed arch against the east wall of the chapel, which gave additional abutment to the original tower; the bases of the responds and shafts are moulded with a hollow and two rounds following the form of the responds, on a square chamfered sub-base; the capitals are scalloped with moulded abaci.

The transepts were lighted by single round-headed windows, and the south transept preserves its south window, though at the east it has a modern one of two lights. The east window of the north transept, on the other hand, is original, set very much to the north to clear the tower staircase, which stands in the angle between the transept and the chancel. At the west of both transept chapels plain round-headed arches with scalloped capitals, which also formerly buttressed the tower, open to the aisles. The first columns of the nave, formerly the western piers of the tower, have been most ingeniously whittled down to range with those to the west of them. The west responds of the



PLAN OF CRONDALL CHURCH

The tower is built of red brick and is in four stages; the lowest has a round-headed west doorway with brick pilasters and pediment, and plain round-headed windows to the east and north; the second stage is entered from the original stair turret by a wooden gallery at its south-west corner, and is lighted by square-headed windows on the north and east with triangular relieving arches; the third stage holds the clock and is also approached by a wooden gallery, and the fourth (or bell-chamber) has pairs of round-headed windows on the north and east and single windows on the south and west; the parapet is plain and has pointed octagonal brick pinnacles at the corners. The tower sets back at each stage on the line of a string of ornamental brickwork and has clasping buttresses at the angles, which in the belfry stage become octagonal. The 12th-century stair turret has an outer doorway to the east at the ground level, its original doorway from the chancel being closed up.

The nave arcades are of four bays, one at the east opening to the transept chapels, and three to the aisle, and are similar in their details. The east

north and south tower arches, and the east responds of the old nave arcades, have been cut back to a flat surface, and the responds of the west arch of the tower entirely removed, modern half-round piers of chalk with plain capitals being set up on the line of the wall face above to connect the north and south arches of the tower with the nave arcades. The arches themselves have been altered to suit the wide space caused by the removal of the responds, and are distorted in consequence. Above them the string at the base of the clearstory has been carried across the line of the west wall of the old tower, so that the clearstory seems unbroken from end to end of the nave, but the extra thickness of the tower walls shows at the junction with the nave walls, and the mouldings on the north arch of the tower still show the grooves worn in them by the bell ropes before 1657.

The second pair of nave piers, originally the east pair of the arcades, have against their east sides shallow rectangular blocks of masonry with small engaged shafts with bases and capitals at either side, obviously dating from the same time as the alteration in the piers of the

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

old tower. The object is not now apparent, but they probably witness to some former strengthening of the arcade before 1657. The capitals of the piers of the rest of the arcade are carved with foliage, and are of later type than the scalloped capitals further to the east; but the bases resemble the others. The third pair of columns is circular, with a late form of scalloped capitals, and the west responds are half-round with similar scallops. The arches are all round and of two moulded orders, the inner with three-quarter edge rolls and the outer with a pointed bowtel between two deep hollows, but on the aisle side it is square. There are grooved and hollow-chamfered labels towards the nave.

The north window of the north transept chapel is modern, of two round-headed lights with a middle shaft; but at the corner of its east jamb is an old engaged shaft with capital and base like that attached to the east respond of the arcade; from these shafts springs a single chamfered round arch, forming a deep recess of the full width of the chapel. In the south jamb of the east recess is a small piscina of later date with a plain ogee-shaped head; its bowl is gone.

The south window of the south transept chapel also retains the shaft in its east jamb, supporting the arch of the east recess like that on the north side; west of the window is an old blocked doorway with a pointed segmental arch, of later date than the wall in which it is set.

Both aisles have modern side windows intended to match the general style of the church. The north doorway comes between the two windows in the north aisle; its jambs are of two square orders with detached angle shafts, of which that in the east jamb, with its base, is modern; the capitals are original and are scalloped, but the jambs have many stones of modern repair; the arch is a round one, its inner order with a three-quarter edge roll, while the outer has an edge roll, and zigzag ornament on its face; the hood-mould is enriched with tooth ornament. Rounded string-courses run along the aisle walls below the windows inside and out, the latter being much perished; the former rises over the segmental rear arch of the doorway as a label, where it has an additional hollow cut upon its face.

The porch to the doorway has evidently been rebuilt—probably at some time in the 17th century—but the stonework of its outer arch is of the same date as the north doorway; its jambs are now roughly set and are more or less of two chamfered orders, while the arch, once round, but now flattened, has two orders, the inner chamfered inside and with an edge roll outside, and the outer chamfered on both edges; the upper part of the porch is of brick and has a stepped gable. The west window of the aisle is a partly restored round-headed single light, rebated and chamfered outside and with the original inner jambs and rear arch.

The south doorway, midway in the aisle, is filled in and its outer rebated jambs coated with cement; its shafts are missing, but the scalloped capitals—partly buried in the filling-in—remain in place with their grooved and chamfered abaci, and the arch, which is round, is much decayed and coated with colour-wash; it was probably of the same detail as the north doorway, but has lost its zigzag ornament; the label is formed by the string-course which runs along the wall and leaps over the doorway, and is a plain round in sec-

tion. The rear arch is segmental and the inner string-course passes over it in a similar manner to that opposite, with the additional hollow where it is arched. The west window of this aisle is a completely modernized round-headed single light. The west doorway of the nave is of the same age as the others, but the jambs are partly of modern repair; the angle shafts are much decayed and their bases almost entirely perished; the capitals are scalloped and the abaci nearly all modern, grooved and hollow-chamfered. The arch is round, its inner order has a three-quarter edge-roll, and the outer a pointed bowtel between two hollows; the hood-mould is grooved and hollow-chamfered, and at its crown is set a later corbel head. Over the doorway are two modern lancet windows, above which is the moulded label of the former 15th-century window.

The clearstory of the nave has four lancet windows on either side, of which only the south-eastern retains its original stonework; its jambs have lost their shafts outside, but the scalloped capitals remain; the arch is moulded with a three-quarter edge roll, and the windows have on the inside angle shafts with moulded bases, carved capitals, and moulded rear arches.

The walls throughout are completely coated with rough-cast on the outside. Two very deep buttresses support the west ends of the arcades; they have brick bases, rough-cast sides, and tiled offsets. The west angle of the north aisle has a peculiar quarter-round clasping buttress covered with cement, doubtless the remains of one of normal form. The east angle of the north transept has an old square clasping buttress, and another old buttress is set at the junction of the transept and aisle. On the south side there are more and heavier buttresses; the two to the transept are carried right up to the clearstory wall; that at the south-east corner has a kind of high plinth on its east face and has been also strengthened by an additional buttress on its west side; and three other modern buttresses have been built against the south wall.

The roof of the nave is a flat gable, with a wood panelled ceiling; the tie-beams are supported by curved braces which rest on modern stone corbels. Both aisles have flat lean-to roofs covered with lead. The porch has apparently old timbers to its flat roof.

The font is an ancient one of a plain flower-pot shape; there is little to give its approximate age; and the other furniture is all modern.

On the south side of the chancel is a recessed and canopied tomb which bears the following inscription: 'Hereunder lyeth the body of John Gyfford Esquyer heyre aparant of Sir Wyllm Gyfford Knyght^{106a} who had to wyfe Elizabethhe one of the dawghters of Sir George Throkmarton Knight and had by her issue fyve sonnys and viii dawyghters and so changyd this mortall lyfe the fyrst day of May in the yere of our Lorde God 1563; on whose soule Jesu have m'cy.' The base of the tomb has on its face three lozenge-shaped traceried and cusped panels inclosing defaced shields, and a moulded cornice and base, all in grey marble. The niche over has octagonal angle-shafts with moulded capitals and bases supporting a flat four-centred arch; the jambs and soffit of the recess have cinquefoiled panels. The back is the inscription in brass, above which Giffard's kneeling figure in armour facing the ind-

^{106a} So in inscription, but he had in reality succeeded his grandfather Sir William Giffard in 1549.



CRONDALL CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

of that of his wife ; behind him is the indent of their sons, and behind her their daughters ; between them is a shield of Giffard, and over it a mantled helm and a crest of a hand holding a bunch of flowers, apparently single pinks ; over the arch is a frieze of feathered quatrefoils alternating with blank shields ; the cornice finishes with a cresting of Tudor flowers.

The north altar tomb is that of Sir George Paulet of Crondall, younger brother of the first Marquess of Winchester. It has had most of its painted inscriptions obliterated, some of the obliterations being obviously intentional. It closely resembles in design and inscriptions the tomb of Sir Thomas White at South Warnborough, 1568. It is a recessed altar tomb with a canopy ; on the base are three quatrefoil panels inclosing carelessly repainted shields ; the recess has panelled jambs and a four-centred arch, and in it are three painted shields much defaced ; the inscriptions are in panels below them. A shield of Paulet quartering Roos, Poynings, St. John, Delamere, Hussey, Hooke, Treby and Delamere impaling Hampden quartering Sidney Popham and St. Martin, commemorates Barbara Hampden, Sir George's second wife. On either side of the recess are octagonal shafts with moulded bases and capitals, surmounted by turrets ; the top of the cornice is finished with leaf cresting. What remains of the inscription is :—

Panel 1. 'George and . . . Paulet [dye unto God and say] we hope to see the goodnes of God in the lande of lyfe . . . Thys have had issue one sone, and deceased the yere of our lord 1532, rend'ying unto God the work of his hand.'

Panel 2. 'Barbara and George [Paulet] . . . of thys Barbera he had issue ij sonnes and ij daughters, her lyfe God took to his greate goodness the care of our lord God 1552.'

Panel 3. 'And nowe in the care of our lord 1558 God toke to hys almyghty mercy the sayde Syr George [Paulet] . . . he had issue of this Elyzabeth iij sonnes and ij daughters.'

In the chancel floor is a fine brass of a priest in mass vestments, the ornament on the apparels being a fylfot often repeated ; the inscription is gone, but is said to have existed at the beginning of the 18th century, describing him as Nicholas de Caerwent, rector of Crondall from 1361 to 1381. In the south transept is a brass plate with a skeleton lying in a shroud, and the inscription : 'John Eager,¹⁰⁷ des March the xx, 1641—

You earthly impes which here behold
This picture with your eyes,
Remember the end of mortall men
And where their glory lies.'—I. E.

On the south wall of this transept is a small panel with a painted inscription to Anne, daughter of the Rt. Hon. William . . . , 1553, much defaced, and a marble monument to Dulcibella Rivers, 1657, who outlived both her husbands, Nicholas Love, custos of Winchester College, and Sir John Rivers, bart.

In the tower are six bells, the first by Henry Knight, 1616 ; the second also by him, 1619 ; the third by Robert Wells, of Aldbourne, 1788 ; the fourth re-

cast from one by Henry Knight, 1619 ; the fifth is dated 1650 and inscribed, 'Me resonare jubet pietas mors atque voluptas' ; and the tenor is by Robert Wells 1788.

The plate consists of a cup of Elizabethan type, with indistinct marks, but probably dating from 1568,^{107a} a paten altered as at Wield, a silver-gilt chalice and paten of 1881, a pewter flagon bought in 1632, two pewter plates, a gilt bread-box, and a brass almsdish.

There are seven books of registers : (i) Baptisms, 1569–1755 ; burials, 1570–1653 ; marriages, 1576–1657 ; (ii) burials, 1678–1755, and two marriage entries of 1695 ; (iii) marriages, 1695–1754 ; (iv) marriages, 1754–63 ; (v) baptisms and burials, 1756–1812 ; (vi) marriages, 1763–83 ; (vii) 1783–1812. It will be noted that there is a gap in the marriage entries from 1657–95. There are also five volumes of churchwardens' accounts from 1543, and overseers' and surveyors' of highways accounts.

The churchyard has a fine avenue of lime trees leading from the entrance gate to the south door, besides several other large trees.

CHRISTCHURCH, CROOKHAM, is an entirely modern structure dating from 1841, and consists of a chancel with a north vestry and a nave with north and south transepts. It is built of red and yellow brick and designed in an adaptation of 13th-century style. The vestry is an addition and of more recent date, and the chancel has also been partly rebuilt. Over the west wall is a bell-gable for one bell. It was built through the instrumentality of the Rev. C. Dyson, rector of Dogmersfield, the site being presented by Mr. Charles Edward Lefroy of Itchel.

The church of *ST. MARY, EWSHOTT*, the site for which was given by Mr. John Lindsay Johnston of Eastbridge, is a small building consisting of a chancel and a nave. It was built in 1873, is constructed of stone, and is designed in 13th-century style. There is a small bell-gable containing one bell.

The church of *ALL SAINTS, FLEET*, which was built in memory of Janet the wife of Mr. Charles Edward Lefroy, is a modern structure dating from 1861, and consists of a chancel, nave of eight bays with aisles, and a western narthex. It is built of red brick banded with blue brick, and has lancet windows of 13th-century design in brick. Over the narthex in the west gable is a large stone rose window. Over the east wall of the nave is a bell-gable containing two bells. There is a tomb with recumbent effigies to the founder, Mr. Charles Edward Lefroy, who died in 1861.

There is mention of a church at *ADVOWSONS* Crondall at the time of the Domesday Survey, when it was said to be worth 20s.^{107b} The advowson followed the descent of the manor until 1284,^{107c} when a separation took place between the possessions of the Bishop of Winchester and those of the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, the former granting certain manors to the prior and convent in exchange for the advowsons of certain churches, among which that of Crondall was included.¹⁰⁸ At an early period the bishops appointed a rector, who in turn appointed a vicar.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷ This is the 'John Eggar of Moun-gomeries' (a farm in Crondall near Swanthorpe) who founded Eggar's Grammar School at Alton in 1638 (*V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 367).

^{107a} See Churchwardens' Accts.

^{107b} *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

^{107c} *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 21, 201.

¹⁰⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 110 ; *Cal. Chart.* R. ii, 274.

¹⁰⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 9 ; 2032, fol. 50, 135 ; 2033, fol. 31 ; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 60.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In 1318 licence was granted to John Sendale, Bishop of Winchester, to assign the advowson of Crondall to the provost and chaplain of the chapel of St. Elizabeth by Winchester, and at the same time permission was granted to the provost and chaplain to appropriate the church.¹¹⁰ There is evidence that this was not carried into effect, for in 1321,¹¹¹ and again in 1327,¹¹² the king presented 'by reason of the late voidance of the bishopric of Winchester.'

In 1334 the Bishop of Winchester received a mandate to appropriate the advowson of Crondall Church to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, since it had been given by the bishop's predecessors to secular clerks.¹¹³ It is doubtful, again, however, if this mandate was obeyed, for in 1446 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, granted the rectory and advowson of the vicarage to the Hospital of St. Cross, to which he was a great benefactor,¹¹⁴ in order to found his Charity of Noble Poverty. The tithes were farmed out to the highest bidder until the middle of the 19th century.¹¹⁵

Subsequently the Earl of Guilford, Master of St. Cross, leased the tithes and the right of presentation on three lives, receiving a lump sum down. In 1856 the great tithes of Crondall and Yateley were so let on the lives of Princess Mary of Cambridge, aged twenty-three, the Princess Royal of England, aged fifteen, and Lord de Vesci, aged twelve. Lord de Vesci, the last of the three, died in 1903, and the tithes have now reverted to St. Cross. At the present time the rectorial tithes are commuted at £963 per annum.¹¹⁶

Mr. Charles Edward Lefroy purchased the advowson about 1855, and it passed from him to his son the late Mr. Charles James Maxwell Lefroy. The living is a vicarage of the net yearly value of £260.¹¹⁷

The living of Crookham is a vicarage (net yearly value £220, with half an acre of glebe and residence) in the gift of the vicar of Crondall.

The living of Ewshott is a vicarage (net yearly value £155) in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

The living of Fleet is a vicarage (net yearly value £160) in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

There are Congregational and Bible Christian chapels at Crondall, a Primitive Methodist chapel at Crookham, a Wesleyan chapel at Ewshott, and Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic chapels at Fleet.

'Oliver's Educational Charity.'

CHARITIES The trust funds consist of £738 15s. 2d. consols, arising under the will of Elizabeth Oliver, servant of Henry Max-

well, of Ewshott House, dated 21 March 1802, and £500 consols, by a codicil to the will of the said Henry Maxwell, dated 28 January 1811. The charity is regulated by schemes of 31 July and 23 December 1885, as varied by an order of the Charity Commissioners of 19 March 1897, whereby one-third part of the stock, namely £412 18s. 5d. consols, is made applicable for the civil parish of Crondall, one-third for Crookham, and one-third for Fleet.

The Crondall School Charity, founded by deeds 1816 and 1836, is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 7 June 1889.

In 1831 John Andrews by will, proved at London, gave the principal money to be received on his policy of insurance to trustees for investment, the income to be applied in the purchase of blankets and shoes for the poor. The legacy is represented by £557 5s. 6d. consols, producing yearly £13 18s. 6d., which, in pursuance of a scheme of 13 January 1880, as varied by a scheme of 20 January 1905, is applied on 30 November in each year, instead of on 25 June as prescribed in the will. The sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

The Congregational chapel.—The official trustees also hold a sum of £800 consols in trust for the support of the chapel, being the consideration paid by the War Office for the redemption of a yearly rent-charge of £20 on the Ewshott estate.

By an award, dated in 1849, 3 acres were allotted for repair of highways in the tithings of Crondall and Dippenhall, 4 acres for a recreation ground, and 2 acres for a poor's allotment in Dippenhall.

Crookham and Ewshott.—The Cottrell Almshouses are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 8 July 1898, as varied by a scheme of 27 June 1905. There are four almshouses of one story occupied by four inmates, and two sets of rooms in the western part consisting of two stories occupied by two inmates, who pay a small rent. A sum of £344 2s. 8d. consols is also being accumulated with the official trustees as a 'Repairs and Improvement Account' until the sum of £400 consols has been obtained.

The Fuel Allotment Fund consists of £3,164 1s. 3d. consols, with the official trustees, arising from the sale in 1881 of land taken by the Ordnance Department under the provisions of 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 94. The dividends, amounting annually to £79 2s., are applicable in the purchase of fuel for distribution amongst the poor who do not occupy lands, &c., of more than the annual value of £6. In 1905 coal was distributed among 135 recipients.

¹¹⁰ Pat. 12 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 20; Inq. a.q.d. file 137, no. 14.

¹¹¹ Cal. Pat. 1321-4, p. 41.

¹¹² Ibid. 1327-30, p. 169.

¹¹³ Cal. of Papal Letters, ii, 400.

¹¹⁴ Inq. a.q.d. file 450, no. 14.

¹¹⁵ Chas. D. Stooks, *Hist. of Crondall and Yateley*, 22.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ex inform. the late Mr. C. J. Maxwell Lefroy.

FARNBOROUGH

Ferneberga (xi cent.); Farnburghe, Farenberg (xiii cent.); Farnborowe, Fremborough, Farnborough (xvi cent.).

Farnborough is distant 33 miles from London, and 2½ from Aldershot, and has two stations, one on the London and South Western Railway, and the other on the Reading and Reigate branch of the South Eastern Railway. The parish, which is a long narrow strip of land, covers an area of 2,330 acres, including 289½ acres of arable land, 515½ acres of permanent grass, and 53 acres of woods and plantations.¹

The River Blackwater forms the eastern boundary of the parish, which is separated from Aldershot parish by the Basingstoke Canal, the North Camp being in the parish of Farnborough. The ground is low, rising at its highest point to only 286 ft. above the ordnance datum.

The town, chief estates, and residences lie to the north, the southern portion being occupied by the North Camp and Farnborough Common.

The nucleus of the old village is what is now called Farnborough Street, near the South Eastern Railway station. There are still two old houses to be seen, which are the last survival of the old village, and at the cross roads is an old knotted elm, under which the villagers still gather at nightfall.² The road between Farnborough and Farnham is said to have been a resort of the famous highwayman Dick Turpin.³ The last of the great prize-fights, that between Heenan and Sayers, took place at Farnborough.

During the past forty years the population of Farnborough has increased from 700 to 10,000. This is due to the formation of the North Camp and also to a public company which bought land in 1863 and developed the district for residential purposes.⁴ Under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1904 the parish is governed by an Urban District Council of twelve members.

The Town Hall, in the Alexandra Road, is a brick structure with Bath stone dressings, and was erected in 1897 at a cost of £5,000. There are Pine Therapeutic Baths in connexion with the Queen's Hotel.

Farnborough Hill, formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Longman, was purchased by the ex-Empress Eugénie in 1881. The mansion was built in 1860, and stands on a hill in a well-wooded park of 300 acres with gardens. It contains many treasures and relics of Napoleon I; a wing was added in 1883. The Roman Catholic Memorial Church of St. Michael, built by the Empress in 1887, and officially styled 'St. Michael's Abbey,' is served by Benedictines (of the Solesmes congregation), with an abbot, prior, sub-prior, and fifteen clergy. On the right of the altar at the east

end of the mausoleum beneath the church is the coffin of the Emperor Napoleon III, on the left that of the Prince Imperial, on which is a tablet recording the death of the Prince 'On the field of honour,' 1 June 1879. Close to the church is a priory, with a covered way to the mausoleum, occupied by Benedictine Fathers from Solesmes.

The Grange, the seat of Mr. Harold Edward Sherwin Holt, present lord of Farnborough Manor, stands in a park, surrounded by an estate of about 400 acres, and was inherited by his mother, the late Mrs. M. Holt, from her uncle, Mr. Sherwin.⁵

Farnborough Park is the residence of Mr. Charles R. Lupton; and Tredenham Lodge of Colonel Tredenham Fitzherbert Carlyon. Lynchford, an estate of 150 acres, is the property of Mr. Henry William Brake. Synehurst Farm, in the north of the parish near the Surrey border, is called the manor of Synehurst in 16th-century records. It probably had its origin in the lands in Synehurst which Henry de Farnborough, lord of the manor of Farnborough, granted to Osbert de Burstowe in 1259 to hold of him and his heirs for rent of 3s. and suit at the court of Farnborough twice a year.^{6a} It was acquired by John Norton, lord of the manor of Farnborough, in the middle of the 16th century,⁶ and was sold with that manor by the description of the 'messuage or farm called Sindhurst with appurtenances in Farnborough, and a parcel of moor called Sindhurst Moor in Frimley,' by his descendant Sir Richard Norton to John Godson and Edward Dickenson in 1619.^{6a}

Hillside Convent is a high-class ladies' boarding school, conducted by the nuns of the order of the Sacred Heart, with a lady superior in charge.

The following place-names are mentioned in 17th-century records:—A messuage and garden called Farthingland, and fields called Hookmeade and Windemill.⁷

In the Domesday Survey the manor of *MANOR FARNBOROUGH* is assessed at 3 hides of land which Odin de Windesores held of the bishop as of the manor of Crondall. Alwin had held them of the bishop in parage and could not betake himself anywhere.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the land had been and was still worth 60s., although when Odin received it its value had fallen to 40s.⁸ The next mention of Farnborough occurs in 1230, when Simon, parson of Crondall, acknowledged Stephen de Farnborough to be the true patron of the church.⁹

Stephen was succeeded by his son Henry, who in 1243 was stated to be holding one knight's fee in Farnborough of the Bishop of Winchester.¹⁰ Henry was still alive in 1284,¹¹ but by 1316 he had been succeeded in the possession of the estate by John de Farnborough,¹² who in 1335 paid 2s. to be released

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² André Turquet, *Farnborough*, 3.

³ *Ibid.* 4. ⁴ *Ibid.* 5.

⁵ Ex inform. Mr. H. E. S. Holt.

^{6a} Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 43 Hen. III.

⁶ He purchased one moiety from Agnes the wife of Richard Compton in 1549 (Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 3 Edw. VI).

It is uncertain of whom he purchased the other moiety, but 'all his lands and tenements, leases, moors, pastures, and meads called Synehurst in Farnborough and Ash' which he mentioned in his will (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cxxx, 184) probably comprised the whole estate.

^{6a} Close, 17 Jas. I, pt. xvii, no. 12.

⁷ Add. Chart. 17446-17448.

⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

⁹ Maitland, *Bracton's Note Bk.* 453; Cur. Reg. R. Mich. 14-15 Hen. III, m. 11.

¹⁰ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 35.

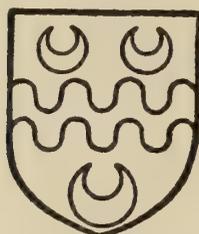
¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Feud. Aids*, i, 314.

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from attendance at the bishop's court of Farnham for a year.¹³ John was followed by Amice de Farnborough, who was holding the manor in 1346.¹⁴

By 1353 Farnborough had come into the hands of John de Sherborne,¹⁵ a London vintner, who soon fell so deeply into debt that his possessions were valued in 1356 and the manor assigned to one of his creditors, William de Briclesworth, for a debt of £100.¹⁶ In 1428 Joan atte More¹⁷ was holding one fee in Farnborough, formerly belonging to Amice de Farnborough, and on her death after 1461¹⁸ the estate passed to William Dawtrey, who was holding in 1487.¹⁹ It seems probable that this William left four daughters and co-heirs, for at the beginning of the 16th century the manor is found divided into four parts, one-fourth being held by Ellis Thurwall and Joan his wife in 1502,²⁰ and another by Richard Reddysdale and Lucy his wife in 1505.²¹



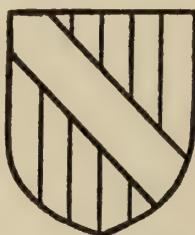
ROTHERFIELD. *Azure a fesse wavy between three crescents or.*



NORTON. *Vert a lion or.*

In 1535 Richard Norton, who had married Elizabeth Rotherfield, daughter and heir of Sir William Rotherfield and Elizabeth Dawtrey,^{21a} died seised of a fourth,²² and his son John evidently purchased the other three-fourths, for he was seised of the whole manor at his death in 1561.²³ Sir Richard Norton, son of John, died in 1592,²⁴ leaving the manor of Farnborough to his son Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Norton. The latter died in 1611, leaving as his heir his son Richard,²⁵ who sold the manor in 1619 to John Godson of Odiham and Edward Dickenson of Odiham.²⁶ In 1630 John Godson held courts baron as lord of the manor of Farnborough.²⁷

The manor and the house, then called Farnborough Place, seem to have come into the Annesley family, Earls of Anglesey, about the time of the Restoration, for in 1661 Arthur first Earl of Anglesey presented to the church.²⁸ In 1702 John Annesley, fourth Earl of



ANNESLEY, Earl of Anglesey. *Paly argent and azure a bend gules.*

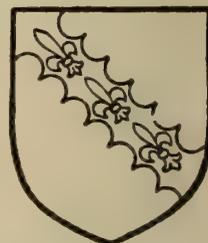
Anglesey, dealt with the manor by recovery.²⁹ He died in 1710 and was succeeded by his brother Arthur, who died in 1737 also without issue, leaving his estates to Richard Annesley his kinsman, sixth Earl of Anglesey,³⁰ who held the manor in 1737, conveying it in that year by fine, possibly for a settlement, to Jack Hatton.³¹ A few years later James Annesley, who was the son of Arthur the elder brother of Richard, laid claim to the succession. Having succeeded in establishing his legitimacy, he recovered the estates from his uncle in 1743,³² and dealt with the manor of Farnborough by recovery in 1752.³³

Farnborough Manor next came into the possession of Henry Wilmot, fourth son of Robert Wilmot. His son and successor Henry Wilmot was lord of the manor in 1778,³⁴ and was succeeded on his death in 1794 by his son Valentine Henry Wilmot, who conveyed the manor by fine to George Pindar in 1817,³⁵ and died in 1819, leaving an only daughter, Arabella Jane, afterwards the wife of the Rev. Frederick Sullivan of Kimpton.

It is uncertain who was the next holder, but from 1848 until his death in 1875 Mr. George Morant was lord of the manor of Farnborough.³⁶ In 1880 his trustees were lords of the manor,³⁷ and by 1885 it had been acquired by Mr. Richard Eve,³⁸ who died in 1900. The lordship of the manor was purchased from his executors about 1903 by Mrs. M. Holt, who died in 1905, leaving it to her son Mr. Harold Edward Sherwin Holt, the present owner.³⁹

A mill worth 10*d.* existed at Farnborough at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁴⁰ A water-mill and a fishery are also mentioned in 1356, as worth nothing,⁴¹ and fishings, windmills, and water-mills in Farnborough Manor are mentioned in the indenture of sale of 1619.⁴²

The parish church, which is of *CHURCHES* unknown dedication, is situated in Farnborough Park, and consists of a chancel 21 ft. 5 in. by 16 ft. 10 in., a nave 70 ft. long and 23 ft. 11 in. at the east, reduced by about 8 in. west of the transepts, of which the north measures 10 ft. 11 in. by 13 ft. 7 in. and the south 16 ft. 9 in. by 13 ft. 9 in. There is a south aisle 9 ft. 4 in. wide, a west tower, and a north porch. The earliest parts of the church are the north and west walls of the nave, c. 1190–1200, and a south doorway of the same date is now in the wall of the new south aisle. The porch was added in the first half of the 15th century. Early in the 17th century a good deal of work appears to have been done, while the



HOLT of Farnborough. *Argent a bend engrailed sable with three fleurs de lis argent thereon.*

¹³ *Cron dall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 39.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333.

¹⁵ Close, 27 Edw. III, m. 18 d.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 57.

¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 359.

¹⁸ *Cron dall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 39.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ De Banco R. Hil. 17 Hen. VII, m. 353.

²¹ *Ibid.* East. 20 Hen. VII, m. 328.

^{21a} *Vide V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 34.

²² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 988,

no. 6. See also Feet of F. Hants, Mich.

21 Hen. VIII.

²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxii, 184.

²⁴ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), ccxxxiii, 118.

²⁵ W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 14, no. 105.

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 17 Jas. I;

Close, 17 Jas. I, pt. xvii, no. 12.

²⁷ Add. Chart. 17447–8.

²⁸ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²⁹ Recov. R. East. 1 Anne, rot. 57.

³⁰ Burke, *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*.

³¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Geo. II;

Recov. R. 10 & 11 Geo. II, rot. 329.

³² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 76.

³³ Recov. R. Hil. 25 Geo. II, rot. 208.

³⁴ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 57 Geo. III.

³⁶ *Hants Directories*, 1848, 1855, 1859, 1867, 1875.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 1880. ³⁸ *Ibid.* 1885.

³⁹ Ex inform. Mr. H. E. S. Holt.

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

⁴¹ Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. III (1st nos.),

no. 57.

⁴² Close, 17 Jas. I, pt. xvii, no. 12.

tower probably belongs to the same time. The chancel, transepts, and south aisle are entirely modern. The old work is built with chalk quoins and ashlar, and chalk and ironstone rubble, the modern work being faced with Heath stone.

The east window of the chancel is formed by three trefoiled lancets, while to north and south are, on either side, a single trefoiled light and a window of two trefoiled lights. The chancel arch is of one moulded order, carried on pairs of corbel shafts.

In the south transept are an east window of two uncusped lights and a flat-pointed south-east doorway of early 17th-century date, and the three north windows of the nave are of the same detail as that in the transept, but only the middle window is old. The north door, c. 1190-1200, is between the western pair of windows, and has a semicircular head of two orders, the outer moulded with a filleted roll, and the inner chamfered, with label enriched with dog-tooth. The outer order has shafted jambs, the shafts and bases being modern; but the capitals are old, that to the east being a development of the scallop type, while the other is a good example of transitional foliage. The abaci are square with a quirk and hollow chamfer. On the south is a modern arcade of four bays, that to the east being the south transept arch, separated from the rest of the arcade by a short length of walling. At the west end of the nave is the rear arch of a blocked mediaeval window, through which the west gallery is now entered, and a plain doorway to the tower.

The south aisle is completely modern and lighted by three windows of three uncusped four-centred lights. Towards the west is reset, blocked up, the old south doorway of the nave. It is of the same date as the north doorway, but of plainer detail, having a single chamfered order with a label enriched with billets.

The tower is a wooden structure on a masonry foundation. It is covered in with boarding rebated to represent ashlar joints, and is painted 'stone colour,' and finished with a short slated spire and a wooden cross. The framework, of rough-hewn timbers, is probably of early 17th-century date, the covering being much more modern. It has a plain entrance from the west under a porch, and over it a poor wooden Gothic window.

The porch is of open timber construction and 15th-century date, and on the whole very well preserved. It is of two bays, with five traceried openings in each bay on the north and south, with cinquefoiled ogee heads. The entrance has a flat pointed head with an embattled cornice over, and the plates are also embattled, and there is a pretty cusped barge-board.

The octagonal font is modern and of 15th-century design with a panelled bowl and shafted octagonal stem.

The chancel screen is of early 17th-century date, with poor modern cresting. The lower part is solid, and the upper has heavy turned balusters rather widely spaced, and a square-headed moulded opening in the middle. The head beam is ornamented with a pattern of alternate oblong and oval medallions, and the west gallery is of the same date, with similar ornaments on rail and base, and tall square-section balusters. It is supported upon tapering octagonal columns rounded beneath, with moulded bases. Inserted in the front of the balusters is a row of hat pegs. The seat-

ing, pulpit, and other fittings are all modern. The nave roof is old, possibly of 17th-century date, and was intended to be ceiled with a plaster barrel ceiling. The other roofs are modern.

On the north wall of the nave, west of the door, are some remains of wall-painting of a date nearly coeval with the earliest part of the church. The upper parts of three female saints are to be seen with their names in large letters, Eugenia, Agnes, and Maria, the last holding the ointment box and being clearly St. Mary Magdalene. The nimbus of St. Eugenia is ornamented with suns and moons, and that of St. Agnes with a lobed pattern like the petal of a flower. To the west at a higher level is part of an original consecration cross, in a circle of red and yellow. The cross has plain rectangular arms, but a second with expanded arms has been painted over it. In the centre is a hole, and there may have been another below the cross.

The tower contains five bells: the treble, second, and tenor cast by Llewellyn and James of Bristol in 1887; the third by Knight, but dated 1633; and the fourth cast by William Eldridge in 1699.

The plate consists of a chalice and paten of 1880, which take the place of old plate then sold, a plated flagon given in 1848, and a plated cup and credence plate.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms from 1584 to 1678, marriages from 1599 to 1681, and burials from 1599 to 1675. The second book contains baptisms from 1682 to 1727, marriages from 1683 to 1726, with notes of licences, and burials from 1681 to 1751, with notes of affidavits of burial in woollen. The third contains baptisms and marriages from 1727 to 1783 and 1754 respectively, and burials from 1751 to 1783. Marriages are continued in a printed book from 1754 to 1786, and baptisms and burials in two more from 1785 to 1810, and from 1810 to 1812.

The church of *ST. MARK* consists of a chancel, north and south transepts, and a small nave with north and south aisles. It was built in 1881, is constructed of red brick with stone dressings, and is designed in 13th-century style. There is a small bell-gable containing one bell.

The first mention of a church at *ADVOWSONS* Farnborough occurs in 1230, when a dispute arose concerning tithes and oblations between Simon, parson of Crondall, and Stephen de Farnborough, a dispute which was ended by an acknowledgement on Simon's part that Stephen was the true patron of the church, and a promise that he would claim nothing in future but a pension of 5s.⁴³ The advowson evidently followed the descent of the manor (q.v.)⁴⁴ until about 1822, when Henry Wilmot was the patron. From 1829 to 1843 Mr. G. H. Sumner was the patron, and from 1844 to 1861 Mr. Henry Clayton.⁴⁵ By 1862 the advowson seems to have been acquired by Dr. William Scot, who presented the living to his fifth son, the Rev. Robert F. Scot. Dr. William Scot died the following year, and the advowson was held by the Rev. Robert F. Scot until his death in 1878, when it came into the hands of his elder brother, Major-General Patrick George Scot.⁴⁶ The latter died in 1894, and in 1902 it was

⁴³ Cur. Reg. R. Mich. 14 & 15 Hen. III, ni. 11.

⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. III (1st nos), no.

57; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 137; 2034, fol. 43, 164; Close, 17 Jas. I, pt. xvii, no. 12; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁵ Clergy Lists.

⁴⁶ Ibid. See also Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

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sold by his representative to the Rev. William F. T. Hamilton, M.A., vicar of Cromer (co. Norf.), the present patron.

The patronage of St. Mark's Church, in the Alexandra Road, erected in 1881 as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church, is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist chapels in Farnborough.

The Children's Home in the Alexandra Road was removed to Farnborough from Milton near Gravesend in 1898, and is intended for the reception of 100 boys who have not been convicted of crime.

The charities in this parish are administered under a scheme of the CHARITIES Charity Commissioners of 2 July

1901, under the title of the Poor's Charity; (1) The Fuel Allotment, comprised in an award dated 1 April 1816; and (2) the charity of William Parkes, founded by will in or about 1730. The trust estate consists of (1) £412 4s. 5d. consols in the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, arising from the sale in 1856 of land formerly constituting endowment; (2) meadow land at Cove in Yateley, containing 4 a. 2 r. 22 p., and 1 a. of common, producing £8 10s. a year, and a sum of £47 12s. 9d. consols, with the official trustees, stated to have arisen from sale of timber.

By the scheme the income of about £20 a year is directed to be applied for the benefit of deserving and necessitous persons of not less than sixty years of age in the supply of clothes, medical aid in sickness, or in temporary relief in money.

LONG SUTTON

Sudtune (xi cent.), Launge Sutton (xii cent.), Sheep Sutton (xviii cent.).

Long Sutton is a small village and parish lying south-east of Crondall, 6 miles south from Winchfield Station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway. The parish covers an area of 2,290 acres, including 1,540 acres of arable land, 469½ acres of permanent grass, and 264½ acres of woods and plantations.¹ The part known as Long Sutton Manor extends to the north along the entire length of the parish, and it is presumed that the shape and extent of this division led to the distinctive appellation of Long Sutton.² The southern portion consists of Sutton Warblington to the west, and Well Manor to the east. The village lies north of Sutton Warblington, and is set along a narrow road running east and west, the principal building being Manor Farm, a fine farm-house of red brick, a little to the west of the church, with a large pond skirted by the road. East of the church is Parsonage Farm, another good red-brick gabled house of the 17th century, and opposite the church on the south side of the road is the modern school. In the churchyard are three fine yews, at the north, south-west, and south-east.

In Long Sutton the ground is higher than in the neighbouring parts of Crondall Hundred, rising around Well to over 520 ft. above the ordnance datum. Numerous old chalk pits exist throughout the parish, and a number of ancient copse inclosures are to be found. The soil is stiff clay and loam, the subsoil clay and chalk. The crops are corn in rotation and roots; hops are also cultivated.

Long Sutton House is the residence of Mr. John Arthur Keith Falconer, and Warblington Hall of Mrs. Falconer. Well Manor is occupied by Mr. John M. Bush.

In 1592 a dispute seems to have arisen with regard to the boundaries of Long Sutton Manor, held by the Dean and chapter of Winchester, and those of Odiham. In the document relating to this, mention occurs of a down called 'Prior's Downe,' containing about 70 acres,

bounded by a ditch called 'White Diche,' thence to a certain Holme lately cut down, 'where the parishioners of Longsutton ware wonte to heare a gospel in there yearlye perambulation.'³

The following places in Long Sutton are mentioned in the Crondall Customary of 1567:—'Lymmer Feald,' 'Butter Croft,' 'Marwen's Meade,' a meadow called 'Materfast,' seven crofts called 'Nutcrofts,' a messuage called 'Mablyns,' a wood called 'Le Sole,' 2 virgates of land called 'Widowe's Garden,' and a meadow called 'Dymperk.'⁴ The following places are mentioned in Sutton Warblington:—'Le Haylie Close,' 'Le Mylle wey,' and fields called 'Le Crowchfeald,' 'Ley Down,' 'Le Corne Downe,' and 'Stephen's Wood.'⁵

In 1249, when a division was made between the lands of William de Syneguy, lord of the manor of Sutton Warblington, and Hugh de Wengham, lord of Well, it was arranged that 'Whatsoever is towards the east from the wood of Henham to Great Knulle, and from Great Knulle to La Splette, and from La Splette to the assart of the parson of Crondall, and thus to La Heythorne, shall remain to Hugh and his heirs for ever. And whatsoever is by the same division towards the west shall remain to William and his heirs for ever.'⁶ The wood of Henham is probably to be identified with Highnam Copse of the present day. In 979 King Ethelred granted 5 hides of land at Sutton to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, for the use of the old minster, this grant being the first he made after his coronation. In this charter this land is stated to have been given to King Edgar, Ethelred's father, by Ethelbriht the steward, and to have been formerly subject to the lordship of Crondall.^{6a}

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS LONG SUTTON* was a sub-manor of Crondall, assessed at 7 hides, held by Turstin. Justin and Lefsi had held the estate previously of the bishop in parage. It was then worth £7.⁷ Long Sutton continued to be held by the Prior

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), introd. pp. xv-xvi.

³ Exch. Dep. East. 35 Eliz. no. 1.

⁴ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 359-68.

⁵ *Ibid.* 369-75. 'Le Haylie Close' survives as Hayley Copse.

⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 33 Hen. III.

^{6a} Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* iii, no. 622.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465.

and convent of St. Swithun until the Dissolution,⁸ and was granted by the king in free alms to the Dean and chapter of Winchester in 1541.⁹ This grant was confirmed by James I in 1604, and from that period the history of the manor of Long Sutton is identical with that of Crondall (q.v.).

The manor of *SUTTON WARBLINGTON* is represented by the land in Long Sutton which William de St. Martin inherited in 1224. William was succeeded by his son Hugh de St. Martin, who died without issue in 1243.¹⁰ Thereupon his lands escheated to the king, who granted them in 1248 to William de Syneguy.¹¹ In 1284 William de Syneguy, probably a son of the last-named, was holding one fee in Long Sutton,¹² but by 1316¹³ it had passed to Elizabeth widow of Geoffrey de Wengham, who was most probably his daughter and heir. In 1335 Thomas de Warblington was in possession of lands in Long Sutton formerly belonging to Joan de Wengham.¹⁴ It was from him that the manor derived its name, although his tenure cannot have been long, for in the following year he granted all his lands and tenements in Long Sutton to Nicholas de Hanyton.^{15a} By 1346 Sutton Warblington was held by the Prior of St. Swithun, Winchester,¹⁵ and its subsequent descent seems to have been identical with that of Long Sutton^{15a} (q.v.), the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being the present lords of the manor. Mr. John A. K. Falconer, who purchased Long Sutton House and Warblington Hall in 1899, now owns about 950 acres of land in the parish, of which 397½ acres are enfranchised copyhold of the manor of Sutton Warblington.¹⁶ It appears that very little land of the manor now remains unenfranchised. On the Warblington estate there still exists a very old house called 'The Court,' where it is believed the courts of the manor were held.¹⁷

The manor of *WELL* (La Welle, Welles, xiii cent.) is represented by the 2 hides of land in Long Sutton which Richer the Archdeacon of Winchester held of the manor of Long Sutton at the beginning of the 12th century. After his death the estate was seized by the monks of Waverley, but Henry II, c. 1163, ordered Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, to do full justice to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, who were then laying claim to the property. The manor^{17a} was held in 1243 by Hugh de Wengham,¹⁸ and had most probably been inherited by him from his father, Hugh de Wengham, who was dealing with land in the parish as early as 1228.¹⁹ In 1249 a division was made and the boundaries set out between the lands of William de Syneguy, the owner of the neighbouring manor of Sutton Warblington, and those of Hugh de Wengham,²⁰ and in the following year Hugh guaranteed that his estates in Well and Steventon should on his death descend to his son Geoffrey, promising to provide for him, his wife

Egelina, and his children in the meantime.²¹ Geoffrey's daughter and heir Alice married Richard de Byflete,²² and thus brought the manor into the possession of a family who held it for nearly two centuries.

Alice Byflete evidently survived her husband, for she is mentioned as holding lands in Well in 1335.²³ She was succeeded by her son, Thomas Byflete, who held one knight's fee in Well formerly belonging to the Archdeacon of Winchester in 1346,²⁴ and who left a son Thomas to succeed him.²⁵ The latter, dying in 1408, was followed by his son Thomas,²⁶ who died without issue. His heir was his brother Robert, who died in the reign of Richard III, and was succeeded by his son Thomas.²⁷ Thomas died seised of the manor in 1500 and was succeeded by his brother and heir John Byflete.²⁸ It is uncertain at what date Well passed out of the Byflete family, but in 1669²⁹ it was held by George Vernon, who in that year conveyed it by fine to Thomas Vernon.³⁰ In 1787 it was dealt with by fine between William Wootton and William Kay, and George Newland and Jane his wife.³¹

Two years later the manor seems to have become divided, for in 1789 Richard Potenger is mentioned as holding a moiety.³² From this date no reliable records have been found of the manor until about 1885, when it was acquired through purchase by Mr. Charles James Maxwell Lefroy, who sold it in 1904 to Mr. W. N. Butler of Crondall.³³

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 22 ft. 9 in. by 20 ft. 5 in.; a nave of the same width and 48 ft. 5 in. long; a south chapel 27 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 5 in.; a south porch, and a wooden bell-turret set about midway over the nave. The nave and chancel, in one range without any structural division, the chancel arch being entirely modern, are of early 13th-century date, and the south chapel was added towards the end of the same century. The bell-turret is doubtless mediaeval, but difficult to date, and the south porch is modern. The chancel is coated with rough-cast outside over the quoins and window dressings, which are of hard chalk, and the nave is similarly covered with plaster; the roofs are red tiled and the turret boarded, with a short leaded spirelet. The interior of the church is very well proportioned and spacious, and would be made more effective if the mean flimsy chancel arch were removed and a screen substituted.

The chancel retains its original windows, tall narrow lancets widely splayed within, and externally chamfered and rebated for a wooden frame. There are two of these in the east wall, and above and between them a circular window of the same date. There is one lancet in the north wall, and another opposite to it in the south, and at the south-east is a piscina with a moulded ogee head of 14th-century date. The chancel arch is two-centred, and has plain moulded abaci at the spring; it is only 12 in.

⁸ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 201; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333, 359; Inq. a.q.d. file 451, no. 19; *Chart. R.* 13 Edw. I, m. 27; *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 75-83, 135-41.

⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (1).

¹⁰ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 35.

¹¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 332.

¹² *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 36.

¹³ *Ibid.*; see also *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314.

¹⁴ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 39.

^{15a} *Ibid.* 31-2.

¹⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333.

^{15a} *Ibid.* 359; *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 365-75.

¹⁶ *Ex inform.* Mr. J. A. K. Falconer of Long Sutton House.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

^{17a} *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 12.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 35.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Hen. III.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Trin. 33 Hen. III.

²¹ *Ibid.* Trin. 34 Hen. III.

²² *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xi, 18.

²³ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 39.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333.

²⁵ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xi, 18.

²⁶ Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 253.

²⁷ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xi, 18, 19.

²⁸ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. (Ser. 2), 17 Hen. VII, no. 22.

²⁹ *Recov. R.* Mich. 21 Chas. II, rot. 149.

³⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 21 Chas. II.

³¹ *Ibid.* Hants, Mich. 28 Geo. III.

³² *Recov. R.* East. 29 Geo. III, rot. 274.

³³ *Ex inform.* the late Mr. C. J. Maxwell Lefroy.

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thick, and altogether out of keeping with the large and simple detail of the 13th-century work.

At the east end of the north wall of the nave is another of the original lancet lights, identical in every respect with those in the chancel, and west of it is a modern single trefoiled light of late 18th-century detail, and abreast of the bell-turret a window of c. 1340, of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in flowing tracery over. The sill of this window appears to have been raised, making the proportions rather too short. West of this the head of a blocked doorway, perhaps of 15th-century date, shows through the external plaster, but there are no signs of an opening inside the nave. At the south-east of the nave is the arch opening to the south chapel, which was no doubt the Lady chapel; it is two-centred and of two stop-chamfered orders, the responds having half-round shafts with roll-moulded bases and moulded bell capitals of slightly varied section. The south door of the nave is perhaps of 14th-century date, with a two-centred head, continuously moulded with two hollow chamfers. The west window is modern, and is a copy of the 14th-century window on the north side, except that the internal reveal has a heavy continuous roll, a few of the stones of which seem to be old.

The chapel has an east window of three chamfered and rebated lancets grouped in a chamfered external reveal, with a common internal splay and two-centred rear arch. At the south-east is a piscina of late 13th-century date, with a trefoiled head moulded with a heavy filleted bowtel. Above this is a 14th-century niche elaborately moulded and with an ogee trefoiled head. It has an undercut and finialled label. In the south wall are two single trefoiled lights of original late 13th-century date. Like the east lancets these windows are chamfered and rebated externally, and are late examples of the use of a wooden glazing frame. The south porch is a plain wood-and-plaster structure, and of no archaeological interest.

The chancel roof is ceiled in plaster divided by moulded ribs, which seem to be modern, and the nave has a flat plaster ceiling. The chapel roof is of low pitch and plastered.

The bell-turret is made of heavy timber framing of plain character, very massive and doubtless ancient; it may be 15th-century work. Four large posts stand on the nave floor against the walls, and above is an elaborate system of trussing to the principals.

The font is circular with a plain bowl cut down and scraped, and a heavy circular stem. It is perhaps of 12th-century date. The fittings are modern.

There are three bells. The treble is inscribed, 'HAL MARI FUL OF GRAS'; the second, 'IBE LEVE IN GOD THE FATHER'; the third, 'OUR FATHAR WICH ART IN HEVEN.' All the inscriptions are in Gothic capitals and all three bells bear the initials of William Knight, a Reading founder of c. 1520.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1570, a paten and flagon of 1869, and a pewter plate and flagon.

Book i of the registers contains baptisms, marriages, and burials, 1561 to 1655; book ii the same, 1655 to 1721; book iii, burials, 1680 to 1753; book iv, baptisms, 1721 to 1812, burials 1733 to 1812, and marriages, 1733 to 1788; book v, marriages, 1754 to 1812.

A chapel probably existed at Long *ADVOWSON* Sutton at an early date and was served from Crondall Church. The exact date at which a perpetual curate was appointed by the hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, is uncertain, but in 1828 the hospital leased the advowson for the lives of Francis Arnold of Hambledon, James Harris of Winchester, and Jane Cole of Odiham, widow. In 1875 these persons, together with the Master and brethren of St. Cross, made application that the advowson should be transferred to the Bishop of Winchester.³⁴ This application was approved, and the Bishops of Winchester have held the advowson since that date. The living is a vicarage of the net yearly value of £219.

There is a small Nonconformist chapel in the village.

The yearly sum of £1 6s. 8d., *CHARITIES* formerly paid by the owners of certain houses in Alton for the poor of Long Sutton, has for long ceased to be paid for want of evidence to identify the premises liable thereto.³⁵

In 1737 Stephen Terry, by deed dated 14 June (enrolled), charged a copyhold farm in Sutton Warblington with an annuity of £4 for the teaching of eight poor scholars to read, say their prayers and catechism, and for buying them Bibles and religious books.

The incumbent receives, under an order of the Charity Commissioners of 19 April 1887, one fourth part of a tithe rent-charge of £360—subject to variations—on lands in this parish.

YATELEY

Yateley (xiii cent.); Yhateleghe (xiv cent.); Yeatley, Yately (xvi cent.).

Yateley is situated in the north-eastern part of Hampshire, 33 miles from London and 2½ miles north-west from Blackwater Station, on the Reading and Reigate branch of the South Eastern Railway. The parish covers an area of 3,222 acres. It is bounded on the north-east by the River Blackwater, on the south and south-east by Minley and Hawley, which, with Cove, were formerly included in the parish.

Yateley Common occupies the southern portion of the parish, and the village lies to the north. The

manor-house is at the east end of the village near the church. It was formerly called Hall Place, and as early as 1287 Juliana de Aula was stated to be holding one hide of land containing 106 acres of land and 3 acres of purpresture before the church of Yateley.¹ At a later date the capital messuage called 'Le Haule Place' was in the possession of the Allen family—Richard Allen holding in 1567^{1a} and Thomas Allen in 1620. Thomas Wyndham, the purchaser of Minley Manor, was living at Hall Place in 1740, and it is probable that he had acquired it by his marriage with Elizabeth daughter and heiress of John Helyar, who had married as his second wife Christian daughter

³⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 1875, p. 5073.

³⁵ Inquisition by Commissioners of

Charitable uses taken at Odiham 27 Oct.

21 Chas. II.

¹ Chas. D. Stooks, *Hist. of Crondall and Yateley*, 91.

^{1a} *Crondall Rec. (Hants Rec. Soc.)*, 258.

and heiress of John Ryves. If this is the case, Sir Richard Ryves, who died in 1671 and lies buried in Yateley Church, was probably the owner of this property.² Yateley Hall, formerly called Colcatts, the residence of Miss De Winton-Corry, lies to the south of the village. From the Crondall Customary of 1567 it appears that Andrew Smythe, who had married Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Morflett, was then holding of the lord of the manor a messuage, garden, and orchard called Colcatts, containing 4 acres of land.^{2a} In 1740 Colcatts was occupied by the Diggle family.³ Frogmore Park, the seat of Mrs. Fitz Roy, is situated in a small, well-timbered park near Blackwater. Mount Eagle Farm, in the west of the parish, according to tradition, was once the residence of the Lord Monteagle to whom the letter was written by which the Gunpowder Plot was discovered.

Six ponds exist in the parish, one of them, called Wyndham's Pond, near Cricket Hill, probably taking its name from the Wyndham family, lords of Minley Manor in the latter half of the 18th century. The ground is low, rising a little over 300 ft. above the ordnance datum.

Some curious records exist with reference to the old Dog and Partridge Inn in Yateley village. This building was formerly the church-house belonging to the parish. At one time one half was a public-house and the other an almshouse, the latter portion belonging to the overseers. In 1734 it was agreed that the 'Dog and Partridge' was to have all the custom of the church. The two halves were amalgamated in 1748, the overseers claiming part of the rent as being the former owners of the almshouse.^{3a}

In Yateley there are 707 acres of arable land, 874 acres of permanent grass, and 17½ acres of woods and plantations.⁴ The soil is Bagshot Sand. The chief crops are rye, wheat, oats, and barley, with some hay and clover.

Cove, which with a portion of the south part of Hawley was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from Yateley in 1838, covers an area of 1,972 acres and lies to the south-east of Yateley, 1 mile from Farnborough Station, on the main line of the London and South Western Railway. Cove Brook flows from south to north through the centre of the parish.

The manor-house lies to the north, and near it is Broomhill Farm, which is mentioned as early as 1261.^{4a} The ground is low, seldom rising more than 230 ft. above the ordnance datum. The soil is light; the subsoil sand. The chief crops are potatoes and roots. There are 262 acres of arable land, 450 acres of permanent grass, and 3 acres of woods and plantations in Cove.^{4b} Inclosures were made in 1859 by authority of the General Inclosure Act.⁵

Hawley, which was formed into an ecclesiastical district from Yateley in 1838, is on the Surrey border, 2 miles from Farnborough Station, and comprises the village of Blackwater. Hawley Hill Woods and Hawley Common occupy a large portion of the parish, while Darly Green is a large village green lying between

Blackwater and Yateley. The Parish Council Room on the green is of brick, erected in 1897 by public subscription to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the site being given by Mr. Laurence Currie. Fern Hill, the property of Mr. John Charles Randell, is a mansion situated on an eminence in a wooded estate of about 120 acres. Brooke House is the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Courtenay William Bruce, J.P. Hawley House, a large mansion of stone, pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park of about 60 acres, is the residence of Major Charles E. Orman.

Blackwater is a large village on the old Western coaching road, at the point of junction of Hampshire, Surrey, and Berkshire, with a station on the Reading and Reigate branch of the South Eastern Railway. An annual fair of cattle and sheep is held on Blackwater Green in November. Hartfordbridge flats, a vast extent of heath country, on which black game once existed, reaches from Yateley to Blackwater. The Oaks is the residence of Mr. John Charles Randell. Hawley with Minley includes 88 acres of water, and 4,860 acres of land, of which 824 acres are arable, 1,075 permanent grass, and 746½ woods and plantations.^{5a} The soil varies, the subsoil being clay. The chief crops are grain.

Minley, which was formed with part of South Hawley into an ecclesiastical district in 1874, lies south of Yateley parish. Minley Manor, which has been rebuilt, stands about 300 ft. above the ordnance datum, and is the seat of Mr. Laurence Currie, lord of the manor. Minley Grange is the seat of the Rt. Hon. Edmond Robert Wodehouse, P.C., M.A., and Fleet Farm House that of Captain the Hon. Charles White. White House is occupied by Major Ivan Richardson. There is a tradition that Minley Warren was the home of Colonel Blood, who attempted to steal the Crown jewels in the reign of Charles II. The soil of Minley is peaty and the subsoil sand, while the greater part is covered by wood and moorland.

Bramshott Golf Course is at Bramshott Bridge south of the railway, 1 mile from Fleet station.

Hawley Pond, covering about 50 acres, is situated here. Hornley Common separates Minley from Hawley, and is mentioned as one of the boundaries of Minley in a document of 1516.⁶

In the Crondall Customary of 1567 the following place-names in Yateley are mentioned: Close called 'Le Pipson,' 'Yeates Feald,' 'Le Fursey Close,' 'Black Hedge,' 'Brixhill,' 'Fylthier More,' 'Crabracke,' and 'Sellecroft'; marshes called 'Swyngles,' 'William's More,' 'Pondethed More,' 'Swalshottes More,' and 'Manredes'; a meadow called 'Frogge Meade,' a grove called 'Leper's Grove,' bridges called 'Grene Mille Bridge,' and 'Titchenbridge,' a pool called 'Strowde Poole' and a fardel of land called 'Sealands.'⁷

The manor of *CRONDALL* has from *MANORS* the earliest period comprised a large portion of the parish of Yateley. Thus in 1299 a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to try the persons who cut down the trees and hedges

² Chas. D. Stooks, *Hist. of Crondall and Yateley*, 90-2.

^{2a} *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 265.

³ Chas. D. Stooks, *Hist. of Crondall and Yateley*, 92.

^{3a} *Ibid.* 64.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

^{4a} In that year Henry III granted to Imbert de Muntferant all the land of Broomhill and Cove which had fallen to him by the death of Aymer, Bishop-elect of Winchester (*Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 35). This land was held of William de Coleville lord of Itchel, and had been bought

by Aymer from John Lisle (*Inq. p.m.* 45 Hen. III, no. 45).

^{4b} *Ibid.*

⁵ *Blue Bk. Inclosure Awards*, 150.

^{5a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁶ *Crondall Rec.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 474.

⁷ *Ibid.* 258-330.

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of the Prior of St. Swithun at Yateley and burned them,⁸ and in the following year the prior and convent obtained a grant of free warren in Yateley.⁹ In 1541 Henry VIII granted all the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Swithun in Yateley to the Dean and chapter of Winchester,¹⁰ and in the Crondall Customary of 1567 the tithings of Yateley and Hawley are described as parcels of the hundred and manor of Crondall.¹¹

A water-mill in Yateley is mentioned in the Crondall Customary of 1567, and in Norden's 'Survey of Windsor Forest.' It existed until about 1887.¹²

At the time of the Domesday Survey COVE was held with Itchel by German of the bishop, as of his manor of Crondall, the two together consisting of 8 hides. Before this time Cove and Itchel, each with a hall of its own, had been held as separate estates by Ulward and Lewin respectively, but when German received the property it contained one hall only.¹³ Cove followed the same descent as the manor of Itchel¹⁴ (q.v.) until 1579, when it was sold by George Giffard to Thomas Brabon.¹⁵

Robert White of Aldershot, who had purchased Cove from Thomas Brabon in 1580,¹⁶ died seised of it in 1599, when it passed to his elder daughter Ellen, wife of Richard Tichborne.¹⁷

Ellen died in 1612, leaving Cove Manor to her daughter Amphyllis, who subsequently married Lawrence Hyde, and died in 1632,¹⁸ leaving an infant son Robert, and three daughters, Amphyllis, Anne, and Ellen, who became co-heirs. Amphyllis married Thomas Chaffin, and it is probable that Ellen married John Lowe, of Shaftesbury (co. Dors.), for in 1655 the manor was dealt with by Amphyllis Chaffin, widow, John Lowe and Ellen his wife, and others.¹⁹ The manor was apparently afterwards settled on Lawrence Lowe, the son of John and Ellen.²⁰ In 1689 his widow Lucy joined with Thomas Chaffin, Edward Lowe, and others, in conveying it to Thomas Freke,²¹ who died without issue in 1698, leaving his estates to Thomas Pile and Elizabeth wife of Thomas Freke of Hanington (co. Wilts.) for life, with reversion to George Pitt of Stratfieldsaye, husband of Lucy, Lawrence Lowe's widow.²² George Pitt died in 1734, leaving the manor in trust for his son George, then a minor, and in 1739 the trustees held a court baron there. In 1745 George Pitt held a court leet, court baron, and view of frankpledge, as lord of the manor of Cove, and died the same year, leaving the manor to his son George, who is mentioned as holding a court there in 1762.²³ He was created Lord Rivers of Stratfieldsaye 20 May 1776, in which year he held the court of the manor together with his son, and it was still held by him in 1785.²⁴ He evidently, however, parted with the estate almost immediately afterwards, as in the same year it was dealt with by fine between Oliver

and James Farrer and Thomas Parry.²⁵ By 1814 Cove had come into the possession of Valentine Henry Wilmot of Farnborough,²⁶ by whose family it had probably been acquired by purchase. Valentine Henry died in 1819, leaving the manor to his widow Barbarina, with reversion to his only daughter and heir Arabella Jane. Barbarina afterwards married Thomas, Lord Dacre, who is mentioned as lord of the manor in 1823, and in 1845 he and his wife held a court there.²⁷ On the death of Lady Dacre the estate passed to her daughter Arabella Jane, whose husband, the Rev. Frederick Sullivan of Kimpton, is mentioned as lord of the manor in 1864.²⁸ He died in 1873, leaving the manor to his third but eldest surviving son, Captain Francis William Sullivan, afterwards Admiral Sir F. W. Sullivan, who succeeded his cousin as sixth baronet in 1899.²⁹ In 1896 the manor was purchased from Sir Francis by Mr. Henry J. E. Brake, on whose death in 1905 it passed to his son, Mr. Henry William Brake, the present owner.³⁰

The last court of Cove Manor was held by Admiral Sir F. W. Sullivan in 1894.³¹ It appears that some of the waste lands of the manor were peat moors, and tenants of the manor on admission took oath to prevent loss to the lord of the manor by unauthorized persons digging and carrying the same away. In 1768 an action was entered by one Watts, on behalf of himself and other tenants of the manor, against Mr. Bailey, lessee of the manor, to prevent the latter from digging peat. The case was to have been tried at Winchester Assizes, but was withdrawn by Watts owing to the discovery, on formal inquiry, that the defendant had the right to dig peat within the manor.³²

At the time of the Domesday Survey MINLEY (Mindeslei, xi cent.; Mindley, xviii cent.), assessed at 2 hides and worth 20s., was in the possession of Alsi the son of Brix, Ælwi being the name of his predecessor.^{32a} No reliable record, however, of the reputed manor of that name seems to exist earlier than the 18th century, when it was in the possession of the family of Tylney, who had inherited large estates in Hampshire.³³ In 1740 the Hon. John Tylney, commonly called Viscount Castlemaine, eldest surviving son and heir-apparent of Richard, Earl Tylney of Castlemaine in Ireland, by Dorothy, heir-at-law of her great-uncle Frederick Tylney of Rotherwick (co.



SULLIVAN, Baronet.
Vert a hart tripping or impaling party argent and sable a boar passant counterchanged and a chief or with a right hand cut off at the wrist and holding a sword erect with a serpent entwined about the blade between two lions argent facing each other.

⁸ Pat. 27 Edw. I, m. 8 d.

⁹ Cal. Chart. R. iii, 1.

¹⁰ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xvi, g. 878 (1).

¹¹ Crondall Rec. (Hants Rec. Soc.), 258,

311.

¹² Ibid. See Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 145, no. 59, and Harl. MS. 3749.

¹³ V.C.H. Hants, i, 465.

¹⁴ Crondall Rec. (Hants Rec. Soc.),

Introd. p. xxv; Feud. Aids, ii, 314, 333,

359; Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. I, no. 22; ibid.

18 Edw. IV, no. 44; Exch. Inq. p.m.

(Ser. 2), file 378, no. 4.

¹⁵ Close, 21 Eliz. pt. xiii; Add. MS.

33278, fol. 132; Recov. R. Trin. 21 Eliz. rot. 1100.

¹⁶ Close, 22 Eliz. pt. iii; Feet of F.

Hants, East. 22 Eliz.; Add. MS. 33278,

fol. 132.

¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclviii, 31.

¹⁸ Ibid. 14 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 199.

¹⁹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 6 Chas. II,

m. 3. See also V.C.H. Hants, iii, 414.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Will.

and Mary.

²² V.C.H. Hants, iii, 414.

²³ Deeds penes Mr. Henry W. Brake.

²⁴ Ibid. See also G.E.C. Complete Peerage, vi, 374-5.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 25 Geo.

III.

²⁶ Deeds penes Mr. Henry W. Brake.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Burke, Peerage.

³⁰ Deeds penes Mr. H. W. Brake.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid. See also Feet of F. Hants,

Trin. 25 Geo. III.

^{32a} V.C.H. Hants, i, 505a.

³³ G.E.C. Peerage, ii, 184.



CRONDALL CHURCH : INTERIOR LOOKING WEST



YATELEY CHURCH : CHANCEL AND SOUTH ARCADE

Hants), conveyed the manor or lordship of Minley to Thomas Wyndham of Yateley and his heirs for ever.³⁴

On the death of Thomas Wyndham in 1763 the estates went to his only son Helyar Wadham Wyndham, who died without issue in 1789, Minley Manor then passing to his cousin Anne, the only daughter and heir of John Wyndham of Ashcombe (co. Wilts.), and



WYNDHAM. Azure a chevron between three lions' heads rased or.



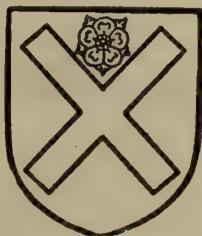
ARUNDELL. Sable six hironelles argent.

wife of the Hon. James Everard Arundell.³⁵ From Anne the estate passed to her son James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour,³⁶ who sold it in 1814 to William Robert Burgess of the Strand, London.³⁷

Mr. Stooks, late vicar of Yateley, the author of the *History of Crondall and Yateley*, gives some interesting details concerning the history of the Burgess family. It appears that John Burgess, the father of William Robert, was a respectable tradesman of Odiham, who fell in love with a local heiress, and she, failing to obtain her parents' consent, eloped with him at the age of sixteen.³⁸ The issue of the marriage was three sons, who all obtained some distinction, the third son becoming Bishop of Salisbury. The second son, William Robert Burgess, went into business, made a fortune, and bought Minley Manor, as already stated.³⁹

In 1820 William Robert Burgess conveyed the manor of Minley to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Robert Clarke Caswall of Eglington (co. Northumb.).⁴⁰ The latter died on 4 September 1846, and his executors, nine years afterwards, sold the estate to the trustees of the settlement made on the marriage of Raikes Currie, son of Isaac Currie of Bush Hill (co. Midd.), with Miss Laura Sophia Wodehouse, eldest daughter of John, second Lord Wodehouse.⁴¹ Raikes Currie died in 1881, leaving Minley to his second son, Bertram Wodehouse, father of the present owner, Mr. Laurence Currie, of the famous banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., who inherited the estate in 1896.⁴²

The present mansion-house was erected during the years 1858-60 by Raikes Currie, and was altered and enlarged during 1886-7 by Bertram Wodehouse Currie, who bought a good deal of additional land. Further additions were made to the house in 1898 by the present owner, Mr. Laurence Currie.⁴³



CURRIE of Minley. Gules a saltire argent with its ends cut off and in the chief a rose argent.

Mention of free fishing and free warren in Minley occurs in 1740.⁴⁴

The church of *ST. PETER, CHURCHES YATELEY*, has a chancel 31 ft. 5 in. by 18 ft. 3 in.; nave 55 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft. 3 in.; south vestry and organ chamber; south aisle, 14 ft. wide at its east end and 16 ft. at the west; north porch; west tower of timber, 19 ft. 6 in. long by 23 ft. wide, and south-west vestry. All these measurements are internal. The ashlar work of all dates is for the most part of chalk.

The north doorway and the west window of the nave are the sole remaining details of a church of the second half of the 12th century, but the north and west walls of the nave doubtless contain much of the original masonry. The nave was aisleless and of the same length and breadth as now, and had a chancel shorter and narrower than the existing one, which was built round it in the first half of the 13th century, the original chancel arch being removed and the new work made of equal width with the nave. A tower seems to have been begun at the south-east of the nave about this time, part of its east and south walls yet remaining, but was probably never finished, and in the second half of the 14th century a south aisle was built of the full length of the nave and of the width of the abandoned tower. The aisle is, however, very irregular, being wider at the west than at the east.

In the 15th century a wooden tower was built at the west end of the nave, and the north porch is probably work of the same period. On the north side of the chancel at its east end are a blocked doorway and a small blocked light, with its rear arch outward, marking the addition about the middle of the 14th century of a vestry in the usual position; its foundations have been discovered in the churchyard, but the building is entirely destroyed. A certain amount of modern repair has been carried out, and the two vestries at the east and west ends of the south aisle are recent additions.

In the east wall of the chancel are three partly-restored 13th-century lancet windows, the head of the middle light being modern. The small blocked window opening from the destroyed vestry in the north wall has chamfered and rebated jambs and a flattened ogee head, and jambs splayed towards the north, and the doorway west of it also has a flattened ogee head and jambs of a single chamfered order; its rear arch can be seen in the outer face of the wall. The two north windows of the chancel are plain 13th-century lancets, as also are the two in the eastern half of the south wall. West of the second is an original pointed doorway, now opening to a modern vestry; on its chalk masonry are a number of crosses and two sundials, one obviously out of place at the bottom of its east jamb on the inside. The arch next to it is modern, opening to the organ, but contains a few old stones which probably belonged to the lancet window which it displaced.

The nave has three north windows. The first, of late 14th-century date, is of two cinquefoiled ogee-headed lights with trefoils over, under a flat head; the lintel

³⁴ Deeds penes Mr. Laurence Currie, M.A.; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 & 14 Geo. II; Recov. R. Trin. 13 & 14 Geo. II, rot. 234.

³⁵ G.E.C. *Peerage*, i, 158. Deeds penes Mr. Laurence Currie, M.A.

³⁶ It had been settled upon Thomas

Grove and others in trust for him in 1793 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Geo. III).

³⁷ Deeds penes Mr. Laurence Currie, M.A.

³⁸ Ex inform. Miss Jane Caswall of Yateley; C. D. Stooks, *Hist. of Crondall and Yateley*, 45.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Deeds penes Mr. Laurence Currie, M.A.

⁴¹ Ibid. See also Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁴² Deeds penes Mr. Laurence Currie, M.A.

⁴³ Ex inform. Mr. Laurence Currie, M.A.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 & 14 Geo. II.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

is formed by the wall-plate inside. The second has two cinquefoiled pointed lights with tracery in a three-centred head, and dates from c. 1500; and the third, west of the north door, has two lancet lights, and is probably of late 13th-century date. Part of it is in modern stonework.

The north doorway dates from the 12th century; the jambs are of two square orders without shafts, but the outer order has been mutilated in arch and jambs for the fitting of a door; the arch is round, its inner order plain, and its outer order, or what is left of it, enriched with billet and nail-head ornament.

The south arcade of the nave has four bays with octagonal pillars and semi-octagonal responds; the base moulds are two rounds, and the capitals are simply moulded and much scraped, while the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders.

At the west end of the nave an arch of two hollow chamfered orders of 15th-century date, with moulded capitals, opens to the tower; its crown cuts into the lower part of an original narrow round-headed 12th-century window.

The south-east vestry is in 13th-century style to match the chancel, and has a modern arch in its west

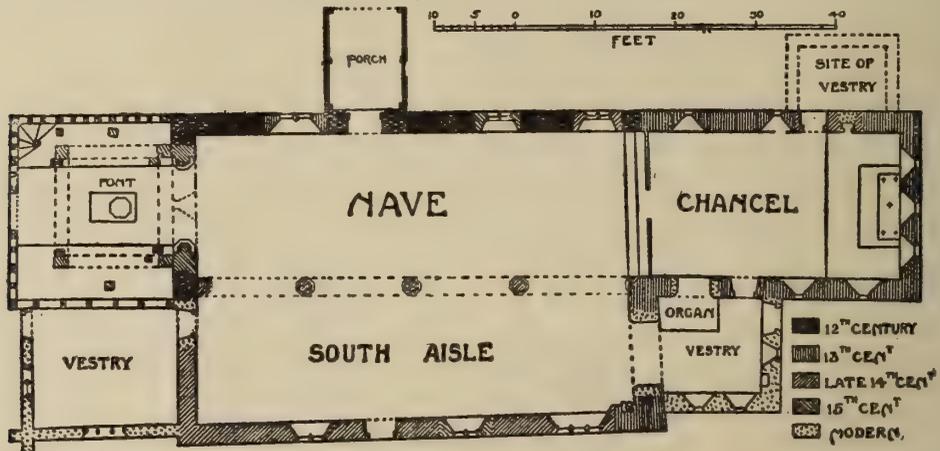
windows to the south and west and has a west doorway to the churchyard.

The wood-framed west tower dates from the 15th century, its lowest stage being of the width of the nave, with upright timbers filled in with modern red brick in herring-bone pattern. The main structure is of smaller diameter, with heavy angle posts braced and framed together, all being of oak.

There is an old window of two round-headed lights on the north side of the ground stage, and a modern west doorway and four-light window over; an open circular staircase of wood rises in the north-west corner ending at the first floor, where the wide ground stage of the tower stops under a tiled roof, the main structure continuing as an oak-shingled turret, with rows of rectangular lights in the bell-chamber; it is covered with a tiled pyramidal roof, finishing with a vane and weathercock.

All the walls externally are coated with plaster. The roof of the chancel is a modern gabled one of deal; that of the nave is old, with trussed collars and plain tie-beams, and the aisle roof is like that of the nave.

The chancel screen is all modern except for the tracery in the heads of the bays on either side of the



PLAN OF YATELEY CHURCH

wall filled by the organ; this wall is 3 ft. 3 in. thick, and, as suggested, is probably part of a 13th-century tower.

In the south aisle the south wall to the east of the first window is also 3 ft. 3 in. thick, more by 9 in. than the rest of the wall. It contains a small 13th-century piscina with a plain pointed head of square section and a sill with a moulded edge. The south-east window of the aisle is of three cinquefoiled ogee-headed lights with trefoils above, under a square head; the wall-plate of the roof forms its inner lintel. The mullions are modern, the rest late 14th-century work, of the same character as the north-east window of the nave. The next window is a 15th-century insertion with moulded jambs and mullions; it has two cinquefoiled lights and a square head with sunk spandrels, and a moulded label outside. The north doorway is probably of the date of the arcade, and has a small chamfered order and a two-centred arch. The lower halves of the jambs with the broach stops are of modern repair. The westernmost window is of two lights and like the north-east window of the nave. In the west wall is a modern doorway to the vestry; the wall above sets back 6 in. inside and is pierced by a window of two lancets in a pointed stone head, which looks like late 13th-century work reset. The vestry has

middle opening; this is good early 15th-century work with eight trefoiled lights arranged in pairs, and quatrefoiled openings on each pair, with pierced and cusped spandrels. The font under the tower has an octagonal bowl, chamfered below, which is perhaps of 14th-century date, on a modern stem.

The porch dates from the 15th century and is of wood; its side-walls are plastered externally and pierced by small windows. It was formerly plastered internally, and the 12th-century doorway was hidden until opened out in 1901. The barge-board of the gable is cut into five large foils; below it is a small ancient figure of St. John the Evangelist, apparently of Flemish or north French work, holding a book in his left hand; his right hand is upheld in blessing.

The church is lighted entirely by candles, and has in the nave four pretty brass chandeliers of the ordinary Dutch pattern, bought in London. The altar candlesticks are also of brass of 17th-century Italian work, and the altar cross is an interesting piece of mediaeval work with embossed figures, probably also Italian. These were given in late years, but the church also has some old candlesticks which have been long in its possession.

In the chancel floor are a number of 5 in. mediaeval tiles, several with curious and unusual patterns—as a

king kneeling before a small seated figure, a hound chasing a stag, a horseman, and a standing figure with outstretched arms and a circle on his breast; behind appears to be a rainbow.

At a recent restoration the remains of a wall-painting were discovered on the north wall; it represented a king wearing his crown and holding a sceptre with a dove in his right hand. It was covered up again.

Under the tower are four slabs with brasses. The earliest is inscribed: 'Pray for the soules of william lawerd and agnes his wyf the which william decessed the xvi day of august the yere of our lord god M^vCVII on whose soules Jesu have mercy Amen.' Above it is a man with long hair, in a fur robe, his hands in prayer, and a lady with a long head-dress, her dress having a tight bodice and fur cuffs, and held by a long belt clasped by a rosette. Below them are nine sons and a daughter. Another is inscribed: 'Pray for the soules of Willm Rygg and Tomysyn hys wyf the whiche Willm decessed the xxix day of august ye yer of o' Lord M^vXXXII on whose soule Jhu have mercy.' It also has the figures of a man and woman in similar dresses to the others, and with four sons and seven daughters below. The third has the inscription: 'Hic sepulta jacet Elizabetha quondā Roberti Morfletti, Armigeri filia que D'no migravit 10 cal Septimbris anno salutis humane M^{cccc}CLXXVIII^{mo}.' Of the figure over only the upper half remains. It shows a lady with a curious tight long head-dress, ruff collar, and padded sleeves. Over her are two shields. The first is impaled, but the sinister half is defaced, the dexter is Ermine three bezants, which are the arms of Smythe of Yateley, and below it is the inscription: 'Edwardo Ormesby primo . . . peperit 4 et filias . . .' The other has its charges defaced and has the inscription: 'Andreae Smythe secundo M. peperit filios 3 et filias 3.' The fourth brass is of a bearded man in long fur gown and ruff collar, with his hands held in prayer. The inscription is gone. A fifth brass, mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1794, is missing; it was of a man habited in a robe, and inscribed: 'Pray for the soule of Richard Gale which dyed the yer of o' lord M^vCXIII on whose soule Jhu have mercy.' In the chancel floor is a small brass plate inscribed: 'Orate p̄ aīa Johē uxoris Johis Hewlot et filie Robti Dyngeet cui' aīe ppiciet' ds.'

In the south aisle—whither it was removed from the chancel—is a mural monument to Sir Richard Ryves, kt., sheriff and alderman of London, died 1671. It has a large pillar of black and white marble surmounted by an urn, all in a round-headed niche, but the inscription is now lost. There are other 18th-century and later monuments in the church. In the churchyard is an old coffin-slab, probably of the 14th century, with a long floriated cross in relief cut upon it.

The tower contains a clock and eight bells: the treble and second are by Taylor, 1888; the third by Warner, 1878; the fourth is inscribed, 'William Yare made me 1613; the fifth has the usual lion's face, square flower, and groat of Roger Landon's Reading foundry, and is inscribed, 'Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis'; the sixth is cracked across the shoulder, and has the following inscription in rudely-formed Roman letters: 'LOVE THE LORD THE GOD AND OF EHS (sic) 1577,' and below it the initials T.E. for Thomas Eldridge (above a star) and F.R.; the seventh has for inscription 'Our hope is in the Lord' in black letter

and old English capitals, each word being followed by a heart, and the initials of Richard Eldridge and the date 1617; the tenor is by Warner, 1864. There is also a small sanctus-bell with the initials of Robert Eldridge and date 1623.

The plate consists of a cup of 1568, a paten of 1710, a modern silver-gilt jewelled chalice and paten, of foreign work, given in 1886 in memory of Martin de Corry, a silver-mounted glass flagon, a bread box, and a pewter flagon. There is also a most beautiful standing covered cup of crystal and silver-gilt, English work of the end of the 16th century; its original wood and leather case is preserved in part. It is said to have been given in 1675 by Mrs. Sarah Cocks. It has been broken and the cover is not in its original condition, some very remarkable crystal spirelets, seeming to have formed part of it, being now separately preserved.

The registers begin in 1636. The first book is a copy on paper of baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1636 to 1709, and thence to 1729 they were copied in part from the old registers, and the rest collected from memoirs of families in the parish, the registers for that time being deficient. The original books seem to have been lost.

The second book is one recording burials in woollen from 1685 to 1784, and contains many affidavits and magistrates' seals. The third has marriages from 1754 to 1804, and the fourth continues them to 1812; the fifth has printed forms giving the baptisms and burials from 1785 to 1813. There are churchwardens' accounts from 1658 to 1698, and from 1698 to 1825; and these have been transcribed in a third volume which ends in 1884.

An overseers' book dates from 1751 to 1779. The church is also now in the possession of a copy of the *Biblia Polyglotta* of 1657, edited by Brian Walton; the text is printed in nine different languages—Hebrew, Greek, Latin Vulgate, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Ethiopian, Syrian, Arabic, and Persian, and contained in six volumes.

The churchyard is fairly large, and surrounds the building, but the greater part is to the south. It contains many trees, some of them of great height. In it is a modern churchyard cross erected to a son of the vicar, who went down in the battleship *Victoria*. The lych-gate is of unusual design, its gate opening on a pivoted middle post with a chain and counter-weight to hold it in position. On the woodwork are cut three dates, 1625, 1800, and 1884; little, if anything, of the first date is left.

The church of *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, COVE*, is a moderately sized building of cruciform shape, consisting of a chancel, nave, transepts, north porch, and a low embattled tower. It was built in 1844, is constructed of stone, and is designed mainly in 12th-century style.

The church of *HOLY TRINITY, HAWLEY*, is a new building of red brick and stone, with a vaulted chancel, a nave with aisles and chapels, a west tower with a shingled spire, and a baptistery at the north-west. It is very well furnished, and has a mosaic reredos, and a font with an oak cover, on which is a group carved in the round of Our Lord baptizing children.

The church of *ST. ANDREW, MINLEY*, is a small structure consisting of a chancel and nave in one range. It is quite modern, and is built of flint with stone detail and dressings. The fittings, also modern, are unusually handsome.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

A chapel existed in Yateley⁴⁶ probably from an early date, and was served from Crondall parish.

The great tithes of Yateley were alienated with those of Crondall (q.v.) by Cardinal Beaufort in order to found his almshouse of Noble Poverty, in connexion with St. Cross Hospital. They were let by that hospital during several centuries to the Marquis of Winchester, who still held them at the beginning of the 19th century, and who farmed them out to the overseers of the parish. In 1818 the overseers paid £240 a year for the tithes. In 1823 they offered £160, which was refused, and from that time the marquises collected their own tithes. The commutation value of the tithes is £572; they have now fallen in to St. Cross.⁴⁶

Under the terms of the lease to the Marquises of Winchester, it was covenanted that they should provide an honest and substantial minister for the parish of Yateley.⁴⁷ In 1875 the lay rector, with the concurrence of St. Cross Hospital, transferred the patronage of the living, which was then worth £70 a year, to the Bishop of Winchester, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners thereupon increased the stipend to £226.⁴⁸ The present net yearly value of the living, which is still in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, is £294 with residence.

The living of Cove is a vicarage, of the net yearly value of £300, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

The living of Hawley is a vicarage, of the net yearly value of £339, in the gift of Mr. John Charles Randell, of The Oaks, Blackwater.

The living of Minley is a perpetual curacy of the net yearly value of £85, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, and was held until recently by the vicars of Yateley. It is now held by the vicar of Hawley, who resides at Blackwater.

There is a Primitive Methodist Chapel at Cove, erected in 1888. There is also a Baptist chapel at Cricket Hill, Yateley.

All Saints' Home for Girls was erected in 1881 by the late Mr. Charles Randell, and will hold forty children. The work is in charge of the sisters of St. John the Baptist, Clewer; there is a small chapel attached.

The Yateley, Cove, and Hawley **CHARITIES** Charities.—By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 5 February 1886, the charities comprised therein were consolidated under this title. The trust funds are held by the official trustees, comprising the charities of:—

Richard Bannister (so far as the same is applicable in the ancient parish), founded by deed of feoffment, 1417. The trust estate consists of 29 a. 2 r. let at £12 10s. and £1,370 8s. 2d. consols, one moiety of which is applicable in the parish of Sandhurst. This charity is administered under a further scheme of 5 February 1886;

Sir Richard Ryves, founded by will proved in the P.C.C. 20 August 1671; trust fund, £287 6s. 4d. consols, arising from the sale of 6 acres of copyhold land formerly belonging to the charity;

Peter South, founded by deed 1593; trust fund, £1,025 9s. 5d. consols;

Esther Poole, founded by will, proved in the P.C.C. 15 May 1835; trust fund, £11 0s. 7d. consols;

Mary Simmonds, founded by will, proved in the P.C.C. 5 December 1842; trust fund, £593 8s. 10d. consols.

By the scheme the dividends on £1,917 17s. 2d. consols belonging to the four charities last mentioned, amounting to £47 18s. 4d., are applicable for the general benefit of the poor by way of subscriptions to hospitals, provident clubs, &c., contributions to outfits for young persons entering trade, &c., supply of articles in kind, or temporary relief in money.

Mary Barker, founded by will, 1704; trust fund, £531 10s. 8d. consols, representing one-third of the proceeds of the sale in 1876 of land formerly belonging to the charity.

The dividends, amounting to £13 5s. 8d., are applicable in prizes and payments to encourage continuance at school.

The Church and Parish Estates, formerly consisting of the Dog and Partridge Inn, which was sold in 1898, and the proceeds (less expenses) invested in £2,631 10s. 6d. consols, producing yearly £65 15s. 4d., of which £24 is applicable in aid of the Poor's Rate of the parish, and the balance in the maintenance of the fabric of the church and of the services.

The 'Pest House,' formerly consisting of a house and land, which was sold in 1902 and the proceeds invested in £200 14s. 1d. India 3 per cent. stock, the dividends of which are also applicable in aid of the Poor's Rate.

Cove Church Endowment, consisting of 17 acres, occupied in part by the vicar of Cove, and the remainder let at £15 a year, and a sum of £9 18s. 6d. consols.

Cove Church Repair Fund; trust fund, £69 14s. 9d. consols, producing £1 14s. 8d. a year, applicable for the repair of the church of St. John, Cove. The two sums of stock arose from subscriptions in 1844, part of which was expended in the purchase of the land referred to in the previous paragraph.

Mrs. Ellen Katherine Meyrick, by will proved 4 January 1899, bequeathed £200 to the vicar and churchwardens, to be invested and the income distributed among the aged poor. The legacy, less duty, was invested in £180 15s. 10d. consols, with the official trustees.

Tithing of Cove.—The Coal Fund Charity consists of £1,112 5s. consols, transferred in 1898 to the official trustees, representing the investments of the proceeds of the sale of the fuel allotment, acquired under an award of 12 January 1860.

Tithing of Hawley.—The Parish Fund consists of a sum of £300 consols, supposed to represent payments in respect of encroachments. The stock was transferred to the official trustees in 1898.

Chapelry of Fern Hill.—Charles Randell, by will proved in 1881, bequeathed £5,000 for the minister of All Saints' Chapel. The legacy was lost by the bankruptcy of the solicitors for the testator's estate. The charity was reinstated by the testator's widow, by deed, 1887. The trust fund consists of 88,000 lire (representing 4,400 lire of Rentes) of the Public Debt of the Kingdom of Italy, producing about £140 a year.

⁴⁵ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 70.

⁴⁶ Chas. D. Stooks, *Hist. of Crondall and Yateley*, 52.

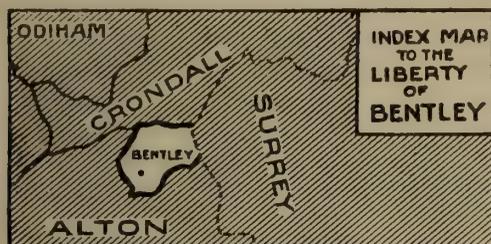
⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 52-3.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 71; Index, *Lond. Gaz.* (1830-83), 1965.

THE LIBERTY OF BENTLEY

Bitungom (vii cent.); Beonaet, Beonetlet (x cent.); Benedlei (xi cent.); Benetlegh (xiii cent.); Benetlye (xiv cent.).

The parish of Bentley, covering an area of 2,299 acres, lies on the borders of Surrey, south of the parish of Crondall and north of Binsted, from which it is separated by the River Wey. It is served by Bentley railway station on the Alton branch of the London & South Western Railway. The ground slopes from the north of the parish, where it reaches



its highest point (535 ft. above the ordnance datum), down towards the south and east. The village, which is described by Warner in the 18th century as 'a delightful, pleasant and neat village,' with well-planted gardens and hedges of white thorn, lies on the main road from Farnham to Alton, which is supposed to be an ancient Pilgrims' Way leading from Farnham through Bentley and Alton to Winchester. The forest of Alice Holt in the neighbouring parish of Binsted no doubt furnished cover for highwaymen and robbers, who fell upon merchant and pilgrim on their way to Winchester, to shrine or fair. The outlaw Sir Adam Gurdon is said to have frequented this road with his armed band, and to have devastated the surrounding country to the terror of peaceful travellers until his restoration to his estates by King Edward I.

North of the main road is Marsh House, the residence of Mr. Gilbert Harrap, and on the east is Northbrook, where Miss Schroder lived until her death in 1863. The property was then bought by Mr. Roweliffe, and at his death by Mr. E. M. Sprot, who sold it to Mr. Wilmot-Sitwell in 1908. Bury Court was purchased by Mr. Lillywhite in 1907 from Miss White, whose brother bought the property from the executors of Mr. Robert Trimmer.

The parish, assessed with the small parish of Coldrey,¹ which covers an area of 194 acres, contains 1,138½ acres of arable land, 1,077½ acres of permanent grass, and 119½ acres of woods and plantations.^{1a} The

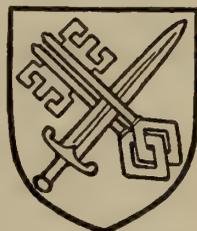
soil is clay, gravel, and chalk marl, and the chief crops are corn and hops.

The common fields of Bentley were inclosed in 1859 under the General Inclosure Act.²

The following place-names occur in extant records of Bentley:—Estden, Ewclive Coleford,³ Poukelond, Becklond, Cranlond, Le Spolt, La Merre,⁴ Janckenes Welle, Le Lutine, La Byencroft, Mershcopemed⁵ (xiv cent.), Cheakes (xvi cent.),⁶ Guttonspool, Hame, Lopwood Grove (xvii cent.).⁷ La Merre, called Merelond in the 15th century, is the modern Mareland, which was purchased from the Rev. Augustus Legge by the uncle of the present owner, Mr. A. E. Seawell. Janckenes Welle probably formed a part of the estate now known as Jenkin Place, the property of Mr. Thomas Eggar and Mr. R. B. Eggar, and Cheakes is the modern Cheeks Farm.

The manor and liberty of *BENTLEY MANORS* belonged from an early date to the Bishop of Winchester, being dependent

on his liberty of Farnham (co. Surr.), to the hundred court of which the tithing-men of Bentley did suit as late at least as the end of the 16th century.⁸ The date at which the bishop obtained possession is uncertain, but it was probably at the end of the 8th century. In 688 Cedwalla, King of the Saxons, granted 60 hides in Farnham of the land of Ceddas, Cisu, and Criswan, of which 10 were in Bentley, to found a monastery.⁹ It is unknown to what monastery reference is made, and none is known to have existed at Farnham, so that the project may have been abandoned. Sixty hides in Farnham, apparently the above-mentioned, were granted in 803-5 by Alhmund, Bishop of Winchester, to Byrhtelm,¹⁰ apparently only for a term of years or for life, as in 858 Swithun, Bishop of Winchester, granted the same to Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, for life, with remainder to the bishop and church of St. Peter, Winchester.¹¹ In 909 Edward the Elder confirmed a grant by his predecessors of 60 hides of land at Farnham and 10 hides at Bentley to the bishop,¹² and this grant was further confirmed by King Edgar at the end of the 10th century.¹³ The Bishop of Winchester was holding Bentley as 10 hides in 1086, and of him Osborne de Ou and William were



SEE OF WINCHESTER.
Gules St. Peter's keys
crossed with St. Paul's
sword.

¹ In Alton Hundred (*V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 503).

^{1a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Inclosure Awards* (Blue Bk.).

³ *Mins. Accts.* bde. 1141, no. 11.

⁴ Add. Chart. 17401.

⁵ *Ibid.* 17403.

⁶ *Ct. of Req.* bde. 86, no. 38.

⁷ *Close*, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 33.

⁸ *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 580, 581.

⁹ *Birch, Cart. Sax.* i, 106; *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 590.

¹⁰ *Birch, Cart. Sax.* i, 452.

¹¹ *Ibid.* ii, 98.

¹² *Ibid.* 300.

¹³ *Ibid.* iii, 408.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

holding 1 hide 1 virgate worth 50s. and 1½ hides worth 20s. respectively.¹⁴ From this date the manor of Bentley followed the same descent as the manor of Farnham until 1648,¹⁵ when on the abolition of episcopacy it was sold to George Wither the poet and Elizabeth his wife.¹⁶ At the Restoration the bishop regained possession of his confiscated land, and continued to hold the manor of Bentley until between 1880 and 1885,¹⁷ when it passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the present lords of the manor, as the representatives of the bishop.

The manor of Bentley contained a mill worth 10s. in 1086.¹⁸

The manor of *PURY* *alias* *PERRYLAND* (Pyri, Perye, xiv cent.; Purye, xv cent.; Pyrry, Perry Land *alias* Pury *alias* Prury Land, xvi cent.; Puray *alias* Peary, xviii cent.) was probably represented at the time of the Domesday Survey by 1½ hides worth 20s. held by William of the Bishop of Winchester, and 1 hide and 1 virgate worth 50s. held by Osborne de Ou.¹⁹ The manor continued to be held of the Bishop of Winchester.²⁰ Nothing further is known of this estate until 1312, when John de Westcote obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne land in Bentley.²¹ He died seised of the manor of Pury 1334, leaving as his heir his son John, an idiot.²² From this date the manor of Pury apparently followed the same descent as the manor of Badley in Crondall in the hundred of Crondall^{22a} (q.v.) until 1442,²³ when Philip de Pageham died seised of the manor, leaving as his heir his kinsman, Geoffrey Borrard of the Isle of Wight, son of Parnel daughter of Laurence Pageham.²⁴ Pury then passed, in accordance with a settlement of 1348,^{24a} to Christine wife of Richard Holt and granddaughter of Roger de Colrethe.²⁵ Richard Holt was enfeoffed by his mother Christine in 1447,^{25a} and died seised of the manor in 1458, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Christine, afterwards wife of Edward Berkeley, and Elizabeth.²⁶ Edward Berkeley died seised of a moiety of the manor in 1506, Christine's heir being William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, son of her daughter Laura.²⁷ Elizabeth apparently died without issue or unmarried, and in 1532 William Blount, Lord Mountjoy, conveyed the whole manor to William Thorpe.²⁸ It next passed into the possession of Michael Lyster of Kinnersley, (co. Heref.), who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Richard Southwell of Horsham St. Faith

(co. Norf.).²⁹ In 1579 Michael and Elizabeth conveyed the manor to William Peake,³⁰ who continued to hold it until his death in 1597.³¹ His kinsman and heir William Walle³² died in 1639, leaving as his heir his son Joseph,³³ who held the manor until his death in 1644.³⁴ His son and heir William dealt with the manor by recovery in 1657,³⁵ but from this date down to the middle of the 18th century nothing is known about its descent. In 1757 Robert Eggar, senior, and Robert Eggar, junior, dealt with the manor of Pury by fine,³⁶ and in 1784 Robert Eggar and Sarah his wife and Robert Allen and Sarah his wife conveyed it to John Manwaring.³⁷ By the middle of the 19th century Perrylands was in the possession of Mr. F. R. Thresher, who left it by will to his nephew Mr. Thresher Giles.³⁸ Mr. Giles died in 1908, leaving Perrylands to the present owner, Mr. Gilbert Harrap.³⁹

The church of *OUR LADY* stands *CHURCH* on high ground to the north of the village, approached by narrow lanes. An avenue of yews leads to the south door, and along the west side of the churchyard is an avenue of limes. The church has a chancel 25 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft., with north and south chapels of the same length and 15 ft. 2 in. wide, nave 38 ft. 5 in. by 20 ft. 9 in., with north and south aisles 13 ft. 7 in. wide, a west tower 13 ft. 5 in. by 12 ft. 4 in., and a wooden south porch, all the measurements being internal.

The oldest parts belong to the 12th century, and the plan until modern times was rather an unusual one. The aisleless nave and chancel were enlarged about 1180 by the addition of a north chapel, and a corresponding chapel was added on the south some sixty years later. The tower was apparently a late 12th-century addition, but the nave remained aisleless till 1835, when a south aisle was built. This was rebuilt in 1890, having become ruinous, and a north aisle of the same size added.

The tracery of the two west windows of the chapels was reset in the north aisle, and four 15th-century two-light windows from the north and south walls of the old nave were used up in making two windows in the new south aisle, one of three lights and one of two, the remains of 15th-century glass in them being put into the clearstory of the chancel.⁴⁰

The top of the tower is of 18th-century brickwork, and the wooden south porch is modern.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 463b. In the Surrey entry Osborne de Ou held the church of Farnham, which was worth £6, with 1 hide which he had in Hampshire (*V.C.H. Surr.* i, 300).

¹⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 274; *Mins. Accts.* bdl. 1141, no. 11; *Acts of P.C.* 1550-2, p. 359; *Pat.* 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 26; *ibid.* 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, pt. vii, m. 19; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 68; *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 590.

¹⁶ Close, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, m. 33.

¹⁷ Kelly, *Hants Dir.*

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 463b.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 24; 36 Hen. VI, no. 32; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xix, 89.

²¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 200.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, pp. 493, 524, 581. The custody of his lands was granted to John de Ravensholme, the king's yeoman (*Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 493).

^{22a} It is possible however, that, on the

death of John de Westcote the idiot, Pury passed immediately to his sister and co-heir Alice de Pageham and was not divided, like Badley (q.v.), between her and her sister Margery Fulquardeby.

²³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 133, 336; *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 22 Edw. III; *Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 46; 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 31; 49 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 24; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 336; *Inq. p.m.* 13 Ric. II, no. 38; 13 Hen. IV, no. 22; 10 Hen. V, no. 26a; 12 Hen. VI, no. 26.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 21 Hen. VI, no. 35; *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 41.

^{24a} *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 22 Edw. III. ²⁵ She was descended from Alice the wife of William de Colrethe, one of the sisters and co-heirs of John de Westcote the idiot.

^{25a} *Add. Chart.* 17434.

²⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Hen. VI, no. 32. *See Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xix, 89.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Feet of F. Hants, East.* 24 Hen. VIII.

²⁹ Close, 19 Eliz. pt. xvi.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 21 Eliz. pt. x.

³¹ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* 7 Jas. I, bdl. 12, no. 74. *See Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccx, 72.

³² *Ibid.* *Feet of F. Div. Co. East.* 39 Eliz.

³³ *See Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), di, 46.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Recov. R. Hil.* 1657, rot. 8.

³⁶ *Feet of F. (K.S.B.), Hants, Trin.* 30-31 Geo. II.

³⁷ *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 25 Geo. III.

³⁸ *Local Information.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ All this information is carefully set out on a board in the church; a very thoughtful and sensible proceeding, for which all visitors to the church ought to be most grateful.

BENTLEY LIBERTY

The east window of the chancel is of three trefoiled lights, with tracery of 15th-century character a good deal restored. It contains some good modern glass, two small figures in 15th-century white and gold glass, and representing the Annunciation.

The north arcade of the chancel is of two bays with circular column and semicircular responds, hollow-moulded bases, and square scalloped capitals, showing traces of colour decoration on that of the western respond. The arches are of two chamfered orders, the outer being segmental; they are 15th-century work, and evidently replaced the original arches when the clearstory was added.

The south arcade has circular moulded capitals and bases, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders. In the western bay on each side is a low coped wall apparently of old stonework rebuilt. Over the arcades on each side are three clearstory windows of 15th-century date, each of two trefoiled lights under a square head; the fragments of 15th-century glass from the nave windows are set in them. At the south-east of the chancel is an arched opening through the wall; the jambs are square on the west side, but splayed eastwards on the other, making the opening wider towards the chapel. It appears to have served as a large squint commanding the altar in the chapel. To the east of this is a small recess without a drain, having a round head with a narrow border of zigzag ornament on the edge, apparently of no great age. The east window of the north chapel is a lancet. There is one north window, which is modern and has two trefoiled lights under a square head. To the east of this is a modern doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head.

At the south-east is a 13th-century piscina recess with a modern basin. The two-centred arch has an edge-roll with a row of dog-tooth ornament on the soffit.

The east window of the south chapel is a lancet like that of the north chapel, and has been more or less restored. The window in the south wall has two trefoiled lights under a square head without a label, and is of 15th-century date. To the east of this is a 13th-century piscina which has a deeply-moulded trefoiled head. The bowl has been a moulded capital, and probably had a shaft beneath it; it is now broken off flush with the wall face.

To the west of the south window is a recess formed by blocking up a 13th-century doorway; the jambs and segmental head are chamfered, but it does not show on the outer face of the wall. The chancel arch is modern and has semicircular responds and an arch of two moulded orders. The western arches of both chapels are also modern, and are of two chamfered orders with square jambs.

The nave arcades are entirely new, of three bays with circular columns, splayed bases and moulded capitals, and moulded two-centred arches.

The two easternmost windows of the north aisle have tracery of late 14th-century date, of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights with a flowing quatrefoil over, and a moulded label, formerly in the west ends of the two chapels; the jambs and mullions are new. To the west of these is a third window, which is a modern copy of them.

The west windows of both aisles are modern, and

have three cinquefoiled lights with tracery of 15th-century style.

The south-east window of the south aisle, already referred to, has three cinquefoiled lights with tracery and a square head and moulded label. The other south window is similar, but has only two lights.

Between these windows is the south doorway, which is modern and has moulded jambs and two-centred head. The tower arch is of two pointed orders, stop-chamfered, with square-edged hollow-chamfered abaci; it has a similar section to the jambs and is two-centred.

The west doorway of the tower is modern, but has old stones in the internal jambs.

The tower is of three stages, with large angle-buttresses, a modern two-light west window, and an old loop-light in the south face.

The belfry stage is of red brick with an embattled parapet, and in each face is a modern two-light window.

The chancel, chapels, and nave have old trussed rafter roofs, and the weathering of a steep pitched roof shows on the east wall of the tower. The altar rails are heavy 17th-century balusters, but all the wooden fittings are modern.

The square Purbeck marble bowl of the font is of late 12th-century date with shallow round-headed panels on each face. The stem and base, with four small flanking shafts, are modern.

On the south wall of the south chapel is a black marble slab to Margaret wife of George Windsor, who died 1631. Above the inscription are the kneeling figures of a man and a woman very well cut in outline on the marble. Above them is a shield of Windsor: Gules a saltire argent between twelve crosslets or, impaling Party gules and argent a saltire counter-changed. The inscription begins with the couplet:—

Hic Maria Deo, sanctis mulcedine Persis,
Hanna viro, miseris candida Phaebe jacet.

The tower contains six bells, the treble bearing the inscription, 'John Eyer gave twenty pound to meck mee a losty sound 1703.' This bell, with the second, fifth and tenor, is by Samuel Knight, and the third and fourth are by Richard Phelps, 1725.

The plate consists of a silver cup of 1790, two pewter plates now electro-plated and used as patens, and a silver flagon of 1789.

There are three books of registers:—(i) baptisms and burials, 1538 to 1716; marriages, 1538 to 1715; (ii) Duplicate register of burials, 1700 to 1729; (iii) baptisms, marriages and burials, 1716 to 1813.

Bentley was from time immemorial *ADVOWSON* a chapelry dependent on the church of Farnham (co. Surr.),⁴¹ and was worth £10 in tithes to the rectory of Farnham in the 16th century.⁴² A perpetual curate was first appointed at the beginning of the 19th century.⁴³

The great and little tithes of Bentley and of the other dependent chapelries of Farnham, with right of nomination of a curate, were habitually leased out by the Archdeacon of Surrey for terms of three lives.⁴⁴ In 1840 Bishop Sumner introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to anticipate the falling-in of the leases and to restore the tithes to the several parishes, Farnham, Frensham, Seale, Elstead and Bentley, but the Bill was opposed and withdrawn.⁴⁵ As the leases gradually fell

⁴¹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 92; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 32.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Inat. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 596.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 597.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

in they were not renewed, and the tithes remained in the hands of the archdeacon.⁴⁶ After some controversy an arrangement was made in 1864 and confirmed by an Order in Council dated 29 November 1865, whereby Bentley took its own share of tithes undivided.⁴⁷ The rectory is in the gift of the Archdeacon of Surrey, and is now worth £628 yearly, with 30 acres of glebe and residence.

There is a Bible Christian chapel in Bentley.

In 1631 George Windsor gave for the use of the poor about 6 acres. In 1905 a detached portion known as Swaynes was sold and the proceeds invested in £515 1s. 10d. consols, with the official trustees, who also hold £103 12s. 3d. like stock, arising from the sale of timber.

In 1841 Edmund Hambrough left a legacy for the poor, represented by £89 6s. 7d. consols. The

income of these charities, amounting to about £24 a year, is applied together in doles to widows and aged people at Christmas and in grants of money.

The property known as the Church House was sold in 1890, and the net proceeds invested in £187 11s. 2d. consols, producing yearly £4 13s. 8d., which is applied towards the expenses of the church.

Isabella Schroder by will, proved at London 24 October 1863, bequeathed £5,641 15s. 9d. consols, the dividends, amounting to £141, to be applied for the benefit of the most deserving and necessitous inhabitants. The charity is regulated by a scheme of 15 August 1873, and in 1906 £120 was expended in the distribution of coal, £5 in clothing, and grants were made of money to the poor.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 597.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

THE HUNDRED OF HOLDSHOT

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

EVERSLEY
HARTLEY WESPALL
HECKFIELD
SILCHESTER

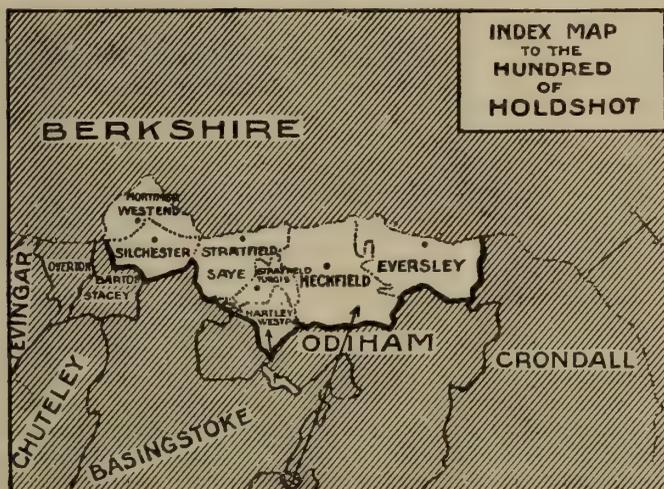
STRATFIELD MORTIMER (PART OF)
MORTIMER WEST END TITHING
STRATFIELDSAYE
STRATFIELD TURGIS

This list represents the extent of the hundred of Holdshot at the time of the Population Returns of 1831. Between 1831 and 1841 North Waltham and Woodmancott were added to the hundred,¹ and in 1894 the parishes of Mattingley and Mortimer West End were formed out of the parishes of Heckfield and Stratfield Mortimer respectively.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred comprised Hartley Wespall, Silchester, Stratfield-saye, and Stratfield Turgis, the tithing of Minley in the parish of Yateley, the tithing of Mattingley in the parish of Heckfield, and the greater part of the parish of Eversley.²

At this period the total assessment of the hundred was 30 hides, showing a decrease of 12 on the assessment of the hundred made before the Conquest. Great Bramshill in Eversley and the rest of Heckfield were in Bosmere

Hundred,³ while the Hampshire portion of Stratfield Mortimer was entered under Bountisborough Hundred.⁴ By the 14th century the hundred had assumed its modern dimensions,⁵ the only exception being that it still included the tithing of Minley.⁶ In 1639 a witness in an Exchequer suit deposed that the tithing of Minley and the lands belonging to the farm of Minley lay within the hundred of Holdshot;⁷ and another stated that 'he knew that for his time there had been a tithingman continued for the tithing of Minley as a distinct tithing from the tithings of Hawley and Yateley, that such tithingman was always elected at his majesty's court for the hundred of Holdshot and usually took up all waives and estrays and other royalties



¹ Cf. *Pop. Ret.* of 1831 and 1841.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472b, 483b, 490b, 492a, 495b, 496a, 503b, 505a.

³ *Ibid.* 483b.

⁴ *Ibid.* 491a.

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313, 331.

⁶ *Vide Exch. Lay Subs. R. Hants*, bble. 175, no. 490.

⁷ *Exch. Dep. Hil.* 14 & 15 Chas. I, 13.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

happening within the tithing of Minley as lying within his majesty's hundred of Holdshot, and that the tithingman of Minley was sometimes amerced at the said court for not appearing there.⁸ By 1831, however, Minley was reckoned as part of Yateley, and was therefore returned with the hundred of Crondall.⁹

Until 1228 the hundred of Holdshot was one of the five out-hundreds belonging to the royal manor of Basingstoke.¹⁰ Its separation is indicated by the wording of the charter of Henry III, which in that year granted only the manor of Basingstoke with the in-hundred to the good men of the town of Basingstoke at a fee-farm rent.¹¹ Holdshot being a royal hundred came under the Parliamentary Survey of the Crown property in the time of the Commonwealth. From this survey it appears that the courts leet and lawday for the hundred were held under a certain oak called 'The Hundred Oak' in Heckfield at Michaelmas and Hocktide.¹²

EVERSLEY

Everslea, Evreslei (xi cent.); Everslegh (xiii cent.).

Eversley is a village and large scattered parish situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Winchfield station on the London and South Western Railway. The boundary on the north is the River Blackwater, so named from the tinge given to it by the peat moors through which it passes. It rises near Farnham, and forms the boundary first between Hampshire and Surrey and then between Hampshire and Berkshire, until about 2 miles north of Bramshill it turns off to join the Loddon. The elevation of the parish ranges from about 150 ft. above the ordnance datum in the north by the river to over 300 ft. above the ordnance datum on the heaths and moorland in the south. Of the 5,559 acres which make up the total area of the parish 47 acres are land covered by water, 1,293 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres arable land, 819 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres permanent grass, and 543 acres woods and plantations.¹ The rest is taken up by open commons and heaths. When Charles Kingsley became curate of Eversley in 1842 the parish was mostly common land, divided into three hamlets, each standing in its own little green surrounded by the moorland, with young forests of self-sown fir-trees cropping up in every direction. The population was very scattered, consisting, in the words of Mrs. Kingsley, of 'Heth croppers' from time immemorial and poachers by instinct and heritage.² In a letter written to his future wife from Eversley Rectory on 14 July 1842, Kingsley thus describes his first impressions of the parish in which he laboured for thirty-three years: 'The view is beautiful. The ground slopes upward from the windows to a sunk fence and road without banks or hedges, and then rises in the furze hill in the drawing, which hill is perfectly beautiful in light and shade and colour. Behind the acacia in the lawn you get the first glimpse of the fir-forests and moors, of which five-sixths of my parish consist. Those delicious

self-sown firs!³ When Kingsley first came to Eversley the parish was in a very neglected state, and owing to the habit of the rector, who, for quite trifling reasons, would send the clerk to the church door at eleven to inform the few who attended that there would be no service, the ale-houses were full on Sunday and the church empty.⁴ The farmers' sheep when pasture was scarce were turned into the neglected churchyard. Holy Communion was celebrated only three times a year, and the communicants were few.⁵ The alms were collected in an old wooden saucer. A cracked kitchen basin inside the font held the water for Holy Baptism; and at the altar, covered by a moth-eaten cloth, stood one old broken chair.⁶ Kingsley immediately set to work vigorously to remedy the state of neglect, and in a short time his efforts met with success. He remained as curate until 1844, living throughout that period at Eversley Cross, in a humble cottage in the corner of a sunny green. In that year, the living falling vacant, he was presented to the rectory by Sir John Cope in answer to a petition from the parishioners. Here he remained until his death in 1875, and lies buried in the churchyard of the church he loved so well.

The village of Eversley proper lies near the river in the very north of the parish. The church of St. Mary, the rectory, and Church Farm, are situated some distance to the south, on the borders of Eversley Upper Common. Warbrook House, south of the village, which was built by John James in 1724, is the property of Mr. Augustus Stapleton, and is at present occupied by Lady Glass. Sir John Nares, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1786, at one time resided here, and his elder brother, James Nares, the musician and a doctor of music, gave the name of Eversley to one of the psalm-tunes composed by him. A little to the west of Warbrook House, on the edge of Bramshill Common, are the modern residences of Moorcote, Gaddeshill, and

⁸ Exch. Dep. Hil. 14 & 15 Chas. I, 13.

⁹ Pop. Ret. of 1831.

¹⁰ Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), ii, 220.

¹¹ Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 236.

¹² Parl. Surv. Hants, no. 6.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Charles Kingsley, *His Letters and Memories of His Life*, 73.

³ *Ibid.* 75.

⁵ *Ibid.* 123.

⁴ *Ibid.* 78.

⁶ *Ibid.*

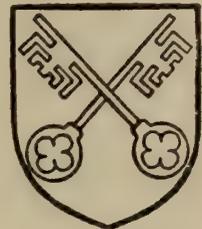
Wixenford. There is a small cluster of buildings at Eversley Cross in the east of the parish. The Chequers Inn has some well-carved 15th-century beams. Near Up Green is Fir Grove House, which was built about 1736 by Mr. Wadham Wyndham, who resided here until his death in 1779. The house was much improved and enlarged by Lady Cope, the widow of Sir Denzil Cope, bart., who lived here till her death in 1840; and by the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, the friend and counsellor of Kingsley, who resided here from 1852 till his death in 1864. Bramshill House, the seat of Sir Anthony Cope, bart., J.P.—said to be the scene of the Mistletoe Bough tragedy⁷—is a large mansion in a well-wooded park of 1,000 acres, which covers the south-western portion of the parish of Eversley, and extends into the adjoining parish of Mattingley. Since its formation in 1347 the park has been at various times much enlarged and altered. The deer were done away with by Sir Denzil Cope, bart., between 1806 and 1812. Kingsley was a great admirer of the firs⁸ in the parish, and thus describes them in his *Winter Garden*: 'A green wilderness of self-sown firs. There they stand in thousands, the sturdy Scots, colonizing the desert in spite of frost and gales and barrenness, and clustering together too as Scotsmen always do abroad, little and big, every one under his neighbour's lee, according to the good old proverb of their native-land, "Caw me and I'll caw thee." I respect them, those Scotch firs. I delight in their forms from James the First's gnarled giants up in Bramshill Park—the only place in England where a painter can learn what Scotch firs are—down to the little green pyramids which stand up out of the heaths, triumphant over tyranny and the strange woes of an untoward youth.'⁹

The soil is gravel and loam, and the subsoil gravel. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. Eversley Commons were inclosed by authority of the General Inclosure Acts in 1868.

Among place-names occurring in extant records are the following: The Hammes, Gillicroft, Alisotescroft, Mullemede, Wadebroke, and Brendemore¹⁰ (xiv cent.); Akyr and Glassedone¹¹ (xv cent.); Baker's Lane¹² (xvi cent.); Hall Lands, Coggs, Russells, Flaxlande Meade, Norlandes,¹³ The Grove or Edlyns, Patricksford,¹⁴ Lipscombe, Pennyplott, Nashlin Feild,¹⁵ Steadcroft, and Baker's Hates^{15a} (xvii cent.).

The manor of *EVERSLEY* for a considerable period was held as an alod for four manors by four freemen of King Edward the Confessor, but towards the close of his

reign that king transferred the overlordship to the abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, granting to it sac and soc, toll and team, infangentheof, flemenesfirmth, and other liberties within the manor, and expressly commanding the four freemen to be in all things obedient to the minster.¹⁶ This charter was confirmed by William the Conqueror,¹⁷ and at the time of the Domesday Survey Eversley, then assessed at four hides, was in the possession of the abbey.¹⁸ In 1280 the Abbot of Westminster, as overlord of Eversley, was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to have the return of the king's writs, gallows, tumbrial, and the assize of bread and ale in Eversley, and at the same time to give reasons why his tenants of Eversley did not make suit at the king's hundred court of Holdshot.¹⁹ The result is not given on the roll, but of course the abbot's warranty lay in the charter of Edward the Confessor. The overlordship continued with Westminster Abbey as late at least as the end of the 15th century, the manor being held by the annual payment of a yearling sparrowhawk.²⁰ By the beginning of the 13th century the four freemen had been succeeded in the actual ownership of Eversley by William de Wauton, who in 1237 made an agreement with his tenant William Banastre about the mill-pond in Eversley.²¹ In 1251 Gilbert de Eversley was holding a hide of land in Eversley of William de Wauton,²² perhaps identical with the William de Wauton who, described as son and heir of Amisius de Wauton, sold the manor and advowson of Eversley for twenty-five marks to Alan de Hagheman or Haweman and Amice his wife in 1276.²³ Three years later Alan and Amice granted the reversion to John de Hagheman,²⁴ who as lord of the manor presented a rector during the episcopacy of Henry Woodlock (1305–16).²⁵ He died probably in the king's service abroad about 1320,²⁶ and was succeeded by his son Nicholas de Hagheman, the rector of Eversley,²⁷ who in 1336 granted the reversion of the manor and advowson to Thomas de Bradeston and Isabel his wife,²⁸ and fifteen years later gave up all his right in return for an annuity of twenty marks and an annual payment of five cart-loads of hay at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula.²⁹ In 1336 Thomas de Bradeston obtained a charter from Edward III, granting him free warren in his demesne lands of Eversley, a market



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
Gules the crossed keys or of St. Peter.

⁷ The late Sir William Henry Cope, bart., wrote a pamphlet on the subject.

⁸ These are of two sorts, 'Pinus montana' and 'Pinus sylvestris.' One supposition is that Lord Zouche, who had been ambassador in Scotland before the accession of James VI to the throne of England, introduced them. Many of the fir-trees exceed in measurement those given in the *Trans. of the Highland Soc.* (1865). The silver firs are supposed to have been planted by James I. Probably the seedlings were presented by him to Lord Zouche (ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope).

⁹ Kingsley, *My Winter Garden*.

¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 41.

¹¹ Close, 2 Hen. V, m. 11 d.

¹² Ibid. 34 Eliz. pt. xxvi, m. 1.

¹³ Ibid. 45 Eliz. pt. iii.

¹⁴ Ibid. 4 Chas. I, pt. iii, no. 14.

¹⁵ Ibid. 13 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 4.

^{15a} These two names occur in entries in the register for the years 1625 and 1626. The entry for 1625 states that Thomas Bodham died of the plague, and was buried in a close of his father's called Steadcroft 20 May 1625. That for 1626 states that Richard Philp, his wife, and son Thomas died of the plague and were buried down by Baker's Hates (ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope).

¹⁶ Cott. MS. Faust. A iii, fol. 105, 105 d.

¹⁷ Ibid. fol. 56 d, 57.

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472b.

¹⁹ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 772.

²⁰ Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 61; 48 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 10; 35 Hen. VI, no. 20; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ii, 59.

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 Hen. III.

²² Inq. p.m. 35 Hen. III, no. 60.

²³ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 191.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 Edw. I.

²⁵ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 72 d.

²⁶ In October 1320 John de Hagheman going beyond the seas had letters nominating Alan de Mount his attorney for one year (Pat. 14 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 15).

²⁷ Pat. 6 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 24.

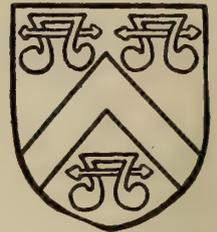
²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 10 Edw. III.

²⁹ Close, 25 Edw. III, m. 19 d.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

every Monday, a yearly fair on the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist and the two days before and following, as also licence to inclose 300 acres of wood and pasture in Eversley, and to make a park thereof.³⁰ He died in 1359, leaving as his heir his grandson Thomas,³¹ who at his death in 1374 left an infant daughter Elizabeth to succeed him.³² Elizabeth brought the manor in marriage to her husband, Sir Walter de la Pole, lord of Sawston, Meldreth, and Trumpington (co. Camb.), who died seised in 1434.³³ Their only daughter Margaret, who had married Thomas Ingaldesthorp, had died in 1426,³⁴ and the manor consequently passed to their grandson Edmund Ingaldesthorp,³⁵ who was afterwards knighted, and died in 1456, his heir being his daughter Isabel, aged fifteen and more.³⁶ Isabel married (1) Sir John Nevill, who was created Marquess of Montagu in 1470, and was slain at the battle of Barnet a year later; and (2) Sir William Norris of Rycote (co. Oxon.),³⁷ and died seised of the manor of Eversley in 1476.³⁸ Her son and heir by her first husband—George—had been created Duke of Bedford by Edward IV in 1470,³⁹ but, having no means of sustaining his honours in consequence of the forfeiture of his paternal inheritance, was degraded from the peerage by Act of Parliament in 1477. He died without issue six years later,⁴⁰ and his estates were divided among his five sisters and co-heirs,⁴¹ Eversley falling to Lucy, who married (1) Sir Thomas Fitz William of Aldwark (co. York),⁴² and (2) Sir Anthony Browne.⁴³ By her first husband she left issue Sir William Fitz William, High Admiral of England, who was created Earl of Southampton in 1537,⁴⁴ and died at Newcastle on Tyne in 1542 while leading the van of the English army into Scotland. By his will dated 10 September 1542 the earl left most of his estates, including Eversley, to his half-brother Sir Anthony Browne,⁴⁵ who died in 1548, leaving a son and heir Sir Anthony Browne.⁴⁶ The latter was created Viscount Montagu on 2 September 1554,⁴⁷ and joined with his wife Magdalene in selling the manor, park, and advowson of Eversley to Deodatus Staverton in 1582.⁴⁸ Deodatus soon afterwards engaged in a dispute with his customary tenants of Eversley concerning the woods growing upon their tenements, the payment of fines, and other customs—

a dispute which was ended in 1586 by an award of the Court of Chancery⁴⁹—and died in 1590. By his will, dated 8 April 1590, he left the manor to his brother Thomas Staverton,⁵⁰ who before 1616 had been succeeded by another Deodatus Staverton.⁵¹ The latter presented a rector in 1634,⁵² and was followed by Richard Staverton, who dealt with the manor by recovery in 1647.⁵³ In 1669 Sir Andrew Henley, bart., of Bramshill, purchased the manor from William Lucy and Anne his wife, daughter of Deodatus Staverton, and heiress of her brother Francis,⁵⁴ and from this date Eversley has followed the same descent as Bramshill (q.v. *infra*).



STAVERTON. *Argent a chevron between three water-bougets vert.*

There were two mills worth 105*d.* in Eversley at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁵⁵ but only one is mentioned in the assignation of dower to Ella de Bradeston in 1374.⁵⁶ This was in ruins in 1435,⁵⁷ and after that there is no further mention of a mill in connexion with the manor.

A free fishery was appurtenant to the manor as early as 1282, in which year John de Hageman, lord of the manor of Eversley, summoned Peter Husec and John his brother for taking fish worth £10 in his waters of Eversley.⁵⁸ The name of this fishery was Dodbrook, as appears from an inquisition taken in 1456, and its annual value was then 16*d.*⁵⁹

As has been stated above, Edward III granted a market every Monday, and a yearly fair on the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist and the two days before and after, to Thomas de Bradeston in his manor of Eversley in 1336.⁶⁰ In 1795 fairs were held for cattle and toys in Eversley on 16 May and 18 October,⁶¹ and they were not finally discontinued till about 1835. Indeed, some few beasts were sold as recently as 1850. Of the market no trace has existed within the memory of man.⁶²

The bailiwick of the forest of Eversley was from time immemorial held by the ancestors of the Gilbert de Eversley⁶³ who died in 1251.⁶⁴ With the bailiwick of Pamber it was worth four marks yearly, and

³⁰ Chart. R. 10 Edw. III, m. 23.

³¹ Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 61. His widow Agnes held one-third of the manor in dower, and died ten years later (*ibid.* 43 Edw. III, pt. i [1st nos.], no. 18).

³² *Ibid.* 48 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 10. In the same year one-third of the manor was assigned to his widow Ella in dower (*ibid.* [2nd nos.], no. 41).

³³ Inq. p.m. 12 Hen. VI, no. 33. Elizabeth predeceased her husband, but the exact date of her death is unknown. She was alive in 1414 (Close, 2 Hen. V, m. 11 d, 12 d).

³⁴ Blomefield, *Hist. of Norf.* vii, 126-7.

³⁵ Inq. p.m. 12 Hen. VI, no. 33.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 35 Hen. VI, no. 20.

³⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 339.

³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ii, 59.

³⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 295.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Blomefield, *Hist. of Norf.* vii, 128.

⁴² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 192.

⁴³ *Ibid.* v, 339.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* vii, 192.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxx,

⁴⁶ 36.

⁴⁶ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 994, no. 2.

⁴⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 339.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 24 Eliz.

⁴⁹ Chan. Enr. Dec. R. 62, no. 10. It was decreed that the customary tenants and their heirs should have all the woods, underwoods, and trees on their lands, and that it was lawful for them to dig turf in the waste grounds, build hog-sties on the waste grounds, and dam up any water on the common. The fines were fixed at 1*d.* for licence to demise customary and copyhold lands, 2*s.* 6*d.* on any surrender, death, &c., and 1*s.* 8*d.* heriot (*ibid.*).

⁵⁰ P.C.C. Will, 34 Drury. Edith widow of Deodatus died nine years later (*ibid.* 58 Kidd, 30 Wallopp).

⁵¹ In 1616 the two messuages and lands in Eversley of which Thomas Cresswell had died seised in 1607 were stated to be held of Deodatus Staverton as of his manor of Eversley in socage (Chan. Misc. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], file 684, no. 11).

⁵² Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵³ Recov. R. Hil. 23 Chas. I, rot. 81.

⁵⁴ Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope. All their estate in Eversley was not included in the sale, for certain portions named in the deed are expressly excepted. The Staverton family continued to reside in the parish till the death of the last member in 1724. Deodatus Staverton, citizen and haberdasher of London, sold 'The Warren and the Warren House and the stock of coneyes there' to Sir John Cope in 1718 (ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope).

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472b.

⁵⁶ Inq. p.m. 48 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 41.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 12 Hen. VI, no. 33.

⁵⁸ De Banco R. 47, m. 128 d.

⁵⁹ Inq. p.m. 35 Hen. VI, no. 20.

⁶⁰ Chart. R. 10 Edw. III, m. 23.

⁶¹ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 253.

⁶² Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

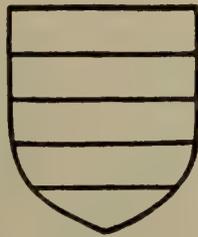
⁶³ Inq. p.m. 35 Hen. III, no. 52. Thus in 1167 it was in the possession of another Gilbert de Eversley (*Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II [Pipe R. Soc.], 192).

⁶⁴ Inq. p.m. 35 Hen. III, no. 60.

was held by an annual payment of 18s. to the constable of Windsor Castle,⁶⁵ this rent proceeding from a dairy-farm in Eversley. Gilbert was succeeded by his son Walter de Eversley,⁶⁶ who granted the bailiwick of the forestership of Pamber and Eversley to John de St. John the elder in 1298.⁶⁷ John de St. John son and heir of the latter granted it for life to his son Hugh in 1324,⁶⁸ but soon afterwards the forest was disafforested, and the bailiwick ceased to exist. The dairy-farm from which the rent was paid⁶⁹ was probably in the possession of Nicholas de Hageman, lord of the manor of Eversley, in 1335, for in that year Nicholas with others rescued seventeen cows which had been seized by the king for £4 arrears of the rent.⁷⁰

There are two manors in *BRAMSHILL* (Bromeselle, xi cent.; Bromeshull, xiii cent.; Bromyshall, Bromley Hill, xvi cent.; Bramsell, Bramshall, xvii cent.), called respectively *LITTLE BRAMSHILL* and *GREAT BRAMSHILL*. The former, which in spite of its name is the more important of the two, consists of the park and the common land which joins it.⁷¹ It was held of Edward the Confessor as two manors by Alwi and Elsi, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was held with the king's manor of Swallowfield (co. Berks.) by Gilbert de Breteville.⁷² In 1167 it was in the possession of Henry de Bramshill,⁷³ probably either father or grandfather of the Henry de Bramshill who in 1242 was stated to be holding half a knight's fee in Bramshill of the heirs of William Turvill who held of the honour of Warwick.⁷⁴ The manor was held of the Earl of Warwick as late as 1361,⁷⁵ but in 1489 was stated to be held of the king in chief.⁷⁶ In 1306 John Foxley and Constance his wife, who was possibly the heiress of the Bramshills, were seised of property in Bramshill—in that year obtaining licence from Henry Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester, to have the divine office celebrated in their chapel of Bramshill during Easter week.⁷⁷ In 1317 John Foxley obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Bramshill and Hazeley, which were within the metes of the royal forests of Pamber and Eversley,⁷⁸ and died seised of a mes-

suage and 180 acres of arable land with appurtenances in Bramshill in 1324, leaving a son and heir Thomas,⁷⁹ who, however, did not succeed to the estate until the death of his mother in 1333.⁸⁰ Thomas obtained licence to impark 2,500 acres of land and wood out of his several soil in Bramshill and Hazeley in 1347,⁸¹ and died seised of the manor and park of Bramshill in 1360, being followed by his son Sir John Foxley.⁸² Sir John died in November 1378, and was buried in the chapel of All Saints in the south aisle of Bray Church.⁸³ By his will dated at Bramshill on 5 November 1378 he bequeathed 3s. 4d. to the fabric of Eversley Church, 3s. 4d. to the fabric of Bramshill Chapel, and to its altar a priestly vestment with ornaments and a chasuble of white silk with other things pertaining thereto.⁸⁴ He left two daughters by Maud his first wife, namely Katherine wife of John Warbleton and Margery wife of Robert Bullock, but he also had three illegitimate sons—Thomas, Richard, and John—by Joan Martin, whom he subsequently married.⁸⁵ Thomas succeeded to the manor, but his right was not undisputed, for in 1412 William Warbleton, grandson of Katherine, brought an action against him for intruding in his manor of Bramshill,⁸⁶ and it was probably with the intention of substantiating his claim that Thomas obtained a quitclaim of the manor from Margery Hertington, daughter of Margery Bullock, in 1429.⁸⁷ Thomas died in 1436, and was buried near his ancestors in the chapel of All Saints, Bray.⁸⁸ On his death Bramshill seems to have passed to his only daughter Elizabeth wife of Sir Thomas Uvedale of Wickham, for in 1467 William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in consequence of the inefficiency of the chapel of Bramshill, issued a sequestration of its fruits directed to the rural dean of Basingstoke and Sir Thomas Uvedale, probably as representative in right of his wife of the original donors.⁸⁹ It is probable that Thomas soon afterwards sold the manor, for he was not in possession in 1474,⁹⁰ and Thomas Rogers of Beenham (co. Berks.) died seised in 1487, leaving as his heir his daughter Elizabeth wife of William Essex.⁹¹ William and Elizabeth conveyed the manor in 1499 to Giles Lord Daubeny, chamberlain to Henry VII,⁹² who died in 1508 and was succeeded by his son and heir Henry Lord Daubeny.⁹³ In 1517 Henry settled Bramshill upon himself and his wife on the occasion of his marriage,⁹⁴ but subsequently sold the manor to Henry VIII.⁹⁵ From Henry VIII it passed to



FORLEY. Gules two bars argent.

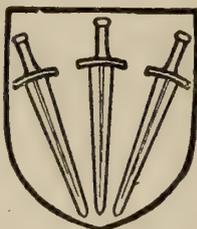
⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 35 Hen. III, no. 52.
⁶⁶ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 105.
⁶⁷ Pat. 25 Edw. I, pt. ii, m. 9; 26 Edw. I, m. 27.
⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 18 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 14; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 284.
⁶⁹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 717.
⁷⁰ Pat. 9 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 12 d.
⁷¹ Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.
⁷² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 495b. This does not agree with the identification of Mr. J. H. Round, who, following Moody, refers Gilbert de Breteville's holding to Great Bramshill and Hugh de Port's holding to Little Bramshill. But the fact that Little Bramshill comprises the Park points to the identification of Hugh de Port's estate with Great Bramshill, for Thomas de Foxley obtained licence to impark land in Bramshill (i.e. Little Bramshill) in 1347,

at which date the Brayboefs were holding a fee in Bramshill (i.e. Great Bramshill) of Edmund de St. John, the descendant of Hugh de Port.
⁷³ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 190.
⁷⁴ Inq. p.m. 26 Hen. III, no. 22. See also *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234a. Mr. Round points out that this overlordship of the Earls of Warwick has to be accounted for, and suggests that it may be due to their having acquired the adjacent Swallowfield in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* 326), for this manor had been held with Swallowfield in 1086.
⁷⁵ Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. III, no. 55.
⁷⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), v, 35.
⁷⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 59.
⁷⁸ Chart. R. 10 Edw. II, m. 12.
⁷⁹ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 38. See also Close, 19 Edw. II, m. 34.
⁸⁰ Charles Kerry, *Hist. and Antiq. of the Hund. of Bray*, 104.

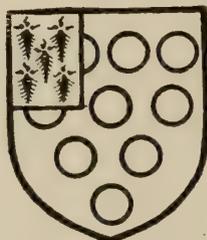
⁸¹ Pat. 21 Edw. III, pt. iv, m. 19.
⁸² Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 55.
⁸³ Charles Kerry, op. cit. 104.
⁸⁴ *Arch. Journ.* xv, 268.
⁸⁵ Charles Kerry, op. cit. 104.
⁸⁶ De Banco R. Mich. 13 Hen. IV, m. 277.
⁸⁷ Close, 8 Hen. VI, m. 24 d.
⁸⁸ Charles Kerry, op. cit. 106.
⁸⁹ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 34 d.
⁹⁰ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. IV, no. 26.
⁹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), v, 35.
⁹² Close, 14 Hen. VII, no. 22. See also Feet of F. Hants Trin. 21 Hen. VII; De Banco R. East. 21 Hen. VII, m. 5.
⁹³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 32.
⁹⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ii (2), 3479. In 1514 he had obtained a quitclaim of the manor from Sir Leonard Grey and Elizabeth his wife, probably widow of William Essex (Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Hen. VIII; Pat. 7 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 22).
⁹⁵ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iii, m. 27.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Edward VI, who in 1547 granted it with the park to William Paulet, Lord St. John,⁹⁶ who was created Marquess of Winchester on 12 October 1551 and died seised in 1572.⁹⁷ On the death of John second Marquess of Winchester four years later, Bramshill passed to his son William, third marquess, who in 1595 granted a ninety-nine years' lease of the lodge, park, and lands of Bramshill to William Paulet *alias* Lambert of Basingstoke, his eldest illegitimate son, who was afterwards knighted and lived at Edington (co. Wilts.).⁹⁸ William fourth Marquess of Winchester succeeded his father in 1598, and two years later sold the manor to Sir Stephen Thornhurst of Agnes Court or Aghne Court (co. Kent) and Mary his wife for £1,650.⁹⁹ Sir Stephen mortgaged the property for £1,000 in 1602,¹⁰⁰ and three years later sold it to Edward Lord Zouche of Harringworth,¹⁰¹ a patron of learning and science and one of the best horticulturists of the time. Almost immediately after the purchase Lord Zouche built the present mansion¹⁰² in place of the house built by Thomas Foxley between 1351 and 1360,¹⁰³ and proceeded to entertain lavishly at his new seat. James I stayed at Bramshill in 1620,¹⁰⁴ and the next year George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, went down to Bramshill to consecrate a chapel for Lord Zouche.¹⁰⁵ The archbishop employed his leisure time in hunting in the park, and while engaged in this pursuit accidentally wounded a keeper, Peter Hawkins by name, so seriously that he bled to death in less than an hour.¹⁰⁶ James I on first hearing of the accident said that none but a fool or a knave would think the worse of him for such an accident, the like of which had once nearly happened to himself,¹⁰⁷ but such an outcry was raised by the Puritan party that the king was forced to suspend the archbishop from all his episcopal and metropolitanical functions, and to order a commission to examine and report on the matter.¹⁰⁸ The commission, influenced by the arguments of the Bishop of Winchester, decided in the archbishop's favour,¹⁰⁹ and on 20 November 1621 the king pardoned him and restored him to his position,¹¹⁰ but in spite of this the bishops elect were so unwilling to receive consecration from his bloodstained hands that Abbot was obliged to commission other bishops to consecrate for him.¹¹¹ It is said that from that day to



PAULET, Marquess of Winchester. *Sable three swords set pilewise with their hilts or.*



ZOUCHE, Lord Harringworth. *Gules bezanty and a quarter ermine.*

the close of his life the archbishop observed a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day of his unhappy deer-shooting, and that he settled a pension of £20 a year on the widow of the keeper.¹¹²

Lord Zouche died without male issue in 1625,¹¹³ and in accordance with his will Bramshill passed to his cousin Sir Edward Zouche, 'he being of my blood and the son of him I loved best in my life, except the Lord Gray of Wilton.'¹¹⁴ From Sir Edward Zouche the manor passed to his son and heir James Zouche, who sold it for £12,000 to Randal MacDonnell, second Earl of Antrim, in 1637.¹¹⁵ Some interesting references to this purchase occur in Archbishop Laud's correspondence with the celebrated Earl of Strafford. Writing on 28 August 1637 the archbishop says, 'Lord Antrim hath now purchased the house which my Lord Zouche built at Bramshill near Hartley Row with some little land to it, and a great pennyworth he had.' 'I think,' he continues, 'the reason of the purchase was the unhealthfulness of Newhall in Essex, which especially at this time of the year is very aguish.'¹¹⁶ In another letter, dated 11 November 1637, the archbishop writes, 'The truth is Bramsell was purchased for the unwholesomeness of Newhall. . . . After the death of my Lord of Antrim the

father, my lady duchess of Buckingham,¹¹⁷ disliking the air at Newhall, as she had reason, spake with me about Bramsell . . . so I referred her to my young Zouche, the owner of it, so the thing went on.'¹¹⁸ Apparently the earl and countess found the air of Bramshill no more to their taste than the Newhall air, for they did not retain their purchase more than three years, selling the whole of the Bramshill property in 1640 to Robert Henley.¹¹⁹ From him it passed to his son Andrew, who was created a baronet on 20 June 1660 and died in 1675, being succeeded by his son and heir Sir Robert Henley.¹²⁰ Sir Robert, who is said to have mortgaged his estates for £20,000, died unmarried in 1689.¹²¹ His brother and heir Sir Andrew Henley was equally extravagant, and fell so deeply into debt that he was forced to part with all his property, the Bramshill house and estates being sold by his representatives and creditors to Sir John Cope for £21,500 in



HENLEY, Baronet. *Azure a lion argent having a crown or within a border argent with eight roundels gules thereon.*



COPE, Baronet. *Argent a cheveron azure between three roses gules having stalks and leaves vert with three fleurs-de-lis or upon the cheveron.*

⁹⁶ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iii, m. 27.

⁹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125.

⁹⁸ Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville

Cope.

⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 43 Eliz.; Close, 43 Eliz. pt. xi.

¹⁰⁰ Close, 44 Eliz. pt. xiv.

¹⁰¹ Cope, *Hist. of Bramshill*, 11.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*

¹⁰³ W. Lyon, *Chron. of Finchampstead*.

¹⁰⁴ *Cal. S.P. Dom. 1619-23*, p. 176.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.* 279.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.* 295.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.* 311.

¹¹⁰ Cope, *op. cit.* 12.

¹¹¹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, viii, 225-6.

By his first wife he had two daughters: (1) Elizabeth, who married Sir William Tate and died in 1617; (2) Mary, who married first Charles Leighton, and secondly William Connard (*ibid.*). In 1625-6 Mary and William quitclaimed the manor to Hugh May and others (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Chas. I).

¹¹² *Ibid.* 308.

¹¹³ *Ibid.* 308.

¹¹⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, viii, 225-6.

¹¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Chas. I; Close, 13 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 4.

¹¹⁶ *Strafford Letters*, ii, 100.

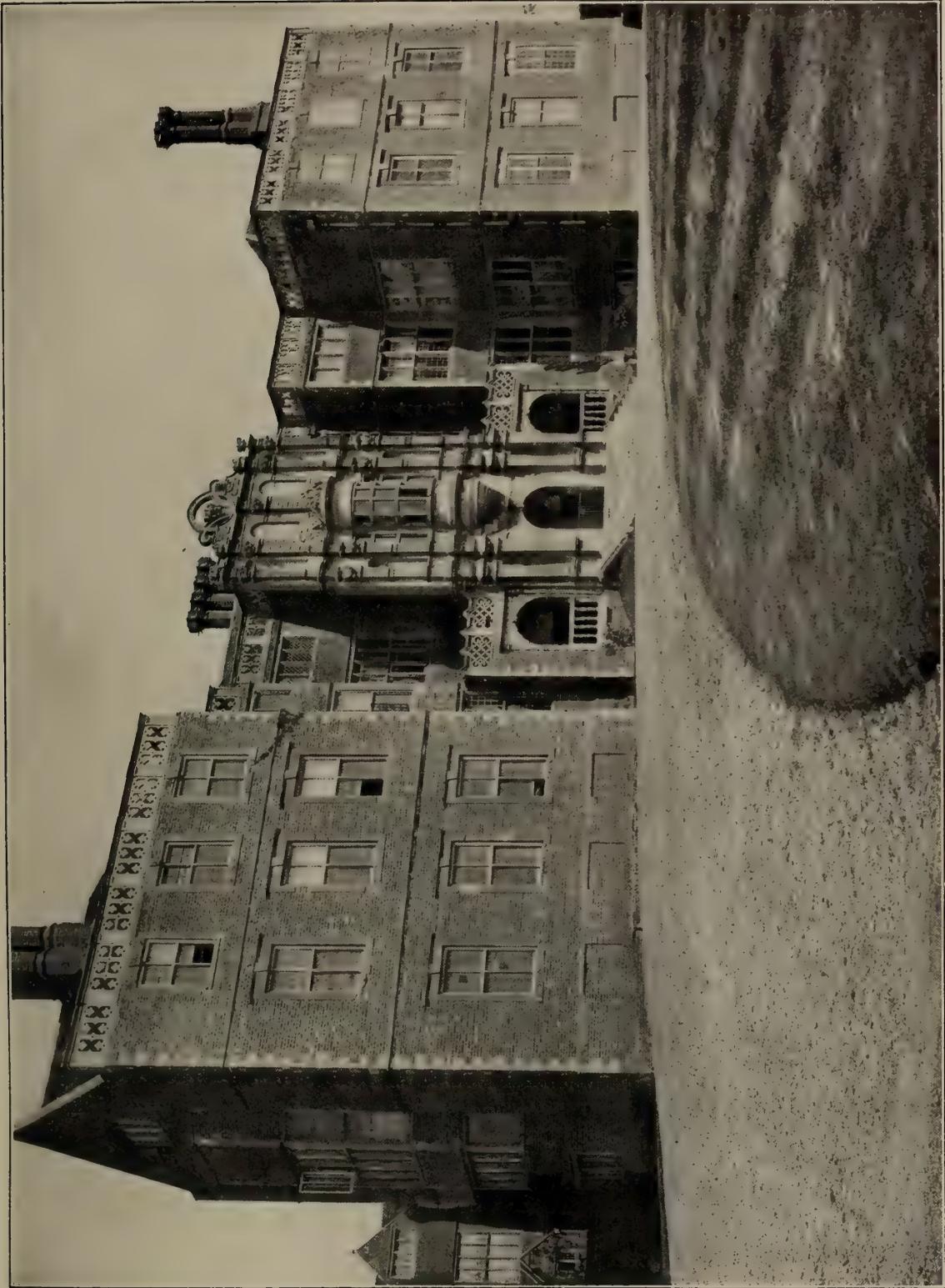
¹¹⁷ She married the second Earl of Antrim in 1635.

¹¹⁸ *Strafford Letters*, ii, 131-2.

¹¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Chas. I.

¹²⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 69-70.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*



EVERSLEY : BRAMSHILL HOUSE : SOUTH FRONT

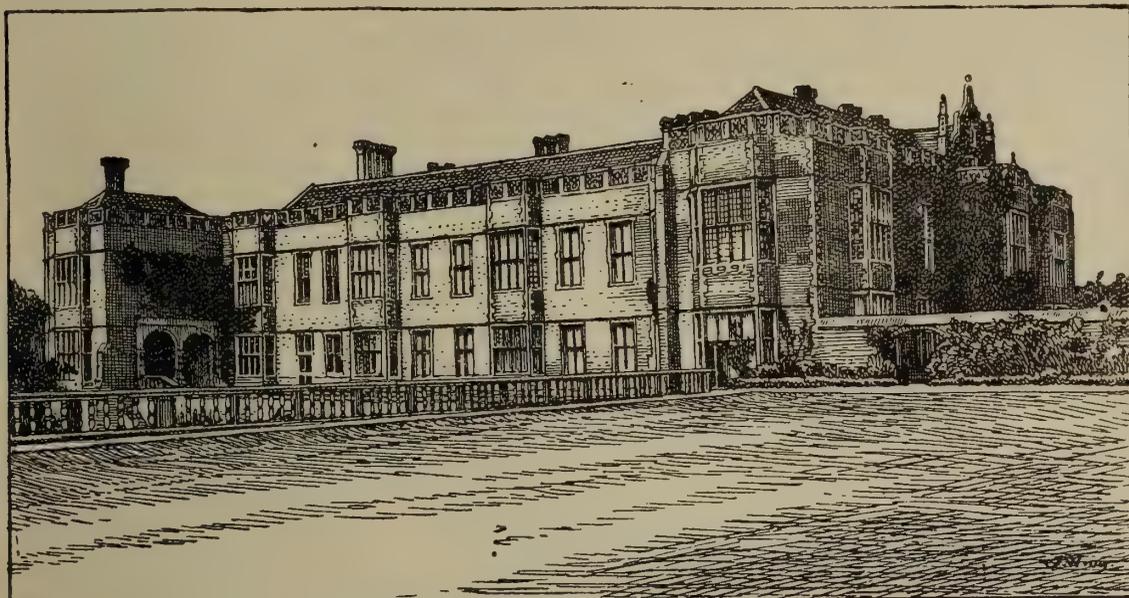
1700.¹²² Sir John succeeded to the baronetcy in 1721 and died in 1749, being followed by his son and heir Sir Monnoux Cope,¹²³ who died in 1763 and was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John Mordaunt Cope.¹²⁴ Sir John died unmarried in 1779, and the baronetcy and estates passed to his cousin Sir Richard Cope, who died without issue in 1806, and was followed by his nephew Sir Denzil Cope.¹²⁵ Sir Denzil died without issue in 1812, and his brother Sir John Cope, well known as a master of foxhounds and owner of celebrated horses, held the baronetcy and the Bramshill estates until his death without children in 1851, when they passed to his fifth cousin and heir Sir William Henry Cope.¹²⁶ Sir Anthony Cope, third but first surviving son of Sir William, is the present lord of the manor of Bramshill, having succeeded his father on his death in 1892.¹²⁷

Bramshill House as it now stands is an interesting and somewhat unusual example of early 17th-century English domestic architecture. Traces remain, how-

north-east front, and there is one mediaeval window looking into the court. The 17th-century rebuilding transformed the house into one of six wings, those to the north-east and south-west being on the lines of the old wings, and those to the north-west and south-east built within the old court; while two new wings, continuations of the old side wings, were projected from the south-west wing, forming with it three sides of a second court. In the 18th century these wings were almost completely destroyed, as already noted.

This process of development of the present house from an older one can only be set down as a suggestion which lacks definite proof. The plan, however, of a four-square building set round a court, and having rectangular towers forming its angles, is a very probable one for the recorded date, c. 1360, and the analogy of the late 14th-century north-country houses, Bolton Castle, Lumley Castle, Snape Castle, &c., is worth pointing out.

The main entrance-front faces south-west and has a central block flanked by two projecting wings, and



BRAMSHILL HOUSE : SOUTH-EAST FRONT

ever, mainly in the plan, of a house some hundred years earlier in date, while the 17th-century plan was reduced by two wings and altered in a third at a date early in the 18th century. The house is thus of three main periods, about a hundred years apart, and there have been a few minor structural alterations in modern times, beside the necessary repairs.

The earliest house, recorded to have been built by Thomas Foxley, c. 1360, would appear to have been four-square with angle towers, set round a courtyard, the inner lines of which are perhaps represented by the external walls of the existing north-west and south-east wings. The only trace of the external walls of this earlier house is to be found in the tower-like wing at the south angle of the house, the lower part of which has walls considerably thicker than those in other parts of the building. An external entrance, earlier than the present house, also remains, apparently *in situ*, on the

having a projecting bay, while on the ground floor is a loggia linking up this bay with two smaller ones set in the angles between the main block and the wings. The central bay is very elaborate in character. At the ground level it is led up to by a broad flight of steps, and in the middle is a semicircular archway, giving entrance to the loggia, with carved voussoirs and spandrels and a grotesque keystone. This is flanked on either hand by a pair of fantastic fluted and panelled baluster pilasters, surmounted by a complete entablature and standing upon pedestals. Superimposed upon this is a second and a third order equally fantastic and even more ornate. In all cases the pilasters are diminished downwards, are square in plan, and have varied capitals of extraordinary detail. The uppermost order is capped by an elaborate pierced ornament in the form of a circle containing two plumes or scrolls flanking a central plume bearing

¹²² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Will III; Close, 12 Will. III, pt. ix, no. 5.

¹²³ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 37-8.
¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

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a coronet. Over the archway on the first floor is a semicircular projecting oriel with a heavily-moulded corbel and a mullioned and transomed window of five lights and three stages. The mouldings of the pedestal and entablatures of the first and second orders are carried round this, and it is surmounted by an elaborate pierced parapet. The uppermost order has a third pilaster introduced into the centre, and in the two bays thus formed are two round-headed sunk panels with a modern or late plaster backing, and between the pairs of pilasters of each order are shell-headed niches.

The loggia is completed by a bay on each side of the central one, with balustraded arches of a similar character to the centre one but less elaborate. They are coped with intricate pierced parapets. The main wing and the square angle bays have mullioned and transomed windows of four lights. The ends of the two projecting wings date from the repairs and alterations of the 18th century, when the remains of the burned wing were cleared away and the other was pulled down. They have mullioned and transomed wooden casements and plaster architraves, and the rain-water heads are marked C.A. 1703. The earlier walls are finished with a pierced parapet, which is copied and carried round the later parts, while the chimneys have been restored in comparatively modern times to harmonize with the 17th-century ones. These, in the case of the central wing, are octagonal, with each flue separate, and moulded and ornamented with spurs in rubbed brick. The roofs, of moderate pitch, are tiled, and have lead hips.

The south-east front is considerably longer, and practically in its original 17th-century state. It consists of a long central wing with short flanking projecting ones. The latter, at the ground-floor level, contain small loggias with arcades of two bays of elaborately-ornamented arches having square rusticated columns, and spandrels filled with shallow ornament. Within are good contemporary garden seats, and built into the wall of the loggia, to the south-west, are four panels, discovered in some repairs as forming part of an original partition of the cellar. They are of early 16th-century date, and represent a lion, an elephant, a boar, and a camel. The long main or central wing is very simply treated; its length is broken by four projecting bay windows, each of four central and two flanking lights, and between the bays are pairs of two-light windows. All three wings are of two lofty stories, and the pierced parapet is carried round them, while the windows are all mullioned and transomed. Between the projecting wings, and with its front a little set back from them, is a brick terrace running the whole length of the central wing, with a short length of balustrading with circular moulded balusters, and a ramped handrail at each end, where are flights of steps to the ground, which at this point is considerably below the ground-floor level. The projecting wings have each a bay similar to those of the central wing. On all three wings are lead rain-water pipes marked with the initials E.Z. and the date 1612.

The north-east front, the original entrance front, is in the form of a single long wing, broken by three bays of a character similar to those in the front last described. Above the central one rises a curvilinear gable flanked by obelisks, and having in its apex a niche containing a statue in early 17th-century cos-

tume. At the ground level, in the front wall of the bay, is a four-centred archway, giving entrance to a porch formed by the bay. The pierced parapet is continued round this front.

The north-west front is set out with a central and two projecting wings. All, however, are gabled, the parapets are plain, and it is far less symmetrically planned, having always been the 'utility' side of the house, and contains the offices. It was also considerably altered in the 18th century, and has an inserted range of double-hung sash windows, the only ones in the house. It is of three stories with an attic, the second floor being about on a level with the first floor of the rest of the house. The 17th-century windows on this side are all mullioned and transomed in plastered brick, except the bay window of the projecting wing at the north-east, and one window in its flank wall, now blocked, which are of stone. The extra number of stories here is accounted for by the insertion in the 18th century of a floor, making the old kitchen into two stories.

The house is planned about a long, narrow central court. The south-west wing contains the hall with the chapel-room over, and its projecting wings, which are really small square structures on the angles of the building, contain, on the north-west, offices below, and bedrooms, &c., above, and on the south-east a few small apartments, and over them the chapel. The long south-east wing contains the staircase and reception-rooms on both floors, all planned *en suite*. The north-east wing contains various small apartments on the ground floor, while the whole of the first floor is occupied by a long gallery. The north-west wing contains offices and bedrooms on all floors.

The hall is entered from the loggia, and is a room of fair size; it is lit only from the end by one of the bays on the terrace, at which end is the dais. At the opposite end is a stone screen of three arched bays elaborately ornamented with columns, entablatures, &c., of Renaissance detail. The ornament includes a number of shields, painted in modern times with the heraldry of the various alliances of the Cope family. The mantel of the hall is a large one of two orders, and is ornamented with the arms of Spencer, Mohun, Chaworth, and Mordaunt.

From the dais a door opens into the staircase hall. The stair, of a handsome width, has twisted and moulded balusters and elaborate newels, and against the wall are planted flat profile imitations of them. It is of slightly later date than the house, and was brought from Eversley Manor House in the 19th century, replacing a poor Georgian stair. It opens by an external door on to the terrace, while a door opposite the door from the hall opens into the dining room, which is of exceedingly fine proportions. It has a large black and white marble mantelpiece of two classical orders and fairly simple design. On the walls is some fine 17th-century tapestry in tones of white and blue-grey, and generally attributed to English looms. *En suite* with this is a smaller drawing-room known as the Red drawing-room, with a plain 17th-century mantelpiece and panelling, and a billiard-room with an early Georgian mantelpiece. Opening from the last, and in the north-east wing, is a small room known as the garden room; this is panelled in oak, and has an angle fireplace, with a carved oak 17th-century mantelpiece brought from Moore Place Farm. Doors from this room also open into the loggia



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at the end of the terrace, and into a small plain apartment next to the entrance on the north-east front. The latter retains, within the porch formed by the bay, the doorway of an earlier house, a four-centred arch of two continuously-moulded orders of early 16th-century date. A paved passage from this originally opened directly into the court, but now opens into a passage formed by the building, early in the 19th century, of a partition wall in the court. At the end of the court is a mullioned and transomed window of five pointed lights with a pointed main head, which appears to be part of the earlier work. If this is *in situ* it is difficult to see to what part of the old building it belonged. The rest of the north-east wing is filled on this floor with small apartments of no particular interest. The north-west wing contains no rooms of any particular interest on either floor.

From the staircase landing on the first floor a door opens to the great drawing-room, which is over the dining-room, and the same size in plan but more lofty. This has a handsome contemporary mantelpiece of a complete Ionic order superimposed upon a Doric order and carried out in red and white marble. The walls are hung with tapestries from cartoons by Rubens. The ceiling is a very elaborate one of modelled plaster in strapwork with heavy pendants, and there is a vine-pattern frieze also in plaster.

Opening from the great drawing-room is the library, which is over the Red drawing-room and billiard-room. It has an elaborate 17th-century Renaissance mantelpiece in black and white marble, the upper part forming a complete Ionic order, and an arabesque plaster ceiling with small moulded circular pendants. The walls are principally lined with bookshelves of a later date.

From the library a door opens into the long gallery, which occupies the whole of the first floor of the north-east wing. It is about 126 ft. 6 in. long and 20 ft. 6 in. wide, and is lined with painted and stained deal panelling of mid or late 17th-century date in moderate-sized panels with mitred angles. Above this is a plaster frieze of Renaissance design, while the ceiling is ornamented with strapwork arabesques with modelled leopard-faces as bosses. There is a rather plain marble mantelpiece, above which is an overmantel of wood in continuation of the panelling, with a moulded cornice, carved panels, &c.

Over the hall in the south-west wing is the chapel, a fair-sized room in which is the oriel and bay of the main entrance front. The ceiling is of early 17th-century date with moulded plaster ribs in geometrical patterns with foliage sprays and small four-leafed pendants as bosses. The walls are panelled to the ceiling with small bolection moulded panels of late 17th-century date.

The mantelpiece is an elaborate one of 17th-century date, of black and white marble. Opening from this room, to the north-west, is the Green bedroom, completely panelled in 17th-century panelling, but with a poor Georgian mantelpiece. The small block of building which forms a flanking wing to the south-west and south-east wings appears in plan as a small nearly detached tower. The first floor is

occupied by the chapel, which is ceiled at the level of the roof with an elaborate plaster ceiling of early 17th-century date, on which are repeated as bosses a lion, a rose, a thistle, and a pomegranate. The chapel also contains some fine tapestry apparently of 14th-century date, and representing the vices and virtues. The ground floor is occupied by some small rooms, while the basement appears to be part of the earlier house. It has a stone vault with chamfered diagonals, &c., and no transverse ribs, and springs from square piers. The walls are also, in places, considerably thicker than the walls in the rest of the house, some 4 ft. 9 in., and appear to belong to the 16th century. The upper part, however, has been rebuilt.

The park is large, on high rolling ground and beautifully timbered. The immediate grounds consist of a beautiful lawn and a drive on the south-west front on the site of the destroyed wings, and a semi-formal rose and shrub garden opposite the north-east front. Opposite the old entrance in this garden is a brick and stone gateway contemporary with the house. It is of three bays, the central one forming the entrance and having a complete Doric order with panelled pilasters and a broken pediment of somewhat rudimentary design. The two flanking bays have lower arches with a pierced balustrade of the same design as that cresting the house. South of this garden and south of the house is a large 'troco' ground with a terrace and balustrade of circular moulded balusters on the south-west side. Some of the mallets and balls used in the game are preserved in the loggia on the terrace.

The manor of *GREAT BRAMSHILL* comprises the collection of cottages known as Bramshill Row and the farms and heath-land or common which lie along the Blackwater River.¹²⁸ It was held by two freemen as two manors of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Domesday Survey formed part of the large possessions of Hugh de Port.¹²⁹ The overlordship continued with the Ports and their descendants, the St. Johns, for several centuries, Bramshill being included among the knights' fees held by the St. Johns as late as 1349.¹³⁰ In 1167 Great Bramshill was held by Herbert de Sprai or Esprai,¹³¹ who was succeeded by his son and heir Geoffrey de Sprai.¹³² Geoffrey mortgaged it to William Fitz Andrew, who leased it to Roger Fitz Adam, but the latter was dispossessed by Henry de Brayboef. In 1206 Geoffrey sought to recover his property from Henry de Brayboef,¹³³ but apparently with no success, for the Brayboef family held knights' fees in Bramshill and other places of the St. Johns during the 14th century,¹³⁴ and retained their connexion with the parish as late at least as 1427, in which year land called 'Northlonde' in Bramshill, of which Sir William Sturmy died seised, was stated to be held of Elizabeth Hamelyn, daughter and heir of Hugh de Camois and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Brayboef,¹³⁵ as of her manor of Cranborne.¹³⁶ The history of this holding cannot be traced further unless it is identical with two messuages, 25 acres of land, 1½ acres of meadow, and 4 acres of wood in Bramshill, which were conveyed by Henry Colman and Agnes his wife

¹²⁸ Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

¹²⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483b.

¹³⁰ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67; 11 Edw. III, no. 49; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17, 18 d.

¹³¹ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 190.

¹³² Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 134 d.

¹³³ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 241, 363.

¹³⁴ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67; 11 Edw. III, no. 49; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17.

¹³⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 459.

¹³⁶ Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 22.

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to Richard atte Moore in 1448.¹³⁷ This tenement, to which was afterwards given the name of the manor of *BRAMSHILL* or *MOORE PLACE*, was held by the Cresswell family at the beginning of the 17th century. From Edward Cresswell, the owner in 1616,¹³⁸ it passed to his grandson Thomas Cresswell, who dealt with it by fine in 1639.¹³⁹ Thomas was succeeded by his brother Robert, who sold the manor of Bramshill and the mansion-house there called Moore Place to Andrew Henley in 1649.¹⁴⁰ The further descent of Moore Place follows that of Little Bramshill (q.v.). Its site is marked by Moore Place Farm, a little to the north of Bramshill Park. The chimney-stacks and one or two of the fireplaces of this farm show it to be of the time of Henry VII.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were a mill worth 25*d.* in Little Bramshill,¹⁴¹ and a quarter of a mill worth 10*d.* in Great Bramshill.¹⁴²

The church of *OUR LADY* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 18 ft. 5 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., north chapel 14 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in., nave 46 ft. 9 in. by 19 ft. 7 in., with a large north aisle 18 ft. 9 in. wide, and north-west tower 10 ft. square. There is also a vestry north of the tower and a south porch.

The chancel is the only ancient part of the church, but has no features by which its date may be accurately fixed; its axis is markedly to the south of that of the nave. All the rest of the church was rebuilt between 1724 and 1735, the tower being dated 1735. The date 1724 was formerly on the porch. In 1863 the chancel was restored, an open timber roof being substituted for a plastered ceiling, and the reredos erected. The east window dates from this time, as well as the painting on the chancel screen, the designs being made by Charles Kingsley. In 1878 the church was restored in memory of Kingsley, and a gallery taken down, the aisle being lengthened and widened to make up for the lost accommodation, and the nave roof raised. Except the chancel, which is plastered, the whole church is of red brick, and of very simple character. The east window of the chancel has three lights with tracery of 15th-century style.

In the north wall of the chancel is a low plastered arch over a tomb with the elaborate effigy of Dame Marianne Cope, 1862, an excellent piece of modern sculpture. On the south side of the chancel is a window, perhaps of 16th-century date, with three uncupped four-centred lights under a square head.

The chancel arch is an insignificant plastered one of very flat pitch, filled in by a classic screen with three arched openings and some strapwork cresting above the cornice.

The north chapel has nothing ancient except a small four-centred recess at the south-east, partly overlapped by its present east wall; there is no drain in it. The east window of the chapel is of three trefoiled lights with tracery, but all other windows of the church, in nave and aisles, are plain round-headed openings of brick.

The north arcade of the nave is of five bays with square piers and semicircular arches, all plastered.

The tower is of three stages with an embattled parapet and angle pinnacles, which till some twenty years ago had vanes. There are two-light windows in each face of the top stage, a circular west light in the middle stage, and a two-light window with a wooden frame in the west face of the bottom stage. In 1878 the lower part of the tower was opened out as it now is and the baptistery made, the door from the tower on its western side being bricked up. The walls of the tower, nave, aisle, and south porch are of brick. The chancel walls are plastered. The roofs are of modern open timber-work covered with tiles.

Below the east window of the chancel is a modern reredos of Elizabethan design, much damaged by damp, and the altar table is also modern, with heavy baluster legs and carved rails. The pulpit, which lost its tester in 1878, and the reading desk are of 18th-century woodwork, and all the other fittings are quite modern, including the octagonal marble font standing under the tower. There is, however, a small 17th-century table with baluster legs in the vestry.

There are two wall monuments in the chancel, the first to Alexander Ross,¹⁴³ 1653, with a punning Latin inscription. It is of Renaissance design with small flanking pilasters, and in the pediment are the arms of Ross: Or a chevron chequy sable and argent between three water-bougets sable.

The other monument was set up by Sir Andrew Henley, bart., to his wife, who died in 1666. The painted arms on the shield in the pediment are perished. At the west end of the nave are wall monuments to Judge Nares, 1756, his wife, Dame Mary Nares, 1782, and Catherine wife of William Wyndham, 1784, and under the tower one to Sir Richard Cope, 1806, and his wife, 1785, and to Sir William Cope, 1892. Under the chancel is the burial vault of the Cope family, made in 1703, and on its marble covering is an inscription dated 1704 recording its construction by Sir John Cope, who was nearly seventy at the time. On the chancel floor in front of the altar is a marble slab with a large brass cross curiously designed with interlaced strands, on a base of two squares formed by similar strands. Below is the inscription: 'Hic jacet Ricardus Pendilton quōdam s'vus p'potentis viri Egidii Dawbney Regi nro Henrico Septimo Camerarii Qui obiit Anno dñi millmo ccccº iiº xx die Septembris lfrā dñicali Bcuī atē ppietur deus amē.'

There are two bells in the tower, of which the first is by Thomas Mears, 1841, and the second by Henry Knight, 1622.

The plate consists of a cup of 1705 inscribed 'Eversleigh ex dono E W,' a paten of the same date, a flagon of 1730 inscribed 'Ex dono A. Cope, 1730,' and an almsdish of 1844.

The first book of the registers is in parchment, and contains baptisms and burials from 1559 to 1769, and marriages to 1754; the second has baptisms and

¹³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 27 Hen. VI.

¹³⁸ In 1616 the two messuages with appurtenances in Bramshill of which Thomas Cresswell had died seised in 1607 were said to be held of Edward Cresswell as of his manor of Bramshill in socage (Chan. Misc. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], file 684, no. 11).

¹³⁹ In that year he joined with his wife Mabel, his brother Robert, and others in conveying it to Richard Holloway (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 15 Chas. I).

¹⁴⁰ Close, 1649, pt. xxv, no.

¹⁴¹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 495*b*.

¹⁴² Ibid. 483*b*.

¹⁴³ Born in Aberdeen, and successively master of the free school at Southampton, rector of All Saints, Southampton, and vicar of Carisbrooke. Being ejected by the Puritans, he came to live at Bramshill with Andrew Henley.



EVERSLEY : BRAMSHILL HOUSE : THE GATEWAY



EVERSLEY : BRAMSHILL HOUSE : THE GREAT DRAWING-ROOM

burials from 1770 to 1812, and the third marriages from 1754 to 1812.

A church was included in the *ADVOWSON* grant of Eversley to Westminster Abbey by Edward the Confessor.¹⁴⁴

The advowson followed the descent of the manor until 1669,¹⁴⁵ when the next presentation was expressly exempted from the sale of the manor by William and Anne Lucy.¹⁴⁶ The living did not fall vacant till 1699, when Richard Staverton was appointed rector by Deodatus Staverton.¹⁴⁷ After this the advowson passed to Sir Andrew Henley, bart., and has since followed the descent of the manor, although the present patron, Sir Anthony Cope, bart., being a Roman Catholic, is debarred from presenting to the living. The right of presentation is at the present time exercised by the universities in turn.¹⁴⁸

On 29 March 1306 Henry Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester, granted permission to Ellis the priest of Sir John de Drokensford to conduct divine service and administer the sacraments in the chapel of Bramshill during Easter week.¹⁴⁹ This permission was abused, for on 30 April the bishop wrote to the rural dean of Basingstoke saying that Nicholas de Haghe-man, the rector of Eversley, had complained that John Foxley had had mass celebrated in the chapel for fifteen days after Easter Sunday, and that the celebrant had received and detained the oblations, not paying them over to the mother church.¹⁵⁰ At the same time the bishop ordered the dean to suspend the service there, but in spite of this prohibition John Foxley and his wife persisted in having daily service there, and on 11 May 1306 their chaplain John was summoned to answer 'for that he contemptuously and profanely presumed to celebrate the divine offices in the chapel of Bramshill laid under interdict by the dean.'¹⁵¹ The Foxleys appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1313, with the consent of John de Haghe-man, patron of the church of Eversley, it was agreed that the rector of Eversley and his successors should choose a suitable chaplain to take the service and celebrate the sacraments every day in the chapel of St. Peter of Bramshill, depending upon the mother-church of Eversley, and that John Foxley should provide for the chaplain at the rate of £2 6s. 8d. a year.¹⁵² John thereupon granted a messuage and a weir in Staines in free alms to the rector of Eversley as an endowment,¹⁵³ and the next year the bishop released the interdict.¹⁵⁴ By the 15th century this chapel, which was situated about a mile from Bramshill House on the field still known as Chapel Close, had fallen into disuse and neglect, and on 19 June 1467 William Waynflete sequestered its

endowment, no longer applied to its original purpose, to Sir Thomas Uvedale.¹⁵⁵

A later rector of Eversley, Nicholas Walraund, allowed John Foxley and Constance to have the service celebrated in the chapel in their manor-house by their own chaplain when floods and inclement weather prevented their household from attending the mother church,¹⁵⁶ and this grant was confirmed by the vicar-general in 1322.¹⁵⁷ This chapel was destroyed when the old manor-house of the Foxleys was pulled down, and a new one was built by Lord Zouche at the beginning of the 17th century.¹⁵⁸ It was this building which was consecrated by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1621.¹⁵⁹ It was pulled down in its turn during the alterations to the house in the time of Sir Denzil Cope, and the present chapel was arranged by the late Sir William Henry Cope and consecrated by Bishop Forbes of Brechin, N.B.

Nonconformity is represented in the parish by a Wesleyan chapel at Eversley Cross, and a Baptist chapel in the very north of the parish on the borders of Bramshill Common.

In 1612 Nicholas Parvis by *CHARITIES* deed left an annuity of 6s. 8d. charged upon a croft called Kittescroft, for aged and impotent poor. The charge is paid by Harriette Lady Cope, widow of the late Sir William Henry Cope, bart.

Sir Robert Henley, as stated in the table of benefactions, bequeathed £100 for apprenticing, now represented by £100 consols with the official trustees, the dividends of which are accumulated until required for apprenticeship premiums.

The Church House Charity, comprised in a deed of 10 April 1710, is now represented by £516 2s. 2d. consols with the official trustees, arising from sales of cottages and an allotment made in respect thereof. The yearly dividends, amounting to £12 18s., are applied in the repairs of the church.

The National School, founded by deed, 1853, is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 28 August 1891.

In 1847 Sir John Cope, bart., by his will left £200 for investment, the income to be applied in apprenticing children of the tithing of Bramshill. Sir W. H. Cope, bart., by deed of 18 April 1852, in respect thereof, granted a rent-charge of £10 a year, issuing out of Moore Place Farm, unto the Rev. Charles Kingsley (the then rector) and the church-wardens.

The annual sum of £10 is paid by Sir Anthony Cope, bart., and applied in apprenticing when required. In 1906 there was a balance in hand of £107.

¹⁴⁴ Cott. MS. Faust. A. iii, fol. 105, 105 d.

¹⁴⁵ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 72 d; 2032, fol. 53 d, 136; 2033, fol. 13 d, 14; 2034, fol. 13, 42, 77, 163 d; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 36, 76, 115, 152; Pat. 4 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 13; 5 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 29; 8 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 42; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹⁴⁶ Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

¹⁴⁷ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹⁴⁸ Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

¹⁴⁹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 59.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² Add. Chart. 6713.

¹⁵³ Pat. 6 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 24; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 198.

¹⁵⁴ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 59.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid. 2034, fol. 34 d. It was still standing in 1517, in which year the diocesan visitation books state that William Foster was the warden.

¹⁵⁶ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 505.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1619-23, p. 279.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

HARTLEY WESPALL

Harlei, Herlei (xi cent.); Hertle, Hertligh Vaspal (xiii cent.); Hurtlegh, Hertle Waspayl (xiv cent.).

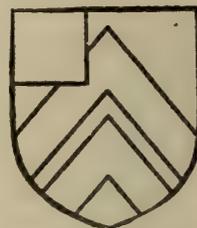
Hartley Wespall is a parish and small village on the River Loddon situated 6 miles north-east from Basingstoke. The altitude of the parish ranges from about 180 ft. above the Ordnance datum by the River Loddon in the west to above 290 ft. above the Ordnance datum in the extreme east. The village is grouped round St. Mary's Church in the centre of the parish on ground about 250 ft. above the Ordnance datum, and is separated from the river by a large stretch of common land called Hartley Wood Common. Hartley House, in the extreme north of the parish, was formerly the rectory house, and is now the residence of Mr. Richard Durnford, C.B. It was considerably enlarged by his grandfather, the Rev. John Keate, D.D., who, on his resignation of the head-mastership of Eton in 1834, retired to Hartley Wespall, the living of which he had obtained in exchange for the rectory of Nether Stowey in 1824.¹ In 1840 Dr. Keate acquired the house and adjoining land as his freehold, and erected the present rectory house in the glebe-field called Sandpits.² He died at Hartley Wespall on 5 March 1852, and was succeeded by his only son, the Rev. John Charles Keate, who was also rector of Hartley Wespall till his death in 1894.

On 22 December 1879 a detached part of Stratfield Turgis was transferred to Hartley Wespall,³ and by the Divided Parishes Act, 1882, part of the latter parish was added to the former. At the present time the area is 1,399 acres, of which 404 acres are arable land and 432½ acres permanent grass. The many detached copses in this parish together cover an area of 107½ acres.⁴ The soil is various, while the subsoil is clay. The chief crops grown are wheat, oats, and beans.

Among place-names mentioned in early documents are the following:—Cockeslond⁵ (xiii cent.); Morenses⁶ (xv cent.); Clarkes Land,⁷ Easton Lands⁸ (xvi cent.); Dorcroft, Church Doune, The Marsh, Marsh Grove, Broomehille, Wild Furlong, Oldbury, Great and Little Gorrell and Gorrell Grove⁹ (xvii cent.).

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANOR* there were two holdings in *HARTLEY WESPALL*—one of 1½ hides held by Aubrey the Chamberlain, who had succeeded Alvrice in its possession,¹⁰ and the other of 1 hide held by Alvrice, who had purchased it from William Earl of Hereford for two marks of gold.¹¹ The history of the latter estate cannot be traced further with any certainty, but the former passed into the possession of the Wespall family, most probably with the manor of

Smallbrook in Warminster (co. Wilts.),¹² which was also owned by Aubrey the Chamberlain in 1086.¹³ An undated 12th-century charter whereby the Prior of Merton granted 44 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in the parish of Hartley to Geoffrey Fitz Walter makes mention of the wood of Osbert Waspail,¹⁴ and an entry on an assize roll of 1249 records that Geoffrey Waspail had failed to make suit at the hundred court of Holdshot,¹⁵ but beyond this, with the documentary evidence at present available, there is nothing to connect the Waspails with the manor from this date until the middle of the 14th century.¹⁶ At the beginning of the 14th century John de Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was holding the manor¹⁷—most probably on lease from the Waspails. In 1318 a commission of oyer and terminer was granted to Sir John Foxley and others to try John Turgis and others accused by the bishop of breaking his close at Hartley, fishing his stews, and carrying away his fish and other goods.¹⁸ Described as lord of Hartley, the bishop presented a rector during the episcopacy of John Stratford (1323–33),¹⁹ but at his death in 1330 he was not seised of the manor,²⁰ which had most probably by this time reverted to the Waspails. In 1346 John Waspail was stated to be holding half a fee in Hartley Wespall formerly belonging to John de Drokensford.²¹ He died seised of the manor of Hartley Wespall in 1362, leaving a son and heir William,²² on whose death (c. 1405)²³ it passed to his son and heir John, who dealt with it by fine in 1409.²⁴ As lord of Hartley Wespall John manumitted a bondman in 1413,²⁵ but before 1428 he had been succeeded by a second John, who in that year was returned as holding half a fee in Hartley Wespall lately belonging to John Waspail.²⁶ In 1445, in return for a payment of 100 marks, John granted the reversion of the manor, after the death of himself and his wife Joan, to Hugh Pakenham, son of his wife by her first husband, John Pakenham.²⁷ He died seised of the manor in 1448,²⁸ and lies buried in Hartley Wespall Church. On the death of his widow three years later,²⁹ Hartley Wespall passed, in accordance with the settlement, to Hugh, who as lord of the manor presented to the church during the episcopacy of William Waynflete (1447–86).³⁰ He had sold the manor before 1461, for in that year, as



WESPALL. *Argent*
two cheverons and a
quarter gules.

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

² Ex inform. Mr. Richard Durnford.

³ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order no. 10327.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Edw. I.

⁶ Close, 24 Hen. VI, m. 33.

⁷ Ct. of Req. bdle. 69, no. 23.

⁸ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 120, no. 13.

⁹ Close, 1650, pt. i, no. 8.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 503b.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 505a.

¹² See Smallbrook in Warminster

¹³ *Domesday Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 74 d.

¹⁴ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 84 d.

¹⁵ Assize R. 776, m. 25.

¹⁶ Beyond the fact that in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (1291) the church is given as the church of Hertligh Vaspal (*Pope Nich. Tax.* [Rec. Com.], 212).

¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313.

¹⁸ Pat. 12 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 14 d.

¹⁹ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 58.

²⁰ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 41.

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 331.

²² Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 75.

²³ His will is dated 15 Oct. 1405, but it was not proved until 28 July 1407 (P.C.C. Will 10 Marche).

²⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 11 Hen.

IV.

²⁵ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), D. 545.

²⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 346; see also *ibid.*

362.

²⁷ Close, 24 Hen. VI, m. 33.

²⁸ Brass in Hartley Wespall Church.

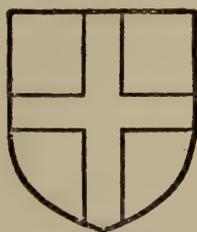
²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 45.



HARTLEY WESPALL CHURCH • WEST END OF NAVE

'Hugh Pakenham esquire, late of the soke of Winchester *alias* late of Hartley Wespall,' he obtained a general pardon for all offences,⁸¹ but the name of the purchaser is unknown. However, within the next twenty years it had passed into the possession of Sir Thomas St. Leger, who in 1481 obtained licence from the king to grant the manor and advowson of Hartley Wespall to the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.⁸² At the same time the dean and canons obtained permission to grant a yearly rent of £23 1s. 8d. proceeding therefrom to two chaplains, who were to celebrate divine service daily in the chantry founded by Sir Thomas in the chapel.⁸³ From



DEAN AND CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR. *Argent a cross gules.*

this date the manor remained in the possession of the dean and canons and their lessees until 1649, in which year it was included in the general sale of the dean and chapter lands, being sold for £1,077 5s. to Robert Doyly of Lincoln's Inn and John Bristol of Hartley Wespall.⁸⁴ However, it was restored to the dean and canons at the Restoration, and remained in their possession until 1876,⁸⁵ when it was sold to Arthur Richard Wellesley, second Duke of Wellington.^{85a} It now belongs to his nephew Arthur Charles Wellesley, fourth Duke of Wellington.

The water-mill called Hartley Mill probably marks the site of the mill which existed in 1086.⁸⁶ A water-mill and a fishery are mentioned in the sale of the manor in 1649,⁸⁷ and Lord Stawell, the farmer of the manor, dealt by recovery with a free fishery in Hartley Wespall⁸⁸ in 1707.

The property of the Prior and convent of Merton extended into the parish, as is apparent from the charter of Walter, Prior of Merton, granting 44 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in Hartley to Geoffrey Fitz Walter,⁸⁹ and from a composition between the prior and Alexander, parson of the church of Hartley, dated Christmas 1193, whereby it was agreed that the prior and convent should continue to pay to the rector of Hartley such tithes as they had been accustomed to pay, viz. the third part of the full tithes from some of their lands and no tithes at all from the rest, but that the men whom they had in the parish should pay tithes in full from their lands. If at any future time, however, the prior and convent acquired additional property in the parish they were to pay the tithes in full, as were also the purchasers of any of the abbey's property.⁹⁰ The lands of the abbey in this parish naturally followed the same descent as the manor of Holdshot in the parish of Heckfield (q.v.)⁹¹

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* consists of a chancel 23 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 8 in.; a nave 45 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 10 in.; a north porch and a north tower 8 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 9 in. Externally the building

is entirely modern, except the west end of the nave, but its walls inclose the main timbers of the nave of a half-timber church of c. 1330, a very remarkable and interesting survival.

The windows throughout are modern, with tracery of 14th and 15th-century design, dating from 1868-9. The chancel, which was rebuilt in memory of Dr. Keate, has at the north-west an arched opening to the tower, while on the south are a modern credence, aumbry, and tomb recess of 14th-century design. There is no chancel arch, but chancel and nave are separated by a fine modern screen with open traceried panels surmounted by a large cross, with medallions at the ends of the arms carved with the symbols of the four evangelists.

The nave is in three bays, with heavy story posts between each bay having filleted half-round shafts on the face, from the moulded capitals of which spring arched braces to the underside of cambered tie-beams. On the tie-beams are king-posts with struts, and the rafters are very heavy and have arched braces beneath. The tie-beam at the east of the nave is level and not cambered, and has formed the head of a wooden screen perhaps of much the same character as its modern successor. The struts and principals over it are cusped like those in the west wall of the nave. Both doors of the nave are original, but only on the north can the outer elevation be seen. It is a most interesting piece of detail, the doorway having a two-centred arch, with a label of the same section as that of the architrave of a rectangular frame in which it is set, and with which it mitres at the springing. The spandrels are filled in solid, the whole framing being extraordinarily massive.

The west wall is original, and is of half-timber construction filled in with plaster. It has angle and central posts with cusped diagonal struts and a cambered tie-beam, with king-post and cusped struts in the gable. The effect is curious, the figures formed by the lower struts being far too large in scale for the building, and the whole cannot be said to be a very successful piece of design. On the central post is planted a shallow wooden pilaster offset in imitation of a stone buttress.

The tower is quite modern and of two stages, the lower being of stone, while the upper is of wood, and is the upper part of a wooden belfry which stood outside the west end of the church, and was moved to its present position in 1868. It is tile hung and finishes with a wooden spire.

The pulpit contains a little 17th-century carving, but the seating, fittings, &c., are all modern. There is a record that the church was re-seated in 1759 from the proceeds of Paice's Charity. The font is modern, in 12th-century style, with an arcade of interlacing arches, placed in the church by Dr. Keate in 1852.

On the north of the nave is a fine grey and white marble monument to 'the Right Honourable Abigail Lady Dowager of Ralph Lord Stawell,' who died in 1692. She was daughter and heiress of William Pitt, and above are the arms of Pitt on a lozenge, while on

⁸¹ Pat. 1 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 26.

⁸² Ibid. 21 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 17.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Close, 1650, pt. i, no. 8.

⁸⁵ Lord Stawell, as farmer of the manor, held a court baron here on 1 Nov. 1725 (Add. Chart. 19248). In 1778 Ralph Congreve was farmer of the manor, and was then

living at the manor-house called Hartley Wespall Court (Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants *penes* Lord Swaythling).

^{85a} Ex inform. Mr. George F. North, agent of the Duke of Wellington.

⁸⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 503b.

⁸⁷ Close, 1650, pt. i, no. 8.

⁸⁸ *Recov. R. Hil.* 6 Anne, rot. 69.

⁸⁹ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 84 d.

⁹⁰ Ibid. fol. 72 d.

⁹¹ Thus towards the end of the 16th century Thomas More sued Nicholas Stynt for 100 acres of land in the parish of Hartley Wespall called Easton Lands, parcel of the manor of Holdshot (Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 120, no. 13).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

consoles beneath are the arms of Stawell: Gules a cross lozengy argent, and the same impaling Pitt.

In the chancel, under the modern recess in the north wall, is a raised tomb with a brass cross and marginal inscription to Dr. Keate.

In the chancel floor is a brass inscribed, 'Johannes Waspail quondam huius ecclesie patronus viam universe carnis vicesimo die mensis Novembris anno domini quadringentesimo quadagesimo octavo transiens, ac Johanna relicta Johannis Pakenham vidua eius quae obiit vicesimo die mensis maii mcccclij hic tumulantur, quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.'

The tower contains three bells. The treble and second bear a plain cross, a shield of the three leopards of England, and the mark of Robert Crowch a London founder of c. 1440; the third was cast by Mears and Stainbank in 1883.

The plate consists of a cup and cover paten of 1706 inscribed 'Hartley Waspail in the county of Southampton, 1690, ex dono John Chase,' a paten of 1836, and a modern flagon and almsdish.

There are five books of registers. The first contains baptisms, burials, and marriages 1558-1677; the second the same, 1678-1733, with gaps in baptisms 1678-85 and 1713-23. This book was found in an empty house in Pentonville in 1852. The third contains baptisms and burials 1733-83, with a gap in baptisms 1748-54, and marriages 1733-58. The fourth has marriages only 1755-1812, and the fifth, baptisms and burials 1784-1812. There are churchwardens' accounts from 1751 and a tithe account book from 1776.

The advowson of the church followed the descent of the manor, *ADVOWSON* being granted with it in 1481 to

the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, who have retained it till the present day.⁴²

In 1840 certain land belonging to the Dean and Canons of Windsor—a field called Great Colemans, purchased from the Duke of Wellington, and Broca Pightle, purchased from Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, afterwards Lord Eversley—were added to the glebe, which now consists of 25 a. 24 p.⁴³ The school premises were erected in 1848 upon the waste of the manor, and were until 1891 vested in the Rev. J. C. Keate. In that year they were conveyed to the Dean and Canons of Windsor as a national school for the parishes of Hartley Wespall and Stratfield Turgis. A body of managers was constituted by the deed, but this provision was modified by an Order of the Board of Education made under the Elementary Education Act of 1902.⁴⁴

The Charity of William Paice *CHARITIES* (will 1641) and Lady Abigail Stawell is now endowed with £836 19s. 11d. India 3 per cent. stock with the official trustees, representing the proceeds of the sale of a house and land in Sherfield-upon-Loddon, formerly belonging to the charity.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners of 7 June 1895, made under the Local Government Act 1894, the sum of £495 stock, part thereof, was apportioned as the eleemosynary branch of the charity, and £341 19s. 11d. stock as the ecclesiastical branch. In 1907 the sum of £61 19s. 9d. stock was sold out for providing funds towards rebuilding the church wall, subject to replacement within ten years.

The yearly dividends on the £495 India 3 per cent. stock, amounting to £14 17s., are applied usually in the distribution of money to poor parishioners.

HECKFIELD

Effelle (xi cent.); Hecfeld, Hegfeld, Heifeld, Heggefild (xiii cent.); Highfield, Heghefeld, Hekfeld, Hechingfeld (xiv cent.).

Heckfield is a village and parish near the Berkshire border on the River Whitewater, 5 miles north-west from Winchfield station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway. The Roman road from London to Bath, now generally called the Devil's Highway, forms the county boundary on the north, while the River Whitewater flows through the eastern extremity of the parish, and for some distance forms the eastern boundary. The elevation varies from about 160 ft. above the ordnance datum by the Whitewater in the east to about 270 ft. above the ordnance datum in the west. The parish is intersected by main roads from Basingstoke and Odiham to Reading, which meet at West Swallowfield just outside the county boundary. The village is situated on the main road from Odiham in the south of the parish. To the west of St. Michael's Church is Highfield Park, the dower-house of the Stratfieldsaye estate, at present occupied by Mr. Frederick Boyd Marson. It was for some years the residence of the Hon. Gen. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B., M.P., a distinguished Peninsular

officer, and a personal friend of the first Duke of Wellington. Heckfield Place, the seat of Lieut.-Colonel Horace Walpole, is a substantial and handsome brick building, well situated in a beautifully wooded park of about 200 acres on the banks of the Whitewater. Part of Stratfieldsaye Park, covering an area of 700 acres, occupies the north-western corner of the parish. Opposite the lodges on the border of Heckfield Heath is a monument erected to the great Duke of Wellington by his son the second duke and the tenants, labourers on the estate, and tradespeople as a token of affection and respect. The statue of the duke in the uniform of a field-marshal is over 8 ft. high and stands on a pedestal, on the granite base of which are suitable inscriptions. From the monument an avenue of Wellingtonias leads towards Stratfieldsaye House. Another seat in Heckfield is Park Corner, the property of the Duke of Wellington, which is situated in the northern extremity of the parish, on the Berkshire borders, and is the residence of Mr. John Martineau, J.P. The parish is very well wooded, woods and plantations covering an area of 862 acres in all.¹ The total area is 3,232 acres of land, of which 31 acres are land

⁴² Egerton MSS. 2033, fol. 18 d; 2034, fol. 48, 99 d, 165 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 52, 187, 233; Pat.

⁴³ Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 17; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁴ Ex inform. Mr. Richard Durnford.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).



EVERSLEY RECTORY AND CHURCH WITH CHARLES KINGSLEY IN FOREGROUND



HECKFIELD PLACE

covered by water, 873½ acres are arable land, and 926 acres permanent grass.² There are large stretches of common land in the north. The soil is principally light. The sub-soil is sand and gravel. The chief crops are grain in succession. Heckfield Heath and Riseley Common were inclosed by authority of the General Inclosure Acts on 28 December 1860.³

Mattingley, which formed part of Heckfield, was constituted a separate parish in 1894. The village is clustered round a green, and is situated in the extreme south of the parish on the main road from Odiham to Reading, about 2½ miles north from Hook Station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway. The church is in the village itself, but the vicarage is a mile north-west, close to the hamlet of Hound Green. Mattingley Lodge, to the east of Mattingley, is the property of Lieut.-Colonel Horace Walpole, and is at present let to Mr. Thomson. There is a small collection of houses at Hazeley, which is situated a mile north-east on the edge of Hazeley Heath, which covers a large area extending into the parish of Hartley Wintney. A small part of Bramshill Park is in this parish. Mattingley contains 2,622 acres of land,⁴ and the River Whitewater, which bisects the parish, running from north to south, and several lakes, account for an additional 9 acres of land covered by water. The soil is principally light upon sand and gravel, with London clay as the subsoil, but in some parts the top soil is loamy and heavy. The chief crops are wheat and oats.

Among place-names occurring in early records are the following: Dainymore, Le Breche,⁵ Hwarnepol⁶ and La Garston Regis⁷ (xiii cent.); Rychers⁸ (xv cent.); Cane Meadow,⁹ Harperstyle, Trolles Ende,¹⁰ Vaulandes,¹¹ Le Reedes, Le Hethe Crofte, Potenalesland,¹² Rede Engge,¹³ Clerkes, Harmwoods, Hell House Grove, Berryhill¹⁴ and The Round Park¹⁵ (xvi cent.); and Iles or Eeles, Iles Meade or Eeles Meade,¹⁶ Ganderpark,¹⁷ Gilders or Wergs,¹⁸ Allwardis or Aylwardis,¹⁹ and Crowkes²⁰ (xvii cent.).

The manor of *HECKFIELD*, which *MANORS* had been held by Stenesnoc of Edward the Confessor as an alod, at the time of the Domesday Survey formed part of the possessions of Hugh de Port.²¹ John de Port, the grandson of the Domesday holder, granted it before 1166 to Adam de St. Manefeo²² (Sancto Manufeodo), and from this time

the manor was held of the Ports and their successors the St. Johns, occurring in lists of the St. John knights' fees as late as 1349.²³ Adam de St. Manefeo succeeded by his brother and heir Robert de St. Manefeo, who in 1208 confirmed to the Prior and convent of Merton the charter of John de Port, granting to them 1 hide of land in the parish, afterwards known as the manor of Holdshot.²⁴ Another Adam de St. Manefeo was apparently holding the manor in 1276,²⁵ and in that year obtained exemption for life from being put on assizes, juries, or recognizances.²⁶ Henry de St. Manefeo, probably son and heir of Adam, presented to the church between 1282 and 1304,²⁷ and was succeeded before 1316 by John de St. Manefeo,²⁸ verderer for the forest of Pamber, who died *circa* 1320.²⁹ The latter was followed by Robert de St. Manefeo, who in 1328 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne of Heckfield, as also licence to inclose 5 acres of meadow, 15 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, and 30 acres of moor in his manor for a park.³⁰ Robert presented a rector during the episcopacy of Adam Orlton (1333-45),³¹ but about the same time Sir Thomas de St. Leger and Elizabeth his wife claimed the manor from him,³² and he accordingly, alleging that he was about to set out on the service of the king to foreign parts, obtained letters acquitting him from pleas and suits.³³ It was discovered, however, that this was only a pretext to prorogue the suit of those who were suing for their rights, and in 1339 Edward III ordered the justices to proceed in the case and to cause justice to be done to the parties notwithstanding the letters of protection.³⁴ Sir Thomas de St. Leger and Elizabeth were successful in gaining possession of the manor, and let it at farm to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester,³⁵ but the St. Manefeos subsequently recovered it, John de St. Manefeo, son and heir of Thomas de St. Manefeo, quitclaiming all right in it to Robert Fulmere and others in 1381.³⁶ In 1395 the manor was settled on Edward Bokeland and Amice his wife³⁷ and the issue of Amice, with contingent remainder to Sir Philip la Vache and his issue, with contingent remainder to the right heirs of Amice.³⁸ Edward Bokeland was still holding Heckfield in 1404,³⁹ but the fact that in 1405 seisin of the manor was granted to Sir Philip la Vache⁴⁰ shows that he had died within the year, and that Amice had left no children.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Inclosure Awards Blue Bk.*

⁴ Including 830½ acres of arable land, 570½ acres of permanent grass, and 5 acres of woods and plantations (Statistics from Bd. of Agric. 1905).

⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 10 John. Dainymoor probably corresponds to Danmoor, a house and grounds belonging to Lieut.-Colonel Horace Walpole, and at present occupied by Mr. Bucknall.

⁶ Feet of F. Hants, 8 John.

⁷ Chart. R. 5 John, m. 26.

⁸ De Banco R. Mich. 13 Hen. VII, m. 359. It was so called from the Rycher family, who were already seated at Mattingley in the middle of the 14th century (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 14 Edw. III).

⁹ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvi, m. 13.

¹⁰ P.C.C. Will, 4 Ayloffe.

¹¹ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 147b.

¹² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), D. 479.

¹³ Ibid. D. 457.

¹⁴ Close, 36 Eliz. pt. viii, no. 11. Hell

House Grove owes its name to the Hell-house family, who were seated at Heckfield as late as the reign of Charles II.

¹⁵ Ibid. 33 Eliz. pt. xx.

¹⁶ Ibid. 5 Jas. I, pt. xiv.

¹⁷ Ibid. 6 Jas. I, pt. xii, no. 47.

¹⁸ Chan. Enr. Dec. R. 1349.

¹⁹ Close, 4 Jas. I, pt. xxxiii; 5 Jas. I, pt. xi.

²⁰ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 6 Chas. I, m. 23.

²¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483b.

²² It was the one knight's fee in Hampshire which Adam de St. Manefeo was holding of the new enfeoffment of John de Port in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 209).

²³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230a; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17, 18 d.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, 10 John.

²⁵ He was returned by the *Testa de Nevill* as holding one knight's fee in Heckfield of the old enfeoffment of Robert de St. John (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 230a). It was probably the same Adam

who leased premises in the manor of Heckfield to Roger son of Amisius (Add. Chart. 684).

²⁶ Pat. 4 Edw. I, m. 14.

²⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 15.

²⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313.

²⁹ Pat. 14 Edw. II, m. 14.

³⁰ Chart. R. 2 Edw. III, m. 10; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 25.

³¹ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 138 d.

³² *Vide* Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 18.

³³ Pat. 13 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 8 d.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 18.

³⁶ Close, 4 Ric. II, m. 13 d.

³⁷ This Amice was apparently the niece and heir of Sir John de Plessy and widow of Jacob del Beel of Lucca, merchant. Sir Philip la Vache married Elizabeth, who was perhaps widow of Sir John de Plessy (Pat. 8 Ric. II, m. 4).

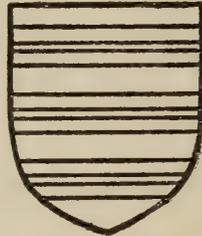
³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 18 Ric. II.

³⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. 5 & 6 Hen. IV, file 1719, no. 5.

⁴⁰ Close, 7 Hen. IV, m. 40.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Sir Philip la Vache, who in 1403 'in consideration of his old age and debility' had been exempted from being put on assizes, juries, &c., from being made mayor, sheriff, &c., and from going to any parts of the realm by reason of his various offices,⁴¹ died about five years later,⁴² and as he left no issue Heckfield apparently passed to the right heirs of Amice. Who these were is uncertain, but in 1451 the manor was in the possession of Elizabeth wife of Thomas Norton, who in that year dealt with it by fine in conjunction with her husband.⁴³ William Cresswell, 'first lord of the manor of that name,' died seised of Heckfield in 1475, and was succeeded by John Cresswell,⁴⁴ who died in 1518, leaving as his heir his son Thomas.⁴⁵ On the death of Thomas in 1533 the manor passed to Richard Cresswell, who died seven years later.⁴⁶ Thomas Cresswell son and heir of Richard settled Heckfield upon himself and his wife Jane in 1596, and died seised in 1607, leaving a son and heir Thomas,⁴⁷ who dealt with the manor by recovery in 1651.⁴⁸ It next passed by sale to the Sturt family, the purchaser probably being Anthony Sturt, who, according to Le Neve, was 'a meal man first, after a commissioner of excise, fined for Alderman of London, gott a great estate and had a grant of arms 19 October 1691.'⁴⁹ Sir Anthony Sturt son of Anthony, sheriff of Hampshire in 1694,⁵⁰ dealt with the manor by fine on the occasion of the marriage of his son and heir Humphrey with Diana daughter of Sir Nathaniel Napier, bart.,⁵¹ in 1717.⁵² On the death of Humphrey Sturt in 1740 the manor passed to his son Humphrey Sturt of Horton⁵³ (co. Dors.), who was the owner in 1745.⁵⁴ He had parted with it, however, before 1778, in which year Sir Thomas Gatehouse in his survey of Hampshire describes Heckfield Park as 'late the estate of Humphrey Sturt, esq., now in occupation of William Augustus Pitt, esq.'⁵⁵ This William Augustus Pitt was the younger brother of George Pitt, first Lord Rivers, the owner of Stratfieldsaye. He died without issue in 1809,⁵⁶ and his property then passed to his nephew George Pitt, second Lord



CRESSWELL. *Argent three gmel bars sable.*



STURT. *Vert a fesse or between three running horses argent with three roses gules upon the fesse.*

Rivers, who had succeeded his father, George Pitt, first Lord Rivers, in 1803. From this date Heckfield follows the same descent as Stratfieldsaye (q.v.).

A fair was held at Heckfield on Good Friday at the end of the 18th century,⁵⁷ but it has now fallen into disuse.

The first mention that has been found of the manor of GREENES is in a deed of 1589, whereby it was leased with Heckfield to Robert Hardinge.⁵⁸ It has since followed the same descent as that manor (q.v. *supra*).

The manor of *HOLDSHOT* (Holshute, xiv cent. ; Holshet, xv cent. ; Holleshote, xvi cent.), or *PUTHAM*, as it is now more usually called, owes its origin to the charter of John de Port granting to the Prior and convent of Merton (co. Surr.) in free alms one hide of his land in Heckfield, a wood, a meadow, common of pasture for their cattle with his demesne cattle, pasture and mast for their pigs in his wood without pannage, and sufficient wood for firing and repairs.⁵⁹ In 1208 Robert de St. Manefeo, lord of Heckfield, confirmed this charter,⁶⁰ and at the same time Walter the Prior of Merton quitclaimed to Robert all assarts and purprestures made by him and his brother Adam in the parish in return for a charter whereby Robert gave up all right to fields called Dainymore and Le Breche and a mill-pond in Holdshot.⁶¹ The prior and convent continued in possession of the manor of Holdshot, as their estate in the parish was subsequently called, until the Dissolution, when it fell into the hands of Henry VIII,⁶² who in 1545 granted it to William Paulet, Lord St. John, created Marquess of Winchester on 12 October 1551.⁶³ The manor continued with successive Marquesses of Winchester and Dukes of Bolton until 1794,⁶⁴ when on the death of Harry Powlett, sixth Duke of Bolton, it passed to Jean Mary, only daughter of Charles Powlett, fifth Duke of Bolton, and wife of Thomas Orde, who was created Lord Bolton of Bolton Castle on 20 October 1797.⁶⁵ In 1817 William Powlett, Lord Bolton, son and heir of the last-named, sold the manor to Charles Shaw-Lefevre,⁶⁶ formerly Shaw, who had assumed the additional name of Lefevre on his marriage with Helena Lefevre, the only daughter and heiress of John Lefevre of Heckfield Place.⁶⁷ From him it passed to his son and heir Charles Shaw-Lefevre, who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1839 to 1857, and on his retirement was raised to the peerage



MERTON PRIORY. *Or fretty azure with eagles argent at the crossings of the fret.*

⁴¹ Pat. 4 Hen. IV, pt. ii, m. 11.

⁴² *Vide* Pat. 9 Hen. IV, pt. ii, m. 21.

⁴³ Elizabeth and Thomas conveyed it to Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, William Croweton, clerk, and Nicholas Kene, clerk (Feet of F. Hants, East. 29 Hen. VI).

⁴⁴ Memorial inscription in Heckfield Church.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*; P.C.C. Will, 4 Ayloffte.

⁴⁶ Memorial inscription.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*; Chan. Misc. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 684, no. 11.

⁴⁸ *Recov. R. East. 1651, rot. 125.*

⁴⁹ *Harl. Soc. Publ. viii, 506.*

⁵⁰ Burke, *Colonial Gentry*, ii, 445-6.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 4 Geo. I.

⁵³ Hutchins, *Dors.* iii, 125.

⁵⁴ *Recov. R. Hil. 19 Geo. II, rot. 14.*

⁵⁵ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁵⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁷ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 253.

⁵⁸ *Ex inform. Mrs. J. Hautenville Cope.*

⁵⁹ *Vide* Feet of F. Hants, 10 John.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 62, 62 d, 75 d.; De Banco R. Mich. 13 Hen. VII; Mins. Accts. Surr. 36 & 37 Hen. VIII, no. 187, m. 9 d. Thomas de Kent, Prior of Merton, granted it to Sir James de Woodstock and Joan his wife for their lives at a

rose rent. Sir James de Woodstock died seised in 1340 (Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 18; Close, 15 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 44). His widow subsequently married Thomas de Foxley, who died seised in 1361 (Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 55).

⁶³ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvi, m. 3.

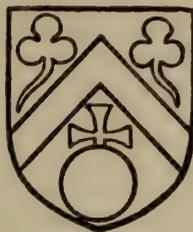
⁶⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Jas. I; 7 Jas. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Chas. I (Ser. 2), pt. i, no. 102; *Recov. R. Trin. 1652, rot. 112*; Mich. 28 Geo. II, rot. 383.

⁶⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 372-5.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 58 Geo. III.

⁶⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 296.

as Viscount Eversley, with a life pension of £4,000 a year.⁶⁶ He died at Heckfield Place on 28 December 1888 in his ninety-fifth year, being at that time the Father of the House of Lords.⁶⁹ The manor of Holdshot then passed to his eldest daughter, the Hon. Emma Laura Shaw-Lefevre, who died on 2 April 1899, having four years previously sold it to the present owner, Lieut.-Colonel Horace Walpole.⁷⁰



SHAW-LEFEVRE, Viscount Eversley. *Sable a chevron argent between two trefoils or and a bezant with a cross formy on the top.*

The mill worth 5s. and the fishery worth a hundred eels, which existed in the parish at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁷¹ were apparently included in the grant of John de Port to the Prior and convent of Merton. They are not expressly mentioned in his charter, but in 1208 Robert de St. Manefeo renounced all claim to the mill-pond of the prior and convent in Holdshot.⁷² Two water-mills of the annual value of 20s.—one of them apparently representing the mill in Holdshot and the other the mill in Mattingley (q.v. *infra*)—are included in an extent of the manor taken in 1341,⁷³ and at the dissolution of the abbey a water-mill and a fulling-mill with a meadow called Cane Meadow were among the appurtenances of the manor.⁷⁴ No fewer than four mills were included in the sale of Holdshot to Charles Shaw-Lefevre in 1817.⁷⁵ At the present day the mill in Holdshot is still standing, and is situated a little to the west of Holdshot Farm on the banks of the Whitewater.

In 1280 the Prior of Merton was summoned to show cause why his villeins of Heckfield did not make suit at the king's hundred court of Holdshot. He produced the charter of Richard I, granting to the canons of Merton quittance from attendance at shire and hundred courts, and the charter of confirmation by Henry III, and the case was accordingly dismissed.⁷⁶

In the same year the Prior of Merton proved the right of the prior and convent to tumbrial and the assize of bread and ale in Holdshot.⁷⁷

MATTINGLEY (Matingleghe, xi cent. ; Matingele, xiii cent. ; Martyngle, xv cent.), which Alric had held of King Edward as an alod, belonged to Alsie the son of Brixi in 1086.⁷⁸ Ellis, the owner in 1167,⁷⁹ was apparently succeeded by Revelendus, lord of Mattingley, who by Rose his wife left three sons, James de Oakley, Bartholomew de Oakley, and Stephen de Mattingley, among whom his possessions were divided.⁸⁰ James de Oakley had a son called Hugh de Oakley who granted his property in Mattingley to the Prior and convent of Merton,⁸¹ and probably died without issue. Bartholomew de Oakley gave his in-

heritance to his brother Stephen de Mattingley,⁸² who in 1206 granted to Walter Prior of Merton and his successors in free alms 6 virgates, 30 acres of land, several meadows, 6s. 3d. rent, and a mill in Mattingley.⁸³ Stephen was succeeded by his son Peter de Mattingley, who sold all his property to Geoffrey de Arundel.⁸⁴ The latter sought to recover from the prior and convent the land granted to them by Hugh de Oakley,⁸⁵ but in 1236 acknowledged it to be the right of the prior and convent, who accordingly received him and his wife Emma into all the benefits and prayers henceforth to be made in the church of Merton.⁸⁶ The prior and convent subsequently acquired the rest of the land in Mattingley of which Revelendus had died seised. It became merged in Holdshot and still forms part of that manor.

The mill in Mattingley granted to the prior and convent by Stephen de Mattingley in 1206 became one of the appurtenances of the manor of Holdshot,⁸⁷ being probably represented by one of the two water-mills included in an extent of the manor of Holdshot taken in 1341.⁸⁸ This mill, which was situated on the banks of the Whitewater, near Mattingley Clappers Bridge, existed till a few years ago.

The fair which was held at Mattingley on 29 July at the close of the 18th century⁸⁹ has since fallen into disuse.

In 1205 Robert son of Henry granted one hide of land in **PUTHAM** (Petteham, xiii cent.) to the Prior and convent of Merton in free alms.⁹⁰ This land became merged in Holdshot, and has ever since continued to form part of that manor.

In 1203 King John granted the Prior and convent of Merton his wood in **HAZELEY** (Heishulla, xii cent. ; Heishull, Heysole, xiii cent. ; Haysull, xiv cent.), called La Garston Regis,⁹¹ with all appurtenances, to assart or trench or cultivate or inclose or to do with it in accordance with their will, free and quit from wastes and assarts, &c., saving to him his right of hunting.⁹² In 1280 the Prior of Merton was stated to be holding one hide of land in Hazeley, which formerly was of the ancient demesne of the Crown belonging to the manor of Basingstoke.⁹³ The manor of Holdshot still comprises the greater part of Hazeley Heath.

A portion of **HAZELEY HEATH** from an early date formed part of the possessions of the lords of Bramshill. Thus in 1317 John de Foxley obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Hazeley,⁹⁴ and at his death in 1324 he was seised of 58 acres and 3 roods of land measured by a perch of 20 ft. in a piece of heath in Hazeley, in the forest of Pamber and the bailiwick of Eversley.⁹⁵ In 1347 Thomas de Foxley obtained licence to impark 2,500 acres of land and wood out of his several soil in Bramshill and Hazeley,⁹⁶ and at the present day

⁶⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 296.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ Information given by Lieut.-Col. Horace Walpole.

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 48; *b*.

⁷² Feet of F. Hants, 10 John.

⁷³ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 18.

⁷⁴ Mins. Accts. Surr. 36 & 37 Hen. VIII, no. 187, m. 9 d.

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 58 Geo. III.

⁷⁶ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 769.

⁷⁷ Assize R. 789, m. 22 d.

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 505a.

⁷⁹ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), xi, 189.

⁸⁰ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 134 d.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² *Ibid.* In spite of this grant Rose daughter of Bartholomew de Oakley gave King John 100s. in 1204 to have her reasonable share of the two knights' fees in Oakley and Mattingley formerly belonging to her father (*Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* 218).

⁸³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 8 John.

⁸⁴ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 134 d.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 21 Hen. III.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* Trin. 8 John.

⁸⁸ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 18.

⁸⁹ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 27.

⁹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 John.

⁹¹ The name still survives in Garstor Wood.

⁹² Chart. R. 5 John, m. 26.

⁹³ Assize R. 789, m. 22 d.

⁹⁴ Chart. R. 10 Edw. II, m. 12.

⁹⁵ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 38 ; Close, 19 Edw. II, m. 34.

⁹⁶ Pat. 21 Edw. III, pt. iv, m. 19.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Bramshill Park extends into the parish of Mattingley, which includes Hazeley Heath tithing.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL, CHURCHES HECKFIELD*, has a chancel 29 ft.

by 14 ft. 10 in., north chapel of the same length and 15 ft. 9 in. wide, nave 59 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 6 in., north aisle 7 ft. 8 in. wide, north-west porch, and west tower 14 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 1 in.; all internal measurements.

Although the building is doubtless of some antiquity, it has been so completely modernized that very few of the old details are left to tell the history of the fabric. There seems to have been an aisleless nave and chancel here in the 13th century, or earlier. At the 'restoration' of 1876 (described in the churchwardens' account book, quoted below) a piscina was discovered in the north chapel, and pronounced by Mr. Butterfield, the architect of the rebuilding, to be of the 12th century; it was, for some reason, covered up again, so that his statement cannot be verified; the former doorways were placed about midway in the nave. The chancel appears to have been rebuilt towards the end of the 14th century. An early 14th-century window was found in the walling in 1876. The chancel had a new east window in the 15th century, but the first great enlargement of the building apparently did not take place before the beginning of the 16th century, when on the evidence of two monuments, dated 1514 and 1518, the chapel, aisle, and tower were added; the latter seems to have been largely rebuilt in brick in the 18th century, when much other work was done. The church appears to have fallen into a bad condition before the reconstruction of 1876 took place, in spite of a previous restoration in the earlier part of the century, when some poor work was put in, to be removed again later.

In 1876 the east wall of the chancel was mostly rebuilt, and the 15th-century window raised some two feet, and partly restored; the south wall was very little altered or touched, but the south-east corner, where the wall had cracked and settled, was built up again; the opening into the chapel from the chancel, hitherto only 6 ft. wide, was enlarged and a new arch inserted; a passage to the east of it through the wall into the vestry was built up, the space within the altar rails was raised and a step put for the table; the chancel arch, which at some previous time had been bricked up and narrowed to a width of only 10 ft., was opened to its present width and rebuilt; the roof of the chancel was in a very dilapidated state, and was replaced by an entirely new one. The chapel had new windows inserted, the doorway was altered, a solid wood screen at its west end removed, and a new archway put in, and the present vestry formed by a new screen; in the south-east corner was found the early piscina already mentioned. The south wall of the nave was pulled down to within three or four feet of the ground, and rebuilt with a slight curve to accommodate a bend in the roof; the south doorway, a little to the east of the middle of the nave, which used to be a principal entrance, was abolished, with its brick porch, and the three unsightly windows put in thirty-four years before were replaced by new ones; the four octagonal brick shafts and the heavy arches of the north arcade, the date of which could not be ascertained, but which were probably not older than the early part of the 18th century, were

removed, and replaced by the present lighter stone pillars and arches. The north aisle wall was pulled down altogether in its whole length; it was 'very old,' of great thickness and strength, and composed of conglomerate or 'ferule' of the district, fixed with mortar almost as hard as Roman cement, so that it was a matter of difficulty to break it and take it down, and it fell in large masses when prised up from underneath; its foundations were not deep, its stability depending on its great thickness; in the wall near the west end was found the tracery of a window of probably early 14th-century work; it was too dilapidated to be re-used, and was copied in the new north windows; the wall was rebuilt chiefly of the old materials, much less thick, and a few feet to the south, so as to diminish the size of the church, the interior breadth of which was previously 47½ ft. (37½ ft.); the north entrance was moved from a little to the east of the middle of the aisle to its present position, and the porch built; two unsightly windows in the north wall, placed there about thirty-four years before, were replaced by new ones; and the roof of the aisle, formerly gabled, was replaced by a lean-to leaded one. The south doorway in the tower, which had been stopped up, was opened out and enlarged; and new oak treads were put to the steps of the stair, otherwise the tower was left unaltered. (Subsequently its windows and doorways were restored.) Other work done included the retiling of the floors, reseating, a new pulpit, and the removal of the monumental brasses to their present positions; two consecration crosses, a foot in diameter, which were found on either side of the east window, were again hidden; a small pane of very old yellow glass in a south window of the chancel was unfortunately broken, 'but one half of it still remains.' (This has apparently now gone.)

The east window of the chancel has three cinquefoiled lights under a traceried four-centred head; the tracery is the original 15th-century work, but the rest is of modern repair. In the south wall is an ancient trefoiled credence and piscina with a shelf at the springing line and grooves for another in the top foil; the drain is quatrefoiled, and set at the east end of the recess. The two south windows are alike in detail, but the eastern is a modern copy of the other, which dates from the end of the 14th century. Each has two ogee trefoiled lights with half quatrefoils over in a square head; between the windows is a blocked doorway of a hollow-chamfered order with a pointed head. A modern arch of 14th-century style opens from the western half of the chancel into the north chapel.

The chapel, the eastern half of which is used as an organ-chamber and vestry, has a high east window of three plain four-centred lights in brick. Both its north windows are modern; the first is a single trefoiled light, and has a modern drain on its sill, the second is of two trefoiled lights under a square head; between the windows is a modern pointed doorway. Over the arch to the aisle is a modern window of three lights.

The chancel arch is modern, having semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases, and a two-centred two-chamfered arch. The nave has five modern south windows, each of two lights and tracery under square heads. The north arcade is all modern, and has four bays with round pillars of 14th-

century style, and pointed arches of a large single-chamfered order. The north-west doorway is modern, with a pointed head; the wall here is 4 ft. thick.

The aisle has three modern north windows, the first of three and the others of two trefoiled lights under square heads.

The porch is built in the north-west angle of the nave and aisle, and has a modern moulded outer doorway.

The tower arch is of brick plastered. In the west wall of the tower is a blocked doorway, partly of modern repair; it has two hollow-chamfered orders, with an arch under a square head. Over it is a 16th-century window of three plain four-centred lights, and a moulded square label with shield stops; much of it has been restored. The window to the chamber above is a plaster copy of the lower one. The bell-chamber is lighted by similar two-light windows with plain heads; they are mostly of late date. The stair-turret is at the south-east, and the parapet is embattled.

The walling, where visible, is built of the conglomerate usually called puddingstone, here very dark with iron and of very rough texture; but there is a good deal of red brick in the tower and elsewhere.

The roof of the chancel is gabled, and has a plaster-panelled ceiling with moulded wood ribs and bosses and moulded cornice; the nave is also gabled, and has a pointed plaster barrel vault with moulded wood ribs. The chapel is gabled and ceiled like the chancel; the aisle has a flat lean-to roof covered with lead; the others are tiled.

The Purbeck marble font is of the 15th century; it is octagonal in plan, and has traceried panelled sides to the bowl and stem. The other furniture includes a 17th-century altar table (now in the vestry), an ancient oak chest with pin hinges, a slit for coins in the middle of the lid, and a till at one end; on the lids are the marks of the three locks formerly used by the incumbent and wardens; part of the chest is of modern renewal, and in the tower is another later chest; the rest of the furniture is modern.

There are several old monuments in the church; the earliest is a brass set in the west wall of the chapel with the small figure of a lady, and the inscription:—*Orate pro ātāb; Johā Hall et Elizabeth consortis sue 'qui quidm' Johēs obiit xxv° die mensis Novembris A° dni M° V° xiiii ex cujus sumptib; hec capella construitur quor' ātābus ppicietur deus.* On the step at the entrance to the chapel from the aisle is a second brass plate inscribed:—*'Of yor charite pray for the soules of Thomas Wyfold, Em' & Annes his wyfes and all his chylderyn, the whiche Thomas decessed the xxii day of May the yer of o' Lord m v° xxi on whose soullē Jhū have mercy.'*

On the north wall of the nave is a brass inscription, removed from the chancel, where it was set to the north of the arch, to *'John Creswell and Isabel his wyfe, lord of this towne at the tyme of the byldyng of this stepyll and the newe yle and chapell in this cherche which John decessyd v day of Janever in a° dni m v° xviii on whos sowllē Jhu have mēcy.'* Over the inscription is his rebus—a cross and a well, with the initials J C—and the symbols of St. Luke and St. John.

Above this brass is a mural monument containing the kneeling effigy of a bearded man in armour facing

those of his two wives; on the head of each of the three figures are curious flat tile-like headdresses, that of the man seeming to be entirely out of place, and put on at a later date to match the others. Behind the man are four sons, one an infant, and behind the ladies six daughters; below is the inscription to Thomas Cresswell 1607, son and heir of Richard Cresswell, died 1540, who was heir to Thomas Cresswell, died 1533, who was heir to John Cresswell, died 1518, who was heir to William, first lord of the manor of that name, who died 1475. His first wife was Alice daughter of Thomas Haydock, and the second, Jane daughter of Robert Baynard, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. The arms over the monument are Cresswell impaling: Argent a cross sable with a fleur-de-lis sable in the quarter for Haydock; and Cresswell impaling Baynard: Sable a fesse between two cheverons or quartering Or a double-headed eagle gules. In the back of the recess are painted the four sons' shields (reset upside down), with Cresswell quartering Baynard and six lozenges of the daughters, the first two with Cresswell quartering Haydock, and the other four quartering Baynard.

On the north wall of the chancel is another Renaissance monument, with a round-headed recess in which kneel the figures of a man and his wife with their two sons and three daughters, facing another man and wife with two daughters. The inscription reads: *'Prudence Humfry ye wife of William Humfry gent dedicated this monument to ye perpetuall mēory of her most dear husband and father and mother and children June 3rd 1609. Henry Philips died 1591, Avis his wife died 1601, William Humfrey, gent., died 1608, Prudence his wife (space for date left blank).'* The arms in the shields over are (1) Gules a crosslet argent, and thereon five roundels sable, for Humphrey, (2) Argent a lion sable chained or, for Philips, (3) Argent two cheverons sable and a chief gules. There are also two other defaced shields behind the figures.

On the other side of the chancel is a similar monument with the kneeling figure of a man in a black gown and the inscription to Henry Tomworthe of Ayleswardes in Mattingley, died 1608; it is followed by some verses; his arms are Argent a fesse dancetty between three cocks' heads razed sable with their combs and wattles gules.

In the north chapel are two brass inscriptions to Charles Huett, sub-treasurer to Queen Elizabeth in Ireland, 1627, and his son Charles, 1652.

There are five bells; the treble and the tenor are by Henry Knight, 1615; the second is inscribed: *'Love God 1641'* and is also by Knight; the third is inscribed in Gothic capitals: *+ now : god : help : and : have : al :*, and is by William Revel of London, c. 1350; and the fourth has *'Sancta Margareta, ora pro nobis,'* and is from the Wokingham foundry, c. 1420.

The plate consists of a cup and cover paten of 1568, a pewter flagon inscribed on the handle R. M. 1637, and a pewter almsdish.

The registers—including that of Mattingley—begin in 1538; the first book is of paper, containing mixed entries of baptisms, marriages and burials thence to 1575; in November 1557 is the note, *'Sir Granger omytted the keypyng of thys book for iij whole yeres almost to the great hurte of*

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many whō yt shall cu (concern ?) in questys' ; it is followed by some blank sheets, beginning again in 1559 ; the second book is an unusually long and narrow one (about 23 in. by 5½ in.), in parchment, and contains baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1575 to 1605 ; the third is in paper, and has all three from 1605 to 1663, one in 1666, and several in 1676 ; there is a gap from 1627 to 1630, probably through the loss of two middle leaves ; the fourth book, in parchment, continues all three from 1672 to 1714 ; the fifth takes them from 1729 to 1760 ; the sixth has marriages from 1754 to 1780 ; the seventh, marriages 1781 to 1812 ; the eighth, baptisms and burials 1761 to 1803 ; and the ninth, the same from 1803 to 1812.

The chapel at Mattingley (dedication unknown) is a small timber and brick building, consisting of a chancel 22 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in. with south vestry and organ chamber, nave 46 ft. 11 in. by 16 ft. 6 in., north and south aisles 6 ft. 3 in. wide, and a north porch. The chancel and nave date from c. 1500, and the aisles and vestry are modern additions. The walls are of vertical timbers filled in between with red brickwork set in herring-bone fashion, and plastered on the inside. The chancel is divided into two bays by moulded oak posts set against the walls inside ; these support the roof trusses, which have braced and moulded tie-beams and an arched collar-truss over. The east window is an original one of five lights with four-centred uncusped heads ; the north window in the second bay is also old, and has four similar lights. Below the windows runs a moulded wooden string, the wall beneath it being covered with 17th-century panelling in the east bay of the chancel. The vestry south of the chancel has a re-used south doorway with a four-centred arch in a square head.

The nave is divided from the aisles by arcades of five bays a side ; these have moulded wood posts, of which the sides towards the nave are old and the remainder modern. The trusses are like those in the chancel, and between the posts are modern arched braces towards the aisles. The west window is a modern one of four lights. The aisles each have three four-light windows in their side walls, two-light west windows, and in the north aisle an east window also of two lights, all being modern copies of those in the chancel, and below them is fixed the old moulded string from below the sills of the original nave windows. The north doorway has a four-centred arch under a square head, and the north porch is also the original one, brought out when the aisle was added ; it has four-light windows on either side and its double gates have pierced four-centred openings and moulded capping. The roofs are ceiled between the rafters and have moulded cornices, except that in the eastern bay of the chancel, which is panelled with moulded ribs, and that in the western bay of the nave, which is similarly treated, and has perhaps been the ceiling over the rood at the east end of the nave. There are carved bosses at the intersections of the

panels, one with an Agnus Dei and another with an inscription, apparently " ihesus." Over the west end of the nave is an oak shingled bell-turret with a pyramidal roof ; in it are two old bells ; the smaller one has no inscription or mark, but its shape, and the square section of the sound-bow, mark it as early, perhaps of the 13th century, and the other is late 15th-century work, and bears a line of reversed black letter smalls 'TURQUIETO.'

In the north window of the chancel are a few fragments of old glass, some good quarries, part of a saint's head, and an inscription of four letters, which seems to be the title of the Cross.

The furniture is all modern ; the font is of marble, and there is an octagonal font in the churchyard. At the west end is preserved the old altar-frontal dated 1667, which was in use down to 1887. It is of crimson velvet with silver embroidery, having INRI and the Hebrew name of God in a glory.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover, both of 1568.

For registers see Heckfield.

There was a church in Heckfield *ADVOWSONS* at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁹⁷

The advowson continued with the Ports until 1202, when Adam de Port granted it to Robert de St. Manefeo,⁹⁸ and from that date it followed the descent of the manor until about the middle of the 14th century,⁹⁹ when Thomas de St. Manefeo granted it to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.¹⁰⁰ William of Wykeham founded 'Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre,' afterwards called New College, Oxford, on 29 November 1379,¹⁰¹ and a week later obtained licence to grant the advowson of Heckfield to the warden and scholars.¹⁰² In January 1383 the official of the Archdeacon of Winchester reported in favour of the proposal to appropriate the church to the college as a further provision for the maintenance of its members,¹⁰³ and in June of the same year the appropriation was carried into effect.¹⁰⁴ At the present day the living is a vicarage of the net income of £270, with 5½ acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of the warden and fellows of the college.

At a very early date the Prior and convent of Merton had a chapel within their inclosure of Holdshot, where they had liberty to minister in divine things.¹⁰⁵ This chapel was only intended for the canons and their servants, and the other parishioners of Heckfield were not allowed to attend it on Sundays or other feast-days because it was incumbent upon them to attend the parish church of Heckfield. Moreover the servants of the canons were expected to hear service in the parish church on Christmas Day, on the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on Easter Sunday.¹⁰⁶ By the end of the 14th century this chapel had been apparently replaced by a 'certain house in the vill of Mattingley, built instead of a chapel,'¹⁰⁷ and in 1387 William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in answer to a petition

⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483b.

⁹⁸ Foet of F. Hants, East. 4 John.

⁹⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 15 ; 2032, fol. 138 d. ; 2033, fol. 18.

¹⁰⁰ His gift was confirmed by his son and successor John de St. Manefeo in 1380 (Close, 4 Ric. II, m. 42 d.).

¹⁰¹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec.Soc.), 136.

¹⁰² Pat. 2 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 2.

¹⁰³ His report ends by stating that the necessities and evident interests of the warden and scholars, who were seventy in number, demanded that the church should be appropriated to and united with their foundation for their support and maintenance, and that these things were so well known as to be beyond denial in the parish of Heckfield and in Oxford

and the neighbourhood (*Wykeham's Reg.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], i, 138-42).

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* i, 142. The appropriation was confirmed in 1398 (*Cal. of Papal Letters*, v, 172).

¹⁰⁵ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 75 d.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 394-5.



HECKFIELD : MATTINGLEY CHAPEL FROM THE NORTH-EAST



HECKFIELD : MATTINGLEY CHAPEL : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

of the Prior of Merton, gave licence to the vicar of Heckfield, or to a suitable chaplain chosen by him, to officiate in it until the Sunday after the ensuing Easter, at the same time forbidding parishioners of other churches to attend it.¹⁰⁸ In 1425 Pope Martin V granted licence to the inhabitants of Mattingley to have a cemetery at their chapel on their petition that the chapel had all parochial rights and insignia except burial, and that it was inconvenient for them to carry their dead to Heckfield, because Mattingley was distant 2 miles, and the waters between the two places were frequently in flood.¹⁰⁹ Mattingley continued to be a parochial chapelry dependent on the mother church of Heckfield until 13 January 1863, when it was formed into a district chapelry.¹¹⁰ It was endowed with £1,000 capital out of the Common Fund on 11 December 1863,¹¹¹ and with a tithe rent-charge in Heckfield parish on 12 April 1864.¹¹² The living is at the present day a vicarage, net yearly value £136 with residence, in the gift of the warden and fellows of New College, Oxford.

At the beginning of the 13th century, by a convention between John parson of the church of Heckfield and Richard the Prior of Merton, it was agreed that the canons, who had been accustomed to pay 1 mark of silver annually in lieu of tithes, should pay henceforward to the church of Merton tithes from corn, beans, pears, apples, cherries, and hay, that they should be quit for ever from the payment of the mark and from tithes from assarts, and that their tenants should pay tithes in full.¹¹³

There is a private Roman Catholic chapel in Heckfield Place.

Robert Corham, by will dated *CHARITIES* 20 March 1593 (proved in the P.C.C. 1596), charged his property in Hartley Wintney, called the Blackhouse, with the yearly sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* for the poor of this parish and Hartley Wintney. The rent-charge was redeemed in 1904 by the transfer to the official trustees of £26 13*s.* 4*d.* consols.

The sum of £13 6*s.* 8*d.* stock belonging to this parish has, by investment of surplus income, been augmented to £19 0*s.* 3*d.* consols, producing yearly 9*s.* 4*d.*

The table of benefactions in the church of Heckfield mentioned that John Woodcock gave to the poor of this parish 40*s.* a year charged upon a farm in Hazeley, called Barrant's, formerly belonging to Sir John Cope, bart.

In 1791 George, Lord Rivers, by will proved in the P.C.C., 1803, left £50 for the poor, which, augmented by subscriptions, is now represented by £100 consols with the official trustees.

It was stated on the table of benefactions in the chapel of Mattingley, that Mr. John Woodcock gave £4 per annum for ever, charged upon a farm in Hazeley called Barrant's, also that Mrs. Ann Blyeth gave 30*s.* per annum for ever, then payable out of certain lands called Wright's, which were duly distributed among the poor.

The Charity Commissioners, however, do not appear to have any recent information as to these gifts.

The Rev. John Taylor in his lifetime, about 1714, gave £50 to be employed in buying religious books for the poor of Heckfield and Mattingley.

The trust fund consists of £60 consols with the official trustees.

SILCHESTER

Silcestre (xi cent.); Ciltelere, Cilcestre (xiii cent.); Scilcheste (xiv cent.); Sykchester (xviii cent.).

Silchester is a parish and village 3½ miles west from the Mortimer station on the Basingstoke and Reading branch of the Great Western Railway. On high ground reaching an elevation of over 300 ft. above the sea-level in the north of the parish is the site of the Romano-British city of Calleva.¹ The site consists chiefly of arable and pasture land inclosed by the remains of the Roman wall, and is nearly 2 miles in circumference. The walls in the south-east are the most perfect, being in some places nearly 12 ft. high. At the present time the only buildings within its boundaries are the Manor House—now used as a farm-house—and its appurtenances, and the parish church of St. Mary. Lord Jeffrey visited the site in 1833, and wrote thus to his friend Lord Cockburn: 'The whole stands upon a high lonely part of the country with only a rude low church and a single farm-house in the neighbourhood, but commanding a most lovely and almost boundless view over woody plains and blue skyey ridges on all sides of it. It is about the most striking thing I ever saw, and the effect of that grand stretch of shaded wall with all its

antique roughness and overhanging wood, lighted by a low autumnal sun, and the sheep and cattle feeding in the green solitude at its feet makes a picture not soon to be forgotten.'² Lying as it did on the direct line of the great Roman road to Bath from London, Calleva was a commercial centre rather than a military town. The road now generally called The Devil's Highway can still be traced, as can also the other Roman roads connecting Calleva with Winchester, Salisbury, and the north. In the west of the parish is Silchester Common, comprising an area of about 174 acres. It was here that Queen Elizabeth, in her royal progress through England, was received by Francis Palmes, the sheriff of Hampshire, and other gentlemen of the county, on 5 September 1601. 'Her majesty sayd she was never so honorably received into any shire, for as Hampshire is a county pleasant of soile and full of delights for princes of this land who often made their progresses thither, so it is well inhabited by ancient gentlemen civilly educated and who live in great amity together.'³

The Primitive Methodist chapel and the schools are situated on the common, and on its eastern boundaries are the rectory, Silchester House, the residence

¹⁰⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 394-5.

¹⁰⁹ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, vii, 394.

¹¹⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 1863, p. 211.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 1863, p. 6482.

¹¹² *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 1864, p. 2027.

¹¹³ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 75 d.

¹ A full description is given of it in *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 350-72.

² *Lord Cockburn's Works* (1872), i, 446-7.

³ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 192-3.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE



SILCHESTER CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH

of Mrs. Davis, and Silchester Hall—standing in its own grounds of about 102 acres—the seat of Mrs. Thorold. A stream called Silchester Brook intersects the eastern portion of the parish. The total area is 1,945 acres, of which 893 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are arable land, 438 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres permanent grass, and 199 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres woods and plantations.⁴

The soil is principally gravel, while the subsoil is chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, and oats.

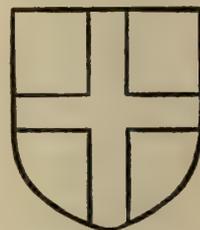
At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANOR* there were two estates in *SILCHESTER*

—one of 5 hides which Alestan had held of Edward the Confessor, and which was then in the possession of Ralph Bluet, who held of William de Ow,⁵ and the other assessed at 3 hides and forming part of the possessions of Ralph de Mortimer, whose predecessor Cheping had held it of Earl Harold as an *alod*.⁶ Ralph de Mortimer's holding passed probably to the Bluets, and from this time there was but one manor of Silchester, the property of the Bluet family. The overlordship had passed by the beginning of the 13th century from William de Ow to the Earl Marshal, who was returned by the *Testa de Nevill* as holding one knight's fee in Silchester of the old enfeoffment of the king in chief,⁷ but whether he held it in right of his wife Isabel de Clare, sole daughter and heiress of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke,⁸ or in his own right as brother and heir of John Marshal, marshal of the King's Court and lord of the manor of



MARSHAL, Earl of Pembroke. *Party or and vert a lion gules.*

Hampstead Marshall⁹ (co. Berks.), is uncertain. It continued with successive Earls of Pembroke until 1245, when Anselm Marshal, Earl of Pembroke and Marshal of England, died without issue.¹⁰ The knight's fee in Silchester was then apparently divided into moieties, half being assigned with the lordship of Hampstead Marshall, the castle of Strigul, and the honour of Carlow, to Maud, eldest sister of Anselm and widow of Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk;¹¹ and the other half, with the honour of Wexford and all rights of the earldom of Pembroke, to John de Monchensy, elder son of Warine de Monchensy by Joan, youngest sister of Anselm.¹² The former moiety passed to Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, son and heir of Hugh,¹³ and on his death in 1270 descended to his nephew Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.¹⁴ Roger died seized of half a knight's fee in Silchester in 1306,¹⁵ when, according to his surrender of 1302,¹⁶ it passed to the Crown with all his other possessions, and became merged therein.¹⁷ It continued with the Crown until 16 December 1312, when Edward II created his brother Thomas of Brotherton Earl of Norfolk, and granted him all the lands held by the late earl.¹⁸ The other moiety of the knight's fee in Silchester passed from John de Monchensy to his brother and heir, Sir William de Monchensy, and from the latter to his only daughter Denise, wife of Hugh de Vere.¹⁹ Denise died without issue in 1313, and the whole of her possessions passed



BIGOD, Earl of Norfolk. *Or a cross gules.*

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).
⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 492a.
⁶ *Ibid.* 490b.
⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233b.

⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 198.
⁹ *Ibid.* 200.
¹⁰ *Ibid.* 203.
¹¹ *Ibid.* 204.
¹² *Ibid.* 205.
¹³ *Ibid.* 40.

¹⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. I, no. 46.
¹⁵ *Vide Pat.* 32 Edw. I, m. 19.
¹⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 40.
¹⁷ *Ibid.*
¹⁸ *Ibid.*
¹⁹ *Ibid.* 205.

to her cousin Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, son and heir of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, by Joan, only daughter of Warine de Monchensy.³⁰ Thus in 1323 the overlords of Silchester were Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.³¹ In 1325 half a fee in Silchester was assigned to Elizabeth Comyn, afterwards wife of Richard Talbot, niece and co-heiress of Aymer de Valence, in the partition of knights' fees of that earl;³² and in 1348 the manor of Silchester was said to be held of Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife by the service of one knight's fee.³³ After this date the overlords of the manor are variously returned. Thus, in 1415, 1438, 1449, 1481, 1521, 1536, 1576, 1597, 1611, and 1623, the manor was stated to be held of the lords of the manor of Hampstead Marshall,³⁴ but in 1490 and in 1501 the Marshal of England and Sir Walter Herbert respectively, as holders of the manor of Strigul, are given as the over-lords.³⁵



VALENCE, Earl of Pembroke. *Burelly argent and azure an orle of martlets gules.*

Returning, however, to the actual holders of the manor, another Ralph succeeded the Ralph Bluet of the Domesday Book, and was holding in 1167;³⁶ and in 1204 Ralph Bluet, probably his son, gave a palfrey for licence to inclose a park in his manor of Silchester.³⁷ In 1228 Ralph granted half a virgate of land in Silchester to William de Waterschete,³⁸ and he was still holding the manor in 1233, in which year the king ordered the sheriff of Hampshire to give seisin to Eleanor, Countess of Pembroke, of the land of Ralph Bluet in Silchester which was of her fee.³⁹ John Bluet was the owner towards the end of the 13th century, accompanying his overlord, the Earl of Norfolk, on the king's service into Wales in 1287.⁴⁰ He married Eleanor, the widow of William de Brianzon, in 1311,⁴¹ and the next year two-thirds of the manor were settled upon him and his wife in fee tail.⁴² He was returned as holding the vill of Silchester in 1316,⁴³ but he had died before 17 January 1317, as is apparent from a patent roll of that date nominating William de Northo in his stead in a commission of oyer and terminer originally issued to William de Hardene and John Bluet.⁴⁴ His widow Eleanor went on pilgrimage beyond the seas in 1321,⁴⁵ but two years later was summoned to deliver up the bodies of her daughters Margaret and Eleanor—the co-heiresses

of John Bluet—to William de Cusaunce, the king's clerk, to whom Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, as overlords, had sold their marriage.⁴⁶ Although she had petitioned the king for permission to keep her daughters with her by reason of their tender age,⁴⁷ she was forced to comply with this order, and in 1327 sought consolation in a third marriage, in that year obtaining licence to marry whom she would of the king's allegiance.⁴⁸ William de Cusaunce gave Margaret in marriage to Sir William de Cusaunce, probably his nephew, while he bestowed the hand of Eleanor upon Edmund Baynard.⁴⁹ Although Eleanor, the mother, had a life interest in the manor of Silchester, Sir William de Cusaunce, as lord of Silchester, granted a lease of premises in that vill to Nicholas le Heir of Silchester, his wife, and their sons, in 1342;⁵⁰ and in 1346 Peter de Cusaunce, son and heir of William,⁵¹ and Edmund Baynard were stated to be holding one knight's fee in Silchester formerly belonging to John Bluet.⁵² Eleanor, in conjunction with her third husband, Sir John de Peyton,⁵³ sought to recover tenements in Silchester from Sir Peter de Cusaunce and others in 1347,⁵⁴ but died the following year. By an inquisition taken in 1348 it was stated that she had been holding the manor of Silchester, including a park and a windmill, at her death, and that her heirs were her daughter Eleanor Baynard and her grandson Sir Peter de Cusaunce.⁵⁵ In 1349 the king assigned to Eleanor Baynard half the manor of Silchester, afterwards called *THE NETHER COURT*,⁵⁶ but Sir Peter de Cusaunce, being a minor, did not obtain livery of his moiety, afterwards called *THE OVER COURT*, until 1350, in which year he came of age.⁵⁷ Sir Peter was sheriff of Wiltshire in 1377, and presented to the church of Hilmarton (co. Wilts) in 1380,⁵⁸ but he probably died soon afterwards without issue, and his moiety of the manor consequently passed to his cousin Philip Baynard, son and heir of Edmund and Eleanor.⁵⁹ Philip Baynard, as lord of the manor of Silchester, presented to the church on 10 April 1394,⁶⁰ and eleven years later settled the moiety of the manor called the Over Court upon his son Robert and Joyce his wife in fee-tail.⁶¹ Upon the death of Philip Baynard, in 1415, the other moiety, called the Nether Court, passed to Robert,⁶² and was by him probably settled upon his son and heir by his first marriage, Philip. In 1428 Robert Baynard and Philip Baynard were stated to be holding one fee in Silchester, formerly belonging to Sir Peter de Cusaunce and Edmund Baynard,⁶³ but ten years later Philip gave up his right to the Nether

³⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, 206-7.

³¹ Close, 17 Edw. II, m. 30.

³² *Ibid.* 18 Edw. II, m. 11.

³³ Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 30.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 3 Hen. V, no. 27; 16 Hen. VI, no. 47; 27 Hen. VI, no. 19; 21 Edw. IV, no. 33; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxvii, 131; lviii, 31; clxxv, 101; cclxix, 84; cccxix, 194b; ccccii, 150.

³⁵ *Ibid.* vi, 66; xv, 11.

³⁶ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), xi, 190.

³⁷ *Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus* (Rec. Com.), 221.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III.

³⁹ Close, 17 Hen. III, m. 4, 5.

⁴⁰ Pat. 15 Edw. I, m. 7.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 5 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 6.

⁴² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Edw. II.

⁴³ *Feud. Aids* (Rec. Com.), ii, 313.

⁴⁴ Pat. 10 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 36 d.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 14 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 24.

⁴⁶ Close, 17 Edw. II, m. 30.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Pat. 1 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 29.

⁴⁹ *Vide* Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 30.

⁵⁰ Add. Chart. 1532.

⁵¹ Sir William de Cusaunce had died in 1345, leaving as his heir his son Peter, aged fifteen (Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III [1st nos.] no. 62).

⁵² *Feud. Aids* (Rec. Com.), ii, 331.

⁵³ He was in all probability her third husband, although he does not seem to be called so specifically anywhere. The same John obtained licence to have a

chapel in his manor of Lackham (co. Wilts.), which formerly belonged to the Bluets (*Wilts. Mag.* iv, 2), and it is probable that he was holding it in right of Eleanor.

⁴⁴ Close, 21 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 27 d.

⁴⁵ Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 30.

⁴⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 206; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 9, 21.

⁴⁷ Close, 24 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 23.

⁴⁸ *Wilts. Mag.* iv, 2.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 6.

⁵⁰ *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 190.

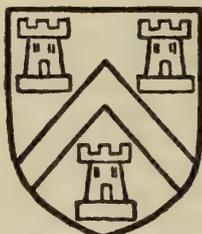
⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Hen. IV; De Banco R. Trin. 6 Hen. IV, m. 357 d.

⁵² Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. V, no. 27.

⁵³ *Feud. Aids* (Rec. Com.), ii, 346.

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Court to William Brocas and Robert Dyneley,⁵⁴ who in turn conveyed to Joyce widow of Robert Baynard in March 1439.⁵⁵ Robert Baynard, who had died in 1438,⁵⁶ was survived ten years by his widow, and on her death the whole manor passed to John Baynard, her son and heir by Robert.⁵⁷ John presented to the living twice during the episcopacy of William Waynflete⁵⁸ (1447-86), but had died without issue before 1470, in which year the manor was settled upon his widow, Agnes, for life, with remainder to his sister Thomasina, wife of Richard Martin of Edenbridge (co. Kent), and her issue, with contingent remainder to Robert Baynard, son and heir of his half-brother, Philip Baynard.⁵⁹ Agnes Baynard died in 1481,⁶⁰ and on the death of Thomasina Martin without issue eight years later,⁶¹ the manor passed, in accordance with the settlement, to Robert Baynard, who died in 1501, leaving a son and heir Philip.⁶² On his death in 1521 Philip was succeeded by his son and heir Robert,⁶³ who died in 1535, leaving a son and heir Edward, aged nineteen.⁶⁴ Edward died forty years later, and was followed by his son and heir Robert,⁶⁵ who in 1589 conveyed the manor to Thomas Gardiner, citizen and grocer of London.⁶⁶ From the latter it passed by purchase five years later to William Dunche of Little Wittenham⁶⁷ (co. Berks.), who died in 1597 at the age of eighty-nine, and lies buried at Little Wittenham. His son and heir Edmund⁶⁸ died seized of the manor of Silchester in 1623, his heir being his grandson Edmund, son and heir of his son Sir William,⁶⁹ who had died in 1611.⁷⁰ Edmund, an ardent republican, who suffered much loss in the Civil Wars by his adherence to the cause of his kinsman Oliver Cromwell,⁷¹ parted with Silchester, the purchaser probably being Sir Thomas Draper, bart., of Sunninghill Park (co. Berks.), who presented to the rectory in 1667.⁷² Sir Thomas died without male issue in 1703,⁷³ and the following year his widow Mary, and his two daughters and co-heirs, Mary widow of John Baber,



DUNCHE. Azure a chevron between three castles or.

and Elizabeth wife of Henry Ashurst,⁷⁴ sold the manor to Murrough Boyle, Viscount Blessington,⁷⁵ son and heir of Dr. Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh.⁷⁶ The manor passed in marriage with Anne, youngest daughter of Viscount Blessington, to William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy, who died in 1727.⁷⁷ Their son and heir, William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy, who was created Earl of Blessington in 1745, died without issue in 1769,⁷⁸ and the manor then passed to Charles Dunbar, son and heir of Captain David Dunbar, by Mary daughter of Sir John Dillon of Lissmullen (co. Meath), by Mary eldest daughter of Murrough Boyle, Viscount Blessington.⁷⁹ Charles Dunbar, who died without issue in 1778, by will made elaborate arrangements for keeping his estates, of the annual value of £10,000, in the family of 'the late primate Boyle,'⁸⁰ bequeathing his property in Wicklow and Kildare to Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, great-grandson of Eleanor, second daughter of the archbishop,⁸¹ and the rest of his estates in moieties to Thomas, Viscount de Vesci, great-grandson of Elizabeth eldest daughter of the archbishop,⁸² and Edward Michael, Earl of Longford, great-grandson of Honora Frances, third daughter of the archbishop.⁸³ From Thomas, Viscount de Vesci, and Edward Michael, Earl of Longford, the moieties of the manor of Silchester descended respectively to their sons and successors, John, Viscount de Vesci,⁸⁴ and Thomas, Earl of Longford,⁸⁵ who dealt with them by recovery in 1805,⁸⁶ and by fine in 1817.⁸⁷ Eleven years later these joint-owners sold the manor to Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington,^{87a} and it now belongs to his grandson the fourth duke.

The church of *OUR LADY* consists of a chancel and nave 62 ft. 10 in. long, of which 22 ft. is to the east of the screen, north aisle of two bays 30 ft. 5 in. by 7 ft. 10 in., south aisle 29 ft. 5 in. by 9 ft. 4 in., and north and south porches. All these measurements are internal.

The peculiar features of the plan are the absence of a chancel arch and the unusually short aisles and nave, the chancel being more than half the total length of the building. There may have been a 12th-century aisleless nave which regulated the length of the present one, and the chancel, which was

the wife of Sir Thomas Vescy, bart. The issue of this marriage was Sir John Vescy, bart., created Lord Knaption on 10 April 1750. On his death in 1761 he was succeeded by his son Thomas, created Viscount de Vesci of Abbeyleix (Queen's co.) on 19 June 1776 (Archdall, *Lodge's Peerage*, vi, 33-35).

⁸⁸ Honora Frances married Francis Cuffe and had a son, Michael Cuffe, who died in 1744, leaving as his heir his daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Pakenham. Thomas Pakenham was created Earl of Longford in 1756, and on his death in 1766 was succeeded by his son, Edward Michael, Earl of Longford (Archdall, *Lodge's Peerage*, i, 147-9; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 136).

⁸⁴ C.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 99.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, v, 136.

⁸⁶ *Recov. R. Mich.* 46 Geo. III, rot. 394-6.

⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 57 Geo. III.

^{87a} Ex inform. Mr. George F. North, agent of the Duke of Wellington.

⁵⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 17 Hen. VI.

⁵⁵ *Vide Inq. p.m.* 27 Hen. VI, no. 19.

⁵⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 16 Hen. VI, no. 47.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 27 Hen. VI, no. 19.

⁵⁸ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 36 d, 59 d.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Edw. IV.

⁶⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. IV, no. 33.

⁶¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), vi, 66.

⁶² *Ibid.* xv, 11.

⁶³ *Ibid.* xxxvii, 131.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* lviii, 31.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* clxxv, 101.

⁶⁶ Close, 29 Eliz. pt. vii; see also Close, 32 Eliz. pt. xvi; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 33 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Trin.* 33 Eliz. rot. 22; Close, 35 Eliz. pt. viii.

⁶⁷ Close, 36 Eliz. pt. xiv. In the same year Laurence and Thomas Baynard, uncles of Robert, quitclaimed their right to the manor to William Dunche (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 36 Eliz.).

⁶⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxlix, 84.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* cccxii, 150.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* cccxix, 194b.

⁷¹ Mark Noble, *Memoirs of Protectoral Family of Cromwell*, ii, 161.

⁷² *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁷³ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 35.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Anne. Six years later Mary Baber and her son and heir, John Draper Baber, quitclaimed their right to the manor to Murrough Boyle (*ibid.* 9 Anne).

⁷⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 362-3.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ Archdall, *Lodge's Peerage*, i, 148-9. He dealt with it by fine in 1772 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Geo. III).

⁸⁰ P.C.C. will, 442 Hay.

⁸¹ Eleanor married William Hill and had a son, the Right Hon. Michael Hill, who died in 1699. His son Trevor Hill was created Lord Hill and Viscount Hillsborough on 21 Aug. 1717, and died in 1742. Wills Hill, son and heir of the latter, was created Earl of Hillsborough on 28 Aug. 1772 (Archdall, *Lodge's Peerage*, ii, 328-33).

⁸² Elizabeth married Denny Muschamp and had a daughter Mary, who became

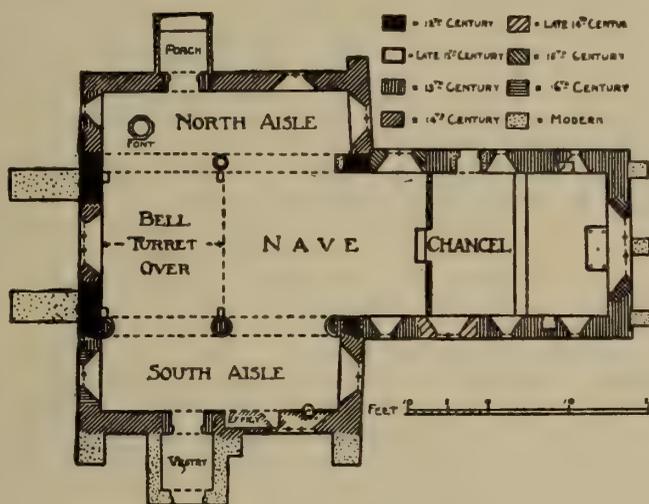
built about 1230, was probably an enlargement of an earlier one; the north aisle was added at the end of the 12th century, and the south aisle probably a little later than the chancel. In the 14th century the aisle windows (excepting that at the west of the north aisle) were replaced by larger openings, and a new west window to the nave inserted; another window was put into the south wall of the chancel later in the same century, and in the 15th the east window of the chancel and a north lancet were replaced by larger windows. The west window of the south aisle and some gable lights are modern insertions or repairs. The church has been very well treated in modern restorations.

The east window is a 15th-century one of three cinquefoiled lights under a traceried two-centred head, its jambs and arch are of two hollow-chamfered orders, and over it is a modern gable light; the east wall has been strengthened by three low brick buttresses. The first and second windows in the north wall of the chancel are 13th-century lancets; under the first is a plain square aumbry with rebated edges all round. A priest's doorway, now disused, pierces the wall just west of the second window; it is of a single chamfered order, and has a two-centred head with an oval-shaped rear-arch; the doorway is old, but the position in the wall points to its being later than the wall in which it is set. The third window, west of the chancel screen, is a 15th-century insertion of two cinquefoiled lights (the middle foil ogee-shaped) under square heads; the jambs are moulded with a filleted round between two hollows. In the south wall the first two windows are lancets like those opposite, with old masonry pattern diaper on heads and jambs, and there is also a similar locker between them, but no piscina. The third window is probably a late 14th-century insertion of two trefoiled pointed lights under square heads, and is set low in the wall close to the screen; the fourth window, west of the screen, is another 13th-century lancet.

The two bays of the north arcade of the nave have a circular column with a moulded base (a hollow between two rounds), and an irregular eight-sided capital carved with small scallops, each with a sunk face. The east respond is a square one of modern stonework, and there is none against the west wall, the arches at both ends being carried on chamfered abaci, which are supported by two rounded corbels; part of the eastern abacus and one of its corbels are modern. The pointed arches are two-centred, and of a single edge-chamfered order. The south arcade also has two bays, with a circular pillar and half-round responds; the bases, of which the eastern is modern, are of a single round; the capitals are irregularly octagonal with hollow-faced abacus and a roll above the bell. The arches are two-centred and chamfered—the chamfer being larger than that of the opposite arcade—and have a moulded label rounded above and hollowed below. The west window of the nave is a 14th-century one of three trefoiled ogee-headed lights under a two-centred head filled with net tracery, and having a moulded label; the outer of the two orders of the jambs is hollowed and splayed, the inner chamfered.

The north aisle has an east window of two ogee trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil above in a two-centred head with a label; it is partly of modern stonework outside. The only window in the north wall is one near the east end; it is of the unusual form of two trefoiled ogee lights, each set in pointed arches under a square head, and is probably of mid-14th-century date. The north doorway is of 13th-century workmanship; the jambs and arch are of a single chamfered order, and have moulded abaci; the label is enriched with dog-tooth ornament, but ends about 18 in. above the springing of the arch. The west wall of this aisle is pierced by a lancet window; it may be of 13th-century date, but differs from those in the chancel in having three small chamfers externally and two hollows inside; it is also set unusually close to the north wall.

The south aisle has a 14th-century east window of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights under a pointed arch inclosing a quatrefoil; it has no label on either side, but inside are two human-head corbels, as though there was one originally.



PLAN OF SILCHESTER CHURCH

In the south wall is a window of the same date and style, but of three lights; this also has two human-head label stops inside, but no label. Below the window is a small piscina with a single chamfered two-centred arch and round label; the upper half of its sill is half round in plan, the lower semi-octagonal; both halves are moulded with several small rolls. West of this is a good 14th-century tomb recess with a cinquefoiled ogee arch, the foils having roll points. In it lies the contemporary effigy of a lady in a wimple and veil, mantle and cote hardi; her feet rest on a dog, and at her head are two angels.

The south doorway is apparently a 13th-century one with a pointed head, the jambs and arch having a plain edge roll. The west window of the aisle is cemented outside, and is of two round-headed lights; over it is a modern gable light. The walls of the whole building have been covered with cement and 'pebble-dashing' outside, and the north porch is a modern one of wood. The south porch is also a modern one, but more substantially built of stone; it is lighted on either side by two-light windows, and has a pointed outer doorway. Set in its east wall is what

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

appears to be a corner of a 12th-century font bowl with panelled sides and a scalloped capital, to which a modern shaft has been fitted. Over the outer entrance, inside the porch, is another old stone—a portion of a small panelled frieze with an embattled cornice; the panels are eight-foiled diamonds, and had small shields painted on them; the whole is part of a larger panel, and two of the shields have on them a bend fusilly.

The roof of the chancel and nave is gabled and all modern except for the plain tie-beams. The south aisle also has a modern gabled roof, but the stone corbels taking the timbers are of 14th-century date; they are carved as human heads and grotesque beasts. The north aisle is a 'lean-to' of modern date. Above the west bay of the nave, and supported by heavy posts from the floor, is a plain wood bell-turret with square openings to the bell chamber; it has a boarded pyramidal roof.

The font at the west end of the north aisle is of 15th-century workmanship; it is octagonal, and has a moulded base and bowl. The pulpit is hexagonal, made up with late 17th-century woodwork, but over it hangs an octagonal canopy which is inscribed: 'The gift of James Hore, gent, 1639.' It has a domed top surmounted by a dove, and a cornice with semicircular arches and pendent fleurs-de-lis, all enriched with carving; the soffit is panelled. The chancel screen belongs to the early years of the 16th century; it is divided on either side of the middle doorway into two bays by heavy moulded posts, each bay having four traceried openings; below is a heavy middle rail and solid lower panels. The tracery in the three southern openings is modern, but the rest is old and of very pretty design, the rose and pomegranate occurring in it. The whole is much patched and altered and has a line of cresting set upside down in the middle opening. Above the head beam is a beautiful band of open carving with kneeling angels holding scrolls, between two bands of cresting;

between each pair of angels is a large leaf. The rest of the furniture is modern.

In the churchyard east of the chancel are laid two 14th-century gravestones, much overgrown with moss; one is carved in low relief with the heads and shoulders of two persons, and below them a long foliated cross. The other has a man's head set in a quatrefoil sinking with a cross below.

There are five bells; the treble is inscribed, 'The gift of John Parres, D.D., late Rector of Ilchester, J.S., B.F. (*i.e.* John Stares, bell-founder), 1744'; the second by W. Taylor, 1848; the third by John Stares, 1744; the fourth is also by John Stares; and the tenor is of the same make, but bears the date only—1744.

The plate consists of a cup and cover paten of 1572, a paten of 1757, given by Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, a flagon 1635, given in 1636 by James Hare and Anne his wife, and a pewter plate.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms from 1653 to 1779, marriages 1653 to 1754, and burials 1653 to 1675; the second has burials from 1678 to 1779, and has a black-letter copy of the 'Burial in Woollen' Act; the third book has marriages from 1754 to 1812; the fourth has baptisms 1780 to 1812; and the fifth burials 1780 to 1812. There are also some churchwardens' accounts from 1698 to 1768.

The advowson of the church has throughout followed the descent of the manor,⁸⁸ the living at the present day being a rectory in the gift of the Duke of Wellington.

The parish is possessed of 4 acres *CHARITIES* arising from a gift in 1671 of Richard Hyde and others, now let at £10 10s. a year, the rents to be distributed among twelve of the poorest people on Good Friday and St. Matthias Day. The net income, together with the annual dividends on £121 0s. 5d. consols with the official trustees, amounting to £3 0s. 4d., is duly applied.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER

(MORTIMER WEST END)

Mortimer West End, once a tithing of the parish of Stratfield Mortimer (county Berks), was constituted an ecclesiastical parish in 1870, and a civil parish in 1894. It is situated 3 miles west from Mortimer station, on the Reading and Basingstoke branch of the Great Western Railway. The parish of Silchester bounds it on the south, and the county of Berkshire forms its northern, eastern, and western boundaries. The village is grouped round the church of St. Saviour and the vicarage, immediately to the north of a ford across the West End Brook, which rises in Kiln Pond, and runs due east. The Roman road running north from Silchester can still be traced in its course through this parish. In the east of Mortimer West End are many detached copses, and the north and west are composed wholly of woods and plantations, which altogether cover an area of 948 acres. The total area of the parish is 2,191

acres, including 710½ acres of arable land, and 395 acres of permanent grass.¹ The soil is gravelly and clay, and the subsoil clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley, and turnips.

Mortimer West End has always *MANOR* formed part of the manor of Stratfield Mortimer (co. Berks), the descent of which is given under that county. Mr. James Herbert Benyon of Englefield House, Reading, as lord of the manor of Stratfield Mortimer, is the principal landowner in the parish.

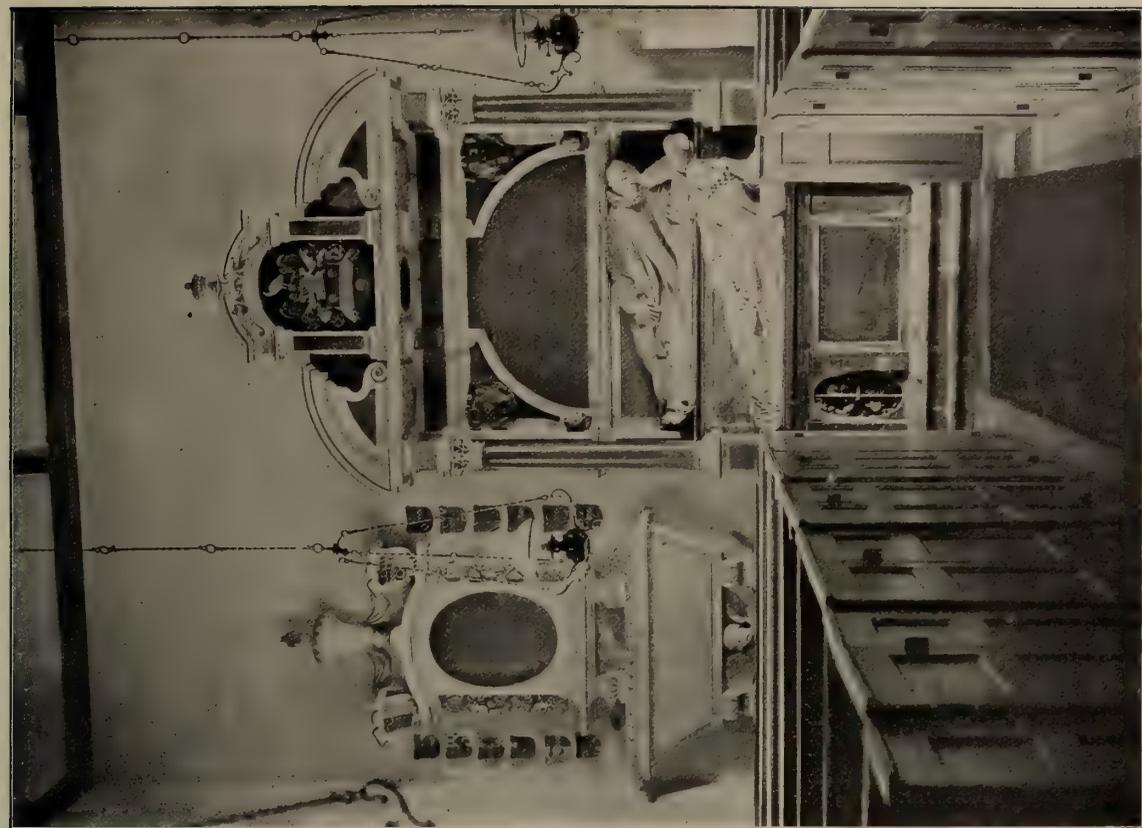
The church of *ST. SAVIOUR* is a small *CHURCH* building, which was erected in 1856.

It consists of a chancel and a nave with a south organ chamber, west vestries, and a south porch. The walls are of flint with stone dressings, and the roofs are tiled. Over the west gable is a stone bell-cot containing one bell.

⁸⁸ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 9 d.; 2033, fol. 31 d.; 2034, fol. 36 d. 59 d. 88; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 190;

Pat. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 12; pt. ii, m. 7; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).



STRATFIELDSAYE CHURCH : MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM PITT
AND EDITH, HIS WIFE



SILCHESTER CHURCH : THE CHANCEL SCREEN

HOLDSHOT HUNDRED

STRATFIELDSAYE

The plate is modern.

The registers date from 1860.

Since the building of the church *ADVOWSON* the advowson has belonged to the Benyon family. At the present day

the living is a vicarage of the yearly value of £183 with residence, in the gift of Mr. James Herbert Benyon.

A Nonconformist chapel, known locally as the Mortimer Meeting-house, is situated in the extreme west of the parish near the Berkshire boundary

STRATFIELDSAYE

Stradfelle (xi cent.); Stretfeld Magna, Stratfeld Stuteville (xiii cent.); Strattefeud Say, Stratford Say (xiv cent.); Strathfieldsay (xvi cent.); Stratfield Sea (xviii cent.).

Stratfieldsaye is a village and parish on the Berkshire border of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Mortimer station on the Reading and Basingstoke branch of the Great Western Railway. The River Loddon forms its eastern boundary, while the great Roman road from London to Bath, from which it derives its name, now generally called The Devil's Highway, forms the county boundary on the north. The elevation of the parish ranges from about 160 ft. above the ordnance datum in the extreme east by the Loddon to nearly 300 ft. above the ordnance datum in the west. Stratfieldsaye Park, which is about 1 mile broad by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and contains altogether 1,500 acres, covers the eastern corner of the parish, and extends into the neighbouring parishes of Hartley Wespall, Stratfield Turgis, Heckfield, and Swallowfield (co. Berks.). It is much diversified, and has some fine old trees, oaks, elms, and hawthorns, scattered over its heights and hollows. Stratfieldsaye House is pleasantly situated, overlooking the Loddon, which is expanded into several sheets of ornamental waters. From Swallowfield it is approached by a very fine avenue of Cornish elms about a mile in length, and another well-known avenue of Wellingtonias leads out to Heckfield Heath. In the grounds north of the house are some cedars of Lebanon, and some tulip-trees, said to be the finest in England, while in a paddock near the south-eastern corner, under the shade of a Turkish oak, is the grave of the great duke's famous charger, Copenhagen, who died in 1825, and was buried with military honours. The rectory house and the church of St. Mary the Virgin are situated near the western extremity of the park. This church was built by the first Lord Rivers in 1784, and superseded one which stood to the north-west of the stables on what is now called the old churchyard. The village, with the New Inn, the schools, and a recreation ground, lies a short distance to the west of the junction of cross roads in about the centre of the parish. Farther to the west there are two small hamlets, West End Green and Fair Oak Green, the latter of which contains an iron church which was erected in 1881 as a chapel of ease at the sole expense of the then rector, the Rev. Horace George Monro, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Stratfieldsaye covers an area of 2,743 acres, of which 1,089 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are arable land, 1,680 acres permanent grass,

and 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres woods and plantations.¹ The soil is various, while the subsoil is chiefly clay. Chequer Green, Fair Oak Green, and West End Green were inclosed by authority of the General Inclosure Acts on 14 March 1866.²

Beech Hill was formed into an ecclesiastical parish on 31 January 1868, out of the Berkshire portion of Stratfieldsaye,³ and was transferred from the diocese of Winchester to that of Oxford on 30 April 1869.⁴ It is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Mortimer railway station. A short distance to the east of the village, on the banks of the Loddon, is the Priory, now used as a gentleman's residence, and hard by, the Cannon Bridge over the Loddon marks the connexion of the abbey of St. Mary Vallemont with the place. Beech Hill House, a large and plain mansion of brick, is the seat of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Lannoy-Hunter, B.A., J.P. It was purchased by his ancestor Henry Lannoy-Hunter in 1740 from the Harrison family, who had long possessed it. The soil is clay, and the subsoil gravel. The chief crops are wheat, beans, and grass. The area is 945 acres of land and 4 acres of land covered by water.

The following place-names in the parish are found in extant records:—Meadows called 'Langhome,' 'Heywoodland,' 'Square Burghfield,' 'Rough Burghfield,' 'Goddard Hills,' 'The Wirgg,' and 'Yarrow Land,'⁵ (xvi cent.); messuages called 'Nutbeames,'⁶ 'Fower Landes,' and 'Elains' or 'Faire Crosse House,' and a green called 'Foure Land Greene'⁷ (xvii cent.).

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* there were probably three estates in the parish of *STRATFIELDSAYE*⁸—one assessed at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides, which Bundi had held of Edward the Confessor, and which then belonged to Hugh the son of Baldri;⁹ another which Hugh was holding of Gilbert de Breteville, the holder of the king's manor of Swallowfield¹⁰ (co. Berks.), and the third assessed at 2 hides, and in the possession of Alvric, who had succeeded Godric and Siward, the holders in the reign of King Edward.¹¹ It is probable that the first two holdings merged and became the later manor of Stratfieldsaye, while the third estate possibly represents the later Heywood's Farm, the history of which is given below. In the 12th century the manor was owned by the Stoteville family, as is apparent from various charters in the possession of Eton College, and from that circumstance it was called the manor of *STRATFIELD STOTEVILLE*. William de Stoteville, the founder of the hermitage of St. Leonard, Stratfieldsaye, a possession of the abbey of St. Mary

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Inclosure Awards Blue Bk.*

³ *Lond. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 1868, p. 460.

⁴ *Ibid.* 30 Apr. 1869, p. 2550.

⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser.2), bdle. 51, no. 156.

⁶ Close, 44 Eliz. pt. xxi, m. 13.

⁷ *Ibid.* 10 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 5.

⁸ It is impossible to speak with cer-

tainty, as Stratfield Mortimer, Stratfield-saye, and Stratfield Turgis are entered alike in Domesday Book as 'Stradfelle.'

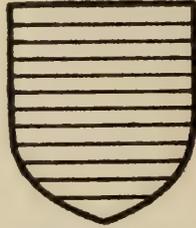
⁹ *V.C.H. Hants.* i, 496a.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 495b.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 505a.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Vallemont, in Normandy, was the lord of the manor towards the close of the 12th century, and in answer to his petition Joscelyn, Bishop of Salisbury, and Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, between 1193 and 1205, confirmed the grant made by him to Godard and his successors at the Hermitage.¹² Alice wife of Ellis de Boeles is called the heiress of Stratfield in the charter whereby she confirmed to Godard the hermit and the brethren of that place the gifts made by her father William de Stoteville,¹³ but whether she succeeded William directly or followed Robert de Stoteville, whose gifts to the abbey of St. Mary Vallemont were confirmed by his relict Leonia,¹⁴ is uncertain. It seems probable, however, that her father gave Stratfield to her in free marriage, for the manor was subsequently held of the Stotevilles. Thus John de Stoteville is given as the overlord in the *Testa de Nevill*,¹⁵ and Robert de Stoteville as overlord¹⁶ had the custody of the lands and heir of the deceased lord of the manor at the beginning of the reign of Edward I.¹⁷ Alice married as her second husband Robert de Say, and in conjunction with him granted land at Stratfield to the monks of Stratfield.¹⁸ The land of Robert de Say at Stratfield is mentioned in a charter of 1227 disafforesting certain parts of Berkshire,¹⁹ but the exact date of his death is uncertain. He was apparently succeeded by Sir William de Say, in whose life-time the name of the manor was changed from Stratfield Stoteville to Stratfieldsaye. Thus in 1260-1 William, as "William de Say of Stratfieldsaye," released the abbey of St. Mary Vallemont and the hermitage of St. Leonard from the obligation of paying suit at his court,²⁰ whereas some time previously he had granted a piece of land at Stratfield Stoteville to the church of St. Leonard, and the monks there.²¹ William at his death left a widow Sybil and a son Robert,²² who died at the beginning of the reign of Edward I, leaving a widow Emma and an infant son Thomas.²³ In 1278 Sybil de Say was successful in recovering the third part of the manor as her dower from Robert de Stoteville,²⁴ but Emma de Say refused to give up her son to his custody, and therefore went dowerless.²⁵ Thomas de Say presented a rector to the church of Stratfieldsaye



STOTEVILLE. *Burelly argent and gules.*

during the episcopacy of John of Pontoise²⁶ (1282-1304), and in 1312 the manor was settled on him and his wife Isabel in fee tail, with contingent remainder to John Bluet the lord of Silchester and his heirs.²⁷ Thomas, as Sir Thomas de Say, presented to the church between 1323 and 1333,²⁸ and died leaving as his heir his daughter Sybil.²⁹ His widow Isabel subsequently married John Wace,³⁰ who as lord of the manor presented to the church during the episcopacy of Adam Orilton³¹ (1333-45). Even after the death of Isabel John seems to have retained the manor. Thus he obtained licence from William Edendon, Bishop of Winchester (1346-66), to hear mass in the oratory of his house in the parish of Stratfieldsaye,³² and in 1346 it was stated that John Wace and Margaret his wife were holding three-quarters of a knight's fee in Stratfieldsaye formerly belonging to Thomas de Say.³³ It was probably on this account that Edward III in 1347 commanded the fine of 1312 to be inspected,³⁴ and soon afterwards no doubt John Wace surrendered the manor to Sybil, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Say. The name of Sybil's husband is unknown,³⁵ but before 1370 the manor had passed into the Dabridgecourt family³⁶ by the marriage of her only daughter and heir Elizabeth with Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt.³⁷ Sir Nicholas died on 20 May 1400,³⁸ and on the death of his widow four years later the manor passed to his son Sir John Dabridgecourt,³⁹ who died on 18 August 1418, leaving a son and heir John.⁴⁰ The latter, who had married Agnes daughter of William Bekingham in 1428,⁴¹ immediately after attaining his majority,⁴² died in 1431, leaving an infant son Thomas,⁴³ and the manor then passed, in accordance with the terms of the marriage settlement, to his widow,⁴⁴ who subsequently married William Brocas of Beaurepaire.⁴⁵ Agnes granted 6 messuages, 1 mill, 9 gardens, 100 acres of land, and 6 acres of meadow in Stratfieldsaye to her son Thomas Dabridgecourt in 1453,⁴⁶ probably on the occasion of his marriage with his wife Beatrice, but remained lady of the manor of Stratfieldsaye till her death in 1470. Her heir was her grandson Thomas, son of her son Thomas,⁴⁷ who had died in 1466.⁴⁸ On his



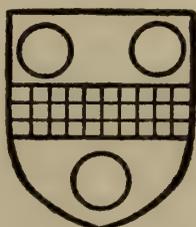
DABRIDGECOURT. *Ermine three bars gules cut off at the ends.*

¹² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 355.
¹³ *Ibid.* 355-6. ¹⁴ *Ibid.*
¹⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234, 238b, 257b.
¹⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, file 17, no. 6.
¹⁷ De Banco R. no. 21, m. 82 d.; no. 23, m. 2.
¹⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 356.
¹⁹ Chart. R. 11 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 5; Cart. Antiq. PP. 55.
²⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 356.
²¹ *Ibid.*
²² *Vide De Banco R.* no. 21, m. 82 d.; no. 23, m. 2.
²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, file 17, no. 6.
²⁴ De Banco R. no. 21, m. 82 d.; no. 23, m. 2.
²⁵ *Ibid.* no. 23, m. 2.
²⁶ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 26 d.
²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Edw. II.
²⁸ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 75 d.

²⁹ *Vide Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 29.
³⁰ *Vide De Banco R.* no. 351, m. 416 d.
³¹ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 146 d.
³² *Ibid.* MS. 2033, fol. 64.
³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 331.
³⁴ De Banco R. no. 351, m. 416 d.
³⁵ He may possibly have been Thomas de St. Leger, who according to an inquisition taken in 1364 was at one time lord of the manor of Stratfieldsaye (Inq. p.m. 38 Edw. III [2nd nos.], no. 6). It is more probable, however, that Thomas was the first husband of Sybil's daughter Elizabeth. (See Heckfeld).
³⁶ Nicholas Dabridgecourt as lord of the manor presented to the church in that year (*Wykeham's Reg.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], i, 29).
³⁷ *Vide Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. VI, no. 29.
³⁸ *Topog. and Gen.* i, 197-207.
³⁹ Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. IV, no. 16.

⁴⁰ *Topog. and Gen.* i, 197-207.
⁴¹ The marriage settlement was drawn up in June 1428 (Pat. 6 Hen. VI, pt. ii, m. 19; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 6 Hen. VI).
⁴² He came of age on the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, 1428 (Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. VI, no. 76).
⁴³ Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 29.
⁴⁴ In 1431 'Agnes, who was the wife of John Dabridgecourt, esq. of Northlye of Oxfordshire gentelman,' was stated to be holding the manor of Stratfieldsaye as of a free tenement by the service of half a knight's fee (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 362).
⁴⁵ Inq. p.m. 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 46.
⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 31 Hen. VI.
⁴⁷ Inq. p.m. 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 46.
⁴⁸ His will is dated 2 Nov. 1466. It was proved a fortnight later (P. C. C. Will 15 Godwyn).

death in 1495 he was succeeded by his son and namesake,⁴⁹ who made good his title to the manor in 1538,⁵⁰ and died seised two years later.⁵¹ George Dabridgecourt, son and heir of Thomas, died on 26 February 1559,⁵² having by will dated on the day of his death bequeathed £100 each to his daughters Dorothy and Susan, with the proviso however that 'if it fortune eyther of my said daughters to contracte theymselfes in marriage without the consent of my wyf or my overseer, then I will she so misbehavinge herself to be rewarded at their discretion.'⁵³ His son and heir Thomas, who was afterwards knighted, and was sheriff of Hampshire in 1583, died in 1614, and was followed by his son Henry.⁵⁴ The latter died fifteen years later, and was succeeded by his son and heir George,⁵⁵ who sold the manor for £4,800 to Edward Pitt, son and heir of Sir William Pitt, in 1629.⁵⁶ Edward Pitt died in 1643, leaving a son George,⁵⁷ concerning whom the major-general of Hampshire wrote as follows to the Council in 1656⁵⁸ : 'That his father died in 1643 leaving him a minor to the tuition of his kinsman Sir Ralph Hop-ton then in arms. That petitioner had frequently to repair to him for advice in the management of his estate. That, as soon as he had means to travel he went to France in 1644, and remained till the end of the first war. That he was never sequestered and was acquitted on examination by the Committee of Dorset of ever having acted against the state. That this notwithstanding, on Parliament's vote for voluntary discoveries, he having been under a delinquent guardian offered himself for composition to the Commissioners at Goldsmiths' Hall and paid the £1,200 fine. That in 1648 he voluntarily lent Parliament £700 on the Public Faith, and bought on the state's title to bishops', deans', and chapters' lands, and on the whole matter the Commissioners could find no cause of delinquency against him, but because he had compounded they conceived themselves bound by instructions not to discharge him, yet for his good affection and the character given him by several of repute they recommend him for grace. That George Pitt be discharged from any proceedings against him or his estate by the Majors-Generals and that letters be written accordingly.'⁵⁹ On his death in 1694 he was followed by his son George, who died in 1734, leaving as his heir his son and namesake.⁶⁰ The last-named, at his death in 1745, left as his heir his son, likewise named George, who was created Lord Rivers of Stratfieldsaye on 20 May 1776, and died on 7 May 1803, aged eighty-two.⁶¹ From his son and heir George Pitt, second Lord Rivers, the manor was



PITT of Stratfield-saye. *Sable a fesse chequy argent and azure between three bezants.*

purchased by the nation in 1817,⁶² and granted to Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, 'to be held to him and his heirs of the king and his heirs and successors as of his castle of Windsor in free and common soccage by fealty and rendering to his majesty, his heirs and successors on the eighteenth day of June in every year at the Castle of Windsor one tri-coloured flag for all manners of rents, services, exactions and demands whatever.' The owner of Stratfieldsaye at the present time is Arthur Charles Wellesley, fourth Duke of Wellington, nephew of Arthur Richard Wellesley, the second duke, who succeeded his father the first duke in 1852 and died without issue in 1884.⁶³



WELLESLEY, Duke of Wellington. *Gules a cross between twenty roundels argent for WELLESLEY quartered with Or a lion gules for COLLEY; with a scutcheon in the chief of the Union badge of the United Kingdom.*

Stratfieldsaye House is a plain building of little architectural interest. In plan it consists of a main block facing north-west and south-east with wings at either end, which form, with a central portico, an E-shape on the north-west front, but are only of slight projection at the back; beyond them at either end are later additions. The house is of two stories with plain rectangular windows, and an attic with square dormer windows in the roof. Between the first-floor windows on the main front are shallow Ionic pilasters, and there are also four round-headed niches for figures, and a small pediment as a central feature. The ends of the wings have curved and pedimented gables.

It is not improbable that some parts of the building date from the 16th century and the time of the Dabridgecourts, but it has been so much altered and enlarged since then that it is difficult to trace the original work. The greater part of these enlargements were carried out by Lord Rivers who, in 1795, added the long gallery, the dining-room, the library, the present billiard-room, the duke's sitting-room, and two ground-floor bedrooms; he also raised the ceiling of the hall to its present height by the abolition of the rooms then above it. The first Duke of Wellington built the first-floor rooms and attics to the two wings, also the rooms for the first duchess over the dining-room. In the long gallery, which is on the south-east front, are a series of engravings cemented to the finely-plastered walls. This was done by Lord Rivers, but the third duke had them inclosed with gilt frames and the walls painted a dead gold.

Under the floor of the 'steward's room' in the north wing there is a paved chamber containing a large copper or boiling apparatus supposed to have

⁴⁹ *Topog. and Gen.* i, 197-207. His widow Alice married Richard Elyot as her second husband (Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 199, no. 63).

⁵⁰ L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 30 Hen. VIII, m. 13.

⁵¹ *Topog. and Gen.* i, 197-207. His widow Elizabeth married as her second husband Richard Awdley, and in 1558 was holding 12 messuages and lands in Stratfieldsaye in dower (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cxix, 145).

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ P.C.C. Will 24 Chaynay.

⁵⁴ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdle. 51, no. 156.

⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxlviij, 94.

⁵⁶ Close, 5 Chas. I, pt. vii, no. 6; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 5 Chas. I. *Vide* also *Recov. R. Trin.* 9 Chas. I, rot. 60.

⁵⁷ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 101.

⁵⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 2041-2.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 101.

⁶¹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 374-7.

⁶² Under the provision of Acts 53 Geo. III, cap. 4, 54 Geo. III, cap. 161, and 55 Geo. III, cap. 186.

⁶³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, viii, 80-4. He succeeded his brother Henry Wellesley, the third duke, who was the first surviving son and heir of Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the first duke, who died in 1858.

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been used by Lord Rivers as a laundry or a structure wherein food was prepared for his dogs, and a number of sheep bones and other débris found below the drawing-room points to there having been a pond there before the space was inclosed in the house.

In the entrance hall is a number of portrait busts of various generals and other contemporaries of the first duke, one being a striking bronze of Marshal Massena; an interesting historic relic is the duke's banner which formerly hung above his stall as Knight of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

There are several portraits of the duke, but the finest is probably the half-length figure by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which hangs in the dining-room.

Several Silchester relics are preserved here, notably two of the earliest found pavements, and a bronze eagle. The tennis-court (built by the first duke) and the stables stand to the north-west of the house.

The elm avenue in the park already mentioned is said to be over 150 years old, planted by the first Lord Rivers; between the elms are horse chestnuts planted by the first Duke of Wellington. The avenue as it nears the house is succeeded by one of yew trees, which expands and surrounds the oval plot in front of the house. On the west side of the latter, and between it and the kitchen gardens, is the 'American garden,' laid out by the first duke's gardener with rhododendrons, azaleas, araucarias, etc., and with a basin and fountain in the centre.

There were two mills appurtenant to the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁶⁴ In the inquisition taken after the death of Elizabeth Dabridgecourt in 1404 three mills are mentioned as belonging to the manor—two water-mills of the yearly value of £2 and one fulling-mill worth 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.⁶⁵ A mill is included in the settlement made by Agnes Brocas on her son Thomas Dabridgecourt in 1453,⁶⁶ and this probably represents the modern Stanford Mill, north of the park just within the Berkshire borders.⁶⁷ A free fishery in the Loddon was another appurtenance of the manor.⁶⁸

The park of Stratfieldsaye dates back to 1261, in which year Henry III granted licence to William de Say to inclose his wood of Hangre, which was within the metes of the forest of Pamber, and to make it into a park there.⁶⁹

Towards the end of the reign of Edward III the bond-tenants of Stratfieldsaye claimed their freedom in accordance with an indenture made by Thomas de Say when lord of the manor. An inquisition on the subject was held in 1364, and it was ascertained that after the death of Thomas de Say the indenture had come into the possession of Robert de St. Manefeo, lord of the manor of Heckfield, who had sold it to the bond-tenants for £55, but that Thomas de Say and Isabel his wife and all other lords of the manor

had been seised of the bond-services of the tenants as much after the date of the indenture as before.⁷⁰

HEYWOOD'S FARM, in the south of the parish, a little to the west of the River Loddon, perpetuates the name of the Heywood or Haywode family, by whom it was held for about three centuries. In the 12th century Osbert de Heywood granted an acre of land to St. Mary and St. Leonard-on-Loddon and the brethren serving God there.⁷¹ In the 13th century a John de Heywood witnessed a grant of land in Stratfield made by William de Say,⁷² while some time later John son of John de Heywood obtained an acre of land at Stratfield from William Neuman.⁷³ During the episcopacy of Adam Orilton (1333-45) licence to hold service in his oratory within the parish of Stratfieldsaye was granted to Nicholas de Heywood,⁷⁴ and in 1348 1 messuage, 2 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood, and 50*s.* rent in Stratfieldsaye were settled upon him in fee-tail with contingent remainder to Walter de Heywood,⁷⁵ who had obtained 1 toft, 50 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 3 acres of wood in the same place from John de la Penne and Agatha his wife four years previously.⁷⁶ Walter eventually succeeded, and in 1403, with Thomasina his wife, sold all his lands and tenements by the description of 6 messuages, 6 tofts, 240 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 66 acres of pasture, the crop and pasture of 20 acres of meadow, 12 acres of wood, a fishery, and a weir in 'Dene-mede,' and rents of 26*s.* 8*d.*, one pound of pepper, and one pound of cummin in Stratfieldsaye and Bramley, together with the right of bearing the Heywood arms, to John Fromond.⁷⁷ This holding appears to have passed soon afterwards by sale, for it is probably represented by the 3 messuages, toft, and lands in Stratfieldsaye, Heywood, Bramley, Heckfield, &c., of which Agnes widow of William Brocas died seised in 1470.⁷⁸ In the 16th century, as the 'manor of Heywood,' it appears in the possession of the lords of Wolverton. Edward Barrett died seised in 1586,⁷⁹ and from that date Heywood has followed the descent of Wolverton⁸⁰ (q.v.), its present owner being Arthur Charles Wellesley, fourth Duke of Wellington.

The reputed manor⁸¹ of *BEECH HILL* or *BEECH HILL WYKE* was held of the manor of Stratfield Mortimer, and followed the same descent as the manor of Stratfieldsaye (q.v.) until 1606, when Sir Thomas Dabridgecourt and Margaret his wife granted it to their daughters Elizabeth and Susan.⁸² The former married Sir Stephen Leysyure, while the latter became the wife of Charles Evans.⁸³ In 1634 Charles Evans and Susan granted a twenty-one years' lease of the manor to Sir Francis Knollys,⁸⁴ while two years later they gave up all their right to Edward Pitt,⁸⁵ the owner of Stratfieldsaye. From this date this manor has again followed the same descent as the

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 496a.

⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. IV, no. 16.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 31 Hen. VI.

⁶⁷ The water corn-mill called Stanford Mill is mentioned several times in the 17th century as an appurtenance of the manor (W. and L. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], bdlc. 51, no. 156; Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cccclxviii, 94; Close, 5 Chas. I, pt. vii, no. 6).

⁶⁸ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdlc. 51, no. 156.

⁶⁹ Chan. Inq. a.q.d. file 2, no. 14.

⁷⁰ Inq. p.m. 38 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 6; Pat. 38 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 11.

⁷¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 356.

⁷² *Ibid.* ⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 146 d.

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 Edw. III.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* Trin. 18 Edw. III.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 4 Hen. IV; Add. Chart. 24697.

⁷⁸ Inq. p.m. 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 46.

⁷⁹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdlc. 21

no. 226

⁸⁰ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 13 Geo. III, m. 79; Close, 22 Geo. III, pt. xvii, no. 18; Recov. R. Hil. 21 Geo. III, rot. 38.

⁸¹ It is first called a manor at the beginning of the reign of James I (W. and L. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], bdlc. 51, no. 156).

⁸² Feet of F. Berks. Hil. 4 Jas. I.

⁸³ *Topog. and Gen.* i, 197-207.

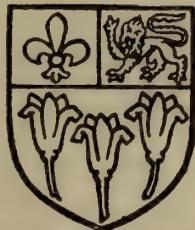
⁸⁴ Feet of F. Berks. Trin. 10 Chas. I.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* Div. Co. Hil. 12 Chas. I.

manor of Stratfieldsaye (q.v. *supra*), the present owner being the fourth Duke of Wellington.

In 1294, when difficulties arose as *PRIORY* to the alien priories owing to the war *MANOR* with France, Edward I had the whole of their property and goods valued throughout England.⁸⁶ The Prior of Stratfieldsaye at that time held a messuage with dovecote within the precincts of the priory manor worth 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. He held also 100 acres of arable land worth 2*s.* a year, 7 acres of meadow worth 8*s.* 9*d.* a year, and 6 acres of underwood worth 1*s.* 6*d.*: total, £2 1*s.* 11*d.* There were seven free tenants holding 2 virgates at a rent of £1 1*s.* 9*d.* The prior also drew a pension of £3 11*s.* 8*d.* from the church of Stratfieldsaye, making the total annual value £7 9*s.* 4*d.*⁸⁷

In 1342 another inquiry was held concerning the possessions of the priory, and it was ascertained that it held lands, rents, a mill, and a dovecote in Berkshire of the yearly value of £3 14*s.* 3*d.*, and lands and rents in Hampshire worth £1 16*s.* 1*d.* a year.⁸⁸ It was also returned that it was burdened with the keep of two monks, and that it was incumbent on it to give one night's shelter and a meal to every one who sought the charity of the hermitage.⁸⁹ In 1378 a further extent of the priory was taken, and its gross annual value was given as £13 9*s.* 2½*d.*, from which had to be subtracted every year £6 1*s.* 4*d.* for the support of one chaplain, 2*s.* rent to the lord of Stratfieldsaye, and 3*s.* rent to the lord of Burghfield.⁹⁰ The priory remained the property of successive kings of England until 1461, when Edward IV granted it with all its possessions in free alms to the 'Provost and the College of St. Mary's Eton by Windsor.'⁹¹ The provost and fellows are still the owners of the priory, which retains no features in its existing portions later than 1648.



ETON COLLEGE. *Sable three garden lilies argent and a chief party azure and gules with a fleur-de-lis or in the azure and a leopard or in the gules.*

The church of *OUR LADY* is a brick *CHURCH* building in the shape of a Greek cross, and was built by George Pitt, afterwards Lord Rivers, in 1784. It was dedicated on 1 September 1758 by John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, by permission of Benjamin Hoadley, then Bishop of Winchester.^{91a} It consists of a chancel, a nave, and north and south transepts, with a north organ chamber, and a west portico, and over the centre of the building is a low octagonal tower with a slated cupola. The exterior is very plain, with round-headed brick windows and a brick cornice; but the proportions are not displeasing, and the three arches of the west portico have a good effect. Within, the altar is set in a recess with a semicircular head, lighted by a triple window now filled with glass in memory of the third Duke of Wellington; the nave and north transept are filled with galleries, and all fittings are modern. There is a good 18th-century alabaster font at the west end of the nave, but the chief interest of the building lies in the monuments. There are mural monuments with busts of the second

and third Dukes of Wellington in the south transept, but the earliest memorials to former possessors of Stratfieldsaye are two plates of brass on the north side of the chancel. The first one bears an inscription in black letter which begins as follows: 'Epitaphm̄ Georgii Dabrigecort armigeri (nup̄ dom̄ de Stratfeldsay) a filio suo et herede Thoma Dabrigecort paulo post morte cōditū obiit 27 die februarii anno dñi 1558,' &c.

The other piece of brass is small and has simply the words: 'per me Thomā dabrigecort.'

On the west jamb of the arch opening to the organ-chamber is an inscription to John Howsman, rector, 'who here continued a paynfull Preacher by the space of 41 yeares.' He died in 1626. The inscription is set in a carved stone frame with an arched panel over containing a kneeling figure.

On the south side of the south transept is a large monument to Sir William Pitt and his wife Edith, set up by their eldest son Edward Pitt. The husband died in 1636 and the wife in 1633. The effigies of alabaster are of very good workmanship, as is the whole tomb, and the sculptors, John and Matthew Christmas, have set on it their name and the date 1640. The two effigies recline on their left arms, that of Sir William at a higher level than his wife; he wears a long, furred gown, and holds a scroll in his right hand; she rests her elbow on a cushion and holds a small book. Below is a panelled front, the side panels of which are carved in alabaster as grated openings through which skulls and bones are seen. The inscription is on a black marble slab above the effigies, and over it is a broken pediment with entablature carried by two Corinthian columns. In the pediment are the arms of Pitt.

There are also two shields on the back of the tomb, the first being Pitt impaling Gules a fesse vairy or and azure between three goats' heads razed argent, for Catesbury, which latter coat appears in the second shield.

To the east of this is a large mural monument accompanied by fourteen shields of arms, of which the first nine refer to the matches of Edward Pitt and his children.

1. Pitt impaling Gules a goat's head razed argent having its horns or, quarterly with ermine, for Morton (Edward Pitt and Rachel Morton his wife).
2. Pitt impaling Argent six lioncels sable, for Rivers (George Pitt and Lady Jane Rivers his wife).
3. Pitt impaling Azure two bars argent with the difference of a martlet sable, for Venables (John Pitt and Katherine Venables his wife).
4. Pitt impaling Argent a cheveron between three griffons' heads razed gules, which are the arms of Tilney.
5. Pitt impaling Ermine a lion sable, for Jeffreys (Francis Pitt and Elizabeth Jeffreys his wife).
6. Pitt impaling Or three piles gules and a quarter ermine, for Bassett, impaling Pitt (Christopher Pitt and Dionisia Bassett his wife).
7. Argent three rams passant sable, for Sydenham or Sidnam, impaling Pitt (Charles Sydenham and Edith Pitt his wife).
8. Argent crusilly fitchy with a cheveron between three mill-rinds sable and a chief ermine, for

⁸⁶ Article on the alien priory of Stratfieldsaye (*V.C.H. Berks.* i, 113).

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 16 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 73.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 2 Ric. II, no. 91.

⁹¹ *Pat.* 1 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 24.

^{91a} *Ex inform.* *Ev. lyn.*, Duchess of Wellington.

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- Kingsmill, impaling Pitt (John Kingsmill and Rachel Pitt his wife).
9. Sable three voided lozenges argent, for Whitaker, impaling Pitt (Francis Whitaker and Katherine Pitt his wife).
 10. Pitt impaling party fessewise in chief Argent, a cross between four lozenges gules, in base Barry argent and azure a label of five points gules bezanty.
 11. Sable three lions passant bendwise argent, between double cotises argent (with the badge of Ulster) impaling Pitt.
 12. Lozengy gules and argent, quartering Gules three martlets bendwise between double cotises argent, impaling Pitt.
 13. Azure three mullets or, impaling Pitt.
 14. Argent a chevron between three griffons' heads razed gules impaling Pitt.

The inscription reads :—' Here were inter'd in the year 1643 ye Bodies of Edw Pitt Esq. Sonn & heire of S^r W^m Pitt K^t and Rachell his wife the eldest Daughter of S^r George Morton of Milborne in the County of Dorsett Barr^t by whom he had issue Tenn Sonns (viz.) W^m and two Edwards who dyed unmarried. Nich^s and Samuel not maryed when this was ingraven. John maryed to Katherine Daughter of Nich^s Venables of Andover in the County of South'ton Esq. Thomas Maryed to Frances Daughter of Giles Cossey of Cosseys Compton in y^e County Gloucester Esq. Francis Maryed to Eliz: Daughter of Jeffery Jefferyes of Alburcunick in ye County of Brecon Esq. Christopher ye youngest Maryed to Dionisia sister of S^r W^m Bassett of Carlton in ye County of Suffersett. He had allsoe four Daughters: Edith Maryed to Charles Sydenham Esq. Sonn and heire of S^r Edw. Sydenham Knigt-Marshall. Rachell Maryed to John Kingsmill of Sandelford in the County of Berkes Esq^r. Katherine Maryed to Francis Whitaker of St. Martins in the County of Midelsex Esq. Eliz. the youngest dyed in her Infancy. George the third Sonn by Birth became (in ye yeare 1643) the Eldest Sonn and heire of Edward & Inter-Maryed with the Right Honourable Jane Lady Chandos 2nd Daughter to John Earle Rivers and Relict of George Lord Chandos Baron of Sudeley by whom he had four sonns George William John and Edward and four daughters Mary Eliz: Jane & Ann all living at the Death of their Mother who departed this life the 6 of June 1676 to the grate Grieffe of all that knew her,' &c. Her husband erected this monument in 1681, and was himself buried here in 1694.

On the lower part of the same monument is an inscription to George Pitt, esq., 1734, and Lucy (Pile) and Lora (Grey) his first and second wives.

To the west of Sir Wm. Pitt's monument is one to George Lord Rivers, 1803, with life-size figures in white marble in classic costume, and a ridiculously laudatory inscription.

On the south wall of the nave is a brass on which is inscribed an elegy on the death of Eustace Dabrigecourt, written by John Howsman, rector. He died at sixteen, and his father, Thomas, died in 1594, the date of the son's death not being given.

On the floor of the west portico are the indents of several brasses, one of which had the figures of a man and a woman with an inscription below and the figure of one child. A scroll from the man's mouth evidently bore an address to his patron saint, whose figure was above him, and close to its indent is a cross, from which it seems that the stone is an altar-slab re-used. There are, however, no signs of crosses at the other three corners of the slab. In one of them is the indent of a shield. To the right of the man is the indent of a vertical strip of brass. A second slab has the much-worn indents of two large figures under a canopy flanked by shields, and two other slabs preserve only the nails which fastened brasses to them.

The cupola contains five bells, the treble, second, and third being by Thomas Swain, 1756, the fourth by Thomas Mears, 1841, and the tenor by John Warner & Sons, 1864.

The plate consists of a cup and cover paten of 1650 with the names of the churchwardens for 1667; a silver gilt cup of 1712, given by George Pitt and Lora his wife in that year; a paten belonging to it; another plain silver gilt paten; two flagons, silver, of the same date and gift; and a silver plate inscribed M.D.

The registers begin in 1539, the first book containing baptisms from 1671, marriages to 1672, and burials to 1673. The second has baptisms and burials from 1673 to 1770, and marriages to 1754; the third continues the marriages from 1754 to 1799, the fourth baptisms and burials from 1771 to 1812, and the fifth marriages from 1799 to 1812. They have also all been indexed into the names of the various families.

A church existed in the parish at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁹²

The advowson was granted to the abbey of St. Mary Vallemont by William de Stotewille. His gift was confirmed by Alice wife of Ellis de Boeles,⁹³ but subsequently the abbey seems to have given up its right to the advowson to the lords of the manor in return for an annual pension.⁹⁴ The advowson has from this time followed the same descent as the manor,⁹⁵ the living at the present time being a rectory, net yearly value £383, with 18 acres of glebe, in the gift of the Duke of Wellington.

The question of tithes was dealt with by the Court of Exchequer in the reign of George II.⁹⁶

From Mrs. Forbes, who created the living of Beech Hill by buying the tithes from the rector of Stratfieldsaye, the advowson passed to her only surviving child, Miss Forbes, who, dying in 1908, left it by will to her cousin, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Lannoy-Hunter, B.A., J.P.

In Beech Hill there is a chapel for Baptists, founded in 1796, with 140 sittings, and an endowment for a minister.

The charity of George Pitt and CHARITIES others for educational purposes and for poor in sums of 5s. each, formerly consisted of a farm in Odiham of 33 acres, purchased in 1739, with donations of Mrs. Lora Pitt and other members of the family. The farm was sold in 1880 to Sir Henry Mildmay, bart. The trust funds, which were augmented in 1892 by a gift of £100 by the

⁹² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 496a.

⁹³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 355b.

⁹⁴ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 374;

Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 104; De Banco R. no. 415, m. 252; Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. II, no. 91.

⁹⁵ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 26 d; 2032,

fol. 75 d, 146 d; 2034, fol. 25, 60, 88 d, 172; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 29, 107, 160; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁹⁶ Exch. Dep. Mich. 15 Geo. II, no. 4.

HOLDSHOT HUNDRED STRATFIELD TURGIS

Rev. H. G. Monro, now consist of £1,163 14s. 2d. consols.

By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 13 October 1903, made under the Board of Education Act, 1899, three-fourths of the trust funds, namely, £872 15s. 8d. stock, producing yearly £21 16s. 4d., was determined to be the educational foundation, and one-fourth, namely, £290 18s. 6d. stock, to be the eleemosynary branch of the charity.

The poor also receive £10 a year from the trustees of the charity of James Christmas in Sherfield upon Loddon, founded by will 1735.

In 1791 George, Lord Rivers, by will proved in the P.C.C. 1803, bequeathed £60 for the poor, which, augmented by subscriptions, is now represented by £109 1s. 10d. consols.

'The Stratfieldsaye Charity,' founded by deed of 10 March 1879, consists of £114 4s. 11d. consols, the dividends being applicable for the benefit of poor persons resident in the parish.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees. The income of the eleemosynary charities, amounting to about £20 a year, is applied in money gifts varying from 5s. to £1 to each recipient.

STRATFIELD TURGIS

Stradfelle (xi cent.); Stratfeud Turgis (xiii cent.); Stratfeld Turgys (xiv cent.); Stretfeld Turgeys (xv cent.); Turges (xvi cent.).

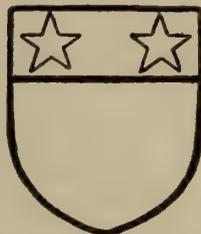
Stratfield Turgis is a village and parish situated 4½ miles south from Mortimer station, on the Reading and Basingstoke branch of the Great Western Railway. Its northern and western boundaries are formed by the River Loddon. The elevation varies from about 250 ft. above the Ordnance datum in the east to about 160 ft. in the west by the banks of the Loddon. Stratfieldsaye Park extends into the north of the parish. One of its lodges is situated on the main road from Basingstoke to Reading, which intersects the parish, and the inn, 'The Wellington Arms,' hard by, marks the association of the Iron Duke with Stratfield Turgis. The church of All Saints is situated near the river, some little distance west of the main road, and quite away from the small and scattered village. The churchyard contains a fine yew tree, but is otherwise rather bare. Adjacent to it, but on the other side of the stream, is the old manor-house called Turgis Court, access to the church being gained through the farmyard. The rectory, which was built by the patron in 1858, stands a short distance to the north-east on the borders of Stratfieldsaye Park. On 22 December 1879 a detached part of Stratfield Turgis, known as Boar Mead, was transferred to Hartley Wespall,¹ and by the Divided Parishes Act, 1882, part of the latter parish was added to the former. The parish now covers an area of 1,062 acres, of which 545½ acres are arable land and 307½ acres permanent grass.² Thorpe's Copse, Guyet's Copse, and Lower Pitham Copse, which surround Bylands in the west, are responsible, with portion of the park of Stratfieldsaye, for the 96½ acres of woods and plantations which are comprised in the parish.³ The soil is strong loam and sand, while the subsoil is clay. The crops are a succession of grain.

Boar Mead, Broadford Mead, Goodyers Green, Parsonage Green, Silk Meadow, Spanish Green, Stiffs Green, and Turgis Green were inclosed in 1866 by the authority of the General Inclosure Acts.

The following place-names are found in early records:—Bormede⁴ (xiii cent.); a message called Daniell,⁵ the name of which was afterwards changed

to Nedes or Martins, Blackmores landes, and Dederyche lande⁶ (xvi cent.); Baylyes landes, Hindens landes, Kingeslandes, Wocrofte, and Stonyham⁷ (xvii cent.).

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* the manor of *STRATFIELD TURGIS*, which had been held by Alvríc of Edward the Confessor, was held by the same Alvríc of Hugh de Port.⁸ The name of the immediate successor of Alvríc is unknown, but the overlordship continued with the Ports and their descendants the St. Johns for a considerable period, Stratfield Turgis occurring in lists of the St. John knights' fees as late as 1349.⁹ From an early date the Turgis family held the manor of the Ports and St. Johns as overlords, but



ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or therein.*



TURGIS. *Azure a chevron between three crosslets fitchy or.*

very little can be learned concerning them, as no inquiries are extant concerning their property in the county. Henry Turgis was apparently holding the manor in 1270,¹⁰ and he was succeeded by John Turgis, who presented to the church at the beginning of the 14th century.¹¹ John Turgis was one of those accused by John de Drokenford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1318 of breaking his close at Hartley Wespall and fishing his stews,¹² but whether he was the same as the John Turgis who met with his death at the hands of John Oakland in 1347¹³ is uncertain. In 1349 another John Turgis was holding the fifth part of a knight's fee in Stratfield Turgis of the value of 40s. a year,¹⁴ while a rector was presented by John Turgis during the episcopacy of William Edendon¹⁵ (1346-66). By 1360 the manor had passed into the hands of William Fifhide, as is apparent from the inquisition taken after the death of Thomas Foxley, which stated that lands that he was holding at the

¹ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order, no. 10327.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Edw. I.

⁵ Chant. Cert. no. 11.

⁶ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 137, no. 33.

⁷ Close, 44 Eliz. pt. xxiii.

⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483b.

⁹ Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17, 18 d.

¹⁰ Cott. MS. Cleop. C. vii, fol. 177.

¹¹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 104 d.

¹² Pat. 12 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 14 d.

¹³ Ibid. pt. iv, m. 22.

¹⁴ Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17, 18 d.

¹⁵ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 32 d.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

time of his death in Stratfield Turgis were held of William Fifhide in socage as of his manor of Stratfield Turgis.¹⁶ Robert Herriard, as lord of the manor of Stratfield Turgis, presented to the church in 1390,¹⁷ and the manor for some time continued in the Herriard family, passing ultimately to Thomas Herriard, by whom it was held in the middle of the 15th century.¹⁸ The history of the manor for the next forty years is very obscure. In 1490 John Wayte and Richard Hooper, being summoned to show by what right they had disseised Nicholas Talbot, Thomas Manory, and John Oxsen of the manor, stated that it had been formerly held by Richard Lovell, and had on his death descended to his two daughters and co-heiresses, Agatha wife of John Wayte, and Joan wife of George Rotheram.¹⁹ On the other hand Nicholas, Thomas, and John pleaded that it had formerly formed part of the possessions of James Cawode, and had by him been granted to them and their heirs for ever.²⁰ Their statement is supported by the fact that rectors had been presented by John Cawode, and by Nicholas Talbot and others during the episcopacy of William Waynflete²¹ (1447-86), and by the feoffees of James Cawode, 'late deceased,' during the episcopacy of Peter Courtenay²² (1486-92); but, nevertheless, the case was decided in favour of John Wayte and Richard Hooper. In 1505 John Wayte and Agatha his wife sold the manor and advowson of Stratfield Turgis to Francis Dyneley,²³ who as lord of the manor presented to the church twice between 1505 and 1528.²⁴ He was succeeded in the ownership of the estate by Sir William Uvedale and Edward Baynard, who sold the manor and advowson in 1539 to Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John,²⁵ created Marquess of Winchester in 1551. The manor continued in the possession of successive Marquesses of Winchester until the reign of James I,²⁶ when it was sold to Sir William Pitt. At the death of Sir William in 1636 the manor of Stratfield Turgis, the advowson of the church, and the farm called Turgis Court descended to his son Edward,²⁷ and have since followed the same descent as the manor of Stratfieldsaye (q.v.), the Duke of Wellington being at the present day lord of the manor of Stratfield Turgis and owner of the whole parish.

There is no trace of the mill which existed in the parish at the time of the Domesday Survey.²⁸

In 1336 John atte Oakland of Stratfield Turgis surrendered to Thomas Foxley and Katherine his wife all his right in the lands in Stratfield Turgis which had descended to him on the death of his father Richard, and the reversion of those which his mother Eleanor was then holding in dower.²⁹ At his death in 1360 Thomas Foxley was seised of a messuage and virgate of land in Stratfield Turgis,³⁰

and from this date this holding, afterwards known as the manor of *OAKLANDS*, followed the same descent as the manor of Bramshill until 1499, when it was expressly excepted from the sale of Bramshill to Giles, Lord Daubeney, being retained by William Essex and Elizabeth his wife.³¹ It continued in the possession of Elizabeth until 1514, in which year she joined with her second husband Sir Leonard Grey in conveying messuages, lands, and rent in Bramshill and Oakland to Henry, Lord Daubeney, son and successor of Giles.³² In 1547 it was probably included in the grant of Bramshill to Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John, who was already the owner of Stratfield Turgis, and from this date followed the same descent as the latter manor.³³ At the present day the site is marked by Oaklands, in the extreme west of the parish, on the banks of the River Loddon.

The history of a holding called *WERHAM* or *WAREHAM*, with lands situated partly in the parish of Stratfield Turgis and partly in the parish of Hartley Wespall, can be traced until the beginning of the 17th century, but no evidence of it now remains. In the middle of the 13th century it was held by Sir Robert de Hauford, who left a son and heir Robert and Alice his widow. Alice subsequently married Ralph Danvers, and in 1288, as his widow, granted half of a messuage, a carucate of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of wood in Hartley Wespall and Stratfield Turgis to Richard de Merton, clerk, to hold of her and her heirs for the rent of a rose.³⁴ A year later Robert de Hauford, in return for 20 marks, released to the same Richard all his right in the lands that belonged to Sir Robert his father and Alice his mother at Werham in the vills of Stratfield Turgis and Hartley Wespall.³⁵ In 1294 by fine between Richard de Merton and Alice Danvers it was agreed that if Richard died during the lifetime of Alice, one messuage, one carucate of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of wood in Stratfield Turgis and Hartley Wespall, 10 acres of land called Cokesleslond in Hartley Wespall, 6 acres of land called La Feldelond, and 6 acres of meadow called Bormede in Stratfield Turgis, should remain to Alice for life for a rose rent, but that after her death they should revert to the heirs of Richard Merton.³⁶ Richard obviously predeceased Alice, for in 1303 his brother and heir John atte Oakland sought, but with no success, to dispossess Alice.³⁷ The holding next passed to the Warblingtons, probably by sale, from John atte Oakland. John de Warblington was seised of one messuage, one carucate of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of wood in Werham, 12 acres of land in Hartley Wespall, 6 acres of land in La Feldlond, and 6 acres of meadow in Stratfield Turgis at his death in 1332.³⁸ The premises passed to

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 55.

¹⁷ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 173.

¹⁸ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 13, no. 180.

¹⁹ De Banco R. Mich. 6 Hen. VII, m. 306. Richard Lovell died in 1479, leaving as his heirs his daughters Agatha and Joan, aged respectively nine and seven. By the inquisition taken at his death it was returned that he was seised of the manors of 'Chyrchfeld' (co. Berks), Boveney and Eton (co. Bucks) (Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. IV, no. 15). No inquisition exists concerning his property in Hampshire, and therefore it is uncertain

whether he was seised of the manor of Stratfield Turgis at his death.

²⁰ De Banco R. Mich. 6 Hen. VII, m. 306.

²¹ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 48 d.

²² Ibid. fol. 103 d.

²³ De Banco R. East. 20 Hen. VII, m. 21 d; Feet of F. Hants, East. 20 Hen. VII.

²⁴ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 131 d, 154.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 31 Hen. VIII.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 4 Jas. I; Div. Co. Hil. 7 Jas. I.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dliv, 124.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483b.

²⁹ Close, 10 Edw. III, m. 3 d.

³⁰ Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 55.

³¹ Close, 14 Hen. VII, no. 24; see also Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 21 Hen. VII; De Banco R. East. 21 Hen. VII, m. 5.

³² Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Hen. VIII.

³³ Ibid. Hil. 4 Jas. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dliv, 124.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Edw. I.

³⁵ Close, 18 Edw. I, m. 17 d.

³⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Edw. I.

³⁷ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 296.

³⁸ Inq. p.m. 6 Rdw. III (1st nos.), no. 72.

HOLDSHOT HUNDRED STRATFIELD TURGIS

his widow Margaret and his son Thomas, in accordance with a previous settlement,³⁹ and it is probable that the former married as her second husband Oliver de Bohun, for in 1346 Oliver de Bohun and Margaret his wife were returned as holding one-sixth of a knight's fee in Werham, formerly belonging to Alice Danvers.⁴⁰ John de Warblington, nephew of Thomas,⁴¹ obtained a grant of free warren in Stratfield Turgis in 1368,⁴² and his widow Katherine was seised of a messuage and 40 acres of land in Stratfield Turgis at her death in 1404,⁴³ but it is doubtful whether this holding represents Werham. By the end of the 16th century it had passed into the hands of Thomas Dabridgecourt of Stratfieldsaye,⁴⁴ who sold Wareham Farm, with 23 acres of land in Stratfield Turgis, Heckfield, and Hartley Wespall, to Matthew Ley and William Child in 1600.⁴⁵ Eight years later it was sold by William Forster and Matthew Ley to Thomas Wigge and his heirs.⁴⁶ This is the last mention that has been found concerning this estate.

The church of *ALL SAINTS CHURCH* consists of a chancel 24 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.; a nave 38 ft. 10 in. by 16 ft. 5 in., and a south porch. It has been so much altered and rebuilt as to make its early history a matter of uncertainty. The earliest fragments of detail are of 13th-century date, but in 1792 the church was burnt, or partly so, and the chancel rebuilt in brick, but on the old foundations, and at the same time the nave appears to have been largely reconstructed; it was again restored in 1901. The chancel shows a very marked inclination to the south, suggesting a rebuilding previous to that at the end of the 18th century.

The east window of the chancel is quite modern, and is of two cinquefoiled lights, with a small quatrefoil over. The north and south walls of the chancel are lit by four windows, two in each wall, filled with square wooden frames of two trefoiled lights. There is no chancel arch, its place being taken by a plastered beam. On the west side of this is a small modern rood of plaster inclosed in a wooden frame.

At the east end of the north wall of the nave is a window of 14th-century style of two cinquefoiled lights with an external label with ball-flowers for drips. It is placed very low in the wall, and has been reset and shortened in the process. Externally the cusping has been cut away. West of this is a reset and partly blocked 14th-century door with a distorted chamfered label. The head is filled with a glazed wooden frame. The third window is a curiously drawn single cinquefoiled light of uncertain date, and here again the cusps have been cut away externally. At the south-east is a small square recess, possibly once a piscina, and west of this a modern window of two trefoiled lights, the only one in the wall. The south door is of no great age, chamfered and with a three-centred head. In the roof on this side are two small dormers, one at the east to light the pulpit and one towards the west to light a now destroyed gallery. In the west wall is a modern

door with a rounded chamfered head. Above this the whole wall appears to have been rebuilt in modern times, and three single trefoiled lights have been inserted. Externally the nave is cement-rendered, except the upper part of the west wall, and the walls are of flint rubble with ashlar quoins. The south porch is of brick, and quite plain. It dates from the rebuilding.

The roofs all date from 1792, are quite plain, and ceiled in plaster to the collar beams. Externally they are tiled, and at the west end of the nave roof is a very small tile-hung bell-cot.

The font, near the south door, is a plain octagonal block of stone. It is of pre-Reformation but otherwise quite uncertain date. The seating, fittings, etc., are all modern. Under the south-east dormer is a twisted wrought iron bar intended to hold up a sounding board, but this together with the pulpit has gone. There are no monuments of any interest.

The bell-cot contains one bell, by E. Knight, dated 1683.

The plate consists of a cup and cover paten of 1662, given by Edward Drope, D.D., 'Minister of Turges,' a secular silver-gilt plate of 1774, given by John Awbery, rector, a silver bread-box of 1902, and a plated flagon.

There are four books of registers. The first contains baptisms 1672-1801, burials 1674-1801, and marriages 1672-1753; the second contains burials 1731-75; the third marriages 1754-1809; and the fourth, baptisms and burials 1802-12. There are also churchwardens' accounts 1707-86.

The advowson of the church has *ADVOWSON* throughout followed the descent of the manor,⁴⁷ the living at the present day being a rectory in the gift of the Duke of Wellington.

In 1340 it was stated that the value of the church was only sufficient to support one chaplain.⁴⁸

Among the property forfeited in the reign of Edward VI for superstitious uses was a rent of 1s. issuing out of lands and tenements in the parish called Danyelles, which had been left to maintain a light in the parish church of Stratfield Turgis.⁴⁹

Samuel Loggon, author of *The History of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost near Basingstoke*, and of a very popular schoolbook, *M. Corderii Colloquia*, which reached its twenty-first edition in 1830, at one time master of the free school of the Holy Ghost, Basingstoke, was rector of Stratfield Turgis from 1746 to 1748. He died at Basingstoke about 1778, and was buried by his own desire in a sawpit in the churchyard of Stratfield Turgis.⁵⁰

In 1791, George Lord Rivers, by *CHARITIES* will proved in the P.C.C., 1803, bequeathed the sum of £30 for the poor, which, augmented by subscriptions, is now represented by £53 consols with the official trustees.

³⁹ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III (1st nos), no. 72; Close, 6 Edw. III, m. 26.

⁴⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333.

⁴¹ He was the son and heir of John de Warblington, elder brother of Thomas (Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III [1st. nos.], no. 72).

⁴² Chart. R. 42 Edw. III, m. 3.

⁴³ Exch. Inq. p.m. 5 & 6 Hen. IV, file 1719, no. 5.

⁴⁴ He may have inherited it from his father George Dabridgecourt, who died seised of the reversion of an unnamed capital messuage, 60 acres of land, 50 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of meadow in Stratfield Turgis (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cxix, 145).

⁴⁵ Close, 42 Eliz. pt. xiv.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 6 Jas. I, pt. xxix, no. 38.

⁴⁷ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 104 d; 2033, fol. 32 d; 2034, fol. 48 d, 60, 103 d, 131 d, 154; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 173; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 124.

⁴⁹ Chant. Cert. no. 11.

⁵⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

THE HUNDRED OF ODIHAM

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BENTWORTH	HARTLEY WINTNEY	ROTHERWICK
DOGMERSFIELD	LASHAM	SHALDEN
ELVETHAM	LISS	SHERFIELD-UPON-LODDON
GREYWELL	ODIHAM	WESTON PATRICK
		AND WINCHFIELD ¹

At the time of the Domesday Survey the parishes contained in the modern hundred of Odiham were included in the two hundreds of Odiham and Hefedele (Edefele, Efedele). The former comprised Lasham and Shalden and half a hide which had been taken from Preston Candover,² and the latter included Odiham, Winchfield, Elvetham, Dogmersfield, and 'Berchelei.'³ For the manors of Bentworth, Greywell, Hartley Wintney, Liss Turney, Rotherwick, Sherfield-upon-Loddon, and Weston Patrick, there are no entries in the Survey, but they were all probably included in the large manor of Odiham.⁴ The manor of Liss Abbas was and remained until 1831 in Meonstoke Hundred.⁵

The hamlet of Southrope in the parish of Herriard was in the hundred of Odiham,⁶ and so remained till 1831.⁷ Before 1841, however, it was transferred to the hundred of Bermondspit, in which Herriard lies.⁸ Bramshill, a tithing of Eversley, was also in the hundred of Odiham in the 13th century,⁹ but it seems afterwards to have been transferred to Holdshot Hundred, in which Eversley lies. Between 1831 and 1841 it was again transferred to Odiham Hundred,¹⁰ in which it still remains.

The hundred of Hefedele seems to have become merged in that of Odiham at an early date, and in 1316 Odiham Hundred was apparently of the same extent as in 1831.¹¹ Liss Turney in 1831 formed the so-called Out Hundred of Odiham,¹² and some arrangement of the same nature seems to have prevailed in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, for the hundred of Liss is frequently mentioned, the term being in some cases used to indicate the manor.¹³ It would therefore seem that, owing to the distance of Liss from Odiham, separate hundred courts were held in the tithing of Liss Turney.

¹ This list represents the extent of the hundred in 1831.

² This may have been in Rotherwick. In 1302-3 a suit arose as to whether land in Rotherwick was held of Odiham Manor or of Preston Candover. De Banco R. 148, m. 75.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 450, 472, 502, 504, 452, 493. 'Berchelei' has not been identified, but it is suggested that it may have been at Bartley Heath in Odiham.

⁴ Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II, no. 55; *Cal. of Inq. Edw. I*, 250; *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 263; *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 22; *Cal. of Inq. Hen. VII*, i, 30.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 473; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 307; *Pop. Returns*, 1831, ii, 568.

⁶ Assize R. 775, m. 21; 780, m. 4 d.; 787, m. 68 d.

⁷ *Pop. Returns*, 1831, p. 566, note f.

⁸ Ibid. 1841, p. 274.

⁹ Assize R. 787, m. 68 d.; Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 38.

¹⁰ *Pop. Returns*, 1841, p. 278.

¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314.

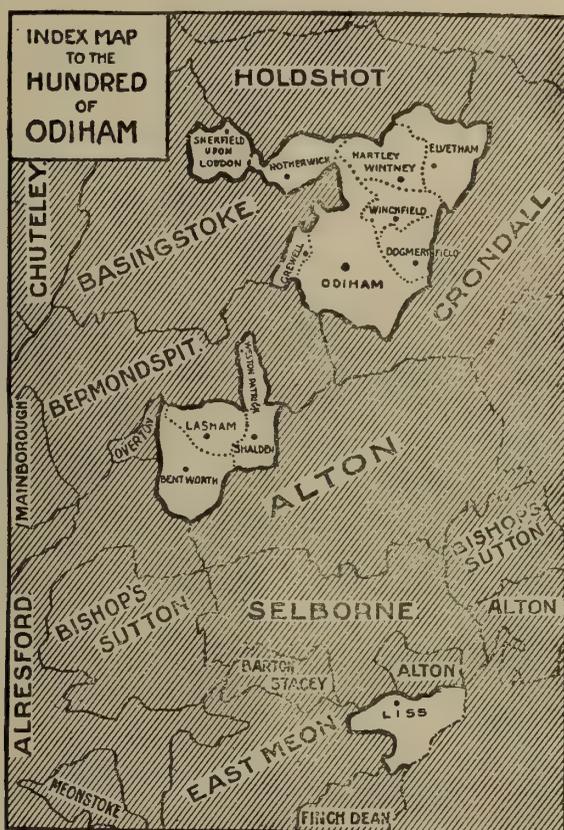
¹² *Pop. Returns*, 1831, ii, 568.

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Edw. II; Inq. p.m. 26 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 50; 5 Ric. II, no. 21; 5 Hen. VI, no. 22; *Cal. of Inq. Hen. VII*, i, 30.

ODIHAM HUNDRED

Between 1831 and 1841 various changes were made in the hundred of Odiham. Bentworth, Lasham, and Weston Patrick were transferred to Bermondspit Hundred; Liss Turney, including Liss Abbas, became part of Finchdean Hundred; and Shalden and Sherfield-upon-Loddon were transferred to the hundreds of Alton (Upper Half) and Basingstoke respectively.¹⁴ Odiham Hundred itself was divided into three parts: the Middle Half, containing Dogmersfield, Greywell, part of Odiham, the tithing of North Warnborough, South Warnborough,¹⁵ and Winchfield; the Lower Half, containing Elvetham, Bramshill in Eversley, Hartley Wintney, and Rotherwick; and Odiham Town, containing part of Odiham with the tithings of Hillside, Stapely, and Murrell.¹⁶ The extent of the hundred is the same at the present day as in 1841.

Odiham was a royal hundred, but was granted at various times with the manor. John Fitz Hugh held it by grant of the king in 1217,¹⁷ and in 1299 it was assigned as dower to Margaret, queen of Edward I.¹⁸ It was granted in 1440 to John Basket for life, and to Margaret, consort of Henry VI,¹⁹ in 1454, and in 1466 it formed part of the dower of Elizabeth, consort of Edward IV.²⁰ It was leased for fifty years to Chideock Paulet in 1558, and was granted in 1603 to John, Earl of Mar.²¹ From that time its descent is the same as that of the manor of Odiham.



¹⁴ *Pop. Returns*, 1841. Wildmoor, a part of the parish of Sherfield-upon-Loddon, had apparently always been in the hundred of Basingstoke. Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 344; *Hund. R. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 222.

¹⁶ *Pop. Returns*, 1841, p. 278.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452.

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 481.

¹⁵ Formerly in Bermondspit Hundred.

¹⁷ *Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 319.

¹⁹ *Parl. R. (Rec. Com.)*, v, 2616.

²¹ *Pat.* 1 Jas. I, pt. xiii

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

BENTWORTH

Bentewurda or Bintewurda (xii cent.); Bynteworth (xiv cent.).

Bentworth lies to the west of Alton, and has an acreage of 3,763 acres, of which about 280 acres are woodland, and the remainder divided equally between arable and grassland.¹

The soil is clay and loam, the subsoil chalk; the chief crops are wheat, oats, and turnips. The village is in the centre of the parish, and the large estate of Bentworth Hall stands on rising ground some way to the south. Bentworth Lodge, originally called Binstead Hill, is 1 mile east, on the boundary of the parish, and is the property of Captain Frederick Stephens, J.P., who purchased it from Mr. Coulthard in 1874.² The hamlet of Burkham is in the extreme north-west corner of the parish. Wivelrod, also a hamlet, in the south-east, is mentioned as early as 1259, in which year William le Clerk and Cecily his wife conveyed it to Ralph de la Sale on condition that Ralph and his heirs should give one quarter of wheat and one of barley at Michaelmas during the life of William and Cecily, besides an annual rent of 1*d.*³

In the 18th century Wivelrod was called a manor, and belonged to the owner of Bentworth Hall;⁴ a part of this property was sold with Bentworth in 1832.⁵

Gaston Grange, with a wood attached to it, also belongs to the Bentworth Hall estate, and is on the south-eastern boundary of the parish. There are several farms in the village, on the northern side of which is the church, with the rectory close by standing in its own grounds. A Congregational church was built in 1896, and the schools were erected in 1848.

Hall Place, now called Manor Farm, in the village of Bentworth, represents the old manor-house of Bentworth Hall, which in the 18th century was called "Bentworth Hall Place," the present hall having been built in the middle of the last century.⁶

The old house dates probably from the 14th century, but retains little of its original character; the outer and inner doorways at the entrance have two-centred arches of two splayed orders, and in the lobby there is a trefoiled light. Above the entrance are the arms of Hunt: Argent a bend between two water bougets or with three leopards' heads gules on the bend.

There is a double-chamfered lancet window in the east wall of what was originally the chapel, now used as a dairy, and a blocked doorway with a segmental arch. In a passage there is a shield of fifteen quarterings.

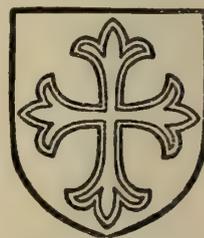
Some place-names of interest are Le Bole, La Cou,⁷

Childer Hall,⁸ Little Chichdells,⁹ Heath Crofts and Gatwicke, where the widow of the poet George Wither lived.¹⁰ Such names as Colliers Wood and Nancole Copse point to the early operations of the charcoal burners, the colliers of the Middle Ages.

The names of Windmill Field and Mill Piece indicate the site of one or more ancient mills.¹¹ The commons were inclosed in 1799.¹² George Wither was born at Bentworth in 1588, but at the beginning of the Civil War he sold his estate in the parish, which he had inherited from his father, in order to raise a troop of horse for Parliament.¹³ In 'Abuses Stript and Whipt' he more than once alludes to the 'beechy shadows' of 'our Bentworth.'¹⁴

The manor of BENTWORTH is not *MANORS* mentioned in the Domesday Survey, and it was probably included in Odiham at this date. It was, however, recognized as a manor in the reign of Henry I, when it was given by the king to Geoffrey, Archbishop of Rouen, between 1111 and 1116.¹⁵ Confirmations of this gift were made in the reigns of Henry II and Richard I, and an *inspeximus* of the original deed was made in 1286 by Edward I;¹⁶ there are also references to the debts which the Archbishop of Rouen owed the king concerning Bentworth.¹⁷

In the reign of King John, January 1207-8, Peter de Roches, Bishop of Winchester, was granted temporary possession of the manor of Bentworth,¹⁸ and in 1222 Geoffrey de Cauz¹⁹ was appointed a custodian of the same manor during the king's pleasure. The Archbishop of Rouen was still holding the manor in 1316,²⁰ but it was in the king's hands nine years later owing to a vacancy in the see of Rouen, and in that year Edward II appointed Peter de Galicien custodian of the manor.²¹ In February 1336 licence was granted to Peter, Archbishop of Rouen, to enfeoff Richard Bentworth, Bishop of London, of the manor and advowson of the church for a yearly payment of 6*s.* 8*d.*;²² but he does not appear to have ever held the manor, as four months later a similar licence was granted for the enfeoffment of William de Melton, Archbishop of York, who entered into possession before the date of this licence, and obtained a pardon for having done so.²³ The archbishop died in 1340, leaving his possessions to his nephew William de



MELTON. Argent a cross pattée azure voided.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Local information kindly supplied by Captain Stephens.

³ Feet of F. Hants, 43 Hen. III, 19.

⁴ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 3 Anne, m. 26.

⁵ MSS. penes Mr. William Fitzherbert-Brockholes.

⁶ Recov. R. Trin. 3 Anne, rot. 109; Local information kindly supplied by the Rev. W. G. Cazalet, rector of Bentworth.

⁷ Cal. Close, 1337-9, p. 629.

⁸ Add Chart. 27944.

⁹ Exch. Dep. Hants, Trin. 22 Geo. II, no. 1.

¹⁰ Will of Elizabeth Wither (P.C.C. 11 Drax.)

¹¹ Hants Field Club Proc. iv (1), 15.

¹² Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.

¹³ Dict. Nat. Biog.; Murray, Hants, 51.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Round, Cal. of Doc. France, 2.

¹⁶ Ibid. 2, 4, 6, 14.

¹⁷ Mag. Rot. Pip. 31 Hen. I (Rec.

Com.), 40; Pipe R. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 186; 14 Hen. II, 187; 15 Hen. II, 155.

¹⁸ Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), i, 100.

¹⁹ Cal. Pat. 1216-25, p. 329.

²⁰ Feud. Aids, ii, 314.

²¹ Cal. Pat. 1324-7, p. 94; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. i, 284.

²² Abbrev. Rot. Orig. ii, 94.

²³ Cal. Close, 1337-9, p. 504; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. ii, 96; Cal. Pat. 1334-8, p. 326.

Melton, son of his brother Henry,³⁴ who did homage to the king for his manor of Bentworth in that year.³⁵ In 1348 William obtained the king's permission to give his manor to William Edendon, Bishop of Winchester;³⁶ but it evidently returned to him, as it is mentioned among his possessions in an inquisition taken in 1362-3, and descended to his son Sir William de Melton.³⁷

John de Melton inherited the manor on the death of his father Sir William in 1399,³⁸ and he was returned as owner of Bentworth in 1431;³⁹ he died in 1455, and was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1474 seised of the manor, his heir being his grandson John;⁴⁰ the latter did not actually succeed to the manor until the death of his grandfather's second wife Cecily in 1484.⁴¹

The last-named John died in 1510, and the same year his son John suffered a recovery by John Rudston and others, which recovery was had to the use of Guy Palmes.⁴² The latter died in 1516, and Brian Palmes his son and heir held Bentworth of the king as of Winchester Castle until his death in 1528, when his son Francis was a minor.⁴³ Francis died seised of the manor in November 1580, and his son Sir Francis⁴⁴ was succeeded on his death in 1613 by his son Sir Guy,⁴⁵ who in 1616 conveyed the manor to Edward Nevill.⁴⁶

The descent of the manor immediately after this conveyance is not clear, but in 1704 the manors of Bentworth and Bentworth Hall (q.v. *infra*) were held by Thomas Urry,⁴⁷ and from this date onwards the two manors had the same descent.⁴⁸

There was a sub-manor in Bentworth held of the lord of the main manor which was called *BENTWORTH HALL*, or *BENTWORTH HALL PLACE*, or *THE HALL*, or simply *BENTWORTH* or *BENTWORTH JUXTA ALTON*,⁴⁹ and it seems probable that the land held by Maud de Aula in the early years of the reign of Henry III was this manor.⁵⁰ She inherited it from her husband John, who was possessed of a free tenement in Bentworth, and in 1223 conveyed her share of that tenement to Ralph de Aula.⁵¹ In February 1281 William de Aula of Bentworth was possessed of what appears to be the same tenement, and he seems to have acquired more land in 'Halle' in 1297.⁵² Between the years 1333 and 1345 licence was given to Maud de Bentworth to have service in the oratory of her manor,⁵³ and this may possibly have been Bentworth Hall. The first mention of the property as a manor is in 1372, when it is so described in the inquisition taken on the death of Elizabeth the wife of James Windsor

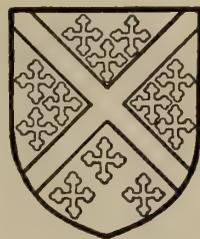
who died in January 1371-2.⁵⁴ Her son Miles inherited the estate and died seised in 1386;⁵⁵ his heir was his son Brian, but the manor was assigned as dower to his widow Alice, who married a second time, and died in 1394-5.⁵⁶ Brian was holding Bentworth of John de Melton at the time of his death in 1399,⁵⁷ and his widow Alice continued in possession until her death seven years later.⁵⁸

Miles, the son and heir of Brian and Alice, died while still under age in 1401,⁵⁹ and consequently on the death of Alice 'that manor in Bentworth called The Hall' passed to his younger brother Richard,⁶⁰ who died in 1428 leaving a son and heir Miles.⁶¹

The manor remained in possession of the Windsor family for another hundred and fifty years; Andrew the grandson of Miles was summoned to Parliament as Lord Windsor of Stanwell, and died in 1543, and the four generations who succeeded in turn to the barony all held Bentworth Hall.⁶²

Robert Hunt acquired the manor from the fifth Lord Windsor in 1590,⁶³ and it passed from him to Sir James Wolveridge in 1610,⁶⁴ Sir James, who died in 1624, settled the manor on his nephew John,⁶⁵ and there is a record of a jointure in 1641 on the marriage of John Wolveridge with Frances Jephson of the manor of Bentworth.⁶⁶

Thomas Urry and his third son William dealt with the two manors of Bentworth and Bentworth Hall in 1705, when William was declared heir of Thomas.⁶⁷ Thomas Urry, grandson of Thomas and probably son of William, bequeathed his property in Bentworth in equal shares to his sister Anne and his niece Elizabeth Heneage, who was the daughter and heiress of John Browne by his wife Elizabeth Browne, *nee* Urry.⁶⁸ This will was proved in 1777, and Anne died in 1780, when in accordance with the terms of her brother's will her share went to Elizabeth Heneage.⁶⁹ Elizabeth had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, who married respectively two brothers, William Fitzherbert-Brockholes of Claughton and Basil Fitzherbert of Swynerton, the former having taken the name of Brockholes when he acquired the property of that family.⁷⁰ Elizabeth Fitzherbert died in 1799, having had seven children, three of whom died unmarried, and her mother died about two years



WINDSOR, Lord Windsor of Stanwell. *Gules a saltire argent between twelve crosslets or.*

³⁴ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 43.

³⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 136.

³⁶ Ibid. ii, 197; Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 34.

³⁷ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 125.

³⁸ Ibid. 22 Ric. II, no. 33.

³⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 362.

⁴⁰ Inq. p.m. 33 Hen. VI, no. 22; 14 Edw. IV, no. 27.

⁴¹ Ibid. 2 Ric. II, no. 18.

⁴² *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dcccclxii, 10; dcccclxix, 2; *Recov. R. Trin.* 2 Hen. VIII, rot. 135; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East.* 4 Hen. VIII.

⁴³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), li, 17.

⁴⁴ Ibid. cl, 155.

⁴⁵ Ibid. cccxxiii, 43.

⁴⁶ *Feet of F. Hants*, Mich. 14 Jas. I.

⁴⁷ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin.* 3 Anne, m. 26.

⁴⁸ See account of Bentworth Hall.

⁴⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. V, no. 45; 18 Ric. II, no. 51; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin.* 3 Anne, m. 26.

⁵⁰ *Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 7 Hen. III, 88.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid. 9 Edw. I; 25 Edw. I.

⁵³ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 96.

⁵⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 71.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 10 Ric. II, no. 46.

⁵⁶ Ibid. 13 Ric. II, no. 32; 18 Ric. II, no. 51.

⁵⁷ Ibid. 22 Ric. II, no. 108.

⁵⁸ Ibid. 8 Hen. IV, no. 57.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 9 Hen. V, no. 45.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 8 Hen. IV, no. 57.

⁶¹ Ibid. 17 Hen. VI, no. 36.

⁶² *G.E.C. Peerage*, viii, 185; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), i, 14; *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 2 & 3 Eliz.; *Hants, East.* 27 Eliz.; *Hil.* 32 Eliz. For further account of the family see Bradenham (co. Bucks.).

⁶³ *Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 32 Eliz.

⁶⁴ Ibid. Mich. 8 Jas. I.

⁶⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccccxxvii, 128.

⁶⁶ *MS. penes Mr. William Fitzherbert-Brockholes.*

⁶⁷ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin.* 3 Anne, m. 26.

⁶⁸ *MS. penes Mr. William Fitzherbert-Brockholes.*

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

later; Mary Brockholes, surviving her husband, died in 1832, when the property was sold and the proceeds divided between the surviving children of Elizabeth and of Mary; the latter had a large family, but several children died young.⁶¹ The property in Bentworth which was to be sold is described as 'all that or those the manor or manors lordship or lordships called or known by the name of Bentworth and Bentworth Hall otherwise Bentworth Hall Place or by what other name or names the same is or are called and known situate lying and being in the parish of Bentworth or elsewhere in the county of Southampton.'⁶²

Hall Place Farm and the manors of Bentworth and Bentworth Hall were bought by Mr. Fisher for £6,000; 'sundry enclosures of Useful and Eligible Land situate at Wivelrod,' but not including the farm, were sold for £900.⁶³ Roger Staple Norman Fisher was returned as the owner and occupier in the Tithe Rent Charge Award of 1840,⁶⁴ but Charles Bush of Bentworth Hall was lord of the manor in 1848, and from him the lordship passed to J. Robert Ives, Sheriff of Hampshire in 1854, who died in 1865; his widow held the manor until her death in 1897, when their son, Colonel Gordon Maynard Gordon-Ives, acquired the lordship. He died in 1907, leaving a son Lieutenant Cecil Maynard Gordon-Ives as his heir.

BURKHAM (Brocham, xiv cent.; Barkham, xvi cent.; Berkham, Burcum, xviii cent.) is mentioned in the gift of Bentworth to the Archbishop of Rouen c. 1111-16, where it is described as a 'berewite' or outlying farm.⁶⁵ In the return of the feudal aids in 1316 a certain John Daleron held 'Brocham,' which was probably Burkham.⁶⁶ In the 16th century it followed the descent of Bentworth Hall, Robert Hunt acquiring the manor of Burkham with Bentworth by fine from Henry Lord Windsor in 1590.⁶⁷ In the same year Robert Magewick purchased it for £160,⁶⁸ and George Magewick is described as the owner of Burkham Farm in 1684.⁶⁹ In 1748 James Magewick Battin, presumably a descendant, held the manor,⁷⁰ and he is given as the owner in a 1778 Survey of Hampshire.⁷¹ J. Battin Coulthard, a descendant in the female line, sold the property in 1881 to Mr. Arthur Frederick Jeffreys, whose son, Captain G. Darrell Jeffreys, is the present owner.⁷²

The church of **ST. MARY**, situated **CHURCH** at the north-east of the village, stands in the centre of a churchyard which is inclosed by a wood paling and surrounded by tall trees. It consists of chancel 27 ft. by 17 ft. 4 in., with a small north vestry; nave, 48 ft. 7 in. by 17 ft., with north and south aisles and south porch; and west tower 9 ft. 6 in. square, these dimensions being internal.

The nave arcades date from the last quarter of the 12th century, and the chancel arch is of the same period. The chancel was built round an older chancel about 1260, and the lower part of the tower is of the same date or a little earlier. The aisles of the nave seem to have been rebuilt in the 14th century, and in modern times the fabric has been thoroughly repaired.

The church has been entirely refaced with dressed flints, the ashlar work renewed, and the whole church re-roofed. The present tower arch dates from 1890, and the wooden belfry placed upon the tower, and finished with a short octagonal spire covered with tiles, is of the same date.

The modern dressings and facings, and the new stonework of all the nave windows, give an entirely modern appearance to the building, the only interesting piece of external detail being the south doorway of the chancel.

The chancel retains all its original windows, more or less repaired, the east window being of three pointed lights inclosed externally by a single pointed segmental arch, and internally by a beautifully moulded rear-arch with dog-tooth ornament in the head, and having engaged filleted jamb-shafts, moulded capitals, and carved dripstones to the label. The bases of these shafts are hidden behind a modern reredos; the whole of this work is in a splendid state of preservation, and is a very beautiful example, dating from c. 1260. To the south of this window there is a large trefoiled piscina of the same date, doubtless moved from the south wall, the arch of which is delicately moulded with a filleted roll between two hollows, in both of which is a line of dog-tooth ornament, now much broken away; in the jambs are shafts with plainly-moulded capitals and bases, and the drain, which is circular on plan and projected from the wall-face, has been partly broken away. In the north wall are two narrow lancets with widely-splayed inner jambs and arch, having the vestry door between them, and there are two similar, but wider, lancets in the south wall. Between them is the south doorway, which is an admirable piece of work, its outer arch having a roll with three fillets between deeply-cut hollows, and filleted jamb-shafts with moulded capitals and bases, an extension of the abaci of the capitals forming the label stops, with tiny cone-shaped corbels below them. The chancel arch is pointed, of a single order, with a small edge-chamfer and square abaci; the arch is somewhat distorted, so as to be now almost four-centred.

The nave arcades are of four bays, with pointed arches of a single edge-chamfered order and hollow-chamfered labels on both sides. The springing line is only about 7 ft. 6 in. from the floor, and the arches are carried by sturdy circular pillars with square scalloped capitals and moulded bases on low square plinths.

There is no clearstory, but the north and south nave walls have been raised, and the north wall has been thrust very considerably out of the perpendicular, especially towards the west.

The nave windows are all of 14th-century style, with modern tracery, but old inner jambs; the blocked north doorway is round-headed, of a single hollow-chamfered order dying on to plain-chamfered jambs, and is also 14th-century work, while the south doorway is contemporary with it and of the same detail, but pointed and of two orders.

In the blocking of the north doorway are set three

⁶¹ MS. *penes* Mr. William Fitzherbert-Brockholes.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ Information kindly supplied by Mr. Gordon-Ives.

⁶⁵ Round, *Cal. of Doc. France*, 2.

⁶⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 27 Eliz.; Recov. R. East. 32 Eliz. rot. 30; Add. Chart. 27933-43; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 32 Eliz.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* Mich. 32 & 33 Eliz.

⁶⁹ Exch. Dep. Hants, Mich. 36 Chas. II, no. 12.

⁷⁰ Recov. R. East. 21 Geo. II, rot. 18.

⁷¹ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Survey of Hants, *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁷² Local information kindly supplied by Capt. G. D. Jeffreys.



BENTWORTH CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST



DOGMEERSFIELD PARK
(From an engraving by J. Landseer, 1808)

small late 12th-century capitals and the ring of a banded shaft.

There are narrow lancets in the two lower stages of the west tower, only those in the north wall having their old external stonework.

The font at the west end of the nave dates from the 13th century, and has a large bowl about 2 ft. 6 in. square, with five trefoiled panels on each face; the stem is octagonal, with two trefoiled panels on each face, and is flanked by four little baluster shafts with moulded capitals and bases; there is an interesting pyramidal oak cover with a carved finial, and round the base an inscription, 'I am geven bi Martha Hunt anno 1605.' The altar table is 18th-century work, and another now standing in the tower is of about the same date, but all other wood fittings are modern.

A small mural monument at the south-east of the chancel is to Nicholas Holdip, 'pastor of the parish' 1606, and his wife Alicia (Gilbert). Above the tablet there is a small kneeling figure of the pastor.

In the north aisle wall is another mural tablet to 'Robert Hunt of Hall Place in this Parish,' 1671, with the arms, Azure a bend between two water bougets or with three leopards' heads gules on the bend. The crest is a talbot sitting chained to a halberd.

There are four bells; the treble and second by Joseph Carter, 1601, the third by Henry Knight, 1615, and the tenor by Joseph Carter, 1607.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten, and flagon of 1858.

There are three books of registers. The first contains entries for baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1604 to 1688, with one entry of 1559, and entries from 1695 to 1708; also burials 1709 to 1725, and a copy of the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials transcribed from a paper copy, 1719 to 1802, and burials from 1802 to 1812; baptisms at other end of the book, 1754 to 1812; a few parchment pages bound together of burials, 1681 to 1765; and also a book of marriages, 1754 to 1812.

The church of Bentworth, together **ADVOWSON** with the churches of Odiham and Liss, was granted to the church of St. Mary of Salisbury by King Stephen.⁷³ It was probably lost, like Odiham (q.v.), to the cathedral, and in 1165-6 Henry II granted it to Rotrou, Archbishop of Rouen, who was holding the manor of

Bentworth.⁷⁴ About a hundred years later there was a dispute about the church, when it was asserted that the Bishop of Salisbury held it by charter of Henry II, as pertaining to the prebendal church of Odiham.⁷⁵ However, the right of the Archbishop of Rouen to present was confirmed by Edward I in 1278-9.⁷⁶

The successive lords of the manor retained the advowson for several centuries,⁷⁷ the last lord known to have held it being Sir Francis Palmes, who died in 1613.⁷⁸

In 1637 the Crown presented, probably owing to a lapse, and forty years later the family of Acton held the living and the advowson.⁷⁹ Early in the 18th century John Henley presented, and in 1762 Joseph Acton, with others, was patron. Joseph Hinton presented in 1776, and Alban Acton in 1791; John Calland in 1801 and Lord Carteret in 1807.⁸⁰ In 1848 the living was in the gift of Sir S. Matthews, and the Rev. H. Matthews presented in 1859. He was succeeded by the present patron, the Rev. W. G. Cazalet, in 1887.

In 1749 there was a dispute about the tithes, when various witnesses deposed that 'times out of mind' it was the custom of the parson of the parish 'to gather five eggs or one penny every Good Friday which penny is called the Egg Penny,' and that he was also entitled to a 'Tythe Pig,' provided that the tithe consisted of more than seven.⁸¹ Edward Acton was the rector who took part in the dispute, and his father, or grandfather, Edward, was rector in 1684-5, and also engaged in a dispute about tithes.⁸² The present rector of Iwerne Minster, Blandford, is a lineal descendant, and is the seventh bearing the same name.⁸³

Land and tenements in Bentworth of the annual value of 1s. 9½d., which were left to maintain a light, were among the lands forfeited for superstitious uses in the reign of Edward VI.⁸⁴

In 1640 Sarah Greaves by her will **CHARITIES** charged certain lands near Alton with an annuity of £1 for the poor. The property charged is now occupied by the Paper Mills of Messrs Spicer, and the annuity is divided among ten poor widows.

In 1897 Anne Garrett by her will bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens £100, income to be distributed among the poor in coal and clothing. The legacy is represented by £94 11s. 3d. 2½ per cent. annuities with the official trustees, producing yearly £2 7s. 5d., which is duly applied.

⁷³ *Sarum Chart. and Doc.* (Rolls Ser.), 8.

⁷⁴ Round, *Cal. of Doc. France*, 6.

⁷⁵ *Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 356.

⁷⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 197.

⁷⁷ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 4; Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. II (2nd nos.), no. 34; 14

Edw. IV, no. 27; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcccclxix, 2.

⁷⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxiii, 43.

⁷⁹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); Exch. Dep. Hants, Mich. 36 Chas. II, no. 12.

⁸⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁸¹ Exch. Dep. Hants, Trin. 22 Geo. II, no. 1.

⁸² Ibid. Mich. 36 Chas. II, no. 12.

⁸³ Local information kindly supplied by the Rev. W. G. Cazalet.

⁸⁴ Aug. Off. Chant. Cert. 52, no. 13.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

DOGMERSFIELD

Ormeresfelt (xi cent.); Dokemeresfeld, Dochemeresfeld (xii cent.); Dogmersfeld (xiii cent.).

The parish of Dogmersfield is north-east of Odiham and contains 1,731 acres, of which approximately 300 acres are arable land, 900 acres permanent grass, and 500 acres woods and plantations; ¹ the soil is partly stiff clay and partly loam, the subsoil clay and sand. The greater part of the parish consists of Dogmersfield Park, containing about 1,000 acres, which surrounds Dogmersfield House, the seat of Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, bart.

This house possibly stands on the site of the Palace which, judging from the many documents dated from here by the Bishops of Bath and Wells, existed in the parish in the 13th century, and possibly earlier.

In 1205 the king ordered wine to be sent to Dogmersfield, 'to be placed in the house of the Bishop of Bath,' ² and it was here that Reginald Fitz Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and John de Drokensford, another bishop of the same see, died in 1191 and 1329 respectively. ³

Henry VI apparently often stayed at Dogmersfield, and the meeting of Henry VII and Prince Arthur with Katherine of Aragon took place here; when the king met his future daughter-in-law, though unable to address each other in an intelligible language, 'there were the most goodly words uttered to each other, in the language of both parties, to as great joy and gladness as any persons conveniently might have.' ⁴

Basingstoke Canal, which passes through this parish, is on the eastern side of the park.

In the north of the parish, close to the canal, is the hamlet of Chatter Alley with Chatter Alley Green, and further down the hill there is another hamlet called Pilcot, a reputed manor in the 17th century; Pilcot Mill is close by on the stream which runs along the eastern boundary. All Saints' Church stands on Tundry Hill between Pilcot and the park; it was built in 1843 by the rector, the Rev. Charles Dyson, and his sister, ⁵ to replace a church near Flood's Farm which was built at the beginning of the 19th century, when the old parish church, which stood in front of Dogmersfield House, was pulled down. This church, however, was considered to be in an inconvenient situation, and is now dismantled and overrun with foliage. ⁶

A document of the 16th century records 'Westmyll Mead in Pylcote.' ⁷

In King Edward the Confessor's time, **MANORS** Suein held the manor of **DOGMERSFIELD** 'as an alod' of the king, and his successor in possession was Hugh with the beard. ⁸ A church and a mill existed in 1086, and the latter

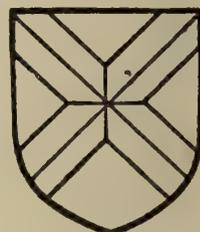
was then worth 6s. 6d., while the value of the entire manor was given as 100s.

The manor was apparently shortly afterwards acquired by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham (1099-1133), from whom it passed to Henry I, who granted it to the church of Bath, Godfrey, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1123-36) and his successors. ⁹

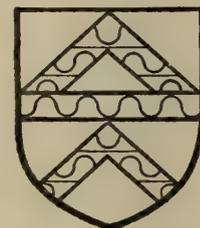
In the reign of Henry II there was a dispute about the manor of Dogmersfield between Reginald Fitz Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1174-92), who claimed to hold in demesne, and Henry de Tilli, which ended in favour of the bishop, who was confirmed in possession by Henry II. ¹⁰ About the same time Geoffrey de Mandeville appears to have acquired a right in the manor, which his descendant of the same name gave up to William Button, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1260. ¹¹

Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1206-44), obtained a confirmation of his right to the manor from King John in 1207, ¹² and the successive Bishops of Bath and Wells retained possession until the reign of Henry VIII, ¹³ when the manor was sold to the king. ¹⁴ Henry appointed Sir John Wallop keeper of the manor and park in 1540-1, and the following year leased the demesne land to Oliver Wallop, brother of Sir John, for twenty-one years. ¹⁵ The manor was granted to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton, in 1547, by Edward VI, in order to fulfil his father's intentions, ¹⁶ and the second earl inherited and died seised in 1581, ¹⁷ leaving the manor to his eldest son Henry, who died in 1624, leaving a son Thomas aged sixteen. ¹⁸ In 1629 the earl conveyed the manor to Edward Dickenson and William Terry, ¹⁹ probably in trust for William Godson, who had apparently acquired the manor in or before the year 1646. ²⁰

William Godson was still holding in 1671, in which year he presented to the church, ²¹ but before long he had been succeeded by Edward Goodyer, who died in 1686. ²² Edward is described on his tombstone as lord of the manor,



SEE OF BATH AND WELLS. Azure a saltire quartered saltirewise or and argent.



GOODYER. Gules a fesse between two chevrons vair.

¹ Information from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), 75b.

³ Dict. Nat. Biog.

⁴ Leland, *Collectanea* (2nd ed. Hearne), v, 354.

⁵ Dict. Nat. Biog.

⁶ Local Notes by Rev. C. H. St. John-Mildmay, M.A.

⁷ Ct. of Requests, bdle. 92, no. 2.

⁸ V.C.H. Hants, i, 502b.

⁹ Stubbs, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.* 228; *Cal. Wells D. and C. MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 15, 440.

¹⁰ Ibid. 54.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, 44 Hen. III; Cur. Reg. R. 43 Hen. III, m. 17.

¹² Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), 171.

¹³ Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 213b; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333, 345; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 24b.

¹⁴ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 6.

¹⁵ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xvi, 714; xvii. 697; Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 161.

¹⁶ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii; Burke, *Extinct Peerage*.

¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 24 Eliz. pt. i, no. 46.

¹⁸ Ibid. 22 Jas. I, pt. i, no. 141.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Chas. I.

²⁰ Ibid. East. 22 Chas. I.

²¹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²² Rev. C. H. St. John-Mildmay, M.A., *Notes on the Parish of Dogmersfield*.



DOGMERSFIELD HOUSE



DOGMERSFIELD HOUSE

and according to the same authority he left three children, James, John, and Martha; James and John died childless, and Martha became the eventual heiress; she married at Dogmersfield, in 1702-3, Ellis St. John, who was patron of the living in 1718.³³ Martha left a son and heir Paulet, who was created a baronet in 1772,³⁴ and the second baronet inherited in 1780.³⁵ Henry Paulet St. John, son of the latter, took the additional name of Mildmay under the testamentary injunctions upon marrying the heiress of the house of Mildmay, which had become extinct in the male line.³⁶ The manor is now the property of the sixth baronet, Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, J.P.

Dogmersfield Park was made in the reign of Henry II, when licence was given to Reginald Fitz Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to impark his wood,³⁷ and in 1228 leave was obtained by his successor Jocelin (1206-44) to increase it by 7 acres of pasture, deer leaps being granted to him in 1227 and 1229.³⁸

The park was further enlarged by 3½ acres which were inclosed 'with a dike and a hedge' by Bishop Jocelin,³⁹ and in 1276 the stock of Bishop Robert (1275-93) was increased by a royal gift of '20 live does and brockets' taken from the royal park of Odiham.⁴⁰ There have been no deer in the park for many years.⁴¹ In the 16th century the keeper of the park received a salary of £12 a year.⁴² The park contains two pieces of water at the present day, Tundry Pond and Dogmersfield Lake; of these one may possibly represent the fishpond granted to Bishop Jocelin in 1205 before the inclosure of the park.⁴³

In 1257 Henry III granted free warren in the demesne land of his manor of Dogmersfield to William, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and this charter was produced in 1280 as a proof of the right of the bishopric to this privilege.⁴⁴

The mill mentioned under the Domesday Survey may very possibly have stood on the property later known as Pilcot, for a water-mill is known to have existed here in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries.⁴⁵

A fair was granted to Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, by Edward I in 1278, which was to last for six days, beginning on the vigil of Sts. Ciricus and Julitta (16 June) and on 'the day and on the morrow and for the three following days.'⁴⁶

John atte Berewe, who died in 1351, possessed land in Dogmersfield, which was inherited by John son of Robert atte Berewe.⁴⁷ John Berewe, presumably the latter, died in 1418 seised of a water-mill and

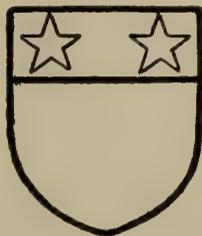
land in *PILCOT*, held of the Bishop of Bath and Wells as of the manor of Dogmersfield,⁴⁸ so that it seems probable that this property, which was called a manor in the 17th century, was also held by the first John.

George Berewe, who was probably a descendant of the same family, conveyed 'all that tenement and cottage with appurtenances in Pylcott . . . and 8 acres of arable land and pasture with other small tenements and a water-mill in Pylcott' to James Wolveridge in January 1567-8.⁴⁹ In 1591 there was a dispute about the right of Anthony Berewe to these lands, a witness asserting that George Berewe had given up his interest in the property to Anthony.

James Wolveridge obtained a quitclaim of the manor of Pilcot from George Berewe in 1611,⁵⁰ but he or his descendants appear to have parted with the property, as Edward Dickenson died in 1630 seised of the manor of Pilcot, the overlordship being vested in the lord of Dogmersfield Manor; Edward left a son James, aged eight, the heir of his property.⁵¹

The manor has apparently disappeared, but the name and probably the site is preserved in the hamlet of Pilcot in this parish.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* is a *CHURCH* modern one, with a chancel, nave, north and south transepts, west tower, and an open-timbered south porch. The material of the walling is squared rubble with stone dressings; the style generally is that of the first half of the 14th century. The transepts have stone screens dividing them from the nave. The furniture of the church is all modern, but several monuments antedate the building. On the south wall is a small rectangular brass engraved with the kneeling figure of a lady before a table on which is a book, and, by the book, an infant in long clothes. From the mouth of the lady issues a scroll with the words: 'Not by merytt but by mercy judge me O Lorde.' Behind her kneel her three daughters. The background is formed by a classic arcade of two bays; between them is a lozenge with the arms of Paulet with the difference of a molet in a crescent quartering Cowdray and Andrewes. The inscription below reads: 'Here lieth Anne the eldest daughter of John Poulett of Herryard Esquyer and wyfe to Nicholas Sutton who died in childbed the viiith of Maye 1590 being of the age of xxviiith yeres on whose soule God have mercy.' Below this is another inscription: 'The above brass was found in Dogmersfield



ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or therein.*



MILDMAY, Baronet. *Argent three lions azure.*

³³ Rev. C. H. St. John-Mildmay, M.A., *Notes on the Parish of Dogmersfield*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³⁴ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v, 157.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.* 158. There were no less than three injunctions from different quarters of the Mildmay family; cf. inform. the Rev. C. H. St. John-Mildmay, M.A.

³⁷ *Cal. Wells D. and C. MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 15.

³⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 23; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 44. A deer leap (or saltatorium) was so constructed that the deer could readily leap into the park

over a fence of moderate height, but were prevented from returning by a steep upward slope in the ditch inside the park fence (Cox, *Royal Forests*, 56).

³⁹ *Ibid.* 289. Roger, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was confirmed in his possession of this land in 1246.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 289.

⁴¹ *Local Notes*, by Rev. C. H. St. John-Mildmay, M.A.

⁴² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), 149.

⁴³ *Cal. Rot. Cbart.* (Rec. Com.), 171.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 469; *Cal. Wells D. and C. MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 147.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 512b; Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. V, no. 51; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 145, no. 58; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Jas. I.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 206; 1226-57, p. 469.

⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 49.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. V, no. 51.

⁴⁹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 145, no. 58.

⁵⁰ Ct. of Req. bde. 92, no. 2; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Jas. I.

⁵¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxi, 127.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

House in 1904. It is supposed it was taken from the old church of this parish pulled down in 1806. It was placed here in January 1905.⁷ There are other 18th-century and later monuments, chiefly to the members of the St. John-Mildmay family.

There are four bells, one being a very small one dated 1843; the treble of the larger three is by Thomas Mears 1843, the second by Warner 1836, and the third is one of the 15th-century Reading group with the inscription 'Sancta Nicollae' and the marks of a lion's face, cross, and groat.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1572 and 1569; a silver paten of 1677 given by William Godson and his wife Elizabeth in that year; a silver chalice of 1842 given by John Taylor Cole-ridge in 1842; a silver parcel-gilt paten of 1844 and a silver flagon of 1711 given in 1744 by Paulet St. John.

There are four books of registers. The first begins in 1695, and contains baptisms and burials to 1782 and marriages to 1745. The second has marriages only from 1755 to 1791. The third has baptisms and burials from 1783 to 1812, and the fourth marriages from 1792 to 1812. There is thus a gap in the marriage entries between 1745 and 1755.

A church existed in Dogmersfield *ADVOWSON* at the time of the Domesday Survey, and the advowson was granted by the Prior and convent of Bath to Reginald Fitz Joceline, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1180, together with an annual pension of 20s.⁴⁹

The bishop constituted this sum a prebend of Wells in 1215, and in 1239 joined it to the prebend

of Wedmore and the church of Mark, making a total annual value of £4.⁴³ The contribution was evidently too great a burden upon the rector of Dogmersfield, and in 1208 William Giffard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, ordained that it should cease.⁴⁴ In the valuation of the churches in the diocese of Winchester, however, made in William of Wykeham's time (1367-98), Dogmersfield is returned as contributing a pension of the original amount.⁴⁵

After the sale to the king the advowson seems to have generally belonged to the lord of the manor of Dogmersfield; but in 1639, and again in 1641, Thomas Hussey, M.P. for Whitchurch, presented; and in 1679 Elizabeth Whelpdale, possibly a widow or daughter of Andrew Whelpdale, rector in 1671, presented to the living.⁴⁶ The lord of the manor is the present patron.

A licence was granted by William of Wykeham about the year 1370 to John Harewell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to 'confer orders in his chapel at Dogmersfield.'⁴⁷

The poor's land formerly consisted *CHARITIES* of land forming part of Dogmersfield Park. In 1863 the land was sold, and proceeds invested in £584 8s. consols with the official trustees, producing yearly £14 12s., which is applicable by the rector and churchwardens in the distribution of fuel, clothes, or other articles in kind, and in special cases in money payments for the benefit of the most deserving poor resident in the parish. In 1905 there were thirty-eight recipients of coal and clothing.

ELVETHAM

Helvetham, Ulvetham (xiii cent.).

The parish of Elvetham, which is bounded on the west by the River Hart, comprises 3,277 acres, of which approximately 1,757 acres are woods and plantations, 625 acres arable land, and 856 acres permanent grass.¹ The Basingstoke road, the old coaching road to the west of England, cuts through the wooded country in the north; Star Hill House, the residence of Mr. George Henry Staytont, and Woodside, the residence of Captain F. E. Caldwell, are on this road, which crosses the River Hart at the bridge that has given its name to the hamlet of Hartford Bridge. A small church was built here in 1876 on the road which leads past Arlot's Farm to Malt House Farm and the Home Farm, and skirts Elvetham Park on the east. About a mile from Hartford Bridge the rectory stands back from this road, and at the south-east corner of the park are the schools. The river runs through the park, which contains a lake fed by its waters; the church, which was restored and enlarged by the fourth Lord Calthorpe, stands in the park near Elvetham House, the seat of the present Lord Calthorpe. Yateley Heath Wood occupies the greater part of the north-

eastern part of the parish, and the woodland in the south is intersected by the London and South Western Railway.

The soil is various, the subsoil sand and gravel; the chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, roots, and clover. The commons were inclosed in 1815.²

Place-names found in various records are Maplers, Hunland, Stephyns, Le Freth, Inholmes, and Rykmansforde (1530), Marrow Meade, Laundry Meade, and 'an inn called the White Lyon in Hartford Bridge or Hartley Wintney' (1650).³

According to a charter contained in the *MANOR* registers of Chertsey Abbey, Frithenwald, *subregulus* of Surrey, granted land at *ELVETHAM* to that house in 675.⁴ This charter, however, is probably not genuine, for the statement that Edric held Elvetham of Edward the Confessor is in direct contradiction to it,⁵ and it is more likely that Elvetham was granted to the abbey by William the Conqueror, as a confirmatory charter of Henry I states.⁶ In 1086 Hugh de Port was holding Elvetham, which was of the annual value of 30s., of the abbey; there was sufficient woodland to feed ten swine, and it was assessed at 1 hide.⁷ The manor

⁴² *Cal. Wells D. and C. MS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 54, 477.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 54, 60.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 105.

⁴⁵ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.) i, 374.

⁴⁶ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 163; Pat.

¹ Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 6; Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Chas. I; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); *Hants N. and Q.* v, 123; Exch. Dep. 24 Chas. II, East. 10.

⁴⁷ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 158.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

³ Ct. R. bdlc. 201, no. 16; Close, 1650, pt. x, no. 7.

⁴ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, 64-5.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472b.

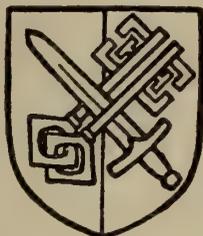
⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 430.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472b.

was confirmed to the abbey by Henry I,⁸ and the abbot and convent retained the overlordship until the reign of Henry VIII, the manor being held of them by fealty and a rent of 30s.⁹

Before 1166 Elvetham had apparently passed from the Ports to Stephen de Bendeng, who in that year was returned as holding one quarter of a knight's fee of the Abbot of Chertsey; this same property was held by Adam de Bendeng in 1212, and there is very little doubt that the same estate is referred to in the *Testa de Nevill*, which states that Adam de Bendeng held 1 hide of land in Elvetham.¹⁰ Adam, who died in 1229, had a son Walter, who died in 1232, leaving a son William, who was under age; he and his father's land were entrusted to the custody of Walter de Faukenberge, and when William died two years later the manor passed to his aunt, Maud wife of Geoffrey Sturmy.¹¹ Geoffrey Sturmy died in 1246, leaving a son Henry, who entered into possession of his mother's inheritance when he came of age in 1254,¹² and in 1280 was called upon to prove his right to the assize of bread and ale in Elvetham.¹³ The manor remained in the family without a break, descending from father to son for a hundred years or more, the younger generation being invariably named after the elder.¹⁴

In 1359 Henry Sturmy was granted free warren besides permission to inclose some land in Elvetham in order to make a park which he might 'hold to himself and his heirs for ever.'¹⁵ Henry Sturmy died



CHERTSEY ABBEY.
Party or and argent St. Paul's sword argent with its hilt or crossed with St. Peter's keys gules and azure.

granted in 1403 to inclose and impark land in Elvetham.¹⁷

Sir William Sturmy died in 1426-7, leaving as heirs a daughter Agnes and a grandson John Seymour, son of his daughter Maud.¹⁸ John Seymour inherited Elvetham, and when he died in 1464 he bequeathed one-third of the manor to Isabel his wife. Isabel held in dower until her death in 1485, when her share passed to her husband's namesake, her grandson and heir.¹⁹

This John Seymour died in 1492, leaving a son John,²⁰ who entertained Henry VIII at Elvetham in the October of 1535,²¹ and on his death in the following year was succeeded by his second but first surviving son Edward. Edward Seymour was created Earl of Hertford in 1537, and Duke of Somerset in 1547.²² Henry VIII again visited Elvetham in August 1536 and Edward Seymour used the house as a summer residence for his children.²³ He was made Protector, but was deprived of that position in 1549, accused of high treason, and beheaded in the Tower of London in January 1551-2.²⁴ After his death he was attainted and his estates were forfeited, but they were subsequently restored to his son Edward, who was created Earl of Hertford in January 1558-9, and entertained Queen Elizabeth at Elvetham in most magnificent style in 1591.²⁵ His wife welcomed the royal visitor 'most humbly on her knees as she alighted from horseback at the hall door, and was by the queen most graciously embraced.'²⁶

The earl died in 1621, and was succeeded by his grandson William, the lover of Arabella Stuart, created Marquis of Hertford in 1640,²⁷ and second Duke of Somerset in 1660. He sold the Elvetham estate in 1650 to Sir Robert Reynolds,²⁸ described in the indenture of sale as Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth of England. Sir Robert Reynolds's daughter and eventual sole heiress, Priscilla, married Reynolds Calthorpe after the death of her first husband, Sir Richard Knight,²⁹ and was holding the manor in conjunction with him in 1695, Sir Robert Reynolds having died in 1678.³⁰ She died in 1709, leaving an only son, Reynolds, who died in 1714, when the manor apparently passed to her husband (who died in 1720), and from him to his son by his second wife, Henry Calthorpe, afterwards knighted.³¹ Sir Henry Calthorpe left his estate to his nephew Henry, son of Sir Henry Gough and Barbara daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe.³² This nephew took his uncle's name when he inherited in 1788, and was created Lord Calthorpe in 1796.³³ His great-grandson, Sir Augustus Cholmondeley



STURMY. Argent three demi-lions gules.



SEYMOUR. Gules a pair of wings or.

in 1381,¹⁶ and the manor passed to his nephew and rightful heir William, to whom a further licence was

⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 431.

⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 57; Add. Chart. 5487; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xviii, 15.

¹⁰ *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 198; ii, 606; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235*b*; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 181.

¹¹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 222, 258; ii, 182.

¹² *Ibid.* i, 451; ii, 182.

¹³ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 770.

¹⁴ Henry son of Geoffrey died in 1295, and had a son Henry, who died in 1305; his son and heir Henry died in 1337-8, leaving three sons: Henry who married Margaret, Richard, and Geoffrey; the last-named son had a son William, who inherited his uncle Henry's property on his death in 1381 (Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I, no.

51; 33 Edw. I, no. 65; 12 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 18; 5 Ric. II, no. 21; Feet of F. Hants. Mich. 19 Edw. III).

¹⁵ Chart. R. 33 Edw. III, m. 3.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 5 Ric. II, no. 21.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 220.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 22.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. IV, no. 32; 2 Ric. III, no. 36; Add. Chart. 5489.

²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), viii, 15.

²¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ix, 619-20.

²² *G.E.C. Peerage*, vii, 173. In 1541

Richard Robynson, William Harrys, and John Benet, having confessed to hunting by night in the Earl of Hertford's park of Elvetham, were sent to Winchester prison (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 7367), but they received the royal pardon the following year (*ibid.* xvii, 163).

²³ Lord Bath's MSS.

²⁴ *G.E.C. Peerage*, vii, 173.

²⁵ *Ibid.* iv, 224; Warner, *Hants*, i, 213.

²⁶ *Engl. Hist. Rev.* xiii (1890), 307. This was his second wife, Frances Howard. His first wife, Catherine Gray, was no favourite of Elizabeth.

²⁷ *G.E.C. Peerage*, iv, 225.

²⁸ Close, 1650, pt. x, no. 7.

²⁹ *Ibid.*; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 47.

³⁰ *Recov. R. East.* 7 Will. and Mary, rot. 237; Memo. relating to Elvetham Parish, 22.

³¹ Memo. relating to the parish of Elvetham (1896), 23; *G.E.C. Peerage*, ii, 118.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*

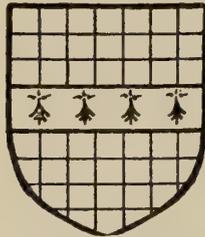
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Gough-Calthorpe, the sixth baron, died 22 July 1910. He was succeeded in the title by his brother Sir Somerset John Gough-Calthorpe.

Some land in Elvetham was originally part of the ancient demesne and was probably included in



GOUGH. Gules a fesse argent between three boars' heads or with a lion passant azure on the fesse.



CALTHORPE. Checkered or and azure with a fesse ermine.

Odiham at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁸⁴ It seems to have been granted at a very early date to the Bernard family, and to have acquired the name of *ELVETHAM BERNARD*, which survived as late as the 17th century.⁸⁵ In 1280 this estate was already united to the Sturmy property.⁸⁶

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* has a chancel and nave in one, north transept, south porch, and a west tower with a stone spire. It is said to have been 'restored' in 1840-1, but as no old stones have been left it is practically a wholly modern structure. It is of flint and stone, and is in the style of the 12th century. All its furniture and fittings are also modern, but there are a few monuments a little earlier in date than the church. The tower contains one large bell which is practically inaccessible.

The plate consists of a fine set of modern vessels, a silver-gilt chalice, two patens, and two flagons, all of 1873; also a silver-gilt spoon.

The registers begin in 1638, the first book containing baptisms, marriages, and burials up to 1699, a few baptisms from 1712 to 1714, a burial of 1714, and a Hartley Wintney marriage of 1714. On an end sheet is a form of declaration of marriage probably used during the Commonwealth; the second book begins in 1699, and has baptisms to 1803, marriages to 1753, and burials to 1812; the third has marriages from 1754 to 1812, and the fourth baptisms 1804 to 1812.

The advowson of the church of *ADVOWSON* Elvetham has apparently always belonged to the successive lords of the manor,⁸⁷ the living at the present time being a rectory of the net value of £208.

The poor of this parish receive the *CHARITIES* rents and profits of a house at Cove in Yateley, known as 'The Anchor,' with 7 acres or thereabouts adjoining, derived under the will of Sir Robert Reynolds, and a deed of grant by Reynolds Calthorpe, dated in 1704. The trust property is let at £63 a year, and a sum of £9 7s. is received as the dividends on £374 11s. 8d. consols with the official trustees.

In 1746 Sir Henry Calthorpe, by a codicil to his will, bequeathed £200 for the poor, and in 1763 the Rev. James Phipps, a former rector, by his will left £100, the interest to be applied in the distribution of bread. The trust fund now consists of £383 5s. 3d. consols with the official trustees, producing yearly £9 11s. 4d.

The charities are administered together. In 1906 £68 15s. was expended in clothing, £8 5s. in coal, and £3 2s. 6d. in bread.

GREYWELL OR GREWELL

Graiwella (xii cent.); Graiwell (xiii cent.).

Greywell is a small parish of 876 acres, situated on the River Whitewater 2 miles south-west from Hook. Immediately south of Butter Wood, which takes up nearly the whole of the north of the parish, is Greywell Hill Park, with Greywell Hill House on rising ground, the seat of the Baroness Dorchester. The Basingstoke Canal runs under this park in a tunnel of nearly a mile long. The River Whitewater forms the eastern boundary of the parish and works a mill which probably occupies the site of a mill existing in 1600.¹

Greywell contains approximately 390 acres of woodland, 213 acres of permanent grass, and 270 acres of arable land.² The chief crops are grain of different kinds. The soil is light loam and the subsoil chalk and clay.

The village, which is unusually picturesque, is situated in the east of the parish. It is built mainly on the west side of a branch road connecting Odiham with the Basingstoke and Alresford Road. The

church lies a hundred yards or so south-east of the village near the Whitewater, and the churchyard contains some fine beech trees. At the corner of the footpath leading to the church is a good half-timber house, probably of 16th or even 15th-century date. It is of an L-shaped plan, the short projecting wing having an overhanging upper story and gable with plain curved angle brackets. Another group of pretty half-timbered houses stands at the north end of the village near the Fox and Goose Inn, and there are several good 18th-century brick houses and a gable with a fine specimen of tile-hanging. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the parish.

Some place names belonging to this parish mentioned in various records are:—Stratfeld (1361),³ Closes called Cakebreddi and Styles lying by Butter Wood, Malt-house Piddle, Hughe Millers Piddle, and Shepparde Piddle (1600),⁴ Millmore, Hopeyard Pidle, Isle and 'a messuage and mill called Cutmill *alias* Grewell mill' (1608).⁵ In an account of the lands included in Greywell Manor in 1602 'a hopp gardene' is included.⁶

⁸⁴ Assize R. 787, m. 68 d.

⁸⁵ Close, 1650, pt. x, no. 7.

⁸⁶ Assize R. 787, m. 68 d.

⁸⁷ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i,

58; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 41, 98b, 148b; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹ Close, 44 Eliz. pt. xii.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 11.

⁴ Close, 44 Eliz. pt. xii.

⁵ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 121b.

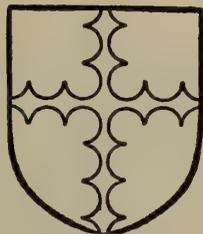
⁶ Close, 44 Eliz. pt. xii.

ODIHAM HUNDRED GREYWELL or GREWELL

GREYWELL was probably included **MANOR** under Odiham in the Domesday Survey of 1086. In an inquisition taken on the death of Isabel Basset in 1260 it is stated that it was the ancient demesne of Henry II who gave it to Juliana de Aquila, said to be 'mother of Gilbert de Aquila.'⁷ However, Mr. Round is of the opinion that this finding was wrong, since Gilbert de Laigle (Aquila) is known to have been son of Richer by Edeline, while Juliana (daughter of Geoffrey, Count of Perche) was the wife of another and earlier Gilbert (son of Richer) who held Witley (Surrey) as a young man in 1086, and mother by him of two sons, Richer and Gilbert, the elder of whom, Richer, paid one mark into the king's treasury for Greywell in 1167.⁸ He it was who married Edeline and became father of Gilbert de Laigle (Aquila). This Gilbert de Aquila went to Normandy shortly before 1200,⁹ and in 1204 King John granted the issues of the manor of Greywell to his favourite, Alan Basset, the founder of the family of Basset of Wycombe (co. Bucks).¹⁰

After the death of Alan Basset in 1233 Henry III granted these lands, described as 'late of Gilbert de Aquila,' to Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, to hold during the king's pleasure.¹¹ The conditions of the earl's tenure of Greywell were that he should do suit at the hundred court of Odiham and should pay £4 rent and provide reapers for a day yearly in autumn at Odiham to reap the king's corn, while the king undertook to feed them. It was also the duty of the inhabitants of Greywell to guard the prisoners at Odiham every third night.¹²

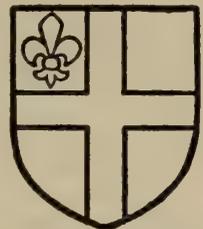
The earl subsequently granted Greywell to his niece Isabel, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, on her marriage with Gilbert Basset son of Alan.¹³ Gilbert died about 1241 leaving a son who did not long survive him;¹⁴ his widow held the manor in dower and married as her second husband Reginald de Dunster¹⁵ (co. Somers.). She died in 1260, and as she left no issue by Gilbert the manor escheated to the king. However William de Mohun, her son by her second husband,¹⁶ obtained a grant of the manor and died seised of it about 1281 leaving a son Reginald aged six.¹⁷



MOHUN of Dunster.
Or a cross engrailed
sable.

Reginald died without heirs, possibly before he came of age, and the property was divided between his two sisters, the manor of Greywell being assigned to the elder Mary and her husband John Meriet in 1297.¹⁸ On the death of John Meriet, about 1327 the manor reverted to John de Mohun of Dunster,¹⁹ a great-grandson of Reginald de Mohun of Dunster by his first wife.²⁰ He died in 1330, and his grandson, John, a minor, was his heir.²¹ During this minority William de Horwode, the king's yeoman, was granted the custody of the manor, but he was soon deprived of it, and the Bishop of Norwich put in his place.²²

Sir John de Mohun died in 1376²³ and Greywell then passed in accordance with the marriage settlement of 1348 to his widow Joan, who died in 1404,²⁴ leaving as her heirs two daughters, Philippa, wife of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, and Elizabeth, widow of William Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, and a grandson, Sir Richard L'Estrange, son of Maud a deceased daughter, who had married Sir John L'Estrange.²⁵ Philippa was dealing with Greywell in 1431,²⁶ but Richard appears to have ultimately inherited the whole manor, which he granted in 1444 to Thomas Haydok in tail at



HAYDOK of Greywell.
Argent a cross sable with
a fleur de lis sable in the
quarter.

a rent of £10 for 110 years, and at the end of that term a rent of £20.²⁷ This Thomas had a son John who presumably succeeded his father in possession.²⁸ He died in 1504 and was buried in Odiham Church. Another Thomas with his wife Christine was holding in 1508,²⁹ and James Haydok, who was descended from Alexander Haydok the second son of a 'Thomas Haydok of Greywell,' is also described as 'of Greywell.'³⁰ He left a son William and a widow Margaret, who apparently married, as her second husband, Michael Harris.³¹

Margaret was holding in dower in 1597,³² but she had died before 1602, in which year William Haydok sold the manor to Edward Glascocke.³³ In 1605 Edward Glascocke died, leaving Greywell Manor to his son Joseph, who died the next year, bequeathing the manor to his brother Arthur.³⁴ Edward, Lord Zouche, purchased the manor in 1610 from Edward Cason (to whom it had been conveyed in the preceding year by Arthur Glascocke³⁵) and by a deed

⁷ Inq. p.m. 45 Hen. III, no. 27.
⁸ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 189.
Vide Round, Cal. of Doc. France, 225-6.
⁹ *V.C.H. Surr.* iii, under Witley.
¹⁰ Close, 6 John, m. 6.
¹¹ Banks, *Dormant and Extinct Bar.* i, 231; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 191. On the accession of Henry III another arrangement with regard to the manor seems to have been made, Peter de Bosco being appointed custodian; it is doubtful if he ever actually held. (*Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 70.)
¹² Inq. p.m. 45 Hen. III, no. 27; 10 Edw. I, no. 19.
¹³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 252.
¹⁴ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 231, 349.
¹⁵ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* ix, 143.
¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 45 Hen. III, no. 27.
¹⁷ *Ibid.* 10 Edw. I, no. 19; *Harl. Soc.*

Publ. ix, 143; H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, *Dunster and its Lords*, 34. During the minority of the latter Robert son of John was appointed custodian. (*Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 114.)
¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. I, no. 43.
¹⁹ His wife and his son had died before him, the latter leaving no heirs (Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 51).
²⁰ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 131.
²¹ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 35.
²² *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 415; 1334-8, p. 122.
²³ H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, *Dunster and its Lords*, 20.
²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 58; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Edw. III.
²⁵ Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. IV, no. 33; *Harl. Soc. Publ.* ix, 143.
²⁶ Close, 22 Hen. VI, m. 10.

²⁷ Close, 22 Hen. VI, m. 9 d. Sir Richard L'Estrange died seised of the rent in 1449 (Inq. p.m. 22 Hen. VI, no. 29). His son Sir John L'Estrange died seised of the rent in 1479 leaving as his heir his daughter Joan (*ibid.* 19 Edw. VI, no. 39). This Joan as 'Joan Stanley, widow, Lady L'Estrange,' confirmed Thomas Haydok in possession of the manor in 1508. (*De Banco R. Hil.* 24 Hen. VII, m. 143; *Mich.* 24 Hen. VII, m. 13.)
²⁸ Close, 22 Hen. VI, m. 9 d.
²⁹ *De Banco R. Hil.* 24 Hen. VII, m. 143; 24 Hen. VII, m. 13.
³⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 216.
³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 39 Eliz.
³² *Ibid.* ³³ Close, 44 Eliz. pt. xii.
³⁴ W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdlc. 8, no. 123; 5 Jas. I, bdlc. 8, no. 119.
³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Jas. I; *Hil.* 7 Jas. I.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of 1625 conveyed it to his cousin Edward Zouche and another, to be held to his own use.³⁶ He died three months afterwards when the property descended to his daughter Mary, wife of William Connard, and Zouche Tate his grandson, the child of Elizabeth, another daughter (*vide* Hartley Wintney),³⁷ and Sir Edward Zouche acquired the manor from the latter in 1627.³⁸ He died in 1634,³⁹ and was succeeded by his son James, who died nine years later, leaving a son Edward.⁴⁰

In 1663 James Zouche, brother of Edward who died without issue in 1658, was holding the manor;⁴¹ he died in 1708 without issue, and Sophia Bayes his niece became heir-general to the family.⁴²

The manor next appears in the possession of the Earls of Northampton, and in 1786 the widow of the first earl and the sisters and co-heirs of the second earl sold it to trustees for Guy Carleton, first Lord Dorchester.⁴³ Guy, Lord Dorchester, the third baron, died in 1875, when his cousin Dudley Wilmot succeeded him as fourth baron. He died without heirs in 1897, when the barony became extinct.⁴⁴ In 1899 Henrietta Anne Carleton, elder daughter and co-heiress of Guy, third Lord Dorchester, was created a baroness, and she is the present owner of Greywell Hill.⁴⁵

A fishery was appurtenant to the manor, as appears from a document of 1536 which records how a servant of Thomas Haydok called Richard Edwards murdered a certain Edward Waterman while fishing in waters belonging to his master at Greywell.⁴⁶

The church of *ST. MARY* consists **CHURCH** of a chancel 22 ft. by 14 ft. 4 in.; a nave 40 ft. 1 in. by 16 ft. 8 in., a west tower 7 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 9 in., and a north porch. The oldest part of the church is the nave, which is of the end of the 12th century, and except for the windows and the addition of a rood-stair has apparently remained unaltered. The church of which this formed part consisted also of a tower and a chancel, of which the former was largely rebuilt in the latter half of the 17th century, while the chancel has been completely rebuilt in modern times. The porch is a modern structure.

The windows of the chancel are all modern, and have tracery of 15th-century detail. That to the east is of three, the other two to north and south of two cinquefoiled lights. On the north is also a modern blocked door. The chancel arch is original, a narrow pointed opening of one square order. At the spring are grooved hollow-chamfered abaci. The jambs are almost completely restored, but such old stones as remain unscrapped, both in the jambs and in the head, show diagonal tooling.

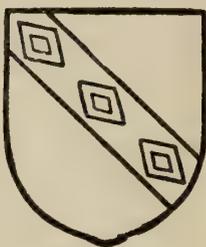
On the north of the nave, to the east, is a small door to the rood-loft stair, which is in a semicircular turret built with shaped ashlar blocks irregularly

diapered with squares of flint. The only other opening in this wall is the north door, the sole entrance, which is contemporary with the chancel arch. It has a semicircular head of one square and one chamfered order, and a much-restored label ornamented with dog-tooth. At the spring of the outer order are grooved and chamfered abaci, and the masonry shows diagonal tooling. At the east end of the south wall is inserted a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with sub-mullions and smaller lights over. The jambs, both external and internal, are moulded with wide hollows, &c. At the other end of the south wall is a much-restored twin lancet window of mid-13th-century date. The heads of its two lights are cut from a single stone, and the jambs are very much restored. Between these windows is the blocked north door of early 13th-century date with a round head and a continuous chamfer, all very much restored.

The tower is of three stages, the top one being a shingled timber structure and much restored. The lower stages are part early flint rubble, part 17th-century brick, and part later brick and flint rubble. The east wall appears to be largely a part of the original tower, and is quoined with ashlar blocks. The tower arch is original, and is similar to the chancel arch, but with plain chamfered abaci. There is a small round-headed west window of 17th-century date with a plaster architrave. In the 17th-century rebuilding the tower appears to have been covered with plaster. On the north the greater part remains, and bears traces of imitation quoining and part of a circular panel with a band of fleurs de lis worked in flat relief. There are also a couple of arches with grotesquely diminished columns and enormous capitals, all worked flat in the plaster, forming a frame for the initials R. H. and I. P.; and the date, 1663. The initials are those of the churchwardens at that time, when the east side of the tower was plastered. The porch is modern and of plain open-timber construction.

The font is of 15th-century date. It is octagonal with quatrefoil panels on the faces. The stem has been lost, and the bowl is placed on the moulded base, and stands under the tower arch.

There is an unusually complete rood-screen and loft of early 16th-century date. It stands on a modern stone base, and has been raised above its original level, there being now no headway between the roof and the upper part of the rood-stair. It has a wide central opening with carved spandrels, and four bays on either side, the lower panels of which were formerly solid but are now open; they have cinquefoiled heads with pairs of quatrefoils over. The upper panels have simple uncusped tracery, and over them is a cornice, in the upper surface of which the mortices for the front of the loft remain. The screen stands some 8 ft. from the east wall of the nave, and the space between is ceiled with a flat ceiling at the cornice level. The middle bay of the ceiling is separated from the side bays by moulded beams, and has a geometrical star pattern in moulded ribs; that of the south bay has a simpler pattern, and the north bay is divided only into four square panels. The nave



CARLETON, Lord Dorchester. *Argent a bend sable with three voided lozenges argent thereon.*

³⁶ G.E.C. *Peerage*, viii, 226; W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 55, no. 278.

³⁷ W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 55, no. 278.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Chas. I.

³⁹ W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 55, no. 278.

⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxxxviii, 136.

⁴¹ Recov. R. Trin. 15 Chas. II, rot. 34; Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* i, 125.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Close, 27 Geo. III, pt. xiii, no. 7; Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 288.

⁴⁴ Burke, *Peerage*.

⁴⁵ Ex inform. Mr. J. Hautenville Cope.

⁴⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 2.



ELVETHAM PARK : THE LONG WALK



GREYWELL CHURCH : THE ROOD SCREEN

roof above is ceiled and panelled, whilst elsewhere it is open, and on the east wall above the loft are the royal arms.

The chancel roof, the seating, pulpit, and fittings generally, are modern, and there are no monuments of any interest. The fine old Jacobean oak pulpit was sacrificed at the last restoration of 1865.

The tower contains three bells. The treble is inscribed 'HAL MARY FUL OF GRAS W.R.', in Gothic capitals; the second is inscribed 'FEAR GOD 1638' in roman capitals, and was probably cast in the Knight foundry; the third is inscribed 'HENRY KNIGHT 1632.' There is also a small 'ting tang' with no marks, but of late date.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1569; a silver-gilt spoon, and a pewter alms plate.

The early registers are all contained in one mixed book containing entries between 1604 and 1812.

ADVOWSON Greywell was originally a chapelry dependent on the church of Odi-

ham (q.v.).⁴⁷ A chapel is known to have existed before 1385, as in that year Bishop Wykeham admonished the Chancellor of Salisbury, the patron of Odiham, for his neglect of the chapel, and called upon him to put it in a proper state of repair.⁴⁸ At the Reformation the vicar of Odiham kept a priest in the chapel of ease at Greywell, where there were more than eightscore 'housing' people who had ministrations in the said chapel.⁴⁹

A vicarage was instituted in 1902, with the Bishop of Winchester as patron.⁵⁰

Francis William Digweed, by will, *CHARITIES* proved 5 February 1866, bequeathed £200 stock, the dividends to be distributed annually at Christmas in bedding and clothing among aged poor of the parish.

The legacy, less duty, is represented by £179 18s. 11d. consols, with the official trustees, producing £4 10s. yearly.

HARTLEY WINTNEY

Herclega, Hurtlegh, Hertele, Hertleye Wynteneye (xiii cent.); Hurtleye Winteneye or Wytteneye (xiv cent.); Herteley Witney (xvi cent.).

Hartley Wintney is a large parish with an area of 2,449 acres of land and 3 acres of land covered with water, situated 2 miles north from Winchfield. The country is rather low, averaging 200 ft. above the Ordnance datum; one bench mark, however, by St. Mary's Church, records 287.1 ft. Towards the west there are some copses, but the general aspect is that of open land. In the immediate vicinity of Hazeley Heath, which is partly within Hartley Wintney, gravel-pits are found. The village of Hartley Row lies on the main road from Bagshot to Basingstoke, and is entered by crossing Hartford Bridge and passing the golf links. After leaving the village this road leads on past Hartley Grange to Phoenix Green, and through Bear's Green to Odiham, whence it continues its course to Basingstoke. Branching off from the main road at the village is Church Lane, which passes the schools and the modern church of St. John on the west, and having proceeded due south for some distance beyond St. Mary's Church, winds to the far east of the parish, where Wintney Farm is situated on a spot once the site of the priory. West Green and Diple Green are in the west of the parish, and are pleasantly situated on the road to Mattingley.

The soil is a light loam, the subsoil sand. According to the Agricultural Statistics of 1905 there are 683½ acres of arable land, 747½ acres of permanent grass, and 69 acres of woods and plantations in the parish. The chief crops are corn and roots.

The following names occur in records of Hartley Wintney:—Abrahams, Godfreyes, and Beales¹ (xvi cent.); Great Tillingham's, Somer's, Batt's, Haiward's² (xvii cent.).

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANOR HARTLEY WINTNEY* was probably included in the great royal manor of Odiham, and it is not mentioned by name until the 12th century, when a priory was founded here. Geoffrey Fitz Peter, whose name appears in an obituary of the priory as *fundator ecclesiae nostrae*,³ had a sister Juliana, who married Stephen Bendeng of Winchfield, and to her he gave one-third of the vill of Hartley Wintney in free marriage,⁴ so that for some time there were two distinct holdings in this parish—one of the nuns and the other of the Bendengs. Gradually by benefactions of or purchase from the latter family the priory of Hartley Wintney extended its holding,⁵ until in 1258 the Bendengs finally quitclaimed to the nuns in the person of Alda, late the wife of Stephen Bendeng, grandson of Juliana sister of Geoffrey Fitz Peter.⁶ The right of the priory to the manor was undisputed until the Dissolution, and the only records left are chiefly concerned with grants and licences to the nuns. Amongst others, permission was given to the prioress in 1228 to hold a fair each year for three days—i.e. on the eve, the day, and the morrow of the feast of St. Mary Magdalen.⁷ Again, in 1340, the nuns were exempted from the subsidy of the ninths owing to their poverty;⁸ and in 1388 they obtained leave from the king to receive land in the parish from Thomas Foster of Cholderton for lights in the priory church.⁹

In 1538 Henry VIII made a grant in tail male to Richard Hill, serjeant of the king's cellar, and Elizabeth his wife of 'the dissolved priory of Wintney, Hants; the church, steeple, and churchyard of the same; the manor of Hartley Wintney; and the rectory and advowson of Hartley Wintney, Hants; and all the lands in Hartley Wintney and in Winchester, Hants, belonging to the said manor and

⁴⁷ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 137b.

⁴⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* Hants Rec. Soc., ii, 367.

⁴⁹ Aug. Off. Chant Cert. 52, no. 3.

⁵⁰ *Clergy List*, 1903.

¹ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. iv.

² Exch. Dep. Mich. 4 Jas. II, no. 40; Add. MS. 33278, fol. 150b; Close, 6 Jas. I, pt. xxxiii.

³ Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 722.

⁴ De Banco R. East. 11 Hen. III.

⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 3 Hen. III; East.

⁶ 12 Hen. III; Trin. 32 Hen. III; *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 34.

⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 42 Hen. III.

⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 55.

⁹ *Ibid.* 1339-41, p. 570.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 533.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

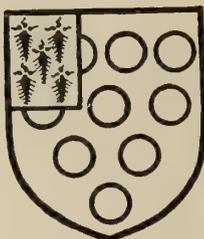
rectory—of the annual value of £26 14s. 9d. at a rent of 53s. 6d.¹⁰ After the death of Richard Hill, who left a son Henry Hill and other children, his widow Elizabeth married Sir John Mason,¹¹ and the manor was settled on them by fine in 1560.¹² In 1571 Elizabeth Mason, once more a widow, exchanged the manor and advowson with Anthony Weekes *alias* Mason for his interest and term of years in Elvetham, the neighbouring manor.¹³ By a deed of 1590 the latter granted Hartley Wintney Manor to his son John Mason,¹⁴ who sold to Edward, eleventh Lord Zouche, some years later.¹⁵ Lord Zouche died in 1625, leaving as his co-heirs a daughter Mary, wife of William Connard, and a grandson, Zouche Tate, son of his other daughter Elizabeth.¹⁶ From these heirs his cousin Sir Edward Zouche acquired the manor in 1627, and dying in 1634 was succeeded by his son James.¹⁷ The Zouches continued to hold till 1708,¹⁸ when Sophia wife of John Bayes and granddaughter of James Zouche became heir-general of the family.¹⁹ She and her husband dealt with the manor of Hartley Wintney by fine in 1718 and again in 1723.²⁰ On the death of the last representative of the Zouche family the manor was thrown into Chancery, out of which it was purchased about 1745 by Paulet St. John.²¹ It now belongs to his descendant, Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, bart.

A fair is now held on 4 December, and is well attended.

Henry VIII in 1542 granted to Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John, certain messuages and lands called Woodpitts, Beles, Abrahams, Godfreyes, Gallways,²² which Edward, Earl of Hertford, lord of Elvetham, had held of the Prioress and convent of Wintney, and which he had sold to the Crown as 'the manors of Wintney and Hartley-Wintney' in 1541.²³ These were now to be held of the king in chief by knight service.

Sir William Paulet sold them to William Wood in 1566,²⁴ and the latter granted them to John and Thomas Woods in 1578. From them Clement Daubney acquired the same in 1592, and he sold in 1602 to Robert Waller.²⁵ The latter dying in 1611 devised all his lands to his nephew John Waller, who, however, predeceased him, and was succeeded by his son Henry.²⁶

The present parish church of *ST. CHURCH JOHN THE EVANGELIST* was built in 1870, and consists of an apsidal chancel, north and south transepts, with a north porch, nave, and north and south aisles with porches. There are also a vestry, an organ chamber, and a north-west bell-turret containing one modern bell.



ZOUCHES, Lord Zouche of Harringworth. *Gules bezanty and a quarter ermine.*

The walls are of brick with stone dressings, and the roofs are slated. All the internal fittings are modern.

The old parish church is now used as a mortuary chapel. It consists of a chancel 17 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft., nave 50 ft. 10 in. by 20 ft., with north and south transepts 17 ft. 5 in. by 12 ft., and a west tower 12 ft. square.

The chancel and nave have some 14th and 15th-century details, and the walls themselves are probably earlier; they are built of flint with a good deal of puddingstone and red brick. The transepts are 19th-century additions in red brick, and the tower of flint is still more recent. The east window of the chancel is modern with a poor imitation of 15th-century tracery without cusping, and the north window has two trefoiled lights under a square head, and seems to be in part old.

The easternmost of the two south windows is a 14th-century trefoiled lancet, and the other is a single light with chamfered jambs and four-centred uncusped head, set low in the wall. Below the sill of the first south window is a pillar piscina of late 12th-century date, with a plain foliate capital set under an arched recess. There are corbels at the north-east and south-east angles of the chancel, which carried a beam running across behind the altar. The chancel arch is plastered, and obviously modern, but the stopped south-west angle of its south jamb looks like 13th-century work, and the thickness of the wall is 3 ft. 6 in. South of the south jamb is a shallow trefoiled ogee-headed recess for the image over the former south nave altar.

The transepts each have two windows in their gable walls, one over the other, like the east window of the chancel, the upper ones being to light galleries. The arches opening to the transepts are of plastered brick and four-centred.

The easternmost window in the north wall of the nave is a single trefoiled ogee-headed light, the jambs of which only are old. The second window is a lancet with brick jambs and head.

The first south window of the nave is similar to the east chancel window, and to the west of it is a window of two trefoiled lights like those in the tower, and contemporary with them. The west angles of the nave have been rebuilt with clunch rubble. Between the two windows is the sill of a single light, rather high in the wall.

The west doorway of the nave is old and has chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch, perhaps late 13th-century work. The tower wall butts up against it, and is pierced with a plastered archway.

The west doorway of the tower has moulded jambs and a two-centred arch, with a few old stones re-used. The tower is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and angle pinnacles. The bottom stage has a lancet window in the north and south walls; in the middle stage is a two-light window in the north,

¹⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), g. 1309 (13).

¹¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 319; *Exch. Spec. Com.* 11 *Jas. I*, no. 4502.

¹² *W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdle.* 2, no. 39.

¹³ *Ibid.* Obviously his interest was only that of a tenant or small landowner (*vide* Elvetham).

¹⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 32 *Elix.*

¹⁵ Lord Zouche made good his title to

the manor in 1613 (*Exch. Spec. Com.* 11 *Jas. II*, no. 4502) and obtained a final quitclaim from the family of Mason in 1618 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 16 *Jas. I*).

¹⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), 5 *Chas. I*, pt. 1, no. 28.

¹⁷ *W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdle.* 55, no. 278.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 16 & 17 *Chas. II*; *Exch. Dep. Mich.* 4 *Jas. II*, no. 40; *Spec. Com.* 3 *Will. and Mary*, no. 6844.

¹⁹ Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* i, 125.

²⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 4 *Geo. I*; *Mich.* 10 *Geo. I*.

²¹ See *Odiham*.

²² *Pat.* 33 *Hen. VIII*, pt. iv.

²³ *Vide Pat.* 2 *Edw. VI*, pt. iv, m. 1.

²⁴ *W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdle.* 36, no. 74.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*



HARTLEY WINTNEY COMMON



HARTLEY WINTNEY : THE VILLAGE OF HARTLEY ROW

west, and south faces, and the top stage has a two-light window, with tracery in each face.

The roofs are tiled, and inside there are plastered ceilings, now very dilapidated.

The only old furniture besides the 18th-century altar rails is a table, now in the north transept. It has turned legs, and a movable top with an inlaid inscription in a rectangular border В I · 1636 · С Н. There is an old oak chest in the west gallery of the nave. A broken modern font of 13th-century style stands under the chancel arch. Over the arch are the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and Creed, and a moulded beam, which looks like early 16th-century work.

The tower contains three bells, the treble being dated 1721. The second is inscribed 'Henri Knight made this bell ano 1612.' The tenor has the words LOVE GOD 1642.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten, and flagon of 1629, 1828, and 1870 respectively; and a plated credence plate dated 1859.

There are three books of registers, the first, containing baptisms and burials from 1658 to 1812 and marriages from 1658 to 1754. All entries from 1658 to 1723 are copied from older books, which have been lost. The second book contains marriages from 1754 to 1796; and the third the same from 1792 to 1812.

The church was apparently included in the original endowment of the priory of Hartley Wintney. It was appropriated to the priory, and the prioress and nuns presented the vicars till the Dissolution.²⁷

Richard Hill in 1538 acquired the rectory and advowson of the vicarage with the manor,²⁸ and since then the lords of the manor have continued to pre-

sent to the vicarage.²⁹ The benefice, which is at present in the gift of Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, bart., is valued at £170 a year. There is a residence with 5½ acres of glebe attached.

The charity of Robert Ray, *CHARITIES* founded by deed dated 24 March 1674, was formerly endowed with a moiety of the New Inn public-house, with its appurtenances, and certain quit-rents. The trust property was sold in 1904 for £1,900, invested with the official trustees, and a sum of £936 *os. 2d.* War Stock, £16 *13s. 4d.* India 3 per cent. stock, was appropriated as the share of this parish, together with £11 *os. 5d.* consols, as a repair and improvement fund. The moiety of the Ray charity has since the War Stock ceased (5 April 1910) been invested in £1,152 *17s. 8d.* consols. About £26 a year is applied in the distribution of clothing. See under Odiham parish.

Charity of Robert Corham, founded by will, proved in the P.C.C. 1596, for the poor of this parish and Heckfield (Holdshot Hundred), consisted of an annuity of 20s. The one-third share for this parish was redeemed in 1904 by the transfer to the official trustees of £13 *6s. 8d.* consols. The annual dividend of *6s. 8d.* is distributed among seven of the poorest people.

The Church of England school, founded by Augustus Hill Bradshaw, by deed of 18 September 1839, was formerly endowed with 5½ acres of land, which in 1897 was sold under sanction of the Charity Commissioners for yearly rents-charge amounting to £51 *5s.* The deed contains a proviso for cesser in certain circumstances in favour of the County Hospital at Winchester.

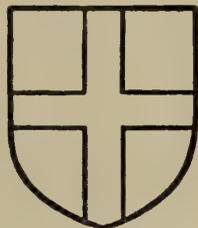
LASHAM

Esseham (xi cent.); Lessham (xii cent.); Lesseham, Lesham, Lasseham, Lassham, Lassam (xiv cent.).

Lasham is a small parish lying between that of Herriard on the north and Shalden on the east, while Bentworth forms its boundary line on the south and west. The village is grouped round St. Mary's Church in the centre of the parish on the main road from Alton to Basingstoke, at a height of 560 ft. above the ordnance datum, and is served by Bentworth and Lasham station on the Alton and Basingstoke branch of the London and South Western Railway. The parish has an area of 1,797 acres, and produces in crops chiefly wheat, oats, and turnips. The Agricultural Returns of 1905 give the arable land as 741 acres, permanent grass as 630 acres, and woods and plantations as 311 acres. The soil is clay, and the subsoil chalk. The following list of place-names occurs in a 13th-century document:—La Dune, La Rude, Bineheie, Burkesete, Wudehull, Hoke, Cokeshull, Hetesdun, Wicham, and Stappelweie.¹

LASHAM, which Hacon had held of *MANOR* Edward the Confessor as an alod, formed part of the possessions of the Crown in

1086,² and was then assessed at 2½ hides. At the close of the 13th century Richard Fitz John was the overlord of Lasham.³ At his death in 1297 the fee which John Dabernon was holding of him was assigned to his nephew Richard de Burgh, third Earl of Ulster, son of his sister Aveline,⁴ while the fee which the Prior of Portsmouth was holding fell to the share of Robert de Clifford and Idonea de Leyburn, who were respectively son-in-law and daughter of his deceased sister Isabel.⁵ The former fee continued to be held under the earldom of Ulster until Edward Plantagenet, tenth Earl of Ulster and fourth Duke of York, ascended the throne in 1461 as Edward IV, when all his honours were merged in the Crown.⁶ It was subsequently held of the Crown as of the castle of Odiham.⁷ In 1315 Idonea and her husband, John de Crumbwell, obtained licence to have their half-fee in Lasham settled upon them for the life of Idonea



DE BURGH, Earl of Ulster. Or a cross gules.

²⁷ Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 13.

²⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), g. 1309 (13).

²⁹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 8 John.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 452.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. I, no. 50.

⁴ *Close*, 27 Edw. I, m. 1.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, viii, 7, 215.

⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxiii, 160; *W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdle.* 21, no. 11.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

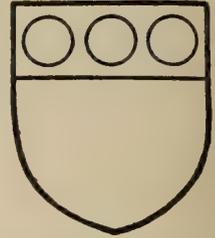
with successive remainders after her death to Hugh le Despenser the younger, Hugh le Despenser the elder, and Edward son of Hugh le Despenser the younger, and his heirs,⁸ but seven years afterwards Edward II, on account of the forfeiture of Roger de Clifford, 'late a rebel,' granted all the knights' fees which he had held jointly with Idonea to Robert de Baldok, Archdeacon of Middlesex.⁹ How long he kept the overlordship of this fee is uncertain, but in 1478 Sir Roger Lewknor, who died seised of the estate in Lasham formerly belonging to the Prior of Portsmouth, was stated to have held it of the queen as of her castle of Odiham.¹⁰

The first tenant who comes under notice is Roger de Clere. He was holding in 1175,¹¹ and on his marriage with Hawise de Gournay gave her Lasham in dower.¹² The manor would ordinarily have reverted to Ralph brother of Roger, on the death of Hawise, since there were no children of the marriage, but Hawise during life had granted it to Ingram Dabernon,¹³ who had sub-eneffed his three brothers, Walter, William, and Richard, his son being witness to the grant.¹⁴ Hence, when Hawise died there were conflicting claims to the manor¹⁵ till a partition was made in 1207, one moiety being assigned to Walter Dabernon, brother of Ingram, and the other moiety, including the advowson, to Ralph de Clere.¹⁶ Thenceforth the history of the two moieties, or, as they afterwards came to be called, 'manors,' runs side by side.

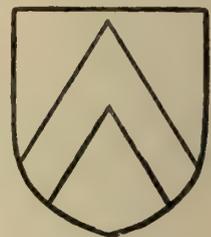
To turn first to the de Clere portion, which, as it included the advowson, may be reckoned the more important. Ralph de Clere was one of the barons who opposed King John, and forfeited his land in Lasham, which in 1215 was granted to Ellis de Falaise.¹⁷ He was restored to favour, however, by Henry III, who in 1217 ordered Fulk de Breauté to give him full seisin of all the lands he possessed when he withdrew from allegiance to King John.¹⁸ Ralph was succeeded by Sir Roger, who sold the estate to John de Gatesden before 1243.¹⁹ This John de Gatesden had a daughter Margaret who married John de Camoys, and with her he gave in free marriage his moiety of the manor.²⁰ John de Camoys alienated the property to Robert Walerand, and Robert de Camoys, son and heir of John, confirmed him in possession in 1267.²¹ In the following year Robert, Prior of God's House, Portsmouth, acquired the half-manor of Lasham and the advowson of the church from Robert Walerand in exchange for his lands in Great and Little Kington (co. Dorset).²² After the death of Robert Walerand Ralph de Camoys claimed the estate from the prior on the ground that John de Camoys by his alienation had violated the statute *de donis conditionalibus*, and in spite of the fact that this statute was not passed till 1285, judgement

was given in his favour, and Alan de Plunkenet, the heir of Robert Walerand, was obliged to compensate the prior by a gift of land in his manor of Broughton.²³ Ralph de Camoys obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Lasham in 1318,²⁴ and three years later the manor, as his property had by this time come to be called, was settled upon him and Elizabeth his wife in fee tail.²⁵ In 1336 John le Latymer died seised of a messuage, land, and rent in Lasham, held by the service of half a knight's fee.²⁶ His son and heir John died seised of the same property two years later, and was succeeded by his brother Robert,²⁷ who settled the manor of Lasham on William Fillol and Mary his wife and the heirs of Mary in 1338.²⁸ The estate had reverted to the Camoys family however before 1386, in which year Thomas de Camoys was in possession.²⁹ His grandson Hugh de Camoys died in 1427, leaving as his heirs his sisters Margaret and Eleanor.³⁰ To the latter, who married Sir Roger Lewknor, was assigned the manor of Lasham. Sir Roger Lewknor was seised of Lasham at his death in 1478, and was followed by his son Thomas Lewknor,³¹ who in his turn was succeeded by another Sir Roger Lewknor. The latter in 1513 granted the manor to trustees for the use of Sir John Dawtrey, who died in 1519, leaving as his heir his son Francis.³² In 1556 the estate was purchased from Francis by John Pincke,³³ whose son Henry³⁴ sold it to Richard Bartlett in 1601.³⁵ Andrew Blunden acquired it from him in 1607³⁶ and left it to his son Richard, who died seised in 1619.³⁷ William Blunden the son and heir of Richard dealt with the manor by recovery in 1623.³⁸

The fortune of the other moiety, which was assigned to Walter Dabernon in 1207, was similar in its frequent changes of lords. In 1268 another Walter Dabernon settled the estate for life on Simon de Montcuyl.³⁹ He was succeeded by John Dabernon,⁴⁰ who in 1314 granted a messuage and land in Lasham to Walter de Aberval to hold for his life, promising in addition to provide him with two robes worth 40s. every year as long as he lived.⁴¹ In 1346 William



CAMOYS. *Argent a chief gules with three roundels argent therein.*



DABERNON. *Azure a chevron or.*

⁸ Pat. 9 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 1.
⁹ Pat. 5 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 7.
¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. IV, no. 37.
¹¹ *Pipe R.* 21 Hen. II (*Pipe R. Soc.*) 194.
¹² *Hist. of the Gournay Family*, i, 601.
¹³ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 66.
¹⁴ *Ibid.*
¹⁵ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 335-6; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 51, 66.
¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 8 John.
¹⁷ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 235b.
¹⁸ *Ibid.* 310.

¹⁹ *Vide Cur. Reg. R.* 126, m. 2; 127, m. 8 d.
²⁰ *Vide Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 334.
²¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 52 Hen. III; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 163.
²² Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 52 Hen. III.
²³ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 334.
²⁴ Chart. R. 12 Edw. II, m. 14.
²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 14 Edw. II.
²⁶ Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15.
²⁷ *Ibid.* 12 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 17.
²⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 12 Edw. III.

²⁹ Close, 9 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 13.
³⁰ Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 26.
³¹ *Ibid.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 37.
³² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 12.
³³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 34 Phil. and Mary.
³⁴ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 3), ii, 105.
³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 43 Eliz.
³⁶ Close, 5 Jas. I, pt. xxiii.
³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxciii, 167.
³⁸ *Recov. R.* Hil. 21 Jas. I, rot. 55.
³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 52 Hen. III.
⁴⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314.
⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, 9 Edw. I.

Dabernon is recorded as holding the fee which belonged to John Dabernon.⁴² How long the Dabernons continued to hold this property and how and when the next holders, the Hamptons, acquired it is unknown.

John Hampton was holding in 1428,⁴³ and his grandson Thomas on his death in 1483⁴⁴ bequeathed the manor to his granddaughter Katharine Whitehead for life, with remainder to his daughters Elizabeth wife of Richard Wallop, Joan the wife of John Waller, and Julia the wife of William Froste.⁴⁵ Both Elizabeth and Julia died without children, and thus the Hampton estates passed into the possession of the Waller family.⁴⁶ In 1551

Richard Waller, grandson and heir of John Waller, died seised of the manor.⁴⁷ His widow Margery, who subsequently married Thomas Southe, held the manor for the term of her life.⁴⁸ In 1576 William Waller son of Richard and Margery sold the manor to Sir William Kingswell,⁴⁹ who died seised in 1613⁵⁰—but the latter had to carry on a lawsuit before securing undisturbed possession.⁵¹ His son Edward probably purchased the other original moiety from William Blunden, and in 1630 sold the whole estate of Lasham and the advowson to Sir Edmund Plowden.⁵² James Plowden, grandson of Sir Edmund, sold to Anthony Guidott in 1705,⁵³ and in 1772 William Woodroffe Guidott⁵⁴ was the owner.⁵⁵ It was subsequently acquired by the family of Jervoise,⁵⁶ and Mr. Francis Henry Tristram Jervoise of Herriard is the present lord of the manor.

The church of *ST. MARY* is a *CHURCH* small building built in 1866, in the 13th-century style and consisting of a chancel with a north vestry and organ chamber, and a nave with a wooden tower over the west end, and a south porch also constructed of wood. The walls are of flint with stone dressings, pierced by plain lancet windows. The roofs are of open-timber construction



PLOWDEN. *Azure a fesse dancetty or with its two points ending in fleurs de lis.*



JERVOISE of Herriard. *Sable a chevron between three eagles close argent.*

covered with tiles, and the tower is shingled. It contains only one bell, which bears the name of its donor, and the date 1786.

At the west end of the nave floor is a slab to Thomas Plowden, second son of Edmund Plowden, who died in 1698, with a shield of his arms.

The churchyard is small, surrounded by wooden palings, and is entered from the road by a modern lych-gate.

The plate consists of a silver chalice paten, and flagon of 1867; a plated chalice, two brass alms-dishes, a pewter flagon, and two pewter alms plates.

There are six books of registers, the first containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1560 to 1661, and the second book contains the same from 1663 to 1790, the third contains burials from 1678 to 1732, the fourth marriages from 1755 to 1824, the fifth baptisms from 1785 to 1812 and the sixth has burials from 1791 to 1812.

When the manor of Lasham was *ADVOWSON* divided in 1207, the advowson fell to the share of Ralph de Clere,⁵⁷ and followed the descent of his estate,⁵⁸ passing with it to Edmund Plowden.⁵⁹ The living is now a rectory of the present annual value of £250 with 80 acres of glebe, in the gift of the lord of the manor, Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise.

In 1565 Thomas Southe and Marjory his wife asserted that the advowson belonged to their moiety, but apparently had no grounds for this assertion.⁶⁰

In 1865, the Rev. Francis Ellis *CHARITIES* Jervoise by his will, proved 11 August, left £100 for the deserving poor.

The Rev. James Pinnock, at a date not stated, also left £100 for the poor; and a further sum of £100 was left by a Mrs. Roe (as supposed) for the benefit of the cottagers.

The several legacies—less duty—were deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank for some years, and are now represented by three sums of £92 7s. 7d. India 3 per cent. stock, producing together an income of £8 6s. a year.

The Parliamentary Returns of 1786 mention that in 1706 Thomas Plowden and John Page granted by deed two annuities of £2 and 10s., for the poor. The Charity Commissioners' Report of 1824, however, states that as no allotment was made for the benefit of the poor on the inclosure, it was supposed that these two annuities were granted in lieu of their rights.

⁴² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333.

⁴³ *Ibid.* ii, 345.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 448.

⁴⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxiii, 160.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 448-9.

⁴⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xcvi, 98.

⁴⁸ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 165, no. 10.

⁴⁹ *Feet of F. Hants*, Mich. 18 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Mich.* 18 Eliz. rot. 1083.

⁵⁰ *W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdle.* 21, no. 11.

⁵¹ *Ct. of Req. bdle.* 40, no. 11; *bdle.* 121, no. 58.

⁵² *Recov. R. Hil.* 6 Chas. II, rot. 13; *vide* Slackstead in *Farley Chamberlayne*.

⁵³ *Ibid.* East. 4 Anne, rot. 75.

⁵⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 373.

⁵⁵ *Recov. R. East.* 12 Geo. III, rot. 38.

⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 367.

⁵⁷ *Feet of F. Hants*, 8 John.

⁵⁸ *Cur. Reg. R.* 1267, m. 2; 127, m. 8 d.; *Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 52 Hen. III; Hil. 14 Edw. II; East. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary; Close, 5 Jas. I, pt. xxiii.

⁵⁹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 6 Chas. I, rot. 13.

⁶⁰ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 165, no. 10.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

LISS

Lysse (xii cent.); Lys, Leys (xiii cent.); Lyss, Lyshe, Lisse (xiv cent.).

The parish of Liss lies on the borders of Sussex 4 miles north of Petersfield. It is intersected by the London and South Western Railway which has a station in the parish. The River Rother entering the parish at Greatham Bridge flows for some distance east, and then directs its course centrally through Liss, dividing it into East Liss on the one side and West Liss on the other. Further south it is met by Batt's Brook flowing from the west. By the Rother the average height above the ordnance datum is 200 ft., but both towards the east and west the ground rises, heights of 500 ft. and 463 ft. respectively being attained at Hill Brow in the east and at Wheatham Farm in the west. West Liss with the ancient church of St. Peter and the rectory lies on the main road from Farnham to Petersfield which runs through the west of the parish. The modern church of St. Mary and the Sunday school built on land given by Mr. W. Nicholson of Basing Park are situated in the centre of the parish to the west of Station Road which leaves the main road at Upper Green, and then runs south-east to the station, East Liss and Lower Green. Liss Place, situated about a quarter of a mile west of West Liss, is the residence of Mr. H. P. Papillon. Stodham House in the south of the parish, the seat of Mr. Hugh Money-Coutts, is a modern mansion built of stone with grounds of 65 acres bounded by the Rother. The Wylds in the north is the residence of Mr. Robert Henderson, and there are many other modern houses scattered through the parish, particularly at Hill Side and Hill Brow in the east on the Sussex border. Woolmer Forest extends into the north-east of the parish. The area of the parish is 3,595 acres of land and 24 acres of land covered by water, the soil being a good sandy loam with a subsoil of gravel and sand. The chief crop is wheat, and the farmers send large quantities of milk to the London market. According to the Agricultural Returns of 1905 the parish contains 784½ acres of arable land, 2,079 acres of permanent grass, and 385½ acres of woods and plantations. Some of the place-names occurring in records of Liss are:—La Lamputte¹ (xiii cent.); Rihullemsche, Cuttelane, Crockerislond² (xiv cent.); Newemyll Brygge, Whetehamyslond³ (xv cent.); Kyppynges, Holmelond,

Pancraslane, Colmannysmore,⁴ Barne Place,⁵ Twyll Acre, Olde Hall,⁶ Combers, Hyllond, Chesterland, Hodyslond, Cydyhalefyld, Verny Hill, Pupeholemeade, Shafterlond,⁷ Harleys Close, The Well House,⁸ Le Hurst, Middlewood and Wolches⁹ (xvi cent.).

The manor of LISS, afterwards known *MANORS* as the manor of LISS ABBAS or LISS ABBESS, was reckoned in the hundred of Meonstoke at the time of the Domesday Survey, and probably formed part of the original endowment of the abbey of St. Mary, Winchester.¹⁰ The abbess and nuns continued in possession of the manor until the Dissolution,¹¹ when it was taken into the hands of the king, being then of the annual value of £7 8s. 9d.¹² From this time it apparently remained Crown property until 1610,¹³ when James I granted it to George and Thomas Whitmore, together with the manor of Liss Turney, which had belonged to the Earl of Hertford.¹⁴ After this grant to the Whitmores, Liss Abbess and Liss Turney appear to have followed the same descent (q.v. *infra*).

The manor of LISS, afterwards known as LISS TURNEY,¹⁵ apparently formed part of the great royal manor of Odiham until the reign of Henry II, who granted it as twelve pounds worth of land to William de Bendeng.¹⁶ On William's death he was succeeded by Adam de Bendeng,¹⁷ who died seised in 1229.¹⁸ His heir was his son Walter, who died three years later, leaving a son William under age, who was committed to the guardianship of Walter de Faukenberge; ¹⁹ William, however, died while still under age in 1234, and his lands then passed to his paternal aunt Maud, who had married Geoffrey Sturmy.²⁰ From this date the manor continued in the Sturmy family²¹ until 1426–7,²² when William Sturmy died, leaving as his heirs a daughter Agnes, married to John Holcombe, and a grandson John Seymour, son of a deceased daughter Maud.²³ The estate of Liss was thereupon divided into two portions. Agnes, who at this time had a son of a previous marriage, William Ryngebourne, still living, held with her husband John Holcombe the one moiety,²⁴ which reverted to Robert Ryngebourne, her grandson, on the death of John Holcombe in 1455.²⁵ William Ryngebourne, brother of Robert, was the next to hold,²⁶ and as he had no sons alive in 1511, his grandson Thomas Bruyn

¹ Ct. R. file 201, no. 29.

² Ibid. no. 30.

³ Ibid. no. 32.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Exch. Mins. Accts. Suss. 28 & 29 Hen. VIII, no. 109, m. 17 d.

⁷ Ibid. Hants, 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, no. 139, m. 71, 72.

⁸ Close, 28 Eliz. pt. vi.

⁹ Exch. Spec. Com. 35 Eliz. no. 2041.

¹⁰ V.C.H. Hants, i, 473.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, 10 Ric. I; Hil. 59 Hen. III; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 308; Inq. p.m. 9 Ric. II, no. 56.

¹² Exch. Mins. Accts. Hants, 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, no. 139, m. 71. Its annual value was £6 8s. in 1291 (*Pope Nich. Tax.* 214).

¹³ Exch. Spec. Com. 35 Eliz. no. 2041.

Henry VIII, in 1542, granted part of the possessions of St. Mary's Winchester, viz. the messuage called 'Whetham,' with its appurtenances to Nicholas Dering, who alienated it the same year to John Westbrook (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, g. 71 (37); 362 (5)).

¹⁴ Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xlv, no. 8.

¹⁵ The affix Turney is evidently a corruption of Sturmy, the name of the former owners.

¹⁶ *Pipe R.* 20 Hen. II (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 125; 21 Hen. II, 187.

¹⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.) 235b.

¹⁸ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.) i, 181.

¹⁹ Ibid. 221.

²⁰ Ibid. 258.

²¹ See under Elvetham for particulars of this family.

²² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B. 2251 2252;

Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I, no. 51; 5 Ric. II, no. 21; Chart. R. 33 Edw. III, m. 3; Close, 33 Edw. III, m. 35 d. In 1317 Henry Sturmy granted his reversion of the manor after the death of Laurencia, widow of his grandfather Henry Sturmy, to Robert de Hungerford and Geva his wife for their lives, with reversion to himself and his heirs (Pat. 11 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 11. *Vide* also Pat. 14 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 25; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Edw. II). On the death of Robert de Hungerford, Geva having predeceased him by fifteen years, Liss reverted to Henry Sturmy, son of the grantor (Inq. p.m. 26 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 50).

²³ Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 22.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Hen. VI.

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 34 Hen. VI, no. 2.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), i, 74.

inherited from him.³⁷ The estate next appears in the possession of the Harley family, but in what way this family acquired it is unknown. John Harley dealt with it by fine in 1541,³⁸ and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who sold it as the manor of Liss or Liss Harley to Nicholas Dering in 1546.³⁹ The Dering family held for the next sixty-six years consecutively,³⁰ and probably acquired the second moiety of the manor of Liss Turney (q.v. *infra*) and the manor of Liss Abbess meantime, since the next record is a sale in 1612 by Henry Dering to his nephew Thomas Cole of the manor of Liss *alias* Liss Harley *alias* Liss Sturmy, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances in the parish of Liss.³¹



COLE of LISS. *Argent a bull passant sable in a border sable bezanty.*

The history of the second moiety during the same period is as follows:—It passed, as has been stated, to John Seymour, and from that date the descent in the male line of the Seymour family was probably unbroken till the time of Sir Edward Seymour, who became Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector. In 1541 Henry VIII granted him the monastery of Amesbury (co. Wilts.) and various other possessions in exchange for several of his Middlesex and Hampshire manors, among which was the manor of 'Listurmy.'³² From this date this moiety continued in the possession of the Crown until 1610,³³ when James I granted it with Liss Abbess to George and Thomas Whitmore.³⁴

So much for the moieties singly. Henceforth the manor is dealt with as a whole. In 1726 Charles Cole dealt with it by fine,³⁵ and by his will of 1752 he devised the manor of Liss with its rights, members, and appurtenances,³⁶ to Mary his wife for her life, with remainder to his cousin Herbert Aubrey for life, with remainder to the four daughters of Herbert Aubrey, Elizabeth, Judith, Arabella and Anne for their lives, with remainder in fee-tail to Harcourt Aubrey.³⁷ The manor was settled upon Richard Aubrey Cole, the only son and heir of Harcourt Aubrey, in 1783,³⁸ and continued in the possession of his family until 1807, when it was purchased by Thomas Fitzpatrick. Sir Charles William Taylor, who became the owner in 1809, held it until about 1866, when he sold it to Sir John Hawkshaw, whose trustees are now lords of the manor.³⁹

Henry Sturmy obtained a grant of free warren in Liss in 1359.⁴⁰ A mill in Liss was the subject of a fine between Nicholas Braunche and Reginald de Pavely in 1304,⁴¹ and between John Hill and John Irlond and Alice his wife in 1445.⁴² A water-mill

was included in the sale of the manor of Liss Harley to Nicholas Dering in 1546,⁴³ and its site is probably marked at the present day by the mill worked by the stream which flows into the Rother, a short distance north of the station.

The abbot and convent of Dureford (co. Sussex) had from an early date an estate in this parish. They acquired 20 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 80 acres of heath, and 12*d.* rent in Mapledurham and Liss Turney from Roger de Petersfield in 1339,⁴⁴ and in 1341 it was stated that they had 100 acres of arable land in Liss worth 25*s.* yearly.⁴⁵ At the Dissolution these lands were taken into the hands of the king,⁴⁶ who granted them in 1537 to Sir William Fitz William,⁴⁷ afterwards created Earl of Southampton. At the death of the earl without issue in 1542, the estate reverted to Henry VIII, and was granted by him in 1545 to George Rithe and others.⁴⁸ In 1586 Robert Rithe sold his mansion house in Liss, a messuage called the Well House, and lands in Liss, to Sir Richard Norton,⁴⁹ who the following year conveyed them to Richard Kingswell.⁵⁰ There is no further record of these lands.

The church of *ST. PETER* consists of a chancel 18 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 10 in. with a recess on the north side for the organ, a nave 34 ft. by 18 ft. 9 in. with a south aisle 12 ft. 4 in. wide, and a west tower 10 ft. square; all the measurements being internal.

The west tower dates from the first half of the 13th century, and was no doubt set centrally with the nave then existing. An aisle was added on the south side of the nave late in the same century, and in the 15th century the nave was widened by pulling down its north wall and rebuilding it some feet further to the north. In 1639 the south porch was built, and the south aisle was probably widened at the same time. The east and south walls of the chancel have been rebuilt, and the greater part of the north wall, in modern times, and the south wall of the aisle was rebuilt in 1869. Only the lower part of the south porch is of 17th-century work, the rest being of considerably later date.

The east window of the chancel is modern, and has three lancet lights, the centre one being higher than the others. There is only one north chancel window, and that is a small plain pointed light, perhaps of 13th-century date, but much restored. The wall in which it is set is thicker than the east and south walls of the chancel, and is probably old, in which case it must date from the 15th century, when the church was widened northwards, and the window must have been reset in it. The organ recess is entirely modern, and takes up the greater part of the north side of the chancel.

The two windows in the south wall of the chancel

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxvii, 67.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East, 33 Hen. VIII.

³⁹ *Ibid.* Mich. 38 Hen. VIII. A rent of £10 3*s.* 4*d.* was reserved to John Harley and his heirs. This rent Sir Robert Harley gave up to John Cole, the then owner of the manor, in 1626-7 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 2 Chas. I).

⁴⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 997, no. 2; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Eliz.

⁴¹ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 10 Jas I, m. 10.

⁴² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 779 (7); Pat. 2 Edw. VI, pt. iv, m. 1.

⁴³ Exch. Spec. Com. 35 Eliz. no. 2041.

⁴⁴ Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xliiv, no. 8.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Geo. I.

⁴⁶ These are thus described in a deed of 1783:—'The capital messuage called Place House wherein Charles Cole formerly dwelt, farms called Place House Farm and Berry Grove Farm, land called Coleman's Moor, a farm called Stodham Farm, and a messuage called Canaan.'

⁴⁷ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 23 Geo. III, m. 60.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ Ex inform. the Rev. O. S. Walford,

M.A., rector of Liss, and Mr. Edwin Albery, solicitor, of Midhurst.

⁴⁰ Chart. R. 33 Edw. III, m. 3.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East, 32 Edw. I.

⁴² *Ibid.* Hants, Trin. 23 Hen. VI.

⁴³ *Ibid.* Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 200.

⁴⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 108.

⁴⁶ Exch. Min. Accts. Suss. 28-9 Hen.

VIII, no. 109, m. 17 d.

⁴⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), g. 1008 (19).

⁴⁸ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 36.

⁴⁹ Close, 28 Eliz. pt. vi.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 29 Eliz. pt. vi.

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are modern single-pointed lights in 13th-century style.

The chancel arch must date from the 15th-century widening of the church, and has square jambs, the southern one having been cut back just below the springing, in corbel fashion; the arch is two-centred, and has two chamfered orders which die into the jambs.

The eastern window in the north wall of the nave has three lights under a two-centred head, and is 15th-century work, a good deal altered. The middle light is trefoiled, but in the two side lights the cusping is destroyed.

The second window, also of 15th-century date, is better preserved, and has three cinquefoiled lights and a traceried head, and between the two windows is a 15th-century blocked doorway which has moulded jambs and a two-centred head with a label.

The arcade between the nave and the aisle is of three bays with octagonal columns which have splayed bases and moulded capitals of late 13th-century date, and arches of two chamfered orders.

The east window of the aisle has three lights with moulded jambs and mullions, with four-centred un-cusped heads under a square lintel; the west window is similar to this, but has square-headed lights and a transom, which is a modern restoration. Both are of 17th-century date, while the two south windows are single trefoiled lights, and date from 1869. Between them is a late 13th-century south doorway, which has filleted engaged shafts and wave-moulded jambs with a two-centred arch. The shafts have moulded capitals and modern bases, the arch-mouldings dying out on a vertical face above the capitals.

The tower opens to the nave by a small doorway having chamfered jambs and drop arch, and has in its north wall a small, square-headed 13th-century light, and above it a small pointed light of the same date. In the west wall is a modern doorway with a wooden frame, the head of which cuts into another small 13th-century lancet window.

The tower walls are mostly built of a dark-brown ironstone, and the modern top stage is of timber with a low shingled octagonal spire, and makes a very pretty finish to the tower.

The chancel walls and the west wall of the aisle are faced with the same ironstone as the tower, while the east wall of the aisle is faced with chalk. The north wall of the nave is of plastered flint-work, and all the modern walling is of local stone. The roofs are tiled and their timbers for the most part modern, but midway in the centre of the nave is an old tie-beam, which projects right through the wall above the arcade. The internal fittings are modern except the octagonal font, which is of 15th-century date, with quatrefoils in each face of the bowl, and an octagonal stem and moulded base.

At one time there were galleries at the west ends of the nave and aisle, but they have been removed.

In the churchyard are a number of mediæval coffin slabs, most of them having double hollow-moulded edges, and all of them have crosses with foliate ends to the arms, and stepped bases. The churchyard is inclosed with oak palings, and is entered on the east and south sides. Besides a very large yew tree on the north side, there are many small fir, cypress, and yew trees.

The tower contains six bells, the treble of which was added in commemoration of the 1897 Jubilee, and was cast by Mears & Stainbank; the others are by Lester & Pack, 1753.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1876; a paten of 1875, another of 1828 the gift of the Bishop of Carlisle, another of 1761 given with a flagon of the same date by Mary Cole widow of Charles Cole of Liss in 1762; a chalice, paten and flagon of 1892, and two glass cruets.

The first book of the registers contains all entries between 1599 and 1737; the second contains baptisms from 1737 to 1786; the third burials from 1681 to 1785; the fourth marriages from 1754 to 1812; and the fifth baptisms and burials from 1785 to 1813.

Liss also possesses another church, or chapel of ease, of *ST. MARY*, which was built in 1892 from the designs of Sir A. Blomfield. It consists of a chancel with a north transept for the organ and a vestry, and a nave with north and south aisles and a north porch. The west end of the nave is temporary, and its extension is intended at some future date.

The building is in plain 13th-century style, built of local stone with dressed quoins, &c., and lined inside with brick. The arcades have circular brick columns, and the roofs are tiled.

The bells are hung over the west gable.

Liss Church was probably one of *ADVOUWSON* the two churches held by two priests of the manor of Odiham at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵¹ It was granted by King Stephen, with the churches of Bentworth and Odiham, to the use of the master of the Choristers' School of Salisbury and the chancellor of the cathedral, whose duty it was to superintend the schools of the chapter.⁵² At a subsequent date Liss was attached to the church of Odiham, and although so far distant was served from there until 1867,⁵³ when the benefice was declared a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.⁵⁴ The living is now of the net yearly value of £230, with 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of glebe and residence.

There is an iron mission hall at Hill Brow. The Wesleyans have a chapel at East Liss, and the Plymouth Brethren a meeting-house at West Liss.

The Board Schools were erected in 1872, and enlarged in 1878 and again in 1888.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 450.

⁵² *Sarum Chart. and Doc.* (Rolls Ser.), 8.

⁵³ Moody, *Sketches of Hants*, 335.

⁵⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 1867, p. 6149.

ODIHAM

Odiham (xi cent.); Hodiham, Odyham (xiii cent.); Odyam (xv cent.); Odiam (xvi cent.).

Odiham is a large parish containing 7,354 acres of land and 50 acres of land covered with water. The nearest railway station is at Hook, on the London and South Western Railway. The picturesque old town of Odiham is grouped on either side of a wide road called High Street, running east and west. At its eastern end the road branches into two, one of which is the high road to Bagshot and Staines and the other to Farnham. At the western end of the town the High Street divides into three; one branch leads through North Warnborough, across Bartley Heath, and through Hook to Reading. Another branch leads west to Greywell, and the third is the high road to Alton. The vicarage, said to be Elizabethan, stands to the north of the road. It has a gabled, overhanging front, but has been much modernized.

The Priory—so mis-called—formerly the rectory, stands at the west end of the town, on the north side of the road at the corner, but is completely hidden from it by trees. It is now occupied by Mr. P. L. Sclater, F.R.S. The main house is of the time of Queen Anne, of red brick and stone. The older portion, dating from the middle of the 15th century, is a wing built of stone, running north and south, and apparently consisting formerly of a single large hall about 82 ft. long by 13 ft. wide, with an old fireplace a little to the south of the middle of its length on the east side. It had two floors, both lighted by a range of windows with cinquefoiled pointed lights under square heads, and an old doorway with a four-centred arch at its north end. The wood doors belonging to it have been removed and rehung at the front entrance of the more modern building. The building fell into decay, and the north end of it is still ruinous; the rest was put into order some forty years ago by the late Lord

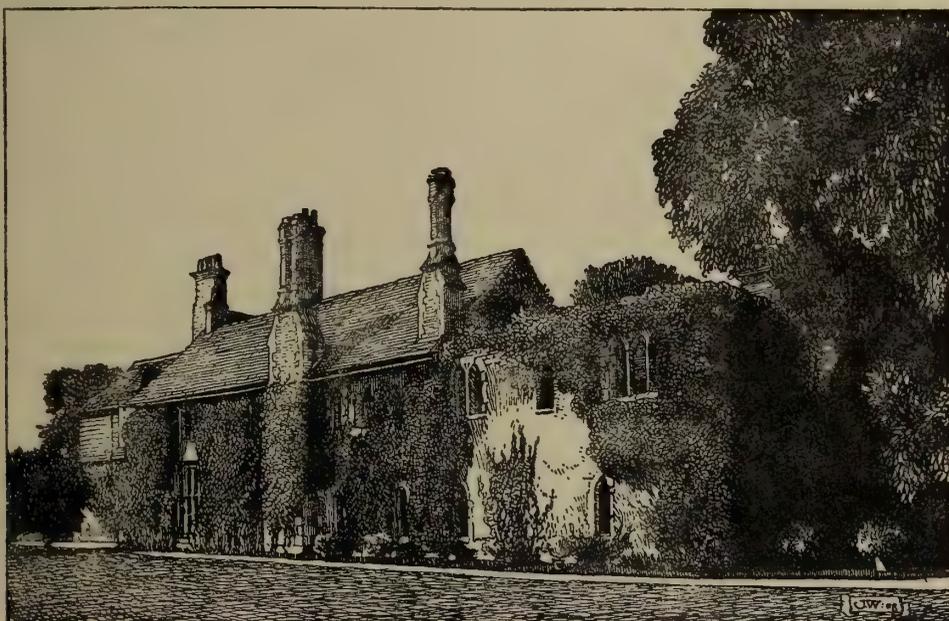
Basing, who converted it into a study, bedrooms, outhouses, &c., and built a connecting building between its south end and the main house.

The George Hotel was licensed in 1540, and much of the original building still stands, although it was re-fronted some time in the 18th century. There are old beams in the ceiling of the ground floor, which was probably one long room. The chimney-piece at one end of the dining-room is of 17th-century workmanship. It is richly carved with square panels above the shelf and round-headed panels below. On the first floor are timbers of an ancient roof-truss showing in the present drawing-room. A wood doorway with a four-centred arch under a square head now opens into cellars.

The grammar school, founded by Robert May in 1694, is south of the High Street on a branch road. The almshouses, founded by Sir Edward More in 1623, are near the church, outside which still stand the old stocks and whipping-post.

The Basingstoke Canal passes to the north of the town and is carried by an aqueduct over the River Whitewater, near Odiham Castle. To the north of the town at Colt Hill there is a wharf which was at one time largely used for the conveyance of chalk, obtained mainly from the large pit to the south of the town, to all parts of the surrounding country, but the wharf is now disused. The River Whitewater forms part of the western boundary of the parish, dividing it from Greywell, but near the ruins of Odiham Castle it takes a sharp turn eastward, and after supplying power to two mills at North Warnborough flows northward past Poland Mill, Crooked Billet and Borough Court, forming the western boundary between Newnham and Odiham. At Hook, which is partly in the parish of Odiham, there is a foundry.

The parish is hilly and well wooded, and contains



THE PRIORY, ODIHAM, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

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several large commons; Odiham Common to the north-east, Bartley Heath, where there is a golf course, to the north-west, and Horsedown Common to the south-east. Parts of the parks of Dogmersfield and Winchfield Lodge are in Odiham, and there is a small park surrounding Hatchwoods, the residence of Lady Petre. The town of Odiham stands on a chalky hill at about 300 ft. above the ordnance datum, and the land falls in the north to about 200 ft. and rises to the south of the town to some 400 ft. above the ordnance datum, the highest parts of Horsedown Common being at a height of 500 ft. The inclosure award for the tithings of Hillside, North Warnborough, Rye, Stapely and Odiham is dated 12 February 1791.¹ In 1905 the distribution of arable, grass and woodland, was given as 3,772 acres of arable, 1,948 acres of permanent grass, and 109 of woods and plantations.² The soil is of a mixed character; the subsoil is of clay and chalk, producing crops of cereals and hops. Hay is much grown in the district.

Place-names which occur in connexion with Odiham are Chalvemedede, Pilersehacche³ (xiii cent.), Tortehulle, Rude, Scuteshangre, Garstanmed, Doningele, Bykelynche, le Oldmede⁴ (xiv cent.), Townsend, Powling Meade, Aynellsland⁵ (xvii cent.).

Among the notable men who have been connected with Odiham may be mentioned William Lily the grammarian, who was born at Odiham about 1468. He was appointed first head master of St. Paul's School in 1512.⁶ Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1414-43, became Chancellor of Salisbury and rector of Odiham in 1404.⁷ Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, was born at Odiham in 1756 and educated for five years at Odiham Grammar School. He was appointed Bishop of St. David's in 1803, and was transferred to the see of Salisbury in 1825.

Before the Conquest *ODIHAM* was *CASTLE* held by Harold, and in 1086 it was a royal manor. It would appear possible from the Domesday entry that there was at that time a royal residence there. The manor had more than doubled in value, and there was a large and evidently prosperous community of tenants, such as might be found at a manor in which was a royal residence.⁸ It would seem that Henry I had a residence here which he visited in 1116,^{8a} and upon which repairs were made in 1130.⁹ The castle, however, of which the ruins now remain, was built by King John on a new site, namely on 20 acres of meadow land which he took from Robert the Parker of Odiham.¹⁰ The exact date of this transaction is not known, but ditches were being made and buildings



KING JOHN. *Gules three leopards or.*

erected at Odiham, presumably for the castle, in 1207¹¹ under the direction of John Fitz Hugh, and in 1213-14 repairs were made on the castle which must then have been built.¹² King John was frequently at Odiham, evidently at the newly-built castle. He passed through Odiham on 28 July 1204 on his way from Glastonbury to Windsor, and visited it in June 1207, December 1207-8, February, June and October 1209, February and May 1210, May 1212, March and April 1213, and in May 1215. He was there also on 4 and 9 June 1215, and was summoned thence by the barons to Windsor previous to granting Magna Carta.¹³ He passed again through Odiham on 26 June, on his return from Windsor to Winchester. His last visit to the town was from 14 to 18 April 1216.¹⁴ John Fitz Hugh was warden of the castle while it was being built, but in April 1216 Bartholomew Pechie, then warden, was ordered to deliver the custody of the castle to Engelard de Cigoigny,¹⁵ a military commander of some note, afterwards Sheriff of Surrey. During the wardenship of Engelard de Cigoigny, Louis, the Dauphin of France, with the English barons, besieged Odiham Castle in July 1216. The garrison at the time consisted only of three knights and ten serjeants, who, after the French had attacked them with siege engines for three days, sallied forth and engaged an equal number of the enemy, and returned to the castle unhurt. After fifteen days of the siege they surrendered the castle to Louis, retaining their arms and horses and without loss, to the great admiration of the French.¹⁶

In 1223 the wardenship of the castle was granted to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury.¹⁷ In the following year the archbishop surrendered it to William Rughedon¹⁸ who on the same day delivered it to Hubert de Burgh, the justiciar,¹⁹ but on account of certain informalities these last two appointments were cancelled,²⁰ and in February of the same year the custody of the castle was given to Osbert Giffard.²¹ In 1225 very considerable repairs were carried out on the castle, the tower was re-roofed and the timber-work repaired. The palisades around the tower were at the same time renewed.²²

On 7 July 1232 the wardenship of the castle was granted to Hubert de Burgh, the justiciar, for life,²³ but upon his disgrace before the end of the month he was ordered to deliver over his custody to Stephen de Segrave.²⁴ The wardenship was again granted in 1234 to Engelard de Cigoigny during pleasure,²⁵ but two years later he received a command to deliver the castle to Reginald Whitchurch.²⁶

Up to this date it had been retained by the Crown in the hands of a warden, but in November 1236 it was granted with the manor to Eleanor, Countess of Pembroke, the king's sister, during pleasure, for her residence.²⁷ She married, as her second husband, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in 1238-9, and the castle was held by them until

¹ *Inclosure Awards Blue Bk.* 154.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric.

³ Rentals and Surv. R. 589.

⁴ *Ibid.* R. 590; Mins. Accts. 979, nos.

8 & 12.

⁵ S.P. Dom. Chas. I, clxxxvi, 16.

⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *V.C.H. Hants.* i, 450.

^{8a} *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.) ii, 213.

⁹ *Pipe R.* 31 *Hen. I* (Rec. Com.), 36.

¹⁰ *Cal. Chart R.* 1226-57, p. 209.

¹¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 89, 94.

¹² *Ibid.* 142.

¹³ Hardy, *Pat. R. in the Tower* (Rec. Com.), Itinerary of King John.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Pat.* 17 John, m. 2.

¹⁶ Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 655. The castle was then said to be a fortress of the Bishop of Winchester.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 418.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 420.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.* 421.

²² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 60, 64, 66, 144.

²³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 163.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 496.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 1232-47, p. 81.

²⁶ *Ibid.* p. 142.

²⁷ *Ibid.* p. 166.



ODIHAM : OLD STOCKS AND WHIPPING POST



ODIHAM VICARAGE

1258, when, under the Provisions of Oxford, all wardens of royal castles having to resign their office, Simon surrendered Odiham, which he had just repaired, to the king.³⁸ The constable under Simon de Montfort was Henry de Fonuner, and when he delivered up the castle he took away with him all the rolls and writs, so that when the bailiff was required to produce records as to a suit between two tenants in 1267-8 he was unable to do so.³⁹ The Countess Eleanor is said to have been visited at Odiham in 1265 by the Princes Edward and Henry.³⁰

John de London became warden of the castle in 1274-5,³¹ and in 1275 it was assigned to Queen Eleanor wife of Edward I.³² In 1278 the keeper of the park was commanded to allow the constable to have ten oaks from the park for the repair of the houses of the castle.³³ Further repairs were carried out in 1279-80 under the supervision of Ralph de Sandwich, the seneschal,³⁴ and in 1282 the custody was granted to Nicholas le Gras.³⁵

Hugh le Despenser the younger became warden of the castle in 1293-4,³⁶ and the castle and town of Odiham were granted in 1299 to Margaret, the

of Lancaster in 1321-2 Robert was commanded to strengthen the garrison at Odiham, for its security in the king's service.⁴⁶ Lewer, however, joined the Lancastrian party, whereupon his office was given to John de St. John of Basing, who was instructed, if necessary, to seize the castle by force.⁴⁶ He apparently obtained possession, for Lewer attacked and attempted to carry it by storm.⁴⁷ During the attack considerable damage must have been done to the fabric, as heavy repairs had to be undertaken in 1324-5.⁴⁸

The castle was granted by Parliament in 1327 to Queen Isabella in recognition of her services in sup-



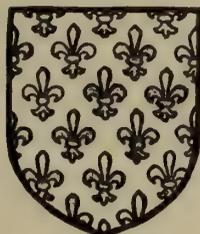
ISABELLA of France.
Azure powdered with fleurs de lis or.



PHILIPPA of Hainault.
Or a lion sable for FLANDERS, quartered with Or a lion gules for HOLLAND.



ELEANOR of Castile.
Gules a castle or for CASTILE quartered with Argent a lion purpure for LEON.



MARGARET of France.
Azure powdered with fleurs de lis or.

pressing the Despensers' rebellion,⁴⁹ but on her fall in 1330 her large estates were seized, and Odiham was not restored, but was granted in 1331 to Queen Philippa for life.⁵⁰ In 1335 further repairs were carried out.⁵¹

David Bruce, King of Scots, was incarcerated at Odiham for some time, and was released in 1357 on the payment of a ransom of 100,000 marks.⁵²

In 1369-70 the castle and vill of Odiham were granted to Walter Walsh for life for a yearly payment of £55. Walter was to be responsible for the payment of a carpenter, a parker, and a tiler, and for the roofing of houses in the castle with the exception of the great tower or keep. The cost of repairing the walls was to be borne by the king.⁵³

Bernard Brocas obtained a grant of the castle for life in 1377,⁵⁴ and it was given in dower to Queen Anne, consort of Richard II, in 1382.⁵⁵ It was again fortified in 1386⁵⁶ against the forces of the Duke of Gloucester. In 1399 it was granted to John Leventhorpe, the king's servant, for life,⁵⁷ and in 1454 it was assigned as part of the dower of Margaret, consort of Henry VI.⁵⁸

Constables were appointed until the end of the 15th century,⁵⁹ but the castle probably fell into disrepair about this time, or early in the 16th century, for it is not mentioned in a lease of the manor to

second queen of Edward I.⁵⁷ A Parliament was held at Odiham in 1303, when a statute was passed allowing foreign merchants to trade in England.³⁸ In December 1307 the keeper of Odiham Castle received orders to fortify it, in view of the king's intended journey to France for his marriage with Isabella, which took place in January 1308, for the greater security of the realm during his absence.³⁹

Robert Lewer was made warden in 1311,⁴⁰ and was ordered to provision the castle,⁴¹ apparently on behalf of Edward II and Gaveston's party against the barons, and in the same year the keeper of the park was ordered to provide timber for repairs to the castle.⁴² Hugh le Despenser was again made warden in 1317,⁴³ but was ordered to deliver up his office in 1321 to Robert Lewer.⁴⁴ During the rebellion of the Duke

³⁸ Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), v, 697.

³⁹ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 175.

⁴⁰ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 302.

⁴¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 183.

⁴² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 192.

⁴³ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 470.

⁴⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 37.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 25.

⁴⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 82.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452.

³⁸ *Chron. of Reigns of Edw. I and Edw. II* (Rolls Ser.), i, 130.

³⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, pp. 30, 50.

⁴⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 183.

⁴¹ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, pp. 375, 378.

⁴² *Ibid.* p. 378.

⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 46.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 595.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 411.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 206.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 206, 221, 254.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 289; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 288.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 69.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 1330-4, p. 161.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 1334-8, pp. 206, 208.

⁵² *Chron. Angl.* 1328-88 (Rolls Ser.), 37.

⁵³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 305.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 118.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 1381-5, p. 126.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1385-9, pp. 209, 260.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 1399-1401, p. 266.

⁵⁸ *Parl. R.* (Rec. Com.), v, 261b.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 412; Early Chan. Proc. 232, no. 23.

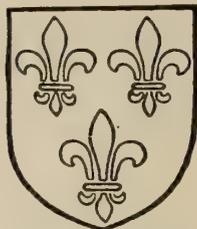
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Chideock Paulet in 1545, and no notice of it appears in a survey of the manor in 1630,⁶⁰ though its grounds are then mentioned. The ruins of the castle in Bignell Field, North Warnborough, are referred to in a deed of 1699.⁶¹

The gaol in Odiham Castle is mentioned in 1321



ANNE of Bohemia.
Argent an eagle sable.



MARGARET of France.
Azure three fleurs de lis or.

and again in 1324.⁶² The men of Greywell owed the service of guarding the prisoners at Odiham every third night.⁶³

The ruins, which belong to Sir Henry P. St. John-Mildmay, bart., lie to the north-west of Odiham town, in the hamlet of North Warnborough, on the banks of the Basingstoke Canal. Originally the castle probably consisted only of a great tower surrounded by a ditch. In many of the documents of the 13th century it is called the tower (*turris*) of Odiham,⁶⁴ but in later records there are references to the houses in the castle, which may have been erected at the time it was the residence of Eleanor, Countess of Pembroke, or later.⁶⁵ In the accounts of the repairs made during the 14th century mention is made of gates on the south, east, and west sides, a bridge with palisades on the west side, and a room over the gateway. In 1373 stone was brought from Bentley Quarry for making an oven (*fornacium*) in the castle.⁶⁶

The tower, or keep, the ruins of which remain, is octagonal in plan, about 36 ft. in diameter inside, with walls of flint about 10 ft. thick. The faces of the walls, both inside and outside, have been picked away, and only traces of the angle buttresses remain. There are remains of a doorway on the east side, and a large opening on the west, which probably marks the position of a doorway on that side. Holes on the inside of the walls show the position of two upper floors, and there are round arched windows in each stage which are considerably larger in the middle stage than in either of the others. There is also a large fireplace in the upper stage on the south side.

A plan of the castle, with a short account of it, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Everard Home, bart., in 1840.⁶⁷

Odiham Park probably existed at a considerably earlier date than the castle, possibly in connexion with an earlier royal residence, for Hugh the Parker is mentioned in 1130-1,⁶⁸ and the land and mills of Robert the Parker were taken by King John for the site of the castle.⁶⁹ The earliest mention of the park occurs in 1216 when it was saved to the king with the castle when the manor was granted to Engelard de Cigoigny.⁷⁰ Judging by the number of grants of deer from the park to various persons it would seem that it was well stocked.⁷¹ Timber was brought from the royal property of Odiham to build Eton College.^{71a} A large stud of horses was maintained in the park during the 14th century. The practice of rearing horses at Odiham was apparently established by Engelard de Cigoigny during his tenancy of the manor, for in 1223-4 the constable of Odiham was ordered to allow him to take away his mares from the park.⁷² Eleanor, Countess of Pembroke, to whom the manor was granted in 1236, kept there large hunting stables and a great number of horses.⁷³ The establishment of a royal stud there apparently took place in 1312, when the Sheriff of Southampton was ordered to find maintenance for twenty colts and seven grooms, sent to Odiham, and to provide a bushel of oats and two bushels of bran daily for every four colts and to pay 2d. each daily to the grooms.⁷⁴ In 1319 further orders were issued as to the maintenance of the stud at Odiham,⁷⁵ and in 1324 the barns of Odiham were repaired, and mills and a house for the king's colts and their keepers were newly built.⁷⁶ Master William Marshal was in 1331-2 appointed keeper of the stud farm, and ordered to sell some of the horses there.⁷⁷ In 1339 the constable of Odiham was ordered to repair the granges, stables, and pinfold at Odiham,⁷⁸ and in the following year a new pinfold was built there for the king's foals.⁷⁹ Ten of the best mares from this stud and those at Windsor and Guildford were sold in 1360-1 and the profits given to William of Wykeham for repairs at Windsor.⁸⁰ No mention of the stud is found after this date.

The park apparently remained in the hands of the king till 1299 when it was assigned with the manor to Margaret wife of Edward I.⁸¹ It formed part of the dower of Queen Isabella in 1327,⁸² and was granted in 1369-70 to Walter Walsh.⁸³ The park was not granted with the manor to the Earl of Mar, but was included in the grant to Edward, Lord Zouche, in 1617-18.⁸⁴ In 1630 it was described as being well stocked with deer, and the fish ponds and river supplied large quantities of fish.⁸⁵ The latest mention of the park discovered is in 1669.⁸⁶

The manor of ODIHAM was ancient MANOR demesne held before the Conquest by Earl Harold. At the Conquest it passed

⁶⁰ S. P. Dom. Chas. I, clxxxii, 16.

⁶¹ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 11 Will. III, m. 4.

⁶² Cal. Pat. 1317-21, p. 603; 1321-4, p. 403.

⁶³ Cal. of Inq. p.m. Edw. I, 250.

⁶⁴ Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.), ii, 655; Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), ii, 60, 64, 66, 144.

⁶⁵ Cal. Close, 1279-88, p. 27; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.) i, 288; Cal. Close, 1323-7, p. 289.

⁶⁶ Exch. Q. R. Accts. bdle. 478, no. 26, 28; bdle. 479, no. 2.

⁶⁷ Arch. xxix, 390.

⁶⁸ Pipe R. 31 Hen. I (Rec. Com.), 53.

⁶⁹ Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 209.

⁷⁰ Rot. Lit. Pat. (Rec. Com.), i, 185.

⁷¹ Cal. Close, 1272-9, pp. 263, 289, 365; 1296-1302, p. 141.

^{71a} Tighe and Davis, Annals of Windsor, i, 338.

⁷² Close, 8 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 12.

⁷³ Woodward, Hist. of Hants, iii, 302.

⁷⁴ Cal. Close, 1307-13, p. 404.

⁷⁵ Ibid. 1318-23, p. 60.

⁷⁶ Ibid. 1323-7, p. 94.

⁷⁷ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii,

⁷⁸ Cal. Close, 1339-41, p. 138.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 438.

⁸⁰ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii,

⁸¹ Cal. Pat. 1292-1301, p. 452.

⁸² Ibid. 1327-30, p. 69.

⁸³ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii,

⁸⁴ Pat. 15 Jas. I, pt. xii.

⁸⁵ S. P. Dom. Chas. I, clxxxii, 16.

⁸⁶ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1668-69, pp. 487,

561.

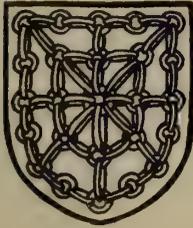


ODIHAM : CHIMNEY-PIECE IN DINING-ROOM OF GEORGE HOTEL

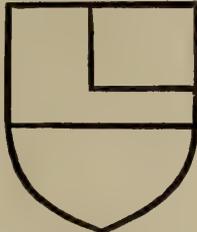


ODIHAM CASTLE

to King William,⁸⁷ and it remained in the hands of successive kings of England, in the same way as the castle, usually but not always under the same warden as the castle. The manor followed the same descent as the castle until 1408, when it was granted separately to Queen Joan, the second wife of



JOAN of NAVARRE.
*Gules a cross, a saltire
and a double orle of
chains or.*



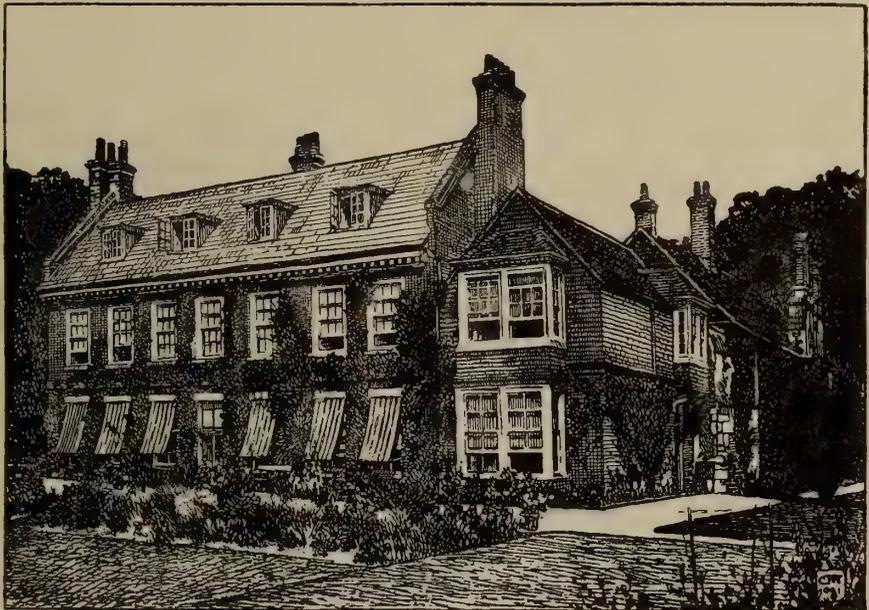
ELIZABETH WYDVILE.
*Argent a fesse and a
quarter gules.*

Henry IV.⁸⁸ She died in 1437 and John Basket obtained a grant of the manor for life in 1440, he bearing all the charges for repairs and paying the wages of the constable of Odiham Castle, and a rent of £22 6s. 3d. to the king.⁸⁹ In 1454 the manor was granted to Margaret, consort of Henry VI, in exchange for other manors which had been granted to her as dower,⁹⁰ but it was resumed by Edward IV in 1464,⁹¹ and granted to his consort Elizabeth in 1466.⁹² The manor was leased in 1541 for fifty years at a rent of £46 8s. 9d. to John Jenyns,⁹³ but this lease was vacated on a personal surrender in 1545 in order that a similar lease might be made to Chideock Paulet.⁹⁴ The lease to Chideock was renewed in 1558 for fifty years,⁹⁵ and the manor was granted in 1603 to John, Earl of Mar.⁹⁶ The Earl sold the manor shortly afterwards to Edward, Lord Zouche,⁹⁷ to whom it was confirmed by letters patent in 1617–18.⁹⁸ Lord Zouche dying without male issue in 1625 left the manor to his cousin Sir Edward Zouche, Marshal of the Household.⁹⁹ Sir Edward was succeeded in 1634 by his son James Zouche, on whose death in 1643 the manor passed to his son Edward.¹⁰⁰ He

died in 1658 and was succeeded by his brother James,¹⁰¹ on whose death without issue in 1708 the manor passed to his niece Sophia wife of John Bayes, the daughter of James's sister Sophia (*vide* Elvetham and Greywell).¹⁰² On the death of the last representative of the Zouche family the manor was thrown into Chancery, out of which it was purchased in 1742 by Paulet St. John.¹⁰³ It now belongs to his descendant Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, bart.

A palace is said to have existed at Odiham, and it is possible that a house for the accommodation of the royal household may have been built after the castle had fallen into ruins. Nothing now remains of the ancient palace except a few old stones with carved heads in a farm-house called Palace Gate Farm in the west end of the town. The house probably stands on the site of the entrance to the mansion which is described in 1630 as 'a fair gate house of brick, cornered and windowed with stone.'¹⁰⁴ Meetings of the Privy Council were held at Odiham in 1576 and 1591.¹⁰⁵ The site of the manor, by which is probably meant the remains of the royal mansion, is mentioned in deeds of 1718 and 1723–4.¹⁰⁶

In memoranda relating to the manor of Odiham in the 16th century it is noted that Robert Wakefield, late bailiff of the manor, pulled down a dwelling house called the king's —, ¹⁰⁷ which stood upon the site of the manor of Odiham 'where the courts were wont always to be kept till now of late,' and afterwards granted the site of the manor to one John Creswell whose heirs were still enjoying it without paying anything to the Queen's Grace.¹⁰⁸



THE PRIORY, ODIHAM, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

⁸⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 450.

⁸⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, p. 438.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 1436–41, p. 443.

⁹⁰ *Parl. R.* (Rec. Com.), v, 261b.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* v, 517b.

⁹² *Cal. Pat.* 1461–7, p. 481.

⁹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 503 (51).

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* xx (1), g. 465 (61).

⁹⁵ *Pat.* 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. iii.

⁹⁶ *Pat.* 1 Jas. I, pt. xiii. The manor at that time was said to have formed part of the jointure of Queen Katherine (Add. MS. 33278, fol. 169).

⁹⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611–18, p. 471.

⁹⁸ *Pat.* 15 Jas. I, pt. xii.

⁹⁹ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, under Zouche.

¹⁰⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dxxxviii, 136.

¹⁰¹ Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* i, 125.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*

¹⁰³ Information by Messrs. Warrens.

¹⁰⁴ *S.P. Dom. Chas. I*, clxxxi, 16.

¹⁰⁵ *Acts of P.C.* 1575–7, p. 207; 1591, p. 457.

¹⁰⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 4 Geo. I; Mich. 10 Geo. I.

¹⁰⁷ The name is quite illegible.

¹⁰⁸ *Rentals and Surv. R.* 591.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Odiham was an important place at the *TOWN* time of the Domesday Survey, but it was probably not until King John began his castle there that there was any attempt to raise its status to anything beyond that of a royal manor. In 1204 however the manor of Odiham was granted by the king to the men of Odiham at a fee-farm of £50.¹⁰⁹ This grant may perhaps be looked upon as conferring upon the town the characteristics of a borough, such as would be expected in a town lying under the influence of a royal castle. But the men of Odiham do not seem to have appreciated this opportunity of raising the position of their vill and allowed their fee-farm rent to fall into arrears, whereupon the king in 1207 ordered John Fitz Hugh to resume the manor into the king's hand.¹¹⁰ Though the men of Odiham were summoned to return members to Parliament they never seem to have done so,¹¹¹ and the burghal rights of the town, if any ever existed, evidently lapsed through want of user. Odiham is called a 'borough' in the *Testa de Nevill*,¹¹² but this seems to be the only case where the term has been applied to it.

The market rights of Odiham apparently belonged to the owner of the manor for the time being. In the reign of Henry VI two fairs were held, on the 'Day of Our Lady' and on 'Margret Day,'¹¹³ and in 1431 there is mention of a fair held at the feast of the Annunciation.¹¹⁴ In 1720 the market was held on Saturday,¹¹⁵ and in 1778 and 1792 on Friday,¹¹⁶ but before 1849 the day was changed to Tuesday,¹¹⁷ and so remains to the present day. The fairs in 1849 were held on the Saturday preceding Mid Lent Sunday and on 31 July,¹¹⁸ and they are held at the same dates at the present day. Owing to the hilly character of the roads near the town the market has always been chiefly confined to the produce of the neighbourhood. The fair is for horses and cattle.

Petty Sessions for the division are held in the Court House on alternate Tuesdays, and constables are annually elected at a court leet of the manor held at Easter.¹¹⁹

The manor of *STAPELY* (Stapeleg, Stappell, Stapel, xiii cent.; Stapeleigh, Stapley, xvi cent.) was held in chief of the king by the serjeanty of serving forty days in the army with horse and arms.¹²⁰ In 1200 land in Stapely was granted to Adam de Stapely,¹²¹ and in 1219-20 John de Stapely released to John son of Adam de Stapely a hide of land in Stapely.¹²² This John son of Adam also known as John Caty or Stacy was absent in 1233 on the Welsh Marches,

evidently rendering the service due for this manor.¹²³ He gave the manor to William de Synaguy, and the gift was confirmed by the king in 1251.¹²⁴ William died about 1271-2 and was succeeded by a son Edmund¹²⁵ who sold the manor in 1300 to John de Beauchamp of Fifield.¹²⁶ Five years later John granted the manor to Robert de la Burgh and Margery his wife.¹²⁷ The manor descended in the family of de la Burgh, atte Berwe or Barrowe,¹²⁸ till 1566 when George Barrowe sold it to Anthony Bustard,¹²⁹ of whom it was purchased in 1575 by Thomas Goddard.¹³⁰ Goddard sold it in 1582 to Richard and Edward Wroth,¹³¹ and it was purchased in 1609 by James Wolveridge of Edward Wroth and Sir George Calvert.¹³² James died in 1625 when he was succeeded by his nephew James,¹³³ who sold the manor in 1647 to Nicholas Love.¹³⁴ The manor was sold in 1671 by Robert Welstead and his wife Katherine to Stephen Terry,¹³⁵ but this conveyance would appear to have been made for some settlement, for in 1678 the manor still belonged to Robert Welstead and was then conveyed to trustees for the benefit of his creditors.¹³⁶ It passed before 1714 to Gilbert Serle of Weston Corbett,¹³⁷ and descended in the same way as Weston Corbett to Sir William Oglander, who held it in 1830.¹³⁸ After this time no further mention of the manor has been found.

Stapely Down Farm in the south of the parish, which now belongs to the Rev. Francis Cope, vicar of Greywell, probably marks approximately the site of the manor.

The three estates called the manors of *BULLOCKS*,¹³⁹ *BOWERS*, and *NEWLANDS* formed part of the Barrowes' property at Odiham. Robert Barrowe died in 1553 holding the manor of Bullocks,¹⁴⁰ which he had settled upon his wife Margaret as her jointure.¹⁴¹ There was a capital message at Newlands which was sold by George Barrowe to James Wolveridge,¹⁴² the father of the purchaser of Stapely. The estate called Bowers passed with Stapely to the Wolveridges and was sold by James Wolveridge in 1647 to Nicholas Love.¹⁴³ Newlands Farm near Stapely may mark the approximate site of the estate called Newlands. The name Bullocks is retained at Bullocks Farm, in Hillside. The three estates now belong to Sir Henry P. St. John-Mildmay, bart.

The manor of *POLLING* (Pulling, xv cent.; Polands or Poleing, xviii cent.) was ancient demesne of the Crown and was held of the king in chief.¹⁴⁴ It is first mentioned in 1305 when Henry Sturmy died seised of it, but it seems to have formed part of the estate held at Odiham in 1174-5 by his ancestor William

¹⁰⁹ *Cal. Chart. R. King Jn.* (Rec. Com.), 130; *Cart. Antiq.* Z (29).

¹¹⁰ Close, 9 John, m. 18.

¹¹¹ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 299. Lewis, *Topog. Dict.* iii, 470-1; *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.* i, 26.

¹¹² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237.

¹¹³ Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 69.

¹¹⁴ Mins. Accts. 979, no. 27.

¹¹⁵ *Magna Britannia*, ii, 867.

¹¹⁶ MS. Surv. of Hants, 1778, Sir T. Gatehouse; *Rep. on Market Rights and Tolls*, i, 167.

¹¹⁷ Lewis, *Topog. Dict.* iii, 470-1.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232.

¹²⁰ *Chart. R.* 2 John, m. 15, no. 4.

¹²¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 4 Hen. III.

¹²² *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 343; Assize

R. 775, m. 21; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232.

¹²⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 351.

¹²⁵ Assize R. 780, m. 4 d.

¹²⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 521.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.* 1301-7, p. 315.

¹²⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. II, no. 29; 25 Edw. III, no. 49; 6 Hen. V, no. 51; (Ser. 2) civ, 78 and 107.

¹²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 8 Eliz.

¹³⁰ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin. 17 Eliz. m. 31.

¹³¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 24 & 25 Eliz.

¹³² *Ibid.* Hants, Trin. and Mich. 7 Jas. I.

¹³³ Inq. p.m. 1 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 128.

¹³⁴ Close, 23 Chas. I, pt. ix, no. 29.

¹³⁵ Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich. 31 Chas. II, m. 5.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.* Mich. 30 Chas. II, m. 11.

¹³⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 12 Anne.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.* Hants, East. 11 Geo. IV.

¹³⁹ Land at Odiham was held by members of the family of Bulloc in the 13th and 14th centuries (Rentals and Surv. R. 589-90; Add. Chart. 26663).

¹⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), civ, 78 and 107.

¹⁴¹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 26, no. 74.

¹⁴² Exch. Dep. Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz. no. 7.

¹⁴³ Close, 23 Chas. I, pt. ix, no. 29.

¹⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I, no. 65. In 1491-2 the manor was said to be held of the Prioress of Wintney for service unknown. (*Cal. of Inq. Hen. VII*, i, 328.)

de Bendeng.¹⁴⁵ It passed from the Sturmys to the Seymours in the same way as Liss Turney, and passed to the Crown in 1541 by exchange with Edward, Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset.¹⁴⁶ Four years later it was granted by Henry VIII to Robert Creswell of Odiham,¹⁴⁷ of whom it was purchased in 1579 by Peter Osborne and Nicholas Young.¹⁴⁸ Nicholas died seised of it in 1595,¹⁴⁹ and his son Robert sold it in 1596-7 to John Fielder, from whom it passed in 1638 to his son John.¹⁵⁰ John Fielder sold it in 1639-40 to Anthony Pickering.¹⁵¹ The manor is next mentioned in 1755, when it belonged to Sir John Tylney, Earl Tylney of Castlemaine.¹⁵² He died without issue in 1784,¹⁵³ and the manor passed to Catherine Tylney Long, granddaughter of the earl's sister Emma.¹⁵⁴ A conveyance by her in 1811 to Robert Bicknell¹⁵⁵ was probably made for a settlement on her marriage with William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, afterwards Earl of Mornington, which took place in March of the following year.

The name of the manor is preserved at Poland Farm and Poland Mill about a mile to the north of the town. The estate now belongs to Sir Henry P. St. John-Mildmay, bart.

The manor of *MURRELL* (Morhala, xii cent.; Morhalle, Morhal, xiii cent.; Murrall, Morrall, xvi cent.) was ancient demesne of the Crown.¹⁵⁶ In 1170 Arthur de Morhala was fined a mark at Hampshire Great Pleas, which had not been paid in 1175.¹⁵⁷ In 1202-3 Gunilda, wife of Arthur, granted to Gunilda de Broc a croft of land in Murrell called Northcroft for her life,¹⁵⁸ and in 1218-19 Stephen de Morhale and his wife Emma, and Edith sister of Emma, released to William Bulloc all their claim in a virgate of land at Murrell.¹⁵⁹ Peter son of Arthur acquired land in Murrell in 1227-8 from John de Everleigh.¹⁶⁰ The manor of Murrell had been acquired before the middle of the 13th century by Adam de Bendeng,¹⁶¹ and it apparently from this time followed the same descent as the manor of Polling,¹⁶² to which it became annexed before the end of the 16th century.¹⁶³ The district called Murrell Green is 2½ miles north of the town, and now belongs to Sir Henry P. St. John-Mildmay, bart.

The manor of *BOROUGH COURT* (Bracourt, Borowcourt, Brokecourt, xvi cent.; Brockcourt or Burrowcourt, xvii cent.) was held of the priory of St. Mary Magdalen, Winchester, in 1477,¹⁶⁴ and in 1619 was said to be held of Odiham Manor.¹⁶⁵ A

licence was given by Bishop Orlton (1333-45) to William Resel to celebrate mass in the oratory of his manor of Brok in the parish of Odiham.¹⁶⁶ The manor of Borough Court is first mentioned in 1477, when Richard Newport died seised of it, leaving John his son and heir.¹⁶⁷ In 1544-5 it was conveyed by Walter Bonham and others to William Dale,¹⁶⁸ and in 1561 it was sold by John Dale to John Fielder.¹⁶⁹ It passed from John Fielder to his grandson John,¹⁷⁰ and was sold by the latter in 1699 to Frederick Tylney of Rotherwick.¹⁷¹ From that time it passed with Rotherwick (q.v.), and the manor is last mentioned in 1811.¹⁷² Borough Court, which is now the property of Mr. Charles Edward Harris St. John of West Court, Berks, stands on the eastern bank of the River Whitewater, in the extreme north of the parish.

The manor of *NORTH WARNBOROUGH* was held of the manor of Odiham.¹⁷³ In 1555-6 a fulling mill and land in North Warnborough were granted by Robert Creswell to Nicholas Vaus.¹⁷⁴ Possibly it was this estate which was known during the 16th century as the manor of North Warnborough. Nicholas Vaus died seised of it about 1560, leaving Robert his son and heir,¹⁷⁵ who was succeeded in 1609 by his son Richard.¹⁷⁶ After this time no further mention of the manor has been found. The tithing of North Warnborough is about a mile north-west of the town, and belongs to Sir Henry P. St. John-Mildmay, bart.

The manor of *RYE* (La Rye xiv cent.) was held of the king in chief.¹⁷⁷ Certain land at Odiham was forfeited in the reign of Henry III by Maud de Rya, and was entered upon by Geoffrey de Bath the king's cook before 1235-6.¹⁷⁸ In 1246 the king confirmed the estate to Geoffrey,¹⁷⁹ who was still holding it in 1279-80.¹⁸⁰ It is uncertain whether this is the same estate as a messuage and land at Rye which were settled in 1317 upon Robert de la Rye of Odiham and his wife Denise and their issue, with remainder in default to John de Stourton and his heirs.¹⁸¹ Robert died in 1343-4 without issue by Denise, and the estate passed under the above settlement to Julia, wife of Sir William Talemache, daughter and heir of John Stourton.¹⁸² Sir William and Julia settled property in Odiham called la Potte in 1348-9 on William de Fremelesworth and Eleanor his wife, with remainder to their sons Richard and William.¹⁸³ By a later fine a messuage, land, and rent in Odiham, Polling, Rye, and Murrell were settled on them, their son John

¹⁴⁵ See Liss Turney; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 258.

¹⁴⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 779 (7).

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xx (2), g. 266 (33).

¹⁴⁸ *Pat.* 21 Eliz. pt. vi.

¹⁴⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxlv, 56.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 15 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 34.

¹⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 15 Chas. I.

In 1647 John Field (*sic*) married at Farnborough Constance Pickering, and in 1632 Anthony Pickering married Bridget Velyne, whose sister was the wife of James Wolveridge, showing the connexion between the owners of Stapely. Phillimore and Stooks, *Hampshire Parish Reg.* iii, 116; information by Mr. J. H. Cope.

¹⁵² *Recov. R. Hil.* 28 Geo. II, rot. 49.

¹⁵³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, under Castlemaine.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁵ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich.* 51 Geo. III, m. 53.

¹⁵⁶ *Assize R.* 787, m. 68 d.

¹⁵⁷ *Pipe R.* 16 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 122; 21 *Hen. II*, 190.

¹⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 4 John, 27.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 3 *Hen. III*, 7.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 12 *Hen. III*, 157.

¹⁶¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

¹⁶² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 779 (7).

¹⁶³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Eliz.; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 15 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 34; *Recov. R. Hil.* 28 Geo. II, rot. 49; *ibid.* D. Enr. Mich. 51 Geo. III, m. 53.

¹⁶⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. IV, no. 35.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.* W. and L. 17 Jas. I, bdle. 39, no. 32.

¹⁶⁶ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 95.

¹⁶⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. IV, no. 35.

¹⁶⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 36 *Hen. VIII*.

¹⁶⁹ *Recov. R. East.* 3 Eliz. rot. 105.

¹⁷⁰ *Inq. p.m. W. and L.* 17 Jas. I, bdle. 30, no. 32; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), 15 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 34.

¹⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Will. III.

¹⁷² *Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich.* 51 Geo. III, m. 53.

¹⁷³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxviii, 71.

¹⁷⁴ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East.* 2 & 3

Phil. and Mary, m. 22.

¹⁷⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxviii, 71.

¹⁷⁶ *Inq. p.m. W. and L.* 8 Jas. I, bdle.

14, no. 163.

¹⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 649.

¹⁷⁸ *Assize R.* 775, m. 21.

¹⁷⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 291.

¹⁸⁰ *Assize R.* 787, m. 68 d.

¹⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 649.

¹⁸² *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III. (1st nos.), no.

10.

¹⁸³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Edw. III; *Inq. p.m.* 16 Ric. II, pt. i, no. 13.

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being placed first in remainder.¹⁸⁴ The manor, as a messuage and a carucate of land called la Rye, was held in 1377 by William Dobbes of Eleanor Fremelesworth for his life.¹⁸⁵ Eleanor died in 1392, and part of her estate at Odiham, apparently la Rye, passed to her granddaughter Joan, daughter of John Fremelesworth, wife of John Grant, and la Potte to a second granddaughter Joan daughter of William de Fremelesworth, wife of Richard Alderton.¹⁸⁶ Anthony Moore died in 1583 holding the manor in right of Alice his wife.¹⁸⁷ In 1596 his son Richard Moore granted the manor to John Osborne and Anne his wife, a natural sister of Richard,¹⁸⁸ and John and Anne sold it in 1598 to William Coldham of Stedham (co. Sussex).¹⁸⁹ In 1630 the manor was sold by William Carique, William Arderne senior, and William Arderne junior, to Edward Bathurst.¹⁹⁰ In 1811 the manor was in the possession of Catherine Tylney Long.¹⁹¹ Great Rye Farm and Little Rye Farm now belong to Mr. Lionel Phillips of Tylney Hall, having probably been purchased by him in 1899 at the same time as Tylney Hall.^{191a}

The manor of *STURTONS*.—A messuage and land in Odiham was held in 1278–9 by Walter de Stourton and Julia his wife.¹⁹² It probably passed, by the marriage of Julia daughter of John de Stourton to Sir William Talemache, and seems to have followed the same descent as Rye to the Moore family. Anthony Moore held it at the time of his death in 1583, in right of his wife Alice.¹⁹³ It afterwards passed to Benjamin Rudyerd, and was conveyed by him in 1736 to Paulet St. John.¹⁹⁴ Rudyerd and St. John sold it in 1742 to Richard Boddicott.¹⁹⁵ In 1752 Richard Boddicott and his wife Mary conveyed the manor to Edmund Boddicott,¹⁹⁶ doubtless for the purpose of settling it upon their son Richard, who married Sarah daughter of Samuel Tyssen in that year.¹⁹⁷ Richard the son died in 1759, and his widow Sarah settled it in 1780 upon her daughter Sarah, wife of Samuel Tyssen.¹⁹⁸ Sarah died in 1800,¹⁹⁹ and the manor passed to her grandson, Samuel Tyssen, and was settled upon him in 1807 on his coming of age.²⁰⁰ The further descent of the manor has not been traced.

The manor of *PARKERS* or *GERRARDS*.—Hugh the Parker of Odiham is mentioned in 1130–1.²⁰¹ The manor may have originated in land at Odiham held in the 13th century by Robert the Parker. In 1235 Robert was excused a rent of 20*s.* which he had been accustomed to pay for land in Odiham, because 20 acres of his meadow had been taken by King John for building Odiham Castle, and his mills had been burnt by that king.²⁰² In rentals of the manor of Odiham in the reigns of Edward I and

Edward III William Parker is returned as holding half a hide of land and the site of a mill.²⁰³ The first mention of the manor occurs in 1699. It was purchased by Sir Thomas Higgons of Greywell from Walter Richards and Nathaniel Pickering, and was sold by his three sons George, Thomas, and Beville Higgons in 1699 to Henry, Lord Hyde, and others.²⁰⁴ It had passed before 1739 to the Tolls of Greywell, and in that year it was settled upon Anne Toll for life with remainder to Charles Toll.²⁰⁵ In 1778 the estate was sold for the benefit of the creditors of Edmund Pittman, a bankrupt.²⁰⁶ The manor still existed as such in 1862,²⁰⁷ and now belongs to Baroness Dorchester of Greywell Hill.

A hide of land at *BERCHELEI* was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Godwine as one of the king's thegns. It had been held before the Conquest by Edwin of King Edward as an alod.²⁰⁸ This manor was in 'Efedele' Hundred and probably lay in Odiham. Mr. Round suggests that its site may have been at Bartley Heath.

There were eight mills at Odiham at the time of the Domesday Survey.²⁰⁹ One or more was destroyed by King John when the castle was built.²¹⁰ A mill was destroyed by fire in 1337–8,²¹¹ and a new corn-mill was built in 1345–6.²¹² In 1431 a new millstone was brought from London and various repairs were done.²¹³ A mill at Warnborough is mentioned in 1630,²¹⁴ and its representative still exists. A felling mill at North Warnborough is mentioned in 1555–6.²¹⁵ There is also a mill near the castle called Castle Mill, and Poland Mill on the River Whitewater is to the north of Poland Farm. This last may be the representative of one of the two water-mills which belonged to the manor of Polling in the 16th century.²¹⁶

The church of *ALL SAINTS* is a *CHURCH* large rectangular building consisting of a chancel 32 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 9 in. with north and south chapels 17 ft. 3 in. wide, that on the south now being used as a vestry and organ chamber, nave 57 ft. 6 in. long, 18 ft. wide at the west, and 20 ft. wide at the east, with west tower 17 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 6 in., and north and south aisles continuous with the chapels and extending to the west wall of the tower. The north doorway is inclosed by a porch. All the above measurements are internal.

The width of the nave at the west end probably represents that of an early nave, and there are a few loose stones in the tower, and one or two more built into the south aisle, which belonged to a 12th-century building, but the oldest walls now standing are those of the chancel and its aisles, and the lower part of the tower, which belong to the early part of the 13th century. At this date the

¹⁸⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 25 Edw. III.

¹⁸⁵ Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. I, no. 86.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid. 16 Ric. II, pt. i, no. 13.

¹⁸⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclix, 35.

In 1587–8 the hamlet of La Rye, late in the occupation of Robert de la Rye, was granted to the well known fishing grantees, William Tipper and Robert Dawe, at the request of, and for the good services of, Edward Dyer; Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. xvi.

¹⁸⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclix, 35; Chan. Proc. Eliz. Cc. 18, no. 45.

¹⁸⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 40 & 41 Eliz.

¹⁹⁰ Close, 6 Chas. I, pt. v, no. 19.

¹⁹¹ Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich. 51 Geo. III, m. 53.

^{191a} Ex inform. Mr. J. H. utenville Cope.

¹⁹² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 7 Edw. I.

¹⁹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclix, 35.

¹⁹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 10 Geo. II.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid. Trin. 16 Geo. II.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid. Hil. 25 Geo. II.

¹⁹⁷ Berry, *Herts. Gen.* 96.

¹⁹⁸ Recov. R. East. 20 Geo. III, rot. 131.

¹⁹⁹ Berry, *Herts. Gen.* 96.

²⁰⁰ Recov. R. D. Enr. Mich. 47 Geo. III, m. 66.

²⁰¹ *Pipe R.* 31 *Hen. I* (Rec. Com.), 36.

²⁰² *Cal. of Chart. R.* 1226–57, p. 209.

²⁰³ Rentals and Surv. R. 589, 590.

²⁰⁴ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 11 Will. III, m. 4.

²⁰⁵ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 12 Geo. II, m. 18.

²⁰⁶ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 18 Geo. III, m. 14.

²⁰⁷ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 305.

²⁰⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 504.

²⁰⁹ Ibid. 450.

²¹⁰ *Cal. of Chart. R.* 1226–57, p. 209.

²¹¹ Exch. Q. R. Accts. bdle. 478, no. 27.

²¹² Mins. Accts. bdle. 979, no. 12.

²¹³ Ibid. 979, no. 27.

²¹⁴ S.P. Dom. Chas. I, clxxxi, 16.

²¹⁵ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary.

²¹⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), g. 266 (33).

church was as long from east to west as it now is, and the chapels possibly as wide as at present, and there was doubtless a nave with aisles. This has entirely gone, to be succeeded by a spacious 16th-century building with aisles made equal in width to the chapels and prolonged to the west face of the tower. The eastward widening of the nave dates from this time. The tower was rebuilt in the 17th century, and is a very pretty piece of brickwork, like that of Crondall, but more ornamental.

In 1850-1 a considerable amount of restoration work was done with the result that practically all the window tracery is modern.

The east windows of the chancel and the two chapels have each three cinquefoiled lights with tracery of 14th-century style under two-centred arches.

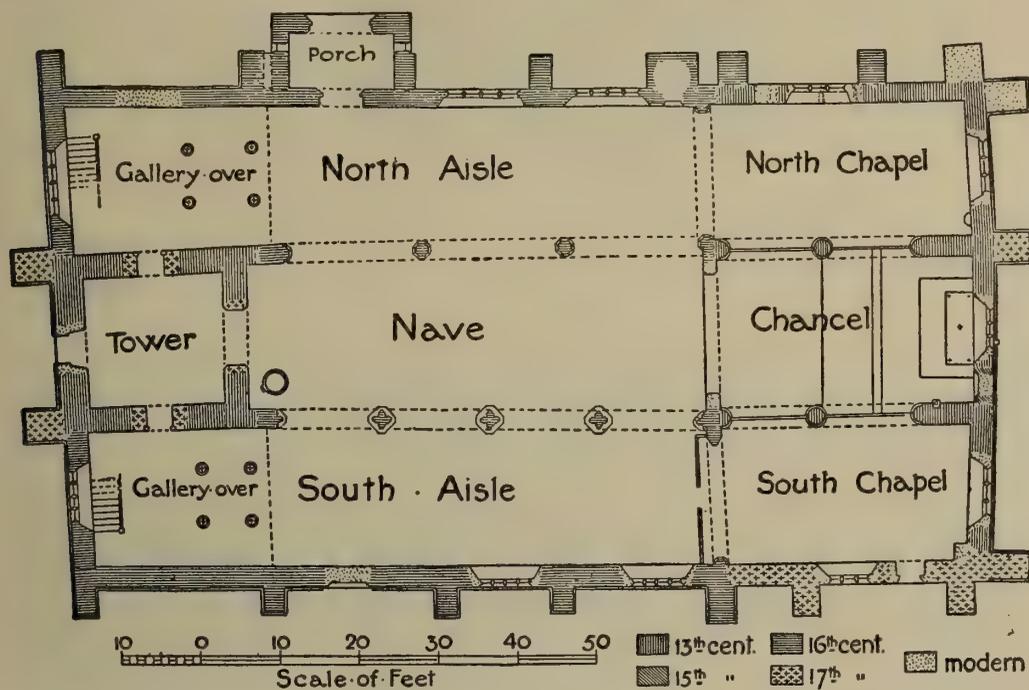
The chancel arcades are of two bays with circular columns having moulded circular bases and irregular octagonal capitals with semicircular responds to match. The west respond of the south arcade has a modern capital of 15th century detail.

jamb of a doorway which may be contemporary with it. Further to the east is a blocked doorway of red brick with a moulded four-centred head and jambs; it is of early 16th-century date.

Near the south jamb of the east window of this chapel is an octagonal image bracket, and a number of brasses and monuments have been collected from various parts of the church and placed here. The south chapel has a side window of the same design as that in the opposite chapel, and to the east of it is a small modern doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred arch. Its walling does not look ancient, and it may have been rebuilt in the 17th century.

The western arches of both chapels are alike, and practically of the full width of the chapels. The responds are semi-octagonal, and the arches of an obtuse two-centred shape with two chamfered orders. They belong to the general rebuilding of the nave; the arch to the south chapel has no north respond.

The north arcade of the nave is of three bays with slender octagonal columns having plainly-moulded



PLAN OF ODIHAM CHURCH

The arches are pointed and have one chamfered order. To the south of the east chancel window is the three-centred head of a blocked doorway which appears to have led into an east vestry below the east window outside the church.

Near the east respond of the south arcade is a pillar piscina, c. 1190, the basin being formed of a capital with foliage of an early type; the shaft has a water-moulded base with spurs at the angles.

The chancel arch has modern square jambs with chamfered angles, and the arch is two-centred, apparently of old stonework retooled, with two chamfered orders, dying out at the springing.

The north window of the north chapel is entirely modern, and has three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, and below its sill is that of a 13th-century lancet, possibly in position, and further west the

bases and capitals. The arches are two-centred, and of wide span and obtuse form; the details are the same as those at the west of the chapels.

The south arcade has four bays with columns composed of four attached shafts between four large hollow chamfers. Each shaft has an octagonal moulded base and capital, the whole resting on a high plain plinth, while the arches are two-centred and moulded with a large casement continued from the hollow chamfers of the piers. The work is better and probably earlier than the north arcade.

In the north aisle the two north windows and the west window have old arches and jambs fitted with modern tracery; a north-west window formerly existed, but is now marked only by a patch of brick-work.

The north doorway with its porch is of the same date as the aisle, and has moulded jambs and four-

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centred arch under a square head with carved spandrels. The outer arch of the porch has two orders of double ogee mouldings, and there is a small modern window in each side of the porch. The upper and lower doorways of the rood stair and part of the turret containing the stair remain at the north-east of this aisle.

The windows of the south aisle, two in the south wall and one in the west, are all alike, and have each four plain lights with plain, unfoiled vertical tracery, the internal splays being old. The rear arches are plastered.

Opposite the north doorway, in the south wall, is a blocked doorway showing only on the outside, with hollow-chamfered jambs and rough four-centred head, probably 16th-century work.

The tower arch has plain, slightly chamfered jambs and pointed arch. At the springing is a 12th-century abacus, grooved and hollow-chamfered, which is not as wide as the jambs, and is evidently re-used here. The arch itself has been rebuilt, but partly with old stones. The north and south walls of the tower are not pierced with arches, but have square-headed doorways with wood frames, leading into the north and south aisles. In the east wall near the south respond of the tower arch is a small opening in which is a piece of late Gothic tracery; it is blocked, but visible from both sides, and is doubtless a late insertion. The west doorway is modern and has a four-centred arch and a square head with carved spandrels. Above it is a three-light window with a transom and uncusped tracery in a four-centred arch, which is part of the 17th-century work. The tower has three stages, the two upper ones being of brickwork in Renaissance design, with small angle pilasters with Ionic capitals. At the top is an embattled parapet with modern angle pinnacles of brick banded with stone. The belfry windows have semicircular heads, and are flanked by projecting Ionic pilasters carrying a moulded cornice. The capitals of the pilasters are of cut brick or perhaps terra cotta. In the west face of the middle stage is a stone two-light window with a square head and moulded label, and at each stage are weathered stone strings with grotesque heads at the angles and corners. The chancel has an arched ceiling with modern boarding, while the whole of the other roofs are of old timber with arched braces below the rafters.

The chancel arcades are filled with oak screens, the one in the east bay on the north side being modern, but that in the second bay is old and is of eight bays, solid below and open above, with tracery heads of 15th-century style under a moulded cornice.

In the opposite arcade the screen in the first bay is partly old, with trefoiled lights and tracery of the same style as the modern one opposite, and that in the second bay is modern.

The pulpit is of late 16th-century date, and is hexagonal in shape, the sides having rectangular lower panels with arched panels over with a moulded and carved cornice. All the panels, styles, and rails are covered with carving in low relief. At the west ends of the north and south aisles are galleries with pretty balustraded oak fronts, each carried by four Ionic columns with rather clumsy entasis. There is a carved top rail with small round-headed arches between the heads of the balusters, and below the balusters a row of small panels and an enriched cor-

nice, on which in the south aisle is the inscription: '[Joh]n Rivers senior gave forty shillings, John Keye and Richard Flory churchwardens 16,' continuing in the north aisle with '32, Alexander Serle gave all the balusters not of wealth but of good wil that othe(r).' The unfinished and divided inscription shows that the front is moved, having been originally across the west end of the nave. On the die of a baluster in the south aisle is the name 'George Searle.' The stairs up to these galleries at the west ends of the aisles have contemporary ornamented strings, turned balusters and newels and moulded handrails.

The font is placed at the south-west corner of the nave. It is of chalk, of 15th-century date, and has a circular moulded basin, stem and base. On the south-west side of the bowl is a curious rectangular projection, the top of which is hollowed into a small basin from which are two outlet holes. It is probably part of an arrangement for fastening the cover, as staples driven into the chalk rim of the bowl would have been likely to split it. Round the bowl is an inscription in black letter. It is much damaged owing to the soft nature of the material, but can still be read: 'Auxiliū meum a dño qui fecit celū & t'ra.'

In the tower is an old chest with ornamental hinges. On the lid is the following in nail heads:

CHVRCHWARDENS
M.W. 1662
H.S. 1B

In the nave are the figures of a civilian and his wife from an early 15th-century brass. The man wears a long robe with loose sleeves and a girdle with purse and dagger. His wife wears a low-cut gown having tight sleeves with turn-over cuffs. The skirt is full with long folds, and she wears a horned head-dress. The inscription is lost. Below is a priest in mass vestments; the inscription reads: 'Hic jacet magist' Willm̄s Goode nup vicarius de Ponteland in Northūbria et rector de Dogmāsfeld qui obiit xj die Septēbris anno Dñi millm̄o cccc^olxxxviii^o cujus aīe ppiciet^o deus amē.'

There are several brasses fixed on the north wall of the chapel, the first having the inscription, 'Here lyeth interred the body of Edward Seagar gent who departed this life in certaine hope of a joyfull resurrection ye 11th of July A^o D^m 1640.' Above is a small plate with the arms, a chevron between three molets. The crest is a dragon's head.

The next brass has the figures of a woman and nine daughters, and an inscription: 'Here lieth Thomas Chapman and Agnes hys wyffe which Thomas decessid the first day of Maye in the yere of owre lord God m^cccccxxiii^d on whois soules Ihu have mercy A.'

To the east of this is an early 16th-century brass figure of a man in armour cut off below the knees, and another brass with the figure of a woman in a pedimental head-dress, with her six daughters, and the inscription, 'Hic sub pede jacent corpora venerabilis viri Joh̄is Haydok armig^oi et Elizabeth consortē sue q^d quidem Joh̄is obiit vicesimo sexto die mensis marci anno dñi millm̄o quingentesio quarto quo; aīabus ppicietur de' amen.'

Another brass represents a man in a fur-trimmed doctor's robe with hanging sleeves. The inscription is 'Willm̄s jacet hic quōdā m̄ Goode ex patre dictus | Presbiter & doctor artibus Oxonie | quē clare enutrit



ODIHAM CHURCH : THE FONT



ROTHERWICK CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING WEST

quodā Merton dom⁹ alma | huic gen⁹ & mores, Leycestria terra dat ort⁹ | P⁹ quō qui legis hec carmina fude preces.'

On the south wall of the north chapel, near the east end, is part of a 17th-century alabaster monument with a lozenge of the arms of Poyninges with three quarterings.

Over the wall monument is a black marble slab to 'Mary late wyffe of Edward More eldest daughter and coheire of S^r Adryan Poyninges, knight and brother to Thomas last Lord Poyninges & of Mary wyffe of the said Sir Adryan & daughter & sole heir of Sir Owen West knight' etc. She died in 1591.^{216a}

On the floor below is the indent of a large brass of a man and his two wives; under the second the figures of five daughters and one son still remain.

There is another floor slab to Richard Compton, who died in 1659. The arms are those of Compton of Godalming: Ermine a bend sable with three helms or thereon.

In the south chapel is a floor slab in which is a brass inscription to Margaret Pie, second daughter of Thomas Pie, who only lived a little over a month and died in 1636. In the middle of the slab the child is represented in swaddling clothes. In the top of the stone is a small brass panel with Cupids' heads and a scroll bearing a Latin text. There is also a shield of the arms of Pie, which are Vert three fleurs de lis stalked and slipped or.

Above this is a monument with Ionic pillars and a pediment over, containing a shield of the arms of Heydock of Greywell. There is a painted black-letter inscription, now practically perished, only a few words being legible.

The tower contains six bells, of which the treble and tenor are by Lester & Pack, 1761, the second is by Henry Knight, 1615, the third is by the same founder, 1614, the fourth has 'Henry Knight made mea 1667,' and the fifth is by William and Robert Cor, 1713.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice and paten of 1617, the gift of Robert South, of London, goldsmith; another silver-gilt paten of 1711; two silver flagons, one of 1630; two silver chalices of 1849 and 1893; a silver paten of the latter date and a glass flagon.

There are ten books of registers, the first being a large well-bound volume containing baptisms from 1538 (a paper copy of 1603) to 1653 and from 1660 to 1739. The marriages are from 1538 to 1653, and from 1662 to 1739, and burials from 1538 to 1739. The second volume is one that was probably overlooked in binding up the first, as it fills up the above gap, the baptisms being from 1653 to 1660, marriages from 1655 to 1659, and burials from 1653 to 1660.

The third book contains baptisms and burials from 1740 to 1783, and marriages from 1740 to 1754. The fourth contains marriages from 1754 to 1771,

the fifth continues the same to 1783, and the sixth brings the marriages up to 1812. The seventh contains burials from 1783 to 1800, the eighth has baptisms from 1783 to 1793, and the ninth book has baptisms on printed forms from 1793 to 1812, and the tenth contains burials from 1800 to 1812.

Other books are as follows—the book 1743, vestry book 1785 to 1789, banns book 1771 to 1838, and a churchwardens' account book from 1809 to 1873. There is also a curious old black-letter book entitled *Christs Victorie over Sattans Tyrannie*, by Thomas Mason, 1615.

At the time of the Domesday *ADVOWSON* Survey there were two churches at Odiham to which belonged two hides of land,²¹⁷ and of the manor of Odiham two priests held two churches²¹⁸ with 2 virgates of land. Odiham Church was granted by Henry I about 1115 to the church of St. Mary of Salisbury and to Roger the bishop.²¹⁹ Stephen confirmed the grant and collated the church to the use of the master of the school of Salisbury, or the chancellor of the cathedral, whose duty it was to superintend the schools of the chapter.²²⁰ Subsequently the church of Odiham seems to have been lost to the cathedral, for about 1157 Henry II restored it to Jocelin, Bishop of Salisbury, in exchange for the castle of Devizes.²²¹ It then became the custom for the Chancellor of Salisbury to be parson of Odiham.²²² The presentations to the vicarage were made by the chancellors till 1856, when on the death of the last chancellor²²³ the patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Winchester.²²⁴

The parson of Odiham had common of pasture in the demesne lands of Odiham and in the wood of Whitmondelye and in Holnhurst.²²⁵

The chapels of Greywell, Liss, Weston Patrick, and Rotherwick were annexed to the church of Odiham,²²⁶ and there was also a chapel dedicated to St. Michael in Odiham.²²⁷ It is called the king's chapel, and may have been in the castle.

There was also, in the middle of the 16th century, a chapel of ease at North Warnborough, which was 'imploid in the time of the plague for ministration to the whole, and for a place to teach children in.' This chapel was founded by the inhabitants 'to have continuance for ever, there to be assisting and adding to such ministration as is required to be among the people by the word of God and to the intent to teach children grammar.' At the Reformation the inhabitants of Odiham stated that in the town of Odiham were 'above 1,000 houseling people,' and that the town extended into divers tithings or hamlets, being distant some 2 and some 3 miles, 'being very yeve ways in the winter season for the people to come to the parish church of Odiham,' and the vicar kept a priest in the chapel of ease at Greywell, where there were more than eight score 'houseling' people who had ministration in the said chapel.²²⁸ In 1587-8 Odiham chapel, at the end of the Netherdonninge, was granted to Edward Downing and others.²²⁹ The

^{216a} Mr. Round points out that this inscription is of importance as it has been held by some authorities that the old barony of De La Warr is vested in the heirs of Sir Owen West.

²¹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 450.

²¹⁸ Possibly these were the churches of Liss and Bentworth, which were granted to the Chancellor of Salisbury, with that

of Odiham, by King Stephen. *Sarum Chart. and Doc.* (Rolls Ser.), 8.

²¹⁹ *Old Reg. of Sarum* (Rolls Ser.), i, 201.

²²⁰ *Ibid.* 192.

²²¹ *Sarum Chart. and Doc.* (Rolls Ser.), 29.

²²² *Inq. p.m.* 7 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 76; *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 166.

²²³ *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 1856, p. 2999.

²²⁴ *Clergy Lists*.

²²⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 166.

²²⁶ *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 388; *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1595-7, p. 558.

²²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 55.

²²⁸ *Aug. Off. Chant. Cert.* 52, no. 3.

²²⁹ *Pat.* 30 Eliz. pt. xv.

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chapel at North Warnborough was apparently destroyed; there is now an iron mission room there.

The Congregational chapel at Odiham was founded in 1662.²³⁰ There is a Baptist chapel which was built in 1877,²³¹ and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists also have places of worship at Odiham. A house at Odiham was licensed in 1672 for Presbyterian worshippers.²³²

The Consolidated Charities are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4 June 1886, as varied by a scheme of 11 March 1904. They comprise the following charities:—The almshouses founded by Sir Edward More (will and indenture of 1623), and by Daniel Wyeth, by deed 1648, and by Richard Raggett.

The charity of John Mapleton who gave a rent-charge of £6 13s. 4d. (less land tax) out of Roke Farm, as appeared from an inscription in the church bearing date 1758.

The charity of Julian Smith, who by deed of 1622 gave a cottage and garden attached to the almshouses, and now used as an almshouse.

The charity of Frances Clarke (deed 1608), consisting of a rent-charge of £10 received from the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Henry Smith's General Charity, being a share of Longley Farm and Rectory, varying from £11 to £15.

The charity of Robert Ray (deed 1674), formerly endowed with a moiety of the New Inn public-house with its appurtenances and certain quit-rents which were sold in 1904 for £1,900, which was invested in £1,872 *os.* 4*d.* War Stock with the official trustees. (For the other moiety see under Hartley Wintney.)

The charity of Richard Gurney, who by deed of 1638 devised a freehold estate at Hammersmith, let on building leases, amounting in 1904 to £343 *2s.*

The charity of John Vaus (will 1630), now consisting of a rent-charge of £27 a year charged on Odiham Down Farm, belonging to Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, bart., who also paid £1 a year out of Odiham Brick Kiln, which was redeemed in 1905 by the transfer to the official trustees of £33 *6s.* 8*d.* India 3 per cent. stock.

The charities of John Gale (will 1825), John Thomas Webb (will proved in the P.C.C. 1853), Elizabeth Webb (will proved at Winchester 1871), Susan Bricknell (will 1874), Helena Mary Webb, (see below).

The scheme of 1886 directed that £210 per annum should be paid out of the income to the governors of the grammar school, in respect of which a sum of £8,400 consols was, under the scheme of 1904, transferred by the official trustees to a separate account; that £250 per annum should be applied in support of the almshouses, and the remainder for the benefit of deserving and necessitous poor.

In July 1907 the official trustees held on the 'general account' £1,828 *19s.* 9*d.* consols, and in respect of a moiety of Robert Ray's Charity £936 *os.* 2*d.* War Stock, and £16 *13s.* 4*d.* India 3 per cent. Stock, and £1,259 *os.* 5*d.* 2½ per cent. annuities, representing a share of Helena Mary Webb's Charity (see below), also a sum of £11 *os.* 5*d.* consols as a repair fund. The official trustees also hold the sums of

£765 *12s.* 4*d.* consols and £69 *6s.* 5*d.* like stock on investment accounts. The War Stock ceased to exist on 5 April 1910, and the moiety of Ray's Charity, namely the £936 *os.* 2*d.*, has been invested in £940 *13s.* 3*d.* New South Wales 3½ per cent. stock.

The following charities are also under the management of the trustees of the Consolidated Charities:—

The charity of John McIntyre, M.D., who by will proved on 19 March 1903, bequeathed £1,000 for providing a village hospital. This amount, less costs, was invested in £1,009 *16s.* 7*d.* consols. By a scheme of 4 July 1905 the dividends are made applicable for the maintenance of a parish nurse, and are being accumulated pending arrangements for the erection of a house for the nurse.

The charity of Samuel White, who by will proved 24 May 1905, bequeathed a sum of money for the erection and maintenance of almshouses, which was invested in £2,266 *3s.* 5*d.* London County 3 per cent. Consolidated Stock. In July 1907 £253 *5s.* 11*d.* of this stock was sold for the erection of new almshouses.

The charity of Helena Mary Webb, who by her will proved at London 7 January 1902, directed her residuary estate, amounting to £3,777 *1s.* 2*d.* consols, to be divided equally among the Odiham charities. By an order of the Court of 11 November 1902 one third of the capital sum was directed to be applied in augmenting the value of any scholarships tenable at the Odiham Endowed School, one third for the Odiham Consolidated Charities, and the remaining one third to be held in trust for 'Webb's Charity.' The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

The church rents are represented by an annual payment of 35*s.* given by Nicholas Vaus by deeds of 1543 and 1553. This sum is paid to the churchwardens as to 30*s.* out of a farm called Bean Lands, and as to 5*s.* out of a small meadow called Turtles, and applied in aid of the church rates.

The Grammar School, founded in 1694 by Robert May and enlarged by James Zouche in 1702, is regulated by schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts of 20 October 1874, as amended by schemes of the Charity Commissioners of 16 May 1884 and 22 December 1899.²³³

The trust property consists of the school and master's house, a rent-charge of £22 *10s.*, £9,510 *12s.* 10*d.* consols, including £8,400 like stock set aside out of the Consolidated Charities (see above), and £1,259 *os.* 5*d.* 2½ per cent. annuities, being one third share of Helena Mary Webb's Charity (see above).

Additions to the school buildings were made in 1877 out of a legacy of £1,000 bequeathed by will of Miss Susan Bricknell, and further additions have recently been authorized by the Board of Education.

Elizabeth Webb and Sarah Webb, by deed dated 5 October 1848, conveyed certain property at North Warnborough for a school, which by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 28 April 1901 ceased to be carried on; the net rents of the two cottages and gardens belonging to the trust, let at £6 a year, were directed to be applied for augmenting the value of any scholarships or exhibitions tenable at the Odiham Endowed School.

²³⁰ *Congreg. Yr. Bk.* 1908, 252.

²³¹ *Baptist Hd. Bk.* 1908, 67.

²³² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 574.

²³³ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 367, 387.

ROTHERWICK

Retherwic, Retherwyke, Rutherwyk (xiii cent.); Rotherwyke, Rytherwyke (xv cent.); Rotherwicke (xvi cent.).

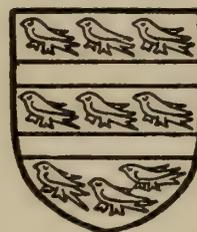
The parish of Rotherwick covers an area of 1,988 acres, and is situated 7 miles north-east from Basingstoke. The River Whitewater forms part of its eastern boundary, while in the west it is intersected by the Lyde River, which flows into the Loddon at the north-western extremity of the parish. The country is well wooded and fairly level, the greatest height recorded being in Tylney Park—300 ft. above the ordnance datum. The village lies along Cowfold Lane, which branches off from the main road from Odiham to Reading in the north-east of the parish, and is situated about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Hook Station on the main line of the London and South-Western Railway. Tylney Park takes up the south-west of the parish, its western boundary being formed by the Lyde River. Tylney Hall, which was rebuilt in 1879 close to the site of the old hall, was considerably enlarged and altered by Mr. Lionel Phillips between 1899 and 1901. It stands on a hill overlooking the village, and is approached by a long avenue of trees. According to the Agricultural Returns for 1905 the parish contains $913\frac{1}{4}$ acres of arable land, $893\frac{3}{4}$ acres of permanent grass, and $508\frac{1}{2}$ acres of woods and plantations. The soil is clay mixed with sand and gravel, and the subsoil is clay. The chief crops are a succession of grain. Bricks and tiles are made in the parish. Amongst the place-names occurring in various records are :—Larugmedes, La Lude¹ (xiii cent.); Bowmeade,² Rooke's Farm³ (xvi cent.); Chawcrofts,⁴ and The Pewkes⁵ (xvii cent.). The present Cowfold and Hook Farms suggest the ancient residences of Richard atte Coufolde and Thomas atte Hooke.

ROTHERWICK was probably **COM-MANOR** prised in the royal manor of Odiham at the time of the Domesday Survey. Part of it was apparently included in the grant by Henry II to Juliana de Aquila of the manor of Greywell (q.v.), which up to this time had also formed part of Odiham. Thus the manor of Rotherwick was stated in 1422 to be held of the Duchess of York,⁶ who was at that time lady of Greywell. Again, at a somewhat later date, the L'Estranges, who were lords of Greywell, were returned as the overlords of Rotherwick.⁷ Further, in 1590 William Haydok of Greywell sold to Richard More, lord of Rotherwick, 'all his woodgrounds, underwoods, and waste called Rotherwick Wood, and all his other wastes in Rotherwick and Hartley Wespall containing 500 acres, and

all his free and customary rents of the same, services, heriots, etc.,—which descended to the said William Haydok as son and heir of James Haydok, deceased.'⁸

Between 1333 and 1345, Adam Orton, Bishop of Winchester, granted permission to John atte Hooke⁹ to have divine service celebrated in the manor of Rotherwick within the parish of Odiham.¹⁰ In 1336 there was a settlement of a messuage, 70 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 4 acres of wood, and 20s. rent in Rotherwick and Hartley Wespall upon this same John, who is described in the fine as 'son of Hugh atte Hooke of Berkeley,'¹¹ and some forty-three years later Alice the relict of Hugh released all her lands and rents in Berkeley and Rotherwick to her son John.¹² In 1387, Katharine wife of Sir John de Thorpe died seised of apparently the same estate,¹³ which then passed to Sir Maurice Berkeley, her son by a previous marriage.¹⁴ Sir Maurice made a grant of his holding for life to Thomas Wyke, who died seised in 1420, when it reverted to Sir Maurice Berkeley, the son of the grantor.¹⁵ Sir Maurice was seised at his death in 1464 of one messuage, one carucate of land, and 9s. rent in Rotherwick, held of Lord L'Estrange,¹⁶ and he was succeeded therein by his son William. The estate seems to have passed soon after into the family of More,¹⁷ Richard More dying seised of 2 messuages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 4s. rent in Rotherwick, held of Lord L'Estrange in 1495.¹⁸ From this date the Mores continued in possession for about a century and a half, and there is evidence that from time to time they added to their estate,¹⁹ ultimately dignifying it by the name of the manor of Rotherwick. At length in 1629 Richard More, the then owner, sold the manor of Rotherwick to Richard Tylney,²⁰ who was already possessed of property in the parish.²¹

Frederick Tylney, descendant of this Richard, built a great mansion called Tylney Hall on his estate in 1700.²²



MORE of Rotherwick. *Argent two bars vert between nine martlets gules.*



TYLNEY. *Argent a cheveron between three griffons' heads razed gules.*

¹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A. 8231.

² Close, 34 Eliz. pt. ii.

³ Ibid. 39 Eliz. pt. xxiv.

⁴ Ibid. 45 Eliz. pt. ii.

⁵ Ibid. 5 Jas. I, pt. xxv.

⁶ Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. V. no. 21.

⁷ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. IV, no. 29; Chan.

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 55.

⁸ Close, 32 Eliz. pt. xvi, m. 35.

⁹ He was probably descended from William atte Hooke, who was settled in the parish in 1262 (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 46 Hen. III.).

¹⁰ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 59 d.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 10 Edw. III.

¹² Anct. D. (P.R.O.) D. 865.

¹³ Inq. p.m. 11 Ric. II, no. 50.

¹⁴ Her first husband was Thomas Berkeley.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. V, no. 21.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. IV, no. 29.

¹⁷ Katherine, Lady Stourton, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Sir Maurice Berkeley, was not seised of this estate at her death (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], x, 156.)

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 55.

¹⁹ In 1590 Richard More bought Rotherwick Wood from William Haydok. (Close, 32 Eliz. pt. xvi, m. 35.) In 1592 Richard purchased a messuage and lands in Rotherwick from William Stynt (Close, 34 Eliz. pt. ii).

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Chas. I.

²¹ Vide Close, 45 Eliz. pt. ii; 5 Jas. I, pt. xxv.

²² Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) penes Lord Swaythling.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Frederick on his death in 1725 was succeeded by his only daughter Anne, who married William, Lord Craven. On the death of Anne in 1730, her only daughter having predeceased her, the manor passed to her cousin Dorothy, the wife of Richard Child, Viscount Castlemaine.²³ On his wife's succession to her inheritance Richard Child assumed the name of Tylney, and in 1731 was created Earl Tylney.²⁴ When he died in 1749 the estate passed to his son John, Earl Tylney. The latter died unmarried in 1784, and thereupon all his honours became extinct. His nephew, Sir James Tylney-Long, bart., succeeded to the property, and his son after him.²⁵ The latter dying in 1805 at the age of eleven years, Tylney Hall passed to his sister and co-heir, Catherine Tylney-Long,²⁶ who dealt with it by recovery in 1810.²⁷ Two years later she married William Wellesley-Pole, nephew of Richard Wellesley, second Earl of Mornington, who by royal licence, 14 January 1812, took the additional surname of Tylney-Long between those of Pole and Wellesley.²⁸ The latter, who succeeded his father in the earldom in 1845, died in 1857.²⁹ His trustees sold the estate about 1870 to Mr. C. E. Harris, from whom it passed by sale to the present owner, Mr. Lionel Phillips, in 1899.

Another estate in Rotherwick,³⁰ originally also part of Odiham, was in the 14th century held of the king as of Windsor Castle by suit at Odiham Hundred Court. Richard atte Coufold died seised in 1361,³¹ leaving as his co-heirs his three daughters Edith, Margaret, and Isabel, who married respectively Nicholas atte Broke, William Gregory, and John Helwys. Isabel and Margaret gave up their portions to Nicholas atte Broke and Edith in 1382 and 1383,³² respectively. Nicholas at his death in 1396 was seised of a messuage, 2 gardens and a dovecote, 60 acres of land, 12 acres of wood, and 5*s.* 6*d.* rent in Rotherwick; his son and heir was John, aged seven-teen.³³ The further history of this holding has not been traced, but it probably became absorbed in the More estate in the 16th century.

The church, the dedication of which *CHURCH* is unknown, consists of a chancel 22ft. 4in. by 15ft. 3in., with a vestry and organ chamber on the north, a nave 52 ft. by 21 ft. 9 in. with a short north aisle 20 ft. 9 in. by 11ft. 1 in., and a west tower 12 ft. 1 in. square. There is also a timber south porch. All the above dimensions are internal.

The oldest part of the building is the chancel, which is of flint and stone and dates from the latter part of the 13th century and is set with a slight northward inclination from the axis of the nave. The nave was a timber-built structure of 15th-century date with herringbone brick filling, like Mattingley; but in the 16th century was built round with brick-faced walls, and its main timbers cut away, the roof and east and west gables being the only parts now remaining. In the 17th century a red brick west tower was added; the north aisle dates from 1876,

and the porch and vestry are modern, and there are many other modern repairs.

The east window of the chancel has three lancet lights under a two-centred arch with moulded label and carved head stops. The centre light is higher than the others, and the spandrels are not pierced. Only a few of the jamb and mullion stones and part of one of the heads are old, of late 13th-century date. The two windows in the south wall of the chancel each consist of a single trefoiled ogee-headed lancet. The inner splays and chamfered rear arches are old, belonging to the first half of the 14th century. Between these two windows is a modern doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The archway into the vestry on the north side of the chancel is modern and has chamfered jambs and drop arch of two chamfered orders.

The two east windows of the vestry are similar to those of the south wall of the chancel, but one of them is modern and the other is of old stonework retooled, having been formerly in the north wall of the chancel. In the north wall is a modern doorway and a window of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights.

The vestry opens to the north aisle by an arch now filled with the organ. There is no chancel arch, its place being taken by a wooden lintel with modern carved bracket supports. Above the lintel the original gable remains, with vertical timbers filled in with herringbone brickwork.

The arcade opening to the north aisle is of two bays with an octagonal column with moulded base and capital and chamfered responds. The arches are two-centred of two chamfered orders.

The aisle has two modern north windows of two traceried lights each, and under the easternmost is a square-headed doorway.

The eastern window in the south wall of the nave is of 16th-century date and has four cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a modern label and sill. The other south window and the only north window of the nave are modern copies of this and have the same number of lights. About the middle of the north wall of the nave is a blocked doorway, but it can only be seen through one of the wall gratings connected with the heating apparatus.

The south doorway between the two windows is modern and has cement jambs and a four-centred head. At the east end of the south wall of the nave is a small projecting turret which originally contained the stair to the rood-loft; the positions of the steps are now marked by stones in the walls. The turret is now open to the nave, and is spanned by a modern arch; externally it is brick-faced like the rest, and lighted by a narrow modern trefoiled window.

The west doorway of the nave has a semicircular head and a wooden frame. At each side of the doorway is a post supporting a large lintel, part of the framing of the wooden nave. Between the posts are bracket supports. The gable above the lintel is of half-timber work similar to that at the east end, and

²³ Pishey-Thompson, *Hist. of Boston*.

²⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 183.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.* v, 377.

²⁷ *Recov. R. Mich.* 51 Geo. III, rot. 438.

²⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 377.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ The de la Rugges may have had this estate in the 13th century, although no connexion has been found between them and the atte Coufolds. Walter de la Rugge obtained a quitclaim of half a hide of land in Rotherwick from Alan de Brenningfaud in 1203 (Feet of F. Hants, 5 John), and his successor Richard de la

Rugge leased land in Rotherwick to Sir Philip Basset, Lord of Maplederwell, in 1262 (*Anct. D. P.R.O. A.* 8231).

³¹ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i (1st nos.), no. 50.

³² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Ric. II; Hil. 6 Ric. II.

³³ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 12.

filled with roughly laid brick, evidently not meant to show. Some of the bricks are moulded for use in cornices or strings.

The west doorway in the tower has a three-centred brick arch and a moulded square-headed wood frame of 17th-century date with an old studded oak door.

Above this is a three-light window with brick mullions, jambs, and three-centred arch.

The tower is of three stages with an embattled parapet. In each side of the top stage is a two-light window with a wood frame. In the west face there is a small single light in the middle stage.

The roof of the chancel is of modern open timber-work, but that of the nave of 15th-century date, of five bays with braces forming four-centred arches beneath the principals and continued upwards as curved struts, two purlins a side with arched wind braces, and a well moulded plate. The main posts are cut away a foot below the plate level.

A simple but good modern screen is set across the opening to the chancel, and in the nave are a number of plain seats with roll-moulded tops, which may be as old as the nave, some of the backs being made of very large planks.

The font has a plain cylindrical bowl on a modern base, and may be as early as the 12th century; it stands close to the south door of the nave.

In the north aisle is a large marble monument of white and grey marble with a pediment carried by Ionic columns, to Frederick Tylney of Tylney Hall, who died in 1725. The monument was erected by his widow Anne, daughter of George Pitt of Stratfield Saye; and a shield of their parted arms commemorates this marriage.

In the north wall of the chancel is a pretty little monument to Anthony More, son of Thomas More of Lanceveley in Sherfield Loddon. The date is almost obliterated, but is perhaps 1583, the last figure only being certain. Above, in a curved pediment, are his arms of the bars and martlets.

On the floor of chancel and sanctuary are several 17th and 18th-century slabs to the Tylney family, the oldest being to 'Richardus Tylney, Armiger,' who died in 1646. This has a shield of Tylney impaling Haydok.

The tower contains five bells, the first being inscribed 'Love God 1630,' and the second 'Fear God 1630,' the letters of both being reversed. The third is a pre-Reformation bell inscribed

HAC IN CONCLAVE GABRIELIS NC PAGE SVAVE (*sic*)

a small crown being used as a sign of abbreviation, with a cross of four fleurs de lis between the first and last words. The fourth bell bears the black letter inscription, 'Our hope is in the Lord 1607 R. E.' The fifth is inscribed, 'Sancte Johannes ora pro nobis' in black letter, the initials being crowned. It bears the Reading marks, a lion's face, a cross and a groat, and is of 15th-century date.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten cover and flagon of 1568, 1614, and 1776 respectively, the latter being given by Sir J. Harris in 1875; and a pewter almsdish.

There are six books of registers, the first containing baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1569 to 1630, the second the same from 1630 to 1727, and the third continues them from 1728 to 1754. The fourth book is the printed marriage form with entries from 1754 to 1802, the fifth contains baptisms and burials from 1756 to 1812, and the sixth marriages from 1802 to 1812.

Rotherwick was a chapelry dependent on Odiham until 1867, when by order in Council the benefice was declared a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.³⁴

In the latter half of the 14th century the parishioners received a warning from the bishop to attend the parish church, and not the manorial chapel, on Sundays and holy days.³⁵

An annuity of £2 11s. 9d. was formerly applied in the distribution of calico to the poor, supposed to be charged on some moorland and houses.

A sum of 5s. a year known as Poor's Money has also ceased to be paid.

The school, originally erected in 1713 by Frederick Tylney, and endowed by him with £10 a year, was rebuilt in 1872, and has in recent years been considerably enlarged.

SHALDEN

Seldene (xi cent.); Schalden, Scaldeden, Scaudedene (xii cent.); Chalden, Scalden (xiii cent.).

The parish of Shalden contains 1,536 acres. Its eastern boundary is formed by the high road from Alton to Odiham, and the village lies about half a mile to the west of this road and is connected with it by Stancombe Lane. The principal road through the village is that from Shalden Green to Alton. The nearest railway station is at Alton, on the Farnham and Winchester Branch of the London and South Western Railway.

The land in the north is high, more than 600 ft. above the ordnance datum, but it falls in the south to some 400 ft. above the same datum. The parish is well wooded, and there is a small park at Shalden

Lodge, the residence of Mr. Frank Mangles, J.P. At Shalden Green there is a small common with a few cottages on the western side, and Park Farm on the east.

In 1905 there were in the parish 370 acres of arable land, 877 acres of permanent grass, and 194 acres of woodland.¹ The soil is clay and chalk, with a subsoil of chalk, and the chief crops produced are cereals. A large number of old chalk-pits indicate that the chalk was once worked in this neighbourhood.

Roman remains were found to the west of the village in 1854.

Place-names occurring in connexion with Shalden in the 17th century are Gregories Farm and Shrub.²

John Lightfoot the botanist was rector of Shalden from 1765 until 1777.³

³⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 June 1867, p. 3166.

³⁵ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 255b.

¹ Statistics supplied by Bd. of Agric. (1905).

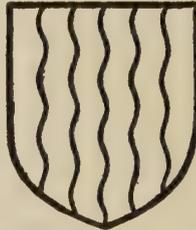
² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxiii, 21.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The manor of *SHALDEN* was held *MANOR* at the time of the Domesday Survey by William Mauduit; formerly it had been held by four freemen of King Edward the Confessor as an *alod*.⁴ The overlordship of the manor passed to the descendants of William Mauduit in the same way as the manor of Hartley Mauduit (q.v.), of which Shalden was held.⁵

The manor was apparently held by the Mauduits of Hartley Mauduit in *demesne*⁶ until near the end of the 12th century, when William Mauduit of Hanslope gave this manor to his brother Robert Mauduit of Warminster to be held of William and his heirs for the service of half a knight's fee.⁷ Robert Mauduit died in 1191,⁸ and his son and successor Thomas was holding the manor in 1235-6.⁹ He died in 1244, and was succeeded by his son William.¹⁰ Thomas the successor of William left a son and heir Warin, a minor, whose custody was assigned by Henry III to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall.¹¹ From Warin some interest in the manor seems to have passed on his death in 1299-1300¹² to his son Thomas, for he granted a *virgate* of land at Shalden to Walter Stoner his freeman for his homage and services.¹³ Before this time, however, the manor seems to have passed to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, for he obtained from Henry III a grant of free warren there, and on his death in 1272 the manor descended to his son Edmund,¹⁴ who was summoned in 1280 to show by what right he claimed free warren and the *assize* of bread and ale in the manor.¹⁵ At that time Sir Nicholas de Boys held the manor of the earl as a *tenant for life*.¹⁶ In 1297 the earl, in consideration of the good services of Sir Nicholas, granted the manor to him and his heirs for ever.¹⁷ Sir Nicholas was to pay nothing for the manor, but his heirs were to pay £12 a year to the earl.¹⁸ This rent was, however, remitted in 1320 by Edward II,¹⁹ to whom the earl's interest had descended. In 1309 Sir Nicholas de Boys granted the manor to Robert de Kendale and Margaret his wife and the heirs of Margaret. The manor was then held by Ralph le Mareschal for life.²⁰

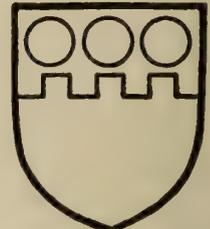


MAUDUIT. *Paly wavy or and gules.*

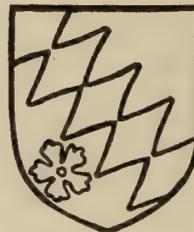


RICHARD, Earl of Cornwall. *Argent a lion gules crowned or in a border sable bezanty.*

He was still holding it in 1310,²¹ but it had passed to Robert de Kendale before 1316.²² Robert died in 1330, and his son Edward succeeded to the manor,²³ but it was held by Margaret widow of Robert till her death in 1347.²⁴ Sir Edward de Kendale died in 1373, leaving a son Edward his heir.²⁵ Edward (then Sir Edward) and his brother Thomas both died without issue in 1375.²⁶ Sir Robert Turk and Beatrice his wife, sister and heir of Sir Edward and Thomas de Kendale, conveyed the manor in 1376-7 to Sir William Croiser and William Bukbridge,²⁷ trustees for Elizabeth widow of Sir Edward de Kendale the younger, to whom they transferred it in the same year.²⁸ Elizabeth afterwards married Sir Thomas Barre, and died in 1421. Her heir was her grandson, John son of Thomas Barre,²⁹ but the manor of Shalden passed to John de Kendale, who held it in 1428.³⁰ From him the manor passed by descent or purchase to Robert Lee and his wife Joan, who conveyed it in 1437-8 to Stephen Dyer and his son William.³¹ William Dyer conveyed the manor in 1444-5 to Richard, Bishop of Chichester and others.³² The Dyers seem, however, to have been merely trustees for the Lees,³³ for in 1485-6 Maud, Anne, Elizabeth, Jane, and Ellen, daughters of John Lee, claimed the issues of the manor during the nonage of their brother John under the will of their father, and complained that they had been prevented from enjoying them by Reginald Sandes and Robert Norton, trustees.³⁴ In 1567 William Lee sold the manor to Anne Twynne,³⁵ and



LEE. *Or a chief sable battled with three bezants therein.*



KNIGHT of Chawton. *Vert a bend indented or with a cinquefoil argent in the foot.*



WOOD of Thedden Grange. *Gules three woodmen having on their left arms shields argent each with a flowered cross gules and in their right hands clubs resting on their shields with a chief inverted or and a star between two fleurs de lis azure therein.*

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493.

⁵ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III, no. 26; 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122; 37 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 20.

⁶ It was confirmed to William Mauduit by King Stephen; Halstead, *Succinct Gen.* 127.

⁷ Halstead, *Succinct Gen.* 130; *Pipe R.* 23 *Hen. II* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 170.

⁸ *Herald and Gen.* vii, 386.

⁹ *Assize R.* 775, m. 21.

¹⁰ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (*Rec. Com.*), i, 418.

¹¹ *Assize R.* 785, m. 18 d.; 1006, m. 55 d.

¹² Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 41.

¹³ Halstead, *Succinct Gen.* 134.

¹⁴ *Assize R.* 787, m. 68 d.

¹⁵ *Plac. de Quo War.* (*Rec. Com.*), 772.

¹⁶ *Assize R.* 787, m. 68 d.

¹⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 208.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 266.

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Edw. II.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 253.

²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314.

²³ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III, no. 26.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333; *Cal. Close*,

1346-9, p. 350; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 19.

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 20.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 49 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 74, 75.

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 50 Edw. III.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, no. 47.

³⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 345.

³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Hen. VI.

³² *Close*, 23 Hen. VI, m. 7.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Early Chan. Proc. bde. 66, no. 114.

³⁵ Information supplied by Mr. M. G. Knight.

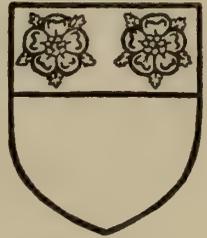
in 1591 Richard Miller and William Gregory sold it to William, afterwards Sir William, Kingswell.³⁰ It was sold in 1628 by Sir William's son and successor Edward Kingswell to Sir Richard Young, bart., of Weybridge,³⁷ of whom it was purchased in 1632 by Humphrey Benett.³⁸ Humphrey, then Sir Humphrey compounded for his estate in 1649,³⁹ and sold the manor of Shalden in 1653 to Anne Mynne, widow of George Mynne of Woodcote, and to John Lewkenor and Anne, daughter of George Mynne, his wife.⁴⁰ John Lewkenor and Anne were succeeded by their son John, and this manor passed in the same way as that of Steventon (q.v.) to the Knights of Chawton, in whose family it remained till 1840, when it was sold by Edward Knight to Mr. John Wood of Thedden Grange.⁴¹ On his death in 1871 it passed to his son Mr. John Gathorne Wood, the present owner.⁴²

The church of *ST. PETER* and *CHURCH ST. PAUL* is a small structure consisting of a chancel with a north vestry and an aisleless nave with a north porch and a small bell-cot over the west end. It was built in 1863, and is of very plain 13th-century design. The old church stood a few feet to the south of the present one, and has been completely destroyed. The only thing remaining is the font, which is re-used in the new church. It is of 15th-century date and octagonal form, with a moulded octagonal stem and a panelled bowl. The bell-cot contains one modern bell.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1628; a paten of Sheffield plate and a glass flagon with plated mount.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms from 1686 and marriages and burials from 1687, baptisms and burials running to 1790, marriages to 1753. This book contains notes of affidavits of burials in woollen. The second book contains baptisms and burials from 1791 to 1812, and the third marriages with banns, the printed form, from 1754 to 1812. There is also a book of churchwardens' accounts from 1754 to the present day.

The church *ADVOWSON* of Shalden was given by William Mauduit the chamberlain to the prior and convent of Southwick between 1147 and 1153.⁴³ The grant was confirmed by Robert Mauduit, Pope Eugenius III, and by Pope Urban III in 1185.⁴⁴ Thomas Mauduit claimed a presentation in 1223,⁴⁵ but the suit apparently went against him, and the advowson remained in the possession of the priory till the Dissolution⁴⁶; it then passed to the Crown, in which it has since been vested.



SOUTHWICK PRIORY.
*Argent a chief sable with
two roses argent therein.*

SHERFIELD UPON LODDON

Sirefelda (xii cent.); Shirefeld, Schirefelde, Scirefeld, Shyrefeud, Shyrefeld Werblynton (xiii cent.); Shirfeld on Lodon (xv cent.).

Sherfield upon Loddon is a large parish situated four miles north-east from Basingstoke station on the London and South Western main line to Southampton. The Reading and Basingstoke branch of the Great Western Railway passes near the western boundary, the nearest station on that line being at Bramley. The boundaries of the parish are, roughly, the River Loddon on the east; Petty's Brook, a tributary of the Loddon, on the south; Bow Brook, another tributary of the Loddon, on the north; and the Reading and Basingstoke branch of the Great Western Railway on the west. The parish has an area of 2,324 acres of land and 13 acres of land covered by water. Bounded as it is by rivers, the parish is low-lying, the greatest height recorded being 272 ft. above the ordnance datum at Sherfield Hill in the south-west.

The village lies along the main road from Reading to Basingstoke, which enters the parish at Long Bridge over the Loddon and intersects it from north-east to south-west. Wildmoor Lane branches off from this road at Church End, and skirting the park

at St. Leonards, leads to the district called Wildmoor, which consists of several isolated farm-houses. The name of one of these, Great Marshall's Farm, is probably connected with the tenure by which the manor was held. At Wildmoor, which was formerly in the hundred of Basingstoke,¹ lay the meadow land belonging to the manor of Basingstoke.² It was in the charge of a mower or keeper, who was elected at the court of the manor of Basingstoke.³ The fishing in the water at Wildmoor seems to have been strictly preserved.⁴ After passing through Wildmoor, Wildmoor Lane trends north and north-west, rejoining the Reading and Basingstoke road south of Wheler's Court. This house was the capital messuage of the Wheler estate in the parish, and to it the manorial rights of Sherfield are now annexed. There the courts leet for the manor were held. The house, which was of Caroline date, was pulled down and rebuilt a few years ago by Mr. James B. Taylor.⁵

Archer Lodge,⁶ at one time the residence of Mr. Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant, was pulled down by Mr. John Bramston Stane, who erected a handsome new house, called Buckfield, in the middle of a wood of that name. Mr. Charles Lethbridge added to this house and changed its name in the early part of

³⁶ Information supplied by Mr. M. G. Knight.

³⁷ *Ibid.*; Close, 4 Chas. I, pt. vii, no. 1.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 8 Chas. I.

³⁹ *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* 1944.

⁴⁰ Information of Mr. M. G. Knight of Chawton.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Information of Mr. J. G. Wood.

⁴³ Add. MS. 33280, fol. 52, 53, 56, 211.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 67, 56, 211.

⁴⁵ Cur. Reg. R. 85, m. 5 d.

⁴⁶ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 25 d.; 2032, fol. 28 d.; 2033, fol. 30 d.; 2034, fol. 59, 103, 153.

¹ Baigent and Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 344.

² *Ibid.* 195, 197, 198, 200, 292, 344.

³ *Ibid.* 235, 283, 284.

⁴ *Ibid.* 314, 332.

⁵ Information supplied by Mr. Frederick Barker and the Rev. J. G. Crowley, M.A., rector of Sherfield upon Loddon.

⁶ So called from the maiden name, Archer, of Mrs. Gillery Pigott of Bridge Villa, Maidenhead, whose property Mr. P. P. Stainsby Conant inherited. (Ex inform. Miss Pigott of Heckfield Heath House.)

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

1880 to Sherfield Manor.³ The present Sherfield Manor, which was entirely rebuilt by Mr. J. B. Taylor in 1898, stands in a park of about 250 acres to the east of the Basingstoke road. Mr. Taylor purchased the estate in 1896, increased the park and laid out extensive grounds and gardens. On the opposite side of the road are St. Leonards' Church and the old manor-house of Sherfield Court, now used as a farmhouse. Behind it is one of the finest moats in the county, within which the original house stood.⁴

Farther south, standing in a small park, is St. Leonards, which was built as a rectory-house. It, with the glebe land, was bought about 1874-5 by the late Rev. Alfred Gresley Barker, who resided there and provided another house in the village to serve as a rectory. To this estate Mr. Barker added some of the adjoining land of Mr. Henry Lannoy-Hunter of Beech Hill.⁵ St. Leonards was purchased about two years ago by Mr. Eustace Palmer, who changed its name to Drayton House. Near it is Sherfield Hall, formerly known as Hill House, and Sherfield Hill Park. This estate, formerly a farm homestead, was purchased of Mr. Henry Lannoy-Hunter by Baron Pigott, fourth son of Mr. Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant of Archer Lodge. Moulshay Farm and other farm lands were added to it, and the whole was sold on the baron's death in 1899 to Mrs. Trevor Goff, who added to the house and changed its name to Sherfield Hall.⁶ The house was built by Baron Pigott, and was rented by Major George Frederick Downing Fullerton until August 1909. It is now occupied by Mrs. Goff.

At Lancelevy Farm, to the east of Sherfield, are the remains of a moat. This farm is now included in the Sherfield Manor estate.⁷ The house formerly stood within the moat, but was rebuilt in its present position about two hundred years ago. The house is of the Queen Anne description, and takes its name from the Warwickshire family of Launcelevy. The estate, which is sometimes called a 'manor,' belonged during the 17th century to the family of Palmes,⁸ and the house was once occupied by Sir Francis Palmes, whose daughter Anne married Sir Hampden Paulet. Sir Francis married Mary the eldest daughter of Stephen Hadnall,⁹ a Privy Councillor of Queen Mary, who acquired land in Sherfield in 1578 from Richard More.³ The Mores had been in possession of land in Sherfield, apparently the Lancelevy estate, in 1496 and before.¹⁰ There is another imperfect moat at Breach Farm, but the house is quite modern.

There are no large tracts of woodland in the parish, but there are numerous small copses. The proportion

of arable, grass, and woodland in 1905 was 1,057 acres of arable land, 928½ acres of permanent grass, and 182½ acres of woodland.¹¹ The soil is mixed, and the subsoil gravel and clay. The gravel was, and is still to a small extent, worked in the district. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and beans.

Thirteenth-century place-names which occur in connexion with Sherfield are la Breche, la Wyldemore.¹² Sixteenth and 17th-century place-names are Marschall, Lamboll, Dealand, Little Kendall, and Downes Land.¹³

In 1543 it was ordained at a meeting of the Privy Council that John More was to remove a bridge which he had recently erected over the River Loddon between Sherfield and Hartley.¹⁴

The manor of *SHERFIELD UPON MANOR LODDON* is not mentioned under that name in the Domesday Survey, as it formed at that time part of the royal manor of Odiham.¹⁵ It remained in the Crown till the reign of Henry II, by whom it was granted, before 1167-8,¹⁶ to his marshal William Fitz Aldelin on his marriage with Juliane daughter of Robert Dorsnell.¹⁷ William held the manor by the serjeanty of being the king's marshal.¹⁸ The manor was said to be held in 1317 in free socage for suit at Odiham Hundred,¹⁹ and in 1332 for the service of carrying the marshal's wand in the king's house.²⁰ In 1375 the service is given as the serjeanty of being marshal *de meretricibus* and dismembering malefactors condemned, and measuring the gallons and bushels in the king's household.²¹ This service continued till 1603-4, when it is mentioned for the last time.²²

Juliane apparently survived William Fitz Aldelin, and died at the end of the 12th century, leaving co-heirs Ingram Monceux and William de Warberton or Warblington.²³ On the actual partition of the possessions of Juliane in 1205 Compton²⁴ passed to Waleran Monceux the heir of Ingram, and Sherfield to William de Warblington, who had apparently come of age in 1204 (*vide* King's Somborne).²⁵ William died in 1226, and was succeeded at Sherfield by Thomas de Warblington, who was possibly his son.²⁶ Thomas died towards the end of the reign of Henry III,²⁷ and the custody of the manor was granted about 1274 to John de Wintershill.²⁸ In exchange for certain land which they had taken from the men of Sherfield to throw into their park, John and his wife Amice granted the said men quitance of a certain rent and common in the pastures called Sherfield and la Breche.²⁹ Later on the men of Sherfield, claiming

³ Information by Mr. F. Barker and the Rev. J. G. Crowdy.

⁴ *Ibid.* by Mr. Frederick Barker.

⁵ *Ibid.* by the Rev. J. G. Crowdy.

⁶ *Ibid.* by Miss Pigott and the Rev. J. G. Crowdy.

⁷ *Ibid.* by Mr. F. Barker.

⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 5 Jas. I; Mich. 4 Chas. I; Recov. R. Hil. 1654, rot. 50.

⁹ Information by the Rev. J. G. Crowdy; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 32 Eliz.

¹⁰ Close, 20 Eliz. pt. xiii, More and Hadnall.

¹¹ *Cal. of Inq. Hen. VII*, i, 530. There is an inscription in Rotherwick Church to Anthony son of Thomas More of Lancelevy (1583).

¹² Statistics supplied by Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹³ *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 186; *Hund. R. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 220.

¹⁴ Close, 20 Eliz. pt. xiii, More and Hadnall; *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, ccclxxviii, 130.

¹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (i), 401; *Acts of P.C. 1542-7*, 111.

¹⁶ *Plac. Abbrev. (Rec. Com.)*, 263.

¹⁷ *Pipe R. 14 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.)*, 180.

¹⁸ *Red Bk. of Exch. (Rolls Ser.)*, 209.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II*, no. 55.

²¹ *Ibid.* 6 Edw. III, no. 72.

²² Memo. R. L.T.R. East. 41 Edw. III,

m. 13; *Chan. Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III*, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 57.

²³ *Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. IV*, no. 15; *ibid.* (Ser. 2), cclxxxi, 55. In 1469 the manor was said to be held by knight service (*Chan. Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. IV*, no. 44).

²⁴ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin. (Rec. Com.)*, 19.

²⁵ In King's Somborne parish. Afterwards known as Compton Monceux.

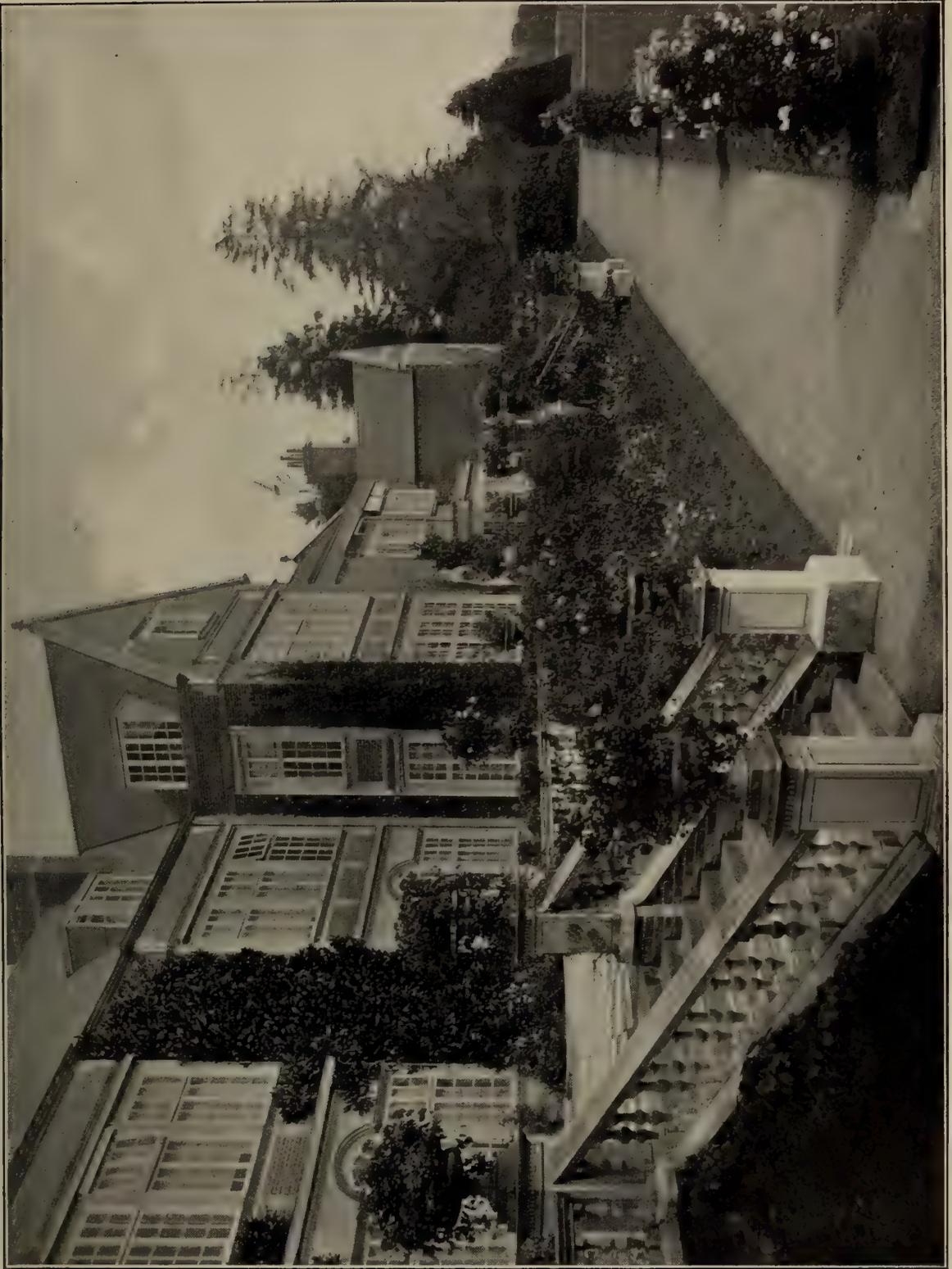
²⁶ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin. (Rec. Com.)*, 217, 310.

²⁷ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 146.

²⁸ Assize R. 780, m. 4 d.; *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 263.

²⁹ *Cal. Close, 1272-9*, pp. 81, 167.

³⁰ *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 263.



SHERFIELD-UPON-LODDON : SHERFIELD MANOR

to be tenants in ancient demesne as parcel of the manor of Odiham, complained that John and Amice exacted from them more service than they had been accustomed to do when the manor belonged to the kings of England.³⁰ In 1274 John de Wintershill was accused of deforcing the king of a certain fish-pond in 'Iwode la Wyldemore.'³¹ The heir of Thomas de Warblington was his kinsman Thomas son of William de Warblington,³² and in 1281 John de Wintershill and Amice conveyed the manor to this Thomas.³³ Thomas died in 1316-17, leaving as his heir a son John,³⁴ who obtained licence in 1321 to settle the manor upon himself and his wife Margaret in tail.³⁵ John died about 1332,³⁶ and the manor was delivered to Margaret to be held by her for life.³⁷ John's heir was his son John,³⁸ who died in 1375 leaving Thomas his son and heir.³⁹ Katherine widow of John, who afterwards married Sir John del Hay, held the manor till her death in 1403-4, when she was succeeded by her grandson William son of Thomas de Warblington,⁴⁰ who settled the manor of Sherfield in 1405 upon himself and his wife Julia.⁴¹ In 1425 William settled the manor upon himself and Margery his wife, widow of Sir Peter Besilles, and their issue male,⁴² and a further settlement was made upon them in 1444, probably owing to the failure of their heirs, with contingent remainder to Henry Puttenham, son of Margaret Puttenham, eldest daughter of John de Warblington, the grandfather of William.⁴³ William de Warblington died in 1469,⁴⁴ and his widow Margery, having outlived Henry Puttenham, died in 1484, when William son of Henry Puttenham succeeded to the estate.⁴⁵ William settled the manor in 1485 upon his son George on his marriage with Alice daughter of Thomas Wyndesore.⁴⁶ Robert son of George Puttenham conveyed the manor in 1550 to his second son Richard.⁴⁷ It was either this Richard or his elder brother George who was the author of a treatise entitled *The Arte of English Poesie*, published anonymously in 1589. The author was the first writer who attempted philosophical criticism of literature, and his book was much appreciated. Ben Jonson's copy of the work is now in the Grenville Library at the British Museum.⁴⁸ Richard Puttenham gave the manor in 1567 to his daughter Anne wife of Francis Morris of Coxwell,⁴⁹ and she and her husband sold it in 1572 in moieties to Thomas Colby and George Speke.⁵⁰

Thomas Colby died in 1588 leaving a daughter Dorothy,⁵¹ who afterwards married John Tamworth.⁵²

John died in 1594 holding the reversion of half the manor after the death of Elizabeth wife of Sir Michael Molyns, relict of Thomas Colby, leaving Colby Tamworth his son and heir.⁵³ Colby died in 1603-4 in the lifetime of his grandmother Elizabeth Molyns, and of his mother Dorothy, then the wife of Philip, Lord Wharton, leaving his sisters Bridget, Elizabeth, and Catherine his heirs.⁵⁴ Lady Molyns survived till 1606,⁵⁵ and Dorothy, Lady Wharton died in 1621,⁵⁶ when the moiety of the manor passed to her daughters Bridget wife of William Molyns, Elizabeth wife of Sir George Reresby, and Catherine wife of Sir George Dalston.⁵⁷ These co-heirs conveyed the manor in 1623 to Sir Henry Wallop and others,⁵⁸ probably as trustees for a settlement of the Dalstons' share upon Lady Reresby, for two-thirds seem to have passed to her, and were purchased of her by her daughter Lady Elizabeth Foljambe, and sequestered for Lady Reresby's recusancy in 1648.⁵⁹

The other third, that had belonged to Bridget and William Molyns, apparently passed to Tamworth Reresby, a younger son of Sir George and Elizabeth Reresby,⁶⁰ through his marriage with Mrs. Mary Preston, widow of William Molyns of Sherfield, as he made conveyances of a third in 1661 and 1673.⁶¹ On Tamworth's death this third passed to Anne daughter and heir of William Molyns, who married Philip Saltmarsh.⁶² It passed from her to her son William Saltmarsh, who in 1756 vested half the manor of Sherfield in trustees for sale.⁶³

Lady Elizabeth Foljambe died in 1695, leaving by her third husband, Viscount Monson of Castlemaine, a daughter Elizabeth who married Sir Philip Hungate, bart., of Saxton.⁶⁴ There is no indication that any part of the manor passed to the Hungates, and it seems probable that Lady Foljambe's share was purchased by the Saltmarsh family, as William Saltmarsh owned half the manor in 1756.⁶⁵ Saltmarsh probably sold the estate to John Hasker, for John and his wife Mary conveyed it in 1758 to Thomas Hasker,⁶⁶ and in 1813 John and Thomas Hasker dealt with the manor of Sherfield.⁶⁷ This probably refers to the Sherfield Court estate, for Anne wife of Philip Saltmarsh is described as the daughter of William Mullens of 'Skervill Court,'⁶⁸ and the Haskers certainly lived at Sherfield Court.⁶⁹ This estate was purchased from Mr. Chute in 1838 by the Duke of Wellington, to whose family it still belongs.^{69a}

The moiety of the manor bought by Sir George Speke, sometimes known later as the Wheler Court

³⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 263.

³¹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 220.

³² *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 421.

³³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Edw. I.

³⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II, no. 55.

³⁵ Inq. a.q.d. file 152, no. 5.

³⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III, no. 72.

³⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 466.

³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III, no. 72.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 49 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 57.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 5 Hen. IV, no. 15; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 172.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 466.

⁴² *Ibid.* 1422-9, p. 320.

⁴³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. III, no. 33.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 8 Edw. IV, no. 44.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 2 Ric. III, no. 33. In the inquisition taken on the death of William de Warblington in 1469 the jurors stated that it was the custom of the manor of

Odiham when a tenant died leaving daughters that the land should go to the eldest daughter or her issue (Chan. Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. IV, no. 44).

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 551.

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI.

⁴⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxii, 41.

⁵⁰ Close, 14 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 29.

⁵¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxii, 41.

⁵² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 32 & 33 Eliz.

⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlv, 112.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), cclxxxi, 55.

⁵⁵ W. & L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 63, no. 111.

⁵⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* under Wharton.

⁵⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxlv, 33; Blore, *Hist. of Rutland*, 55.

⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 21 Jas. I.

⁵⁹ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iii, 1769.

⁶⁰ *The Genealogist* (New Ser.), xv, 38.

⁶¹ *Recov. R. East.* 13 Chas. II, rot. 150; East. 25 Chas. II, rot. 44.

⁶² Burke, *Landed Gentry* (11th ed.); Hutchinson, *Hist. of Durham*, iii, 462.

⁶³ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil.* 30 Geo. II, m. 77-87.

⁶⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 190.

⁶⁵ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil.* 30 Geo. II, m. 77.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 31 Geo. II.

⁶⁷ *Recov. R. Hil.* 53 Geo. III, rot. 132.

⁶⁸ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (11th ed.); Hutchinson, *Hist. of Durham*, iii, 462.

⁶⁹ From entries in old rate books.

^{69a} Information from the Duke of Wellington.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

estate, was held by his widow Dorothy till her death in 1589, when her son Hugh succeeded.⁷⁰ He and his wife Elizabeth made conveyances of a quarter of the manor of Sherfield in 1600-1 and 1605 to William Wollascott, junior.⁷¹ Possibly he was a trustee for Sir Michael Molyns, of whose will he was one of the executors,⁷² for Sir Michael died in 1615 holding a quarter of the manor of Sherfield, which descended to his son Sir Barentinus.⁷³ Sir Barentinus and the executors of the will of his father sold this quarter in 1616 to Sir William Herrick and Christopher Colby.⁷⁴ They may have been trustees for Robert Herrick, Sir William's brother, for part of the manor passed to William Wheler son of Martha daughter of Robert Herrick.⁷⁵ William Wheler was created a baronet in 1660 and died without issue in 1666, having bequeathed his estates on the death of his widow, who died in 1670, to the Rev. Sir George Wheler, Prebendary of Durham.⁷⁶ Sir George died in 1723-4 leaving his son, the Rev. Granville Wheler, his heir.⁷⁷ Granville dealt with the manor in 1727,⁷⁸ but no further connexion of the Wheler family with the manor has been discovered. However the manorial rights of Sherfield ultimately became annexed to this estate held by the Wheelers.

The interest of the Spekes in the remaining quarter of the manor has not been traced from the death of Dorothy Speke in 1589. This quarter may possibly have been included in the 'manor of Sherfield upon Loddon,' held in 1755 by John, Earl Tylney.⁷⁹

Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant purchased the manor of Sherfield upon Loddon in 1817 or soon after.⁸⁰ On his death in 1862 the manor was bought by John Bramston Stane,⁸¹ by whose trustees it was sold in 1888 to Charles Lethbridge.⁸² It was purchased of him in 1898 by Mr. James B. Taylor, who sold it in 1907 to Mr. J. Liddell,⁸³ the present owner.

Certain land in Sherfield belonging to the corporation of Reading was purchased by John Bramston Stane and added to the Sherfield Manor estate. A park was probably made at Sherfield or an existing one enlarged about 1273 by John de Wintershill, who then held the manor.⁸⁴ It was a deer park as early as 1299.⁸⁵ In 1332 this park, now containing over 250 acres, contained only 40 acres.⁸⁶ John de Warblington in 1368 obtained a grant of free warren at Sherfield.⁸⁷

A water-mill at Sherfield is first mentioned in 1316-17, but probably existed in the 13th century as John the Miller is mentioned in 1274.⁸⁸ Two water-mills are mentioned in an extent of the manor taken in 1332.⁸⁹ The number of mills had increased in the 17th century, for in 1601 two water-mills and a fulling-mill passed with a fourth of the manor,⁹⁰ and in 1608 four water-mills were annexed to Lord Wharton's share of the manor.⁹¹ In the 18th century a mill described as a water-corn or fulling-mill belonged to the Wheler estate.⁹² There is now only one mill, known as Longbridge Mill, on the River Loddon, near Long Bridge.

An estate consisting of a messuage and a carucate of land was held under the Warblingtons by the Kendales of Shalden for an annual payment of 3s. 2d.⁹³ It is first mentioned on the death of Robert de Kendale in 1330-1,⁹⁴ and descended in the same way as Shalden (q.v.) till 1376.⁹⁵ Its further descent has not been traced.

An estate at Sherfield belonged to the Brocas of Beaurepaire⁹⁶ from the 14th century to the beginning of the 19th, Mrs. Brocas being returned as a rate-payer as late as 1803.⁹⁷

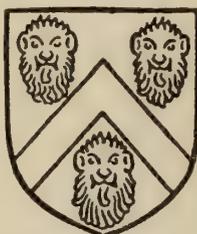
The church of *ST. LEONARD CHURCH* consists of a chancel 22 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 7 in., with a small vestry and organ chamber on the north side, nave 65 ft. 4 in. by 22 ft. 3 in., with a north transept 14 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., and a south-west tower 11 ft. 6 in. square, the lower part of which serves as a porch.

The oldest parts of the building are the bay of the north wall of the nave to the west of the transept, which contains an old blocked doorway and the upper stage of an old buttress, and part of the south wall of the nave opposite. They belong to the second quarter of the 14th century, but all the rest of the church has been rebuilt, some of the old details being used. The tower was built in 1872 in memory of a brother of the Rev. A. G. Barker, rector, 1863-75.

The east window of the chancel is partly of 14th-century date, and has three trefoiled lights and net tracery. The mullions and internal splays are modern.

The eastern window in the south wall of the chancel is a single trefoiled light, but only the chamfered external jambs are old stone. On one of them, now set upside down, is scratched an early 16th-century shield with three indistinct charges on a bend, and in chief a human hand or a gauntlet.

The western window in this wall is of early 14th-century style, two trefoiled lights with a trefoil in the head, and is nearly all modern. Between



WHELER, BARONET.
Or a chevron between three leopards' heads sable.

⁷⁰ W. & L. Inq. p.m. bde. 3, no. 231.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 43 Eliz.; Hants, East. 3 Jas. I.

⁷² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxviii, 130.

⁷³ Ibid. In the inquisition on the death of Lady Molyns a quarter of the manor was said to be held in her right; W. & L. Inq. p.m. bde. 63, no. 111.

⁷⁴ Close, 14 Jas. I, pt. vi, no. 24.

⁷⁵ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, ii, 1510; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 106-7.

⁷⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 106-7; *Recov. R. Trin.* 5 Geo. I, rot. 152. In 1665 Sir William gave a 41 years' lease of Bowbridge House to Christopher Maynard of Sherfield, who had to

do suit and service at Sherfield Manor Court while he enjoyed rights of house-boote, gateboote, paleboote, railboote, and styleboote; ex inform. Mr. J. Hautenville Cope.

⁷⁷ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil.* 1 Geo. II, m. 18; Surtees, *Hist. of Durham*, i, 176.

⁷⁸ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil.* 1 Geo. II, m. 18.

⁷⁹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 28 Geo. II, rot. 49.

⁸⁰ Information by Miss Pigott.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Information by Mr. F. Barker.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 263.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 465.

⁸⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III, no. 72.

⁸⁷ *Chart. R.* 42 Edw. III, m. 3, no. 10.

⁸⁸ *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 186.

⁸⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III, no. 72.

⁹⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 43 Eliz.

⁹¹ Ibid. Hants, Trin. 6 Jas. I.

⁹² *Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil.* 1 Geo. II, m. 18.

⁹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III, no. 26.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 350; Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 19; 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 20; 49 Edw. III, pt. 1, no. 74; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 50 Edw. III.

⁹⁶ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 362, 400; *Exch. Inq. p.m. bde.* 961, no. 9.

⁹⁷ Information by the Rev. J. G. Crowdy.

these two windows is a small modern doorway with a modern triangular window over.

The north organ chamber and vestry are modern additions, but the east window of the latter is old and has two trefoiled lights similar to the second south window of the chancel.

The north window in the organ chamber is modern and has three trefoiled lights under a square head. The arch between this chamber and the chancel is of a drop form and has two chamfered orders. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, the springing being only a foot or so above the floor.

The west window in the transept and the two easternmost windows in the north wall of the nave are modern copies of the second south window of the chancel. The third north window of the nave is a modern circular light with tracery. The old blocked doorway in this north wall referred to above has chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label of 14th-century date.

The first window in the south wall of the nave has two trefoiled lights and is of the same date and design as the second south chancel window. The other two windows in this wall are modern copies of the same.

The south doorway is rebuilt mostly of old stones and has two chamfered orders and a two-centred arch of 14th-century detail like the rest.

The west window of the nave is modern and has three trefoiled lights and a traceried head. Beneath it is a late 15th-century blocked doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head.

The tower is of three stages with a west stair turret. The bottom stage serves as a porch and has a south doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred arch and a small east window. The two upper stages are lighted by modern windows and the top is finished with a shingled octagonal spire. The walls generally are of flint and stone. The lower parts of the chancel walls are of old stonework and the upper parts of flint. The old part of the north wall of the nave is of stone and uncut flint, and the south wall of the nave has many old stones bonded into the flint. All the internal woodwork is modern.

On the sill of the north-west window of the nave are two pieces of an old helmet which were dug up from the foundations of the tower. There is also an old tile representing a man on horseback blowing a trumpet.

In this same window is a panel of 16th-century glass representing St. George and the Dragon. There are also some fragments of late 16th-century heraldic glass in the west window of the transept.

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass to Stephen Hadnall of Shropshire, who married Margaret Atkins, daughter of Thomas Atkins, by whom he had two daughters. He died in 1590 and his wife set up this monument in 1600. Above the inscription is the kneeling figure of a man, and a shield with his arms, Or a sleeve sable impaling those of Atkins of Bristol, Or a quarter-pierced cross flowered at the sides azure between four molets sable.

At the west end of the north wall of the nave is a brass to 'Marye th(e)lder coheire of Stephen Hadnoll Esquier,' who was married to Francis Palmes. She

had six sons and four daughters and died in 1595. She is represented above the inscription kneeling between her sons and daughters, and above are three shields, the first being charged with the maunch of Hadnoll; the second has the arms of Palmes, Gules three fleurs de lis argent and a chief vair; in the third shield is a raven.

Below is another brass to Edmund Molyneux, second son of Edmund Molyneux. He was born in 1532, but the blank spaces for the date of his death have never been filled in. Above the inscription is a shield of six quarters: (1) a cross moline; (2) semy of scallops with a lion; (3) a lion; (4) a cross with a fleur de lis in the quarter; (5) a chevron between three crosses paty; (6) a molet. Below is the motto 'En droyt devant,' and above is a crest of peacocks' feathers.

The tower contains six bells, the treble and second being cast by Mears and Stainbank, 1872. The third is by Henry Knight, 1664, and bears his mark, three bells, a battle axe, and the initials E K, all on a shield between the initials H K. The fourth is a pre-Reformation bell and bears the following black letter inscription: 'Sancte Petre ora pro nobis,' and the maker's mark, a circle with four fleurs de lis, &c., round a shield with cross. The fifth bell is also of pre-Reformation date and is inscribed in black letter with crowned capitals, 'Sancte Gabriel ora pro nobis,' with a lion's face and a cross, the marks of the Reading foundry. The tenor is by Joseph Carter, 1582, and has 'Blessed be the name of the Lorde' in rough black letter.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1651 given by John Boxe in 1652; a silver credence plate of 1901, given at the coronation of Edward VII; a pewter and a brass almsdish and an electro-plated flagon.

The registers are contained in four books, beginning in 1640. The first has baptisms, marriages, and burials from that date to 1746. The second has baptisms and burials from 1745 to 1811, and marriages from the same date to 1753 only. The third contains marriages only from 1754 to 1812, and the fourth baptisms and burials from 1811 to 1812. There are two volumes of churchwardens' accounts from 1691.

The advowson of the church of *ADVOWSON* Sherfield upon Loddon was given by William de Warblington to the priory of Merton in 1222.⁹⁸ It remained in the possession of successive priors till the Dissolution,⁹⁹ when it passed to the Crown. It was granted in 1545 to Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John,¹⁰⁰ who was created Marquis of Winchester in 1551.¹⁰¹ The advowson descended with the title of Marquis of Winchester and Duke of Bolton till after 1730.¹⁰² In 1772 Robert Sloper and Charles Paulet presented,¹⁰³ and two years later the advowson was sold by Samuel Prince to Peter Rich.¹⁰⁴ In 1780 the presentation was made by John Eyre and in 1815 by the king on account of the lunacy of John. The advowson descended in the Eyre family till 1860, when it passed from the Rev. William Eyre to the Rev. G. H. Nutting. It passed from him in

⁹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Hen. III.

¹⁰⁰ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xx (1), p.

¹⁰² P.R.O. Inst. Bks.

⁹⁹ Cal. Pat. 1345-8, pp. 222, 538;

¹⁰¹ 305.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii, 49.

¹⁰⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

¹⁰⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 14 Geo. III.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

1863 to George Barker of Stanlake Park, co. Berks.¹⁰⁵ He died in 1868, and on the death in the following year of his eldest son, George William, without issue, the advowson passed to his third son, the Rev. Alfred Gresley Barker.¹⁰⁶ He died in November 1906, and the living is now in the gift of his trustees.

There are Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren's chapels at Sherfield.

In 1735 James Christmas by his *CHARITIES* will bequeathed £100 to be laid out in erecting a charity school, and £1,100 to be laid out in land, the rents thereof to be applied in schooling, and clothing poor persons, subject to the payment of £10 for bread to the poor of Stratfieldsaye. The trust estate now consists of the teacher's house, let at £12 a year, and £3,437 14s. consols, with the official trustees, arising from the sale of the real estate in the parish of Swallowfield, purchased in 1738. The charity is regulated by a scheme dated 23 October 1883. By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 11 September 1903, made

under the Board of Education Act, 1899, the sum of £1,800 consols, producing £45 a year, was directed to be set aside as 'Christmas's Educational Foundation.'

The annual sum of £10 is paid to the overseers of Stratfieldsaye for distribution in bread, and the surplus income of the eleemosynary portion is applied in support of the coal and clothing clubs in Sherfield.

Duke of Bolton's Charity—see under Basingstoke. The sum of £10 16s. is applicable in this parish.

In 1854 Mary Lyford, by will proved in the P.C.C. 21 December, bequeathed £500 consols, the dividends to be distributed yearly in Christmas week equally among ten poor industrious families residing in the parish. The stock is held by the official trustees, who also hold a sum of £666 13s. 4d. consols, the dividends of which, now amounting to £16 13s. 4d., are under the terms of the will of Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant, dated 16 December 1861, applicable as to three-fourths in beef and bread, and one-fourth in coals among the poor on Christmas Eve.

WESTON PATRICK

Weston Patrik (xiv cent.).

Weston Patrick is a small parish containing 1,183 acres. There is a small detached portion of 16 acres on the west, separated from the main part of the parish by Upton Grey. Tyle Barn, a part of Weston Patrick, was in 1879 transferred to Upton Grey parish,¹ and a detached portion of the parish became part of South Warnborough in 1882.² Weston Patrick is divided from the neighbouring parish of Weston Corbett by the road leading to Upton Grey, and on the south-eastern side of this road lies the village, situated at an elevation of about 400 ft. above the ordnance datum. To the south the land rises towards Weston Common, where it reaches a height of 600 ft. The nearest station is at Hook on the London and South Western Railway. The parish contains no main roads, but it is intersected by a number of small roads bordered by trees. The whole of the southern portion is occupied by a well-wooded and elevated common. Disused chalk pits are numerous in the parish. The arable and grass land of the parish was returned in 1905 with that of Weston Corbett. The figures for the two parishes are 695 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of arable, 297 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of permanent grass, and 457 acres of woodland.³ The soil and subsoil are chalk, and the chief crops are wheat, barley, and roots.

The manor of *WESTON PATRICK, MANOR* which probably derives its name from its 13th-century owner, Patrick de Chaworth, was held of the king in chief by the service of suit

at the hundred court of Odiham.⁴ It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey,⁵ and was then probably included in the extensive manor of Odiham. The first known owner of the manor was William Briwere,⁶ and it was probably granted to him by Richard I or John, with both of whom he was in great favour. The manor passed from William in the same way as King's Somborne (q.v.),⁷ and became part of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁸ It remained in the Crown till 1546-7,⁹ when it was granted by Henry VIII to Lawrence Herward and Stephen Tennant,¹⁰ who were probably trustees for William Paulet, Lord St. John.¹¹

From that time the manor has descended in the same way as that of Basing^{11a} (q.v.), and it now belongs to Lord Bolton.

In 1257 Patrick de Chaworth obtained licence to



PATRICK DE CHAWORTH. *Burelly argent and gules.*

¹⁰⁵ Information by the Rev. J. G. Crowdy.

¹⁰⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1906.

¹ *Census of Engl. and Wales* (1891), ii, 177.

² *Ibid.*

³ Statistics supplied by Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ *Cal. of Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 114; *ibid. Edw. I*, 288.

⁵ The manor of Weston held by Durand de Gloucester at the time of the Survey has been identified in a previous volume as Weston Patrick (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493); but it was more probably Weston Corbett in the hundred of Bermondspit.

⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 339-40.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1257-1300, p. 1; *Cal. of Inq. Hen. III*, 114; *ibid. Edw. I*, 288; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. portf. 108, no. 1605; Duchy of Lanc. Mins. Accts. bdles. 683-90.

⁹ For leases see Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 77; vol. 21, fol. 197, 199.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* vol. 22, fol. 223.

¹¹ The site of the priory of Austia Friars in London was granted in 1546-7 to Herward and Tennant, and afterwards passed

to William Paulet; Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. xii; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 1594. No conveyance of Weston Patrick from Herward and Tennant to Lord St. John has been found, nor is there documentary evidence that it belonged to the Lords St. John until 1598 (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], cclxii, 125), but it probably passed to Lord St. John with the priory at the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

^{11a} *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Jas. I; *Recov. R. Trin.* 1652, rot. 112; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 26 Geo. II.

inclose with a dike and hedge his two woods of Weston called Heywood and Haselmangrave, with the adjacent lawn, containing altogether 70 acres.¹² This grant marks the foundation of Weston Patrick Park, of which frequent mention is made during the 13th and 14th centuries.¹³ A grant of free warren at Weston Patrick was made in 1316-17 to Henry de Lancaster and his wife Maud.¹⁴ Two woods called the Great and Little Park were included in the grant of the manor of Weston to Laurence Herwood and Stephen Tennant in 1546-7.¹⁵

The little church of *ST. LAW-CHURCH RENCE* was rebuilt in 1868, and now consists of a chancel with south organ chamber and vestry, nave with south aisle and north porch, and west bell-turret. The nave and chancel are of the same width, with red tiled roofs, and the bell-turret is of wood with a shingled spire. The only part of the old church which has been preserved is the north doorway of the nave, which dates from the end of the 12th century, and has a round arch

of a single order with an edge roll and double-chamfered label, the roll being continued down the jambs. At the springing are square abaci with a roll and hollow chamfer beneath.

The single bell is modern, dating from the rebuilding of the church.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1568, a silver-gilt chalice and paten dated 1896, and a pewter paten and flagon.

The first book of the registers runs from 1598 to 1715, and the second from 1766 to 1812. There is also a book of burials in woollen, 1679-1770, and the printed marriage register, 1755-1809.

The living of Weston Patrick was *ADVOWSON* a chapelry annexed to Odiham,¹⁶ but it was declared a rectory in April 1866,¹⁷ and the living is now in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

Duke of Bolton's Gift. See under *CHARITIES* Basingstoke. The sum of £2 8s. is applicable in this parish.

WINCHFIELD

Winesflet (xi cent.); Winchelefeld, Wynchefeud (xiii cent.); Wynchingfeld (xiv cent.)

Winchfield is a parish to the north-east of Odiham containing 1,582 acres of land, and 9 acres of land covered by water. The London and South Western Railway passes through the north of the parish and has a station, called Winchfield Station, at Shapley Heath. The high road from Odiham to Staines divides about a quarter of a mile south of Potbridge, and one branch leads to Winchfield station, rejoining the main road at Shapley Heath. Part of the Basingstoke Canal passes through the south of the parish.

The little village of Winchfield lies on the road from Pilcot, a hamlet in Dogmersfield, to Hartley Row; it consists of a few cottages, Hurst Farm and the 'Barley Mow,' with the Old Barley Mow Farm on the opposite side of the bridge over the Basingstoke Canal. The church, rectory, and school, and the Court House Farm¹ lie some distance to the west of the village, but the chief part of the population of the parish is collected at Shapley Heath near the station. Hartley Wintney Union Workhouse is in Winchfield parish in the south-eastern part of the village.

The parish is low in the north near the railway, the average level being about 200 ft. above the ordnance datum, but the land rises in the west and south to between 250 ft. and 300 ft. The parish is well-wooded by small copses, and there are parks at Winchfield House,² the seat of the Beauclerk family, lately occupied by Lady Margaret Crichton Maitland, but now vacant, and at Winchfield Lodge, the residence

of Mr. Spencer Charrington. The former park covers about 80 acres of well-wooded ground and contains a small lake.

In 1905 there were in the parish 601 acres of arable, 564 acres of permanent grass, and 159 acres of woodland.^{1b} The soil is light with a subsoil of clay, producing crops of wheat, oats, barley, and roots.

Thomas Tanner the historian became rector of Winchfield in 1679, and died there in 1682. His chief work is *The Entrance of Mazzarini*.²

Place names which occur in connexion with Winchfield are Manewood and Great and Little Hameseye.³

According to a charter contained in the *MANOR* registers of Chertsey Abbey thirty *mansae* at *WINCHFIELD* and Elvetham formed part of the endowment of the abbey of Chertsey by Frithwald, *subregulus* of Surrey in 675.⁴ Considerable doubts have however been cast on the authenticity of the charter containing this grant,⁵ and the entry in the Domesday Book for Winchfield seems to be in direct contradiction to it, for it is there stated that in the time of King Edward the Confessor Alwin had held the manor of the king as an alod, and that it had not formerly been held by the abbey, though it was so held at the time of the Survey.⁶ Probably the manor had been granted to the abbey by King William, as stated by Henry I in a charter confirming the manor to that house.⁷ The manor was confirmed to the abbey in 1175 by Pope Alexander III.⁸ The overlordship remained in the possession of the abbey till the 14th century, but is not mentioned after 1328.⁹

¹² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 1.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 89; 1292-1301, p. 548; 1301-7, pp. 85, 92; 1327-30, pp. 274, 425; 1330-4, p. 203, &c.

¹⁴ *Chart. R.* 10 Edw. II, m. 10, no. 15.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* vol. 22, fol. 223.

¹⁶ Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 930. The advowson of Weston Patrick is returned in 1603-4 as annexed to the manor (Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil 1 Jas. I). It may have

been held by the Marquess of Winchester at that time under a lease from the Chancellor of Salisbury.

¹⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 1866, p. 2217.

¹ Court House Farm, generally known as Court Farm, is the site of the old manor-house. Near it are remains of old fish ponds.

² Winchfield House was built by Lady Charlotte Beauclerk, and has since been enlarged.

^{1b} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Edw. I.

⁴ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, 64-5; Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* 988; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* i, 429; Cott. MS. Vitel. A. xiii, fol. 22.

⁵ *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 55.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants.* i, 472.

⁷ Cott. MS. Vitel. A. xiii, fol. 55 d.; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* i, 432.

⁸ Cott. MS. Vitel. A. xiii, fol. 70.

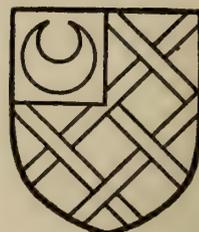
⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 86; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 263.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

At the time of the Survey the manor was held under the abbey of Chertsey by Walter Fitz Other.¹⁰ It passed before the beginning of the 13th century to the Bendengs, who held land at Liss, Odiham, and Elvetham at an early date. Stephen de Bendeng was a tenant of the abbey of Chertsey in 1166,¹¹ and in 1207 King John gave all Maurice de Bendeng's land in Winchfield and Hartley to John Fitz Hugh.¹² Restitution must have been made shortly after, as Maurice appears as one of the knights of the abbey of Chertsey in 1211-12 holding half a knight's fee,¹³ and in 1213 Stephen son of Maurice de Bendeng had livery of all his father's lands in Hampshire.¹⁴ In 1230-1 an agreement was made between Stephen and Peter de Bendeng by which Peter granted to Stephen the manor of Winchfield, with the exception of the advowson of the church, to be held by Stephen of Peter for the service of three-quarters of a knight's fee.¹⁵ Peter de Bendeng held the manor in 1279-80, and claimed there view of frankpledge, the assize of bread and ale, tumbrial, and pillory.¹⁶ He granted two-thirds of the manor in 1288-9 to Ralph de Sandwich, with the reversion of a messuage and a mill and six virgates of land in the manor which John de Cheverdon and Alda his wife held for the life of Alda, who was the widow of Stephen de Bendeng.¹⁷ In 1316 the manor belonged to Sir Fulk Payfrere,¹⁸ who seems to have been a tenant only for a term of years, or possibly as the second husband of Julia widow of Sir Ralph de Sandwich.¹⁹ Julia de Leyburn, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph de Sandwich, died seised of the manor in 1327-8,²⁰ and her heir was her granddaughter Julia, daughter of Thomas de Leyburn.²¹ This lady was married three times, first to Sir John de Hastings, secondly to Thomas le Blount, who was her husband at the time of her grandmother's death,²² and thirdly to William de Clinton, upon whom the manor was settled in 1328-9.²³ In 1331-2 William and Julia granted the manor to Henry de Leyburn for life with reversion to them and the heirs of Julia.²⁴ William was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1336-7,²⁵ and was holding the manor at the time of his death in 1354.²⁶ Julia survived him,²⁷ and in 1362-3 the manor was settled on her for life with remainder to the king.²⁸ She died in 1367, and the reversion of the manor after the death of Robert de Kimberley,²⁹ a tenant for life, was granted by Edward III to trustees, who in 1382 granted it to the dean and canons of the chapel or college of St. Stephen, Westminster.³⁰

Robert de Kimberley died in 1403-4,³¹ when the manor passed to the dean and canons, and it remained in their possession till the Dissolution.³²

The manor was granted in 1550 to Thomas, Earl of Southampton,³³ who sold it in 1550-1 to Edward, Duke of Somerset,³⁴ on whose forfeiture in 1552 it again passed to the Crown. It was leased for twenty-one years to John Belmayne in 1552,³⁵ and in the same year it was granted in fee to Sir John Mason.³⁶ It descended in the Mason family till 1591, when it was sold by John Mason to James Rudyerd.³⁷ He died in 1611 and was succeeded by his son Lawrence,³⁸ on whose death in 1621 the manor passed to his son Lawrence.³⁹ From Lawrence it passed in 1634 to his brother James,⁴⁰ and he was succeeded in 1638 by his brother Benjamin,⁴¹ who died in 1675. James Rudyerd, son of this Benjamin, died in 1687 and was succeeded by his brother Benjamin, who dying in 1734 devised the manor to his three grandsons, Benjamin, James, and Lawrence, the sons of John Rudyerd, for their lives, and in default of their issue to his daughters Mary, wife of James Tichborne of Aldershot, and Frances, as tenants in common.⁴² The three grandsons and Frances died without issue, and the estate was sold by the trustees of the will of Benjamin Rudyerd in 1767 to Lord George Beauclerk.⁴³ A conveyance to Anthony Pye of a moiety of the manor in 1768 by Nicholas Mayhew and his wife Frances and Mary Lodge, widow,⁴⁴ was probably made for the purpose of vesting their interest as heirs at law of Benjamin Rudyerd their grandfather, of Lawrence Rudyerd their brother, and of their aunt Frances, in Lord George Beauclerk or in his widow Margaret, for Lord George died in that year leaving no issue.⁴⁵ Sir Henry Tichborne, bart., son of James and Mary Tichborne, released all his right in a moiety of the manor in 1789 to Lady Margaret Beauclerk,⁴⁶ who resided at Winchfield till her death in 1792.⁴⁷ By her will she left the manor to her two nephews William and George Bainbridge for their lives with remainder to Lord Amelius Beauclerk, son of Aubrey fifth Duke of St. Albans and great-nephew of Lord



RUDYERD. *Argent fretty sable a quarter gules with a crescent argent thereon.*

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472.

¹¹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 198.

¹² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 83.

¹³ *Red. Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 606.

¹⁴ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 480.

¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 15 Hen. III.

¹⁶ Assize R. 789, m. 68 d.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 17 Edw. I; Trin. 42 Hen. III.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 314.

¹⁹ Seymour and Trower, *Records of Winchfield*, App. B.

²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 86; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, under Leyburn.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 86.

²² *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 263.

²³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 3 Edw. III.

²⁴ *Ibid.* Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. III.

²⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 59.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 36 Edw. III.

²⁹ This name is given as John de Kimberley in some deeds (Harl. Chart. 43 E. 16; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 548; 1401-5, p. 266).

³⁰ Harl. Chart. 43 E. 16. The dean and canons, perhaps by some arrangement with Kimberley, seem to have entered on the manor at once and were expelled from it by Sir Simon de Burley. He forfeited all his possessions about 1388, and the manor was taken into the king's hands, but was restored to the dean and canons in that year on their petition. *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, pp. 539, 548.

³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. VI, no. 33.

³² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 428.

³³ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 4.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. VI, pt. vii.

³⁵ *Acts of P.C.* 1552-4, p. 67.

³⁶ Pat. 6 Edw. VI, pt. vi.

³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Eliz.

³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxxiii, 151.

³⁹ Inq. p.m. W. & L. bble. 32, no. 128.

⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxii, 167.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), 15 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 119.

⁴² C. F. Seymour and C. F. Trower, *Records of Winchfield*, 29, and App. C.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 3 Geo. III.

⁴⁵ Burke, *Peerage*.

⁴⁶ *Recov. R.* Trin. 29 Geo. III, rot. 39; Seymour and Trower, loc. cit.

⁴⁷ Sir T. Gatehouse, MS. Survey of Hants, 1778, in possession of Lord Swaythling.

George Beauclerk.⁴⁸ Lord Amelius died without issue in 1846 and was succeeded by his brother the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, on whose death in 1850 the manor passed to his son Charles William Beauclerk. Mr. Frederick Edward Beauclerk son of the latter sold the property in 1908 to Mr. S. Charrington,⁴⁹ who bought it in trust for his son.

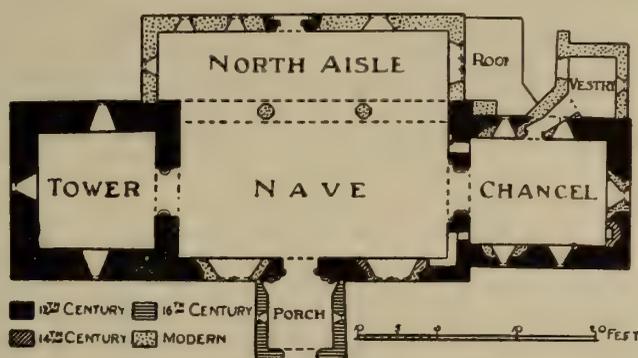
The tenement called *CHIVERTON*, now represented by Chiverton's Farm, in the west of Winchfield, near the Odiham and Staines high road, takes its name from its owners in the 13th century. John de Cheverdon and Alda his wife acquired land in Winchfield in 1255-6 from William de Stratton,⁵⁰ and in 1279 Peter de Bendeng granted to John de Cheverdon a messuage and two parts of a mill and some land at Winchfield to be held by John for life with reversion to Peter,⁵¹ and this estate was still held by John in 1288-9.⁵² John obtained a further grant of land at Winchfield in the following year from William Bidon,⁵³ and in 1304-5 the estate was settled on John de Cheverdon and his wife Joan.⁵⁴ The estate seems afterwards to have become annexed to the manor of Winchfield, for it was granted with it in 1550 to Thomas, Earl of Southampton, as a late possession of the college of St. Stephen, Westminster,⁵⁵ and was sold by the earl in 1550-1 to the Duke of Somerset.⁵⁶

A mill at Winchfield is mentioned in 1279,⁵⁷ but no further records have been found of any mills, and none exist in the parish at the present day.

The church of *ST. MARY CHURCH* consists of a chancel, nave, north aisle, west tower, and south porch, and a small north vestry and heating chamber. The nave and chancel are of mid-12th-century date, while the tower was added a little later, probably shortly after their completion. The porch was added in the latter part of the 15th century, but except for this the church remained in its original state up to modern times. In the middle of the last century the upper stage of the tower was rebuilt and the north aisle and vestry, &c., were added. New windows were also inserted in the nave and chancel.

The east window of the chancel is modern and of 12th-century design, with somewhat anachronistic banded shafts at the inner angles, and external shafts, but otherwise of similar design to the windows described below. There are four symmetrically placed windows in the north and south walls of the chancel, all of 12th-century date. The openings are very narrow, on an average about 9 in., and have small external glazing rebates and round heads. The internal splays are very wide, and on their jambs and continued on the rear arches is a band of zigzag ornament. The first window on the south has been cut down in modern times to form a sedile. In the east jamb is a small recess formed by reversing the double zigzag and carrying it inwards. A part of this is modern and contains the capital of a modern pillar piscina, but the upper half is original and was probably intended for a similar purpose to its present

one. On the east wall to the south is a trefoiled recess with moulded jambs and head. Between the two windows on the north is a small modern round-headed door to the vestry. The chancel arch is of most unusual detail and is of mid-12th-century date. It is semicircular and on the west is of two highly ornamented moulded orders with a label enriched with zigzag and acanthus leaf. The outer order has a broad band of zigzag, the inner has a curious wavy ornament to which the outline is cut, forming a multi-foiled head to the arch, the cusps having long rolls extending through the whole width of the order. This inner order rests upon double keeled shafts half engaged in the square respond of the inner order of the jamb. The shafts have well-moulded Attic bases and varied capitals enriched with foliage, and just above the necking a band of flat vertical leaves strongly reminiscent of the 'water-leaf' of the Corinthian capital. The outer order of the jamb has two-way vertical zigzag on the angle and circular shafts with Attic bases, and on the north a capital ornamented with foliage, and on the south a capital with curious concave scallops. The abaci of all six capitals are the same and common to each set, enriched with a cable mould with small nail heads in the twist. On



PLAN OF WINCHFIELD CHURCH

the east the arch is quite plain. North and south of the chancel arch are plain square squints now wholly restored. South again of the south squint is an arched recess in the west face of the wall which joins a similar continuation in the south wall of the nave.

The whole of the north side of the nave is filled with a modern arcade of 14th-century design with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders and octagonal columns with moulded capitals enriched with ball-flower. On the south are two windows of two trefoiled lights with modern tracery of 13th-century detail. Between them is the south door of the same date and similar design to the chancel arch. It is of two moulded orders, but the label is plain and the inner order uncusped, and both orders are shafted. The capitals are foliate in various patterns and one has slim angular scallops. At the angle of the outer order is a vertical course of zigzag set at an angle of 45 degrees to the wall face.

The tower arch is of slightly later detail than the chancel arch and south door. It is round-headed and with a keeled roll and a chamfer, and a moulded label.

⁴⁸ Information supplied by Mr. F. E. Beauclerk.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Hen. III.

⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Edw. I.

⁵² *Ibid.* Trin. 17 Edw. I.

⁵³ *Ibid.* Trin. 18 Edw. I.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* Mich. 33 Edw. I.

⁵⁵ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 4.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. VI, pt. vii.

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Edw. I.

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Both orders are shafted, the inner having semi-engaged shafts. The capitals are of varied design, and with those of the chancel arch and the south door furnish examples of nearly every type of 12th-century foliate and scalloped capital. The inner capital on the north is a curious example of the concave scalloped type, the circular heads of the scallops being interlaced. The tower itself is of three stages and is unusually large considering the size of the rest of the church. The top stage is modern with belfry openings of 12th-century design and two round-headed lights with a shaft in between. There are no lights in the second stage.

The north aisle is completely modern except for the north door. It is lit on the north by a modern window of two trefoiled lights and two modern single trefoil lights with a similar window at the west, while to the east is a modern window of 14th-century design and three trefoil lights. The north door is of late 12th-century date, removed from the old north wall of the nave and reset in a gable in the third bay of the modern north wall. It has a two-centred head of a chamfered and a moulded order, the latter continuous, the former carried on restored circular shafts with capitals enriched with transitional foliage. There is a plain external label.

The south porch is of late 15th or early 16th-century date. The entrance has a four-centred head with a narrow double chamfer. The vestry is quite modern and is ingeniously planned so as to avoid interference with the windows of the chancel.

The roofs and seating are all quite modern except for two plain bench ends incorporated with the modern work which are of uncertain date, but may be of considerable age. In the vestry is a small table of mid-17th-century date. The font has an old octagonal bowl of Purbeck marble with plain sunk round-headed arcading. It is of late 12th-century date, but has been patched and scraped. The stem is modern. The pulpit is a rather elaborate example of the first half of the 17th century with panels in two ranges, the lower worked into strapped frames containing small grotesques, the upper in small round arches with palms in pots, floral designs, &c. The chancel rails are of early 18th-century date with carved and turned balusters.

Externally the church has walls of flint rubble, in whole flints in the original parts of the nave, tower, and chancel. The angles are quoined in freestone all much scraped and restored, as is most of the dressed stonework throughout. The roofs are steep pitched and tiled, with overhanging eaves.

In the nave is a brass inscription plate, partly hidden by the pews, to Elizabeth Tylney, daughter of Anthony Niccols of Paddington and widow of Richard Tylney of 'Rotherweek'; she was first

married to Lawrence Rudyerd of Winchfield, by whom she had three sons and three daughters. She died in 1652. The arms are Rudyerd impaling a fesse between three lions' heads razed for Niccols. The Rudyerd arms also appear in brass on a slab in the north aisle, of which the inscription is lost. In the north aisle is another brass with an inscription to Frances (Camvil), 1652, the wife of Benjamin Rudyerd, by whom she had six children. Three shields are given, the first bearing three molets; the second a wheatsheaf; and the third Rudyerd impaling three molets. In the same part of the church is a gravestone to Bridget (Godson), the wife of Benjamin Rudyerd, 1733, with the arms of Rudyerd impaling a chevron between three lions passant. There are also stones to Lawrence Rudyerd, son and heir to James Rudyerd, 1621, who married the above Elizabeth (Niccols); to James, eldest son of Benjamin Rudyerd, 1687, with the arms of Rudyerd quartering a cross formy fitchy, on an escutcheon in pretence three molets; crest a leopard's head; to James Rudyerd, 1611, who married Mary (Kidwelly), by whom he had five sons and two daughters; to Benjamin Rudyerd 1675 and his wife Frances (Jay), widow of Sir Thomas Jervoise, 1679; and to their daughter Bridget, 1690.

The tower contains three bells. The treble is inscribed, 'Henri Knight Made Me 1617.' The second, 'Sancta Margrita ora pro nobis' in black letter smalls with the mark of a Winchester founder, as at Stoke Charity, probably John Sanders; and the third, 'Sancte Peter or . . .' in black letter smalls with crowned Gothic capitals, with the marks of the 15th-century Wokingham and Reading foundry, of which Roger Landon is the best known master.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1640, given by Richard Cannon in that year, and a silver paten and flagon of 1849.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms between 1660 and 1804, marriages between 1660 and 1807, and burials between 1659 and 1804. The continuations of the baptisms and burials up to 1812 appear to have been lost, but there is a printed book containing marriages between 1754 and 1812.

The advowson of the church of **ADVOWSON** Winchfield followed the same descent as the manor⁵⁸ until the death of Lawrence Rudyerd in 1757.⁵⁹ Instead of passing with the manor to his aunts, Frances and Mary Tichborne, it passed to his sisters Mary Lodge and Frances, wife of Nicholas Mayhew, by whom it was sold in 1767 to the Rev. Ellis St. John. It was sold by his son Henry in 1848 to Lady St. John-Mildmay,⁶⁰ from whom it has passed to Sir Henry P. St. John-Mildmay, bart., the present patron.

⁵⁸ In 1230-1 Peter de Bendeng granted to Stephen de Bendeng the manor of Winchfield, but he retained the advowson of the church (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 15 Hen. III). The advowson was included in the grant to Ralph de Sandwich

in 1288-9 (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 17 Edw. I).

⁵⁹ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 128; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 222; *Cal. Close*, 1354-60, p. 52; *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 3 Hen. VI, no. 33;

Pat. 6 Edw. VI, pt. vi. In 1725 the presentation was made by Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1755 by Ellen Wright for that turn. Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 928.

⁶⁰ Seymour and Trower, op. cit. 30; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 67, 230.



WINFIELD CHURCH : THE CHANCEL ARCH



WINFIELD RECTORY : WEST FRONT

THE HUNDRED OF BASINGSTOKE

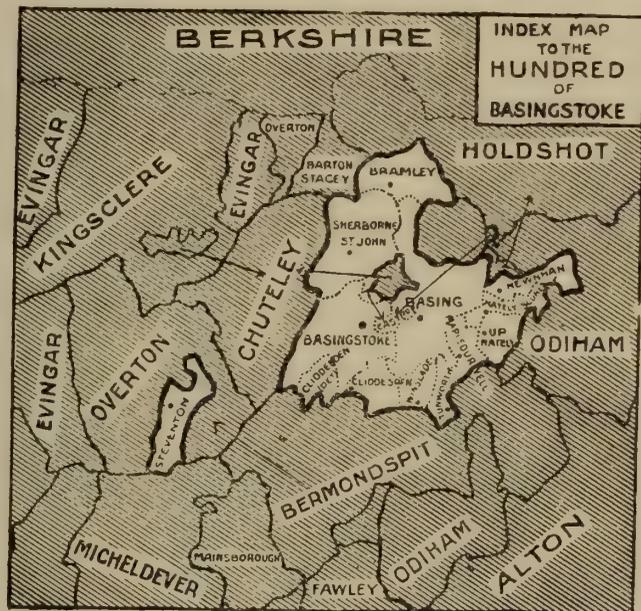
CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BASING	MAPLEDERWELL	TUNWORTH
BASINGSTOKE	NATELY SCURES	UP NATELY
BRAMLEY	NEWNHAM	WINSLADE
CLIDDESDEN	SHERBORNE ST. JOHN	KEMPHOTT TITHING
EASTROP	STEVENTON	

The above list represents the extent of the hundred in 1831. Between 1831 and 1841 various changes were made, Steventon being added to Overton Hundred, and Pamber, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Monk Sherborne, Wootton St. Lawrence and Worting transferred to Basingstoke Hundred, the first from Barton Stacey Hundred, the second from Odiham Hundred and the other three from Chuteley Hundred.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred comprised the same parishes as in 1831 with the addition of the tithing of Chineham in the parish of Monk Sherborne.¹ There were then 39½ hides in the hundred, as compared with 56 hides at the time of Edward the Confessor; Basingstoke being ancient demesne was not assessed.²

Henry III in 1228 granted the hundred with the manor to the men of Basingstoke at a rent of £72 12s. This grant appears to have continued in force till 1256, in which year the king issued another charter whereby he



¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456, 469, 471, 479, 480, 487, 493, 502, 509. The unnamed church in Basingstoke Hundred (ibid. 469) is Basing Church (q.v.). The hide of land belonging to it represents the manor of Basing Byfleet. 'Lichepit' (ibid. 471) is Lickpit in Basing (q.v.). Campesete (ibid. 480) is Kempshott, a tithing in Winslade (q.v.). 'Heche' (ibid. 502) is Hatch, now in Cliddesden (q.v.). Newnham, Up Nately and the extra-parochial district of Andwell are not mentioned by name in Domesday Book, being at that time included in Maplederwell (q.v.). 'Clere' (Kingsclere) and 'Esseborne' (Hurstbourne Tarrant) are also entered under Basingstoke Hundred (ibid. 456), but this is due, apparently, to an error, for they had already given their names to hundreds (the 'Clere' and 'Esseborne' Hundreds of Domesday Book afterwards known as Kingsclere and Pastrow).

² Ibid. 456.

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made the grant perpetual at a fee-farm rent of £80 a year.³ From this date the hundred has followed the same descent as the manor.

An inquisition held in 1275 shows clearly that the hundred of Basingstoke comprised by this time also the tithings of Woodgarston in the parish of Monk Sherborne and Hazeley partly in Heckfield and partly in Hartley Wintney.⁴ There is no mention, however, of Somershill, which was afterwards included in the hundred.⁵

A hundred court was held every third Saturday at Basingstoke. The court leet or view of frankpledge held twice a year at Basingstoke on the first Saturday after the Feast of St. Martin and the first Saturday after Hock-tide⁶ was attended by tithingmen from Basing, Basingstoke, Bramley, Chineham, Cliddesden, Eastrop, Hatch, Hazeley, Kempshott, Maplederwell, Nately Scures, Newnham, Sherborne St. John, Somershill, Steventon, Tunworth, Up Nately, Winslade and Woodgarston,⁷ and cert-money was also paid by Basingstoke, Chineham, Cliddesden, Eastrop, Hatch, Hazeley, Kempshott, Nately Scures, Somershill, Steventon, Tunworth, Winslade and Woodgarston.⁸ In 1831 Chineham was still reckoned in Basingstoke Hundred, although Hazeley and Woodgarston were returned under Heckfield in Holdshot and Monk Sherborne in Chuteley respectively. The name Somershill has now been lost.

³ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 236.

⁴ *Ibid.* 177-185. The jurors returned that Roger de Scures was holding Nately Scures and Woodgarston for one knight's fee (*ibid.* 178), also that the Prior of Merton had made an encroachment upon the king's demesne in Hazeley.

⁵ The locality of this place is not known, but it was probably near Bramshill and Stratfield Turgis, for in 1264 Henry Turgis granted a messuage and a carucate of land in Somershill for life to Henry de Bramshill (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 48 Hen. III).

⁶ Baigent & Millard *op. cit.* 218-19.

⁷ *Ibid.* 238-9. Up Nately and Newnham were not infrequently represented by an official called a suffragan instead of the tithingman.

⁸ *Ibid.*

BASING OR OLD BASING

Basinges (xi cent.).

Basing is a parish lying to the north-east of Basingstoke, and covering about 5,300 acres. It is watered by the River Loddon, which rises west of Basingstoke and flows through the parish from the south-west to the north-east. The soil is clay and chalk, on a subsoil of London clay. About 2,400 acres are in cultivation, and wheat, oats, barley and root crops are raised. The parish has many plantations and one large park, and the total area covered by woodland is nearly 1,000 acres.¹

The village of Basing, about two miles east of Basingstoke, consists of a long straggling street lying between the River Loddon and the Basingstoke Canal, which is a little to the south of the river. The Loddon works the mills which have existed in Basing since the 11th century.² One, Lower Mill, is at the north end of the village, and near it is the Hants County Council farm. The other mill, Old Basing Mill, stands also on the north side and nearly under the special arches of the railway bank which crosses the valley here. A Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1867, stands higher up the street.

The village contains many small houses and cottages dating from the 17th century; they are mostly of narrow red bricks with gabled tiled roofs; one of the houses has a semi-octagonal projecting stair turret. Some of the cottages are of half timber and brick construction with roofs of thatch.

The most interesting part of the village is the south end, where, encircled by a curve of the canal, which has taken the place of the old ditch, stands all that remains of Basing House, which was destroyed during the Civil War. Under John fifth Marquess of Winchester it sustained a close siege by the Parliamentary armies for many months, and was finally stormed by Oliver Cromwell in 1645, and ordered to be 'totally slighted and demolished.'^{2a} Memories of the siege are preserved in the names of Slaughter Close, a meadow close by the castle on the opposite side of the canal, and Oliver's Battery, at the north end of the village. On Cowdrey's Down, across the 'meades' of Peat Moor, is a chalk-pit known as Oliver's Dell. On this down the Roundheads had their camp. Just north of it is the ancient manor-house of Lickpit, now called Lickpit Farm.

From the village street a road runs directly south under the London and South Western Railway as it passes through the village, then across the canal past Byfleet manor farm, the old manor-house of the Byfleet family. Passing by the National school, and skirting the original park of Basing House, it crosses

the great high road from Basingstoke to London, and runs on to the large park surrounding Hackwood House. On the east of this road is the traditional scene of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in the year 871. Only a part of Hackwood Park is in Basing, the rest being included in Basingstoke, Eastrop, Cliddesden, and Winslade parishes. The parish boundary runs through Hackwood House, which stands near the western boundary of the park in the highest part of the parish, which here reaches a height of 400 ft. above the ordnance datum. The first Duke of Bolton converted Hackwood into a large house, but does not seem to have resided there. It is surrounded by the beautiful oaks and beeches of the park, the most picturesque part of which is Spring Wood, in the heart of which is an amphitheatre, constructed about the beginning of the 18th century, in the style of the famous French gardener Le Nôtre.^{2b} Spring Wood is the sole or almost the sole survival in England of a garden-wood laid out in the French style, with avenues radiating from a round point, temples, terraces and ponds.^{2c}

The hamlet of Cufauds, known locally as 'Cuffell,' in the north-west of the parish, is reached by a lane running across the Loddon from the north end of Basing village, through the hamlet of Pyot's Hill, and then across the high road from Basingstoke to Reading. Two miles further on is the site of the old manor-house of the Cufaud family, the surrounding moat of which is still visible.

An Independent chapel, built in 1868, stands near the village on the road to Cufauds.

A Private Act for the inclosing of this parish was passed in 1796, and an award was made in the next year.³

Among place names in Basing mentioned in the records are '100 acres of pasture called Causingrey,' a field at 'La Ellenestubb,' 'Poorsland,' 'Blacklake,' and 'Exfould.'

BASING is first mentioned in the will *MANORS* of King Edred, who left to his mother 'the lands at Amesbury, Wantage and Basing.'⁴ Under Edward the Confessor it was held by Altei, who could 'betake himself whither he would.' It was then assessed at 11 hides. In 1086 it was assessed at 6½ and was held of the Conqueror by Hugh de Port as the chief of his fifty-five lordships in Hampshire. He had seven serfs here and three mills worth 50s. The value of the place had increased from £8 to £16.⁵ When Hugh de Port subsequently entered the monastery at Winchester as a monk⁶ he was succeeded in his estates by his son Henry,⁷ who

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b.

^{2a} After this the Marquess went to live at Englefield Manor, near Reading, which he had acquired through his second wife, and lived and died there. It was his son, the first Duke of Bolton, who came back to Basing and enlarged Hackwood House (ex inform. Lord Curzon of Kedleston).

^{2b} Such an amphitheatre was a familiar feature of the formal garden, and it was intended for pastoral performances in sylvan plays. The amphitheatre in Spring Wood has long ago lost its original character and been planted with trees and

heather, but Lord Curzon contemplates restoring a portion of it. In its original form it covered 4 acres of ground (ex inform. Lord Curzon of Kedleston).

^{2c} A good many of these features have disappeared in the course of time, and were deliberately destroyed at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, when the reaction against formal gardening was at its height. However, enough remains to give an idea of the original ground plan, and to render the wood a unique survival in this country. The principal temples or pavilions were erected by the famous architect James

Gibbs, and illustrations of them may be seen in his *Book of Architecture* (1728), Plates LXXII, LXXIII and LXXIV (ex inform. Lord Curzon of Kedleston).

³ By Inclosure Award of 23 Mar. 1797, under Private Act of 1796, cap. 16.

⁴ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 54.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b. In the time of the Confessor it had been worth £12 and then £8.

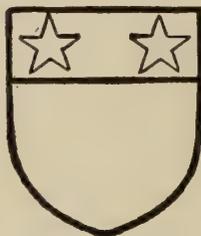
⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vii, 1014.

⁷ *Ibid.* This well-known pedigree of the de Ports appears many times. See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 9, et passim.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

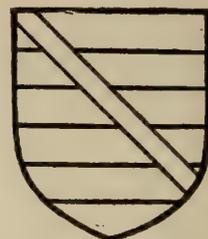
had a son John de Port.⁸ John by his wife Maud left a son and heir Adam,⁹ who succeeded him in the latter part of the 12th century. Adam married Mabel granddaughter of Roger de St. John, and their descendants took the name of St. John.¹⁰ Their son was William, who married Godeheld Pagnell,¹¹ by whom he had a son Robert. Apparently William had some dispute with the Crown concerning his lands, for in 1254 the king confirmed to Robert de St. John the land within the manor of Basing, which he, the king, had by judgement of his court recovered against William de St. John father of Robert.¹² He was to pay annually 5 marks at Easter and 5 at Michaelmas for all service.¹³

John de St. John, son of Robert, was returned lord of Basing in 1275,¹⁴ and proved his right to the liberties of the manor in 1280.¹⁵ He died in 1301, and in the following year it was agreed between his wife Alice and his son and heir John that she should receive as dower the manors of Chawton and Walberton in lieu of her dower in Basing, Sherborne and elsewhere.¹⁶ John granted the custody of Basing and other manors for life to Thomas de Mareys, with 'a daily wages of 12d. and one coat, or 20s. yearly, a yearly salary of £4 . . . litter and hay daily for two horses, and half a bushel of oats for the same every night, and brushwood for his chamber.'¹⁷ This John was the first Baron St. John of Basing, and was summoned to Parliament under that title in 1299.¹⁸ At his death in 1329 he was succeeded by his son Hugh,¹⁹ but Alice his widow held Basing in dower during her lifetime.²⁰ In 1334 Hugh had release to himself and his heirs, 'for the special affection which the king bore him,' of the rent of 10 marks due at the exchequer for the manor of Basing.²¹ He died in 1337,²² and his son Edmund died without issue only ten years later.²³ His heirs were his two sisters, Margaret wife of John de St. Philibert, and Isabel wife of Henry de Burghersh.²⁴ Margaret inherited for her share the manor of Basing,²⁵ out of which a rent-charge was paid to Elizabeth, widow of Edmund.²⁶ She died in 1361,²⁷ and her infant son a month later,²⁸ so that Isabel, now wife of Sir Luke de Poynings, became sole heir to the St. John estates, of which she had seisin in 1362.²⁹ In 1390 the manor was settled on her with remainder to her son Sir Thomas de Poynings,³⁰ who succeeded to the manor in 1393.³¹ On his death in 1428 the



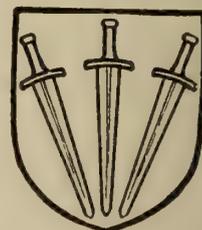
ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or therein.*

barony of St. John fell into abeyance; his heirs were Constance wife of John Paulet and daughter of his son Hugh, Alice her sister wife of John Orell, and John Bonville, son of a third sister, Joan.³² A partition of the inheritance was made by the heirs, and Basing fell to the share of Constance and John Paulet.³³ Constance was succeeded by her son John, who in 1475 settled the manor on his son John and his other sons and daughters.³⁴ He himself had a lawsuit with his cousin John Bonville to compel him to give up the documents relating to their inheritance to



POYNINGS. *Barry or and vert with a baston gules.*

some indifferent person, to whom they could go if they wished to verify their titles.³⁵ It does not appear whether the action was successful, but Sir William Paulet, his grandson, son and heir of his son John, was called upon to show his title in 1537,³⁶ and was presumably able to do so. The barony of St. John was revived in his favour, and he was created Marquess of Winchester in 1551.³⁷ He survived four monarchs and retained high office during all the changes of administration, finally dying at a great age in 1572.³⁸ His son John was his heir and died in 1576.³⁹ William was the next to succeed, and died seised of the manor in 1598, leaving a son and heir William.⁴⁰ John, son and heir of William, followed, and is famous for his staunch defence of Basing House against the Parliamentary forces.⁴¹ During the Commonwealth his lands were of course sequestered. It appears from the investigations of the sequestration committee that the accounts of the manor were not very satisfactory.⁴² Many of the tenants were in arrears with their rent, and were 'so miserably poor that nothing was to be had from them.'⁴³ The rents of Basing and other lands of the marquess were granted to Robert Wallop in 1650.⁴⁴ The estates of the marquess were restored to him in 1662, when an 'Act for confirming the estate of John Marquess of Winchester in certain manors and lands whereof the deeds and evidences were burnt and lost at the taking of the Castle of Basing' received the royal assent.⁴⁵ His son Charles was created



PAULET, Marquess of Winchester. *Sable three swords in pile with their hilts or.*

⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1014.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.* iv, 646.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i,

14.

¹³ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii,

234.

¹⁴ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

¹⁵ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 76b.

¹⁶ Close, 30 Edw. I, m. 3.

¹⁷ Pat. 3 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 8.

¹⁸ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vii, 14.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Close, 3 Edw. III, m. 8.

²¹ Pat. 8 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 28.

²² Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 57.

²³ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vii, 15.

²⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii,

186.

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332; *Abbrev. Rot.*

Orig. (Rec. Com.), 186-7.

²⁶ Close, 21 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 16.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii,

no. 60.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii,

270.

³⁰ Pat. 14 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 17.

³¹ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vii, 16.

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 69.

³³ De Banc. R. 18 Hen. VII, m. 515.

³⁴ Pat. 15 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 14.

³⁵ Early Chan. Proc. bde. 34, no. 50.

³⁶ L.T.R. Mem. R. East. 29 Hen. VIII,

rot. 23.

³⁷ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vii, 16.

³⁸ *Ibid.* viii, 171; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* xlv,

92.

³⁹ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vii, 16.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* xlv, 90.

⁴² *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, i,

348.

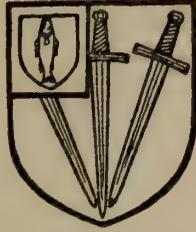
⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, App. 60a.

first Duke of Bolton,⁴⁶ and Basing descended in the family till the death of Harry sixth and last duke, in 1794, when, in accordance with the will of his elder brother Charles, the fifth duke,⁴⁷ it was inherited by the latter's illegitimate daughter. She married Thomas Orde, who took the name of Powlett in addition to his own and was created Lord Bolton in 1797.⁴⁸ His great-grandson, the present Lord Bolton, is now lord of the manor.

The ruins of Basing House have been very carefully and thoroughly excavated by Lord Bolton, and a plan, which is at any rate intelligible, can now be obtained. The arrangement of the site is of considerable interest, the earthworks of a castle of the mount and bailey type having been in the first place adapted to the terraces and walled gardens of a 16th-century country house, and in the next century hastily strengthened by lines of outworks and ditches during the civil wars. Some of the latter have been levelled out in modern times, and the cutting of the Basingstoke Canal about 1780 has destroyed the appearance of the north and east sides of the inclosure, but the mount or citadel with its ditch and parts of those which surrounded the two baileys are still in very good condition. The fall of the ground is northward towards the marshy valley of the Loddon, which must have formed an important item in the mediæval defences, and on the brow of the slope is the principal earthwork, already referred to as the mount. This belongs to an uncommon type, of which Old Sarum and Castle Rising are examples, in which the diameter of the circular earthwork is very large, and instead of being a flat-topped mount it becomes a high rampart of earth surrounding a circular inclosure, the level of which is but little higher than the general ground level outside the ditch. The diameter, taken from the crest of the rampart, is not less than 100 yds. in the present instance, and the bottom of the ditch is nearly 40 ft. below the same point. The entrance is from the north-east, through a break in the earthen rampart, opening to a court or bailey bounded on all sides by a ditch, and having to the east another court which was defended in like manner. The canal running along the east side of the second court has destroyed the evidence of its original defences, but the general disposition of the earthworks is clear. Basing seems to have come into importance only when Hugh de Port, the first owner after the Conquest, made it the chief manor of the fifty-five which he held in the county, and it is probable that the citadel and two courts are his work. The earliest mention of a castle here, contained in a mid-12th-century grant by John de Port to Sherborne Priory,⁴⁹ is rather puzzling, as it refers to the 'old castle of Basing,' implying as it would seem that there was also a new castle at the time. But that the 'old castle' was that whose remains exist to-day is clear from a mention of the chapel of St. Michael 'in the



ORDE-POWLETT, Lord Bolton. *The arms of PAULET with a quarter argent and therein a scutcheon sable with a salmon rising.*

old castle' in 1349,⁵⁰ undoubtedly the castle chapel or Free Chapel of Basing; so that if any part of the defences, or any other work at Basing, was ever known as the new castle, the name has long fallen into disuse.

In 1261⁵¹ Robert de St. John had licence to strengthen his dwelling at Basing with a stockade, but no other reference to the mediæval buildings on the site is known. Now that the site has been cleared, it seems that some foundations in the citadel are older than the early 16th-century brickwork which forms the main part of the ruins, and these are doubtless part of the mediæval castle; but they are too fragmentary to give any idea of what its plan may have been, or its extent. One piece of 12th-century detail has been found on the site, the voussoir of an arch, but this by itself cannot be taken as evidence of the character of the early buildings; and the fact that the bulk of the objects found—and everything found has been most scrupulously preserved—dates from the 16th and 17th centuries shows that a very clean sweep must have been made when the brick house was built.

Its date is fixed by a licence⁵² to crenellate, granted to Sir William Paulet in 1531, which refers in the customary terms to a building of stone and lime, though the actual material is red brick with stone dressings. It is difficult to distinguish between the dates of the various parts, and Sir William evidently added to his original work at several times during his long life: probably the work in the 'citadel,' called in the 17th-century accounts the Old House, was the first to be done, and the buildings in the east court, 'the New House,' followed at some interval. A stone preserved in the museum on the site records the completion of some work in 1561, but it is uncertain to what part of the building it refers. The arrangement of the buildings is dictated by the position, and follows no normal type, nor is it possible to identify any but the most obvious parts of the plan.

The circular rampart was at this time strengthened by a red brick wall on the outside and a line of buildings set against its inner face, the area within the rampart being divided into several courts. The principal court was at the north-east, entered directly from the gatehouse, and was fan-shaped, having the great hall on the west side, with kitchen, butteries, &c., on the north-west. The ranges of building on either side of the gatehouse have cellars, and under the hall is a large cellar, the walls of which remain up to the ground level, but everything has been destroyed above this point except the walls set against the rampart. South of the hall is a block which doubtless contained the principal living-rooms, the great chamber, &c., overlooking a second court on the south-west, while a third and somewhat smaller court, of a regular rectangular shape, was at a little distance to the south. There was a small court on the west of the hall and another at the south-east of the site, east of the rectangular court. The kitchen at the north-west of the hall was a hexagonal building with large fireplaces in three of its sides, and the rooms on either side of it had ovens in the thickness of the walls, and were doubtless bakehouses or something of

⁴⁶ G. E. C. *Peerage*, viii, 171.

⁴⁷ P. C. C. 245 Rushworth.

⁴⁸ Burke, *Peerage*.

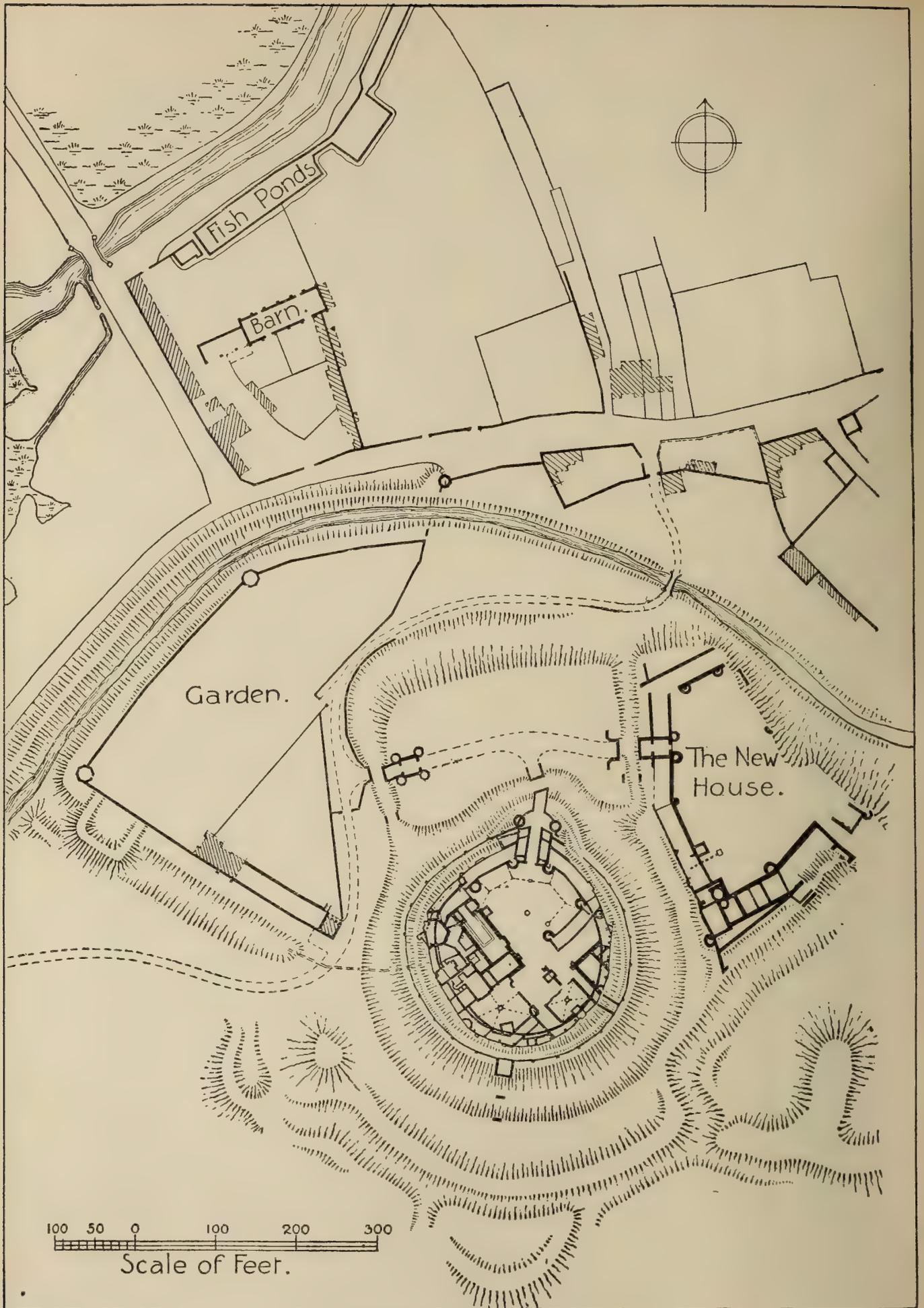
⁴⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vii, 1014.

⁵⁰ Pat. 22 Edw. III, m. 23.

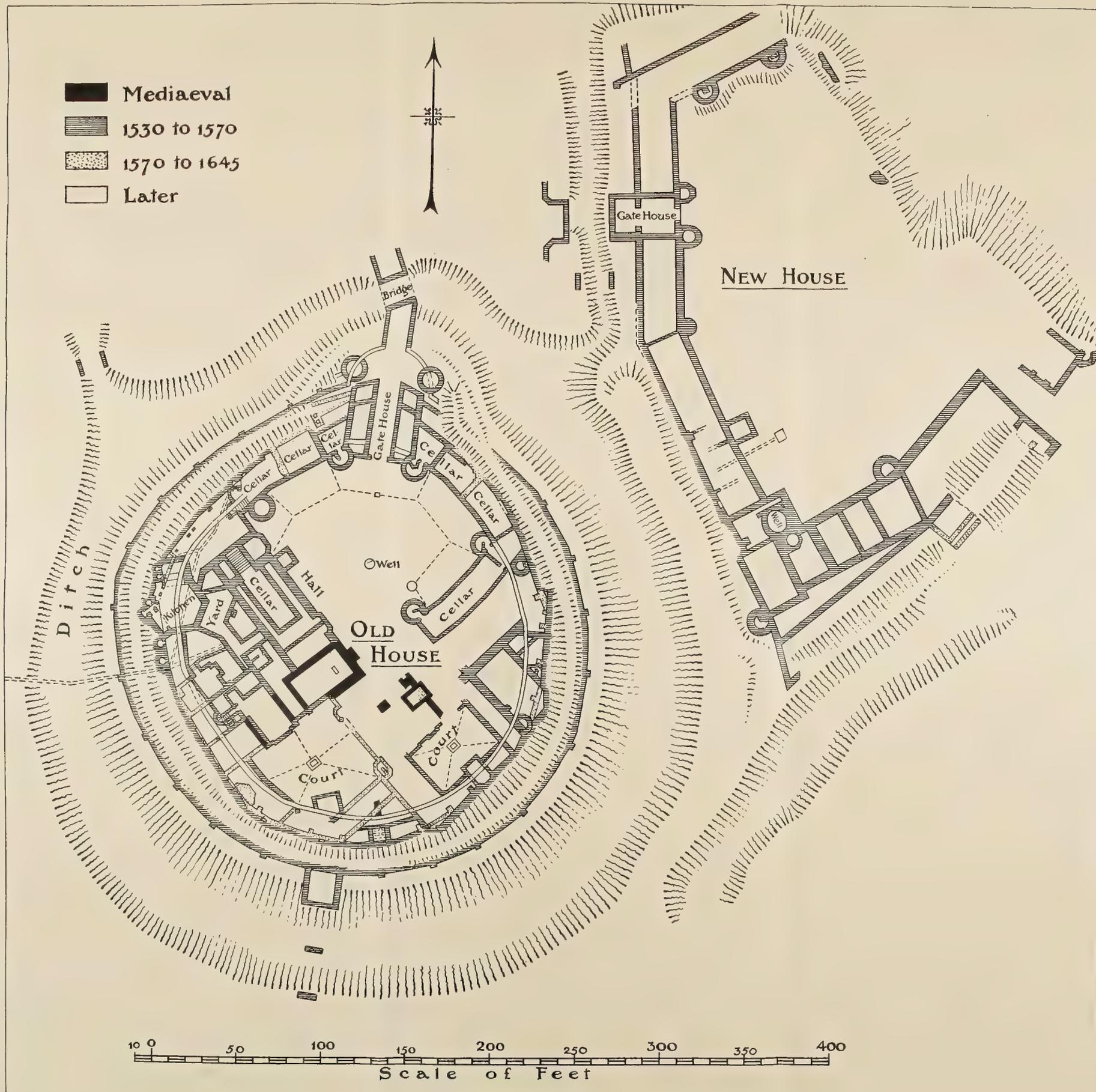
⁵¹ Ibid. 45 Hen. III, m. 74.

⁵² Ibid. 22 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m.

34.



GENERAL PLAN OF BASING HOUSE.



BASING HOUSE: GROUND PLAN AS EXCAVATED

the sort, while another room north of the great hall shows remains of two large fireplaces set against the rampart, and was evidently a second kitchen. The hall itself was a fine room measuring some 60 ft. by 25 ft., with screens at the north end and a north-east porch, and a shallow bay window at the south-east; at the north end beyond the screens a broad flight of steps leads down to a cellar beneath the hall, formerly covered with a brick vault and lighted by two small windows on east and west; on either side of the entrance to the cellar are rooms in the mediaeval position of buttery and pantry, that toward the east having a bay window looking into the principal court.

The block at the south of the hall, already noted as that which probably contained the chief living-rooms, seems from its construction of flint and stone instead of brick to be of an earlier date than the 16th century, and other work to the south-west, forming part of the walls of a cellar, is also of the same material and earlier than some red brick walls built against it. Walls underlying the 16th-century brickwork exist on the south side of the second court, but have no features by which their date may be more closely fixed. The brickwork itself is clearly of several periods, and bricks of 2 in., 2½ in., and 2½ in. are used; the limits of possible date must lie between 1530 and 1645, and it is probable that some of the brickwork is as late as the time of the great sieges of 1643-5. At the north-east are the remains of the gatehouse, a fine building with a central entrance passage and round turrets at its four angles; in the diary of the Marquess of Winchester, who defended the house during the siege, it is described as 'the loftie gatehouse with foure turrets looking northwards.' It opened to a brick bridge over the dry moat, which still remains in part and forms the principal approach to the citadel, the only other being from the south by what was probably a drawbridge over the moat; only its foundations now exist. Within the first court the gatehouse was flanked by ranges of buildings with cellars, which show clear evidence of alteration, the second room from the gatehouse on each side having been enlarged and, perhaps, carried up as a tower; the presumption that this was done to strengthen the defences seems reasonable, and the work may therefore be of the date of the siege. The inner facing of the eastern rampart at the north-east is also of later date, as some of the 16th-century detail is used up in its footings, and this work may be contemporary with that just noticed. A narrow range of building with two projecting stair turrets at the south-east of the first court preserves in its cellar the remains of some curious drawings, chiefly of ships, which seem to be of 17th-century date, and its arched doorway at the east end is still perfect, but shows many traces of fire.

The least well preserved part of the Old House is the eastern part, which is reduced to a very fragmentary condition, and its plan can only be guessed at. In one place there has been a small open court against the rampart wall, and the base of a moulded brick chimney stack remains on the wall, and further to the south is the base of a stair. To the north of the third court, already noticed, is a large well-preserved pit some 20 ft. deep, built in flint and stone, and spanned near one end by two thin walls carried on brick arches, set close together but at

different levels. Half the bottom of the pit is paved with stone slabs set at a considerable slant, while the other half is merely the natural sand, and the entire absence of black soil makes it doubtful whether this could have been the shaft of a garderobe, as at first sight seems probable. It may be suggested that its original use was that of similar pits in use at the present day in Holland and elsewhere, namely, cold storage, for preserving provisions in hot weather. There are two wells within the circular rampart, the principal one being in the middle of the first court; a good supply of water is obtainable at about 40 ft. from the surface.

The New House was entered from the west through a gatehouse with turrets at two and probably at all four angles, and consisted of two courts surrounded by ranges of buildings. The evidence for the existence of two courts is established by the accounts of the siege, but no trace has been found of any range dividing into two the irregular four-sided area which the foundations of the house inclose. Little can be said of the buildings, which were all of red brick and evidently of considerable strength: there was a second gatehouse on the south-east, and turrets at intervals all round the inner side of the buildings. At the south-west was a well-house with a large well 50 ft. deep and of oval plan, about 11 ft. by 10 ft., its sides built in brickwork 2 ft. 6 in. thick; it has now been cleaned and roofed over, and is in excellent preservation. The east side of the house is represented by a few fragments of brickwork, the destruction being largely due to the making of the canal which runs close by, but it is also to be noted that this was the part of the house which suffered most in the siege. The New House was, according to contemporary accounts, a very magnificent building, so much so that to save the expense of keeping it up part was pulled down, apparently in the first decade of the 17th century. A view of it from the east, taken apparently about 1645, and showing the breach made by the Parliament's batteries, gives some idea of its extent, the many turrets breaking the skyline giving it a very stately appearance. This view exists in several copies, that in Warner's *History of Hants* being very little understood by the copyist, who has added a wide moat full of water and crossed by a causeway. The terraces and walled gardens already referred to as part of the 16th-century layout are to the north, on the slope of the valley, and make a most picturesque setting to the site. Their red brick walls are of no particular strength, having been built for beauty and not for defence, but played their part in the siege, and still show traces of rough loopholing for musket fire. At the north-west angle is an octagonal pigeon house, preserving its revolving ladder, and this point was known as the Basingstoke bulwark, and was the scene of a good deal of fighting. Close to it an eastern platform has been thrown out into the ditch, and is perhaps the site of the 'blind' made of timber and earth made by the garrison in 1643 to command the mill on the Loddon just opposite. A terrace runs northward from a point north-west of the Old House, and its line is continued by the wall which joins the pigeon house at the north-west angle of the gardens. At the end of the terrace nearest the old house is a small brick building now used as a museum, the lower part of its walls being old, and there is evidence that a building

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adjoined it on the east, part of its arched cellars remaining. It has been called a banqueting house, but was probably a garden pavilion or something of the sort. To the east of it is a piece of ground, now an orchard, which seems to have been used as a cemetery during the siege, burials being found in it wherever the ground is disturbed. Eastward from the pigeon house the garden wall runs to another octagonal turret, and thence irregularly to the main gateway of the inclosure. The wall is much broken down, but part of a small embattled turret is still standing. The gateway has been carefully repaired of late and its four-centred stone arch is perfect, with the Paulet arms above; it is doubtless the work of the first marquess. From this point the wall continued eastward for a short distance, then turning south, and eventually joining the south-east angle of the New House, but all this part has been destroyed

embattled curtain wall round the Old House, over which the gables, chimneys and turrets rise. The large gabled block at the south end of the hall is recognizable, but otherwise the drawing is probably not very close to the original. A few pieces of moulded brick cusping show that tracery of this sort was used, and a very fine terra cotta medallion of one of the Caesars, like those at Hampton Court, witnesses to the use of first-class work of Italian style here as at the Holy Ghost Chapel and elsewhere in the county.

The pottery, iron, &c., found on the site are all carefully preserved, and make a very interesting collection, not from its rarity, but from its claim to represent the ordinary utensils of the time. Numbers of shot of all sizes, and fragments of thirteen-inch shells thrown by the mortar in 1645, the final siege, are to be seen, and small objects of common use are plentiful.



BASING HOUSE GATEWAY.

by the canal. The main approach to the two houses was by a road walled on both sides starting from the north-east gateway and running westward, skirting the first bailey or court, and entering it from the north-west by a bridge over the ditch and a square gatehouse with angle turrets. From this point the road went to the bridge in front of the gatehouse of the Old House, a branch continuing eastward to another bridge and gatehouse giving access to the New House.

The masonry details found on the site are largely from the stone cappings of the turrets with which the house abounded, from the mullions of the windows and from stone strings, gargoyles, &c., all being of late Gothic type, dating from c. 1530-40. Hollar's general view of the house, taken about 1644, shows the appearance from the south, with an

Royalty was frequently entertained at Basing House during the long life of the first Marquess of Winchester,⁶⁶ and by his successors till the house was taken and demolished in the civil wars. It has never been rebuilt, though, according to a continuator of Camden's *Britannia*, one of the Dukes of Bolton built 'some convenient lodgings' out of the ruins. These 'lodgings' were to the north, on part of the land of the grange: the house here was pulled down about 1740, and only the fine red brick piers of its entrance gate now remain. Its materials were taken, it is said, to Cannons near Kingsclere.

Among the liberties of the manor to which John de St. John laid claim in the 13th century were free gallows, tumbrel, pillory, free warren and assize of bread and ale. He declared that his ancestors from time immemorial had enjoyed these liberties with the

⁶⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1591-4, p. 504; *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 415-16; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1580-1625, p. 428.



REMAINS OF THE CITADEL OR OLD HOUSE FROM THE NORTH-EAST



REMAINS OF THE CITADEL OR OLD HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH
EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF BASING HOUSE

exception of free warren, which was granted to his father Robert de St. John by Henry III. His rights were acknowledged, and the sheriff was ordered to allow him to re-erect the gallows, pillory, and tumbrel, which had fallen down through age.⁶⁴ A free fishery is also mentioned as an appurtenance of the manor.⁶⁵

Of the three mills in Basing mentioned in the Domesday Survey as belonging to Hugh de Port one appears to have been appurtenant to the manor.⁶⁶ The other two were conveyed by John de Champayne to Peter des Roches in 1324.⁶⁷ Peter des Roches quit-claimed them to John Brocas and Margaret his wife in 1339,⁶⁸ and in 1357 John Brocas sold them to John de St. Philibert.⁶⁹ They are again heard of in a suit between John Paulet and William Brocas in 1502.⁶⁹ A mill worth 20s. was attached to the church of Basing at the time of the Survey, but which of the four mills are represented by the existing Lower Mill and Old Basing Mill it is difficult to say.

BASING BYFLEET (Basing till xvii cent.) seems originally to have been the land in Basing which formed the endowment of the church. It appears in 1234 among the possessions of the newly-founded priory of Selborne,⁶¹ to which Peter Bishop of Winchester had granted the church of Basing with its appurtenances in his foundation charter.⁶² The land was held of the Priors of Selborne⁶³ apparently till the dissolution of the priory in 1486.⁶⁴ It did not follow the other lands of the priory into the possession of the Master and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, but was retained by the Bishops of Winchester, of whom it was thenceforth held.⁶⁵ It is first called a manor in 1389,⁶⁶ and took the name of Byfleet from the family which held it for three centuries.

In 1260 Ralph de Basing was holding this fee in Basing.⁶⁷ He was party to a fine in that year with the Prior of Selborne concerning services which he owed for his freehold. It consisted of one messuage, one carucate of land, and one mill with the appurtenances; and the prior demanded a yearly rent of 60s., 'which service the said Ralph at first did not recognise.' It was agreed that Ralph and his heirs should pay the 60s.⁶⁸ He appears to have been succeeded by Sir John de Basing, on whom the land was settled in 1333, with remainder to his heirs.⁶⁹ His son and heir John released in 1343 to Joan his father's widow all his rights in Basing.⁷⁰ In 1389 the manor was in the hands of Thomas Byfleet,⁷¹ whose wife Alice was probably the heiress of John de Basing.⁷² Thomas son of Thomas was in possession at the beginning of the 15th century,⁷³ and died in 1408.⁷⁴ Another Thomas, probably his son, mortgaged the manor in 1448 to Roger Inge.⁷⁵ His nephew Thomas Byfleet died seised in 1500, leaving

a brother and heir John.⁷⁶ John was succeeded by his son Thomas and Thomas by another John.⁷⁷ Robert Byfleet, son of John, died in possession in 1641,⁷⁸ after settling the manor on his son Thomas and his wife Mary daughter of George Speake.⁷⁹ It seems probable that Thomas and Mary left co-heiresses, for Weston Browne with Mary his wife,⁸⁰ and Anthony Bedingfield with Margaret his wife,⁸¹ each dealt with a moiety of the manor by fine in the reign of Charles II. One half was conveyed to Francis Bacon, the other to Peyton Bacon and Robert Hastings. Before 1725 the whole must have been purchased by the Limbrey family, as Henry Limbrey was in possession in that year.⁸² Basing Byfleet remained in the family, following the descent of their manor of Hoddington⁸³ to Magdalen Limbrey wife of Richard Sclater, and subsequently to George Limbrey Sclater-Booth, second Lord Basing, the present lord of the manor.



BYFLEET. *Azure two swords argent crossed points downwards with their hilts or between four fleurs de lis or.*



LIMBREY of Hoddington. *Party argent and gules a cheveron between three lions counter-coloured.*



SCLATER-BOOTH, Lord Basing. *Argent a saltire and a border azure with a quarter ermine and therein a boar's head erect and razed sable between three crescents or.*

Byfleet is now a farm-house standing to the north-east of the church; the house, which is built of red brick with tiled roofs, is almost wholly modernized.

The liberties of tol, theam, and infangentheof in this manor were granted to the Prior of Selborne in 1234.⁸⁴ Henry III also granted that their lands here which were within the bounds of his forest should be free 'of regard and views of foresters' and other officers, and that the prior and his men should be immune from suits, summonses and pleas.⁸⁵

⁶⁴ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 766.
⁶⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Jas. I.
⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Hants.* i, 479b; Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 57; 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 60.
⁶⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 17 Edw. II.
⁶⁸ Ibid. East. 13 Edw. III.
⁶⁹ Ibid. Trin. 31 Edw. III.
⁷⁰ De Banc. R. 18 Hen. VII, m. 515.
⁷¹ Cart. Antiq. NN. 33, PP. 48, QQ. 40.
⁷² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 510.
⁷³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 44 Hen. III.
⁷⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 510.
⁷⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 22; ccccxcviii, 19.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Ric. II.
⁶⁷ Ibid. Hil. 44 Hen. III, no. 30.
⁶⁸ Ibid.
⁶⁹ Ibid. East. 7 Edw. III.
⁷⁰ Close, 17 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 23 d.
⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Ric. II.
⁷² She is so described in *Visit. of Somers.* (Harl. Soc.), 18.
⁷³ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 378.
⁷⁴ Ibid. 253.
⁷⁵ Close, 26 Hen. VI, m. 32.
⁷⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 22.
⁷⁷ *Visit. of Somers.* (Harl. Soc.), 18; Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 382, 389.

⁷⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxcviii, 79.
⁷⁹ Ibid.
⁸⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 19 Chas. II, 82.
⁸¹ Ibid. Trin. 21 Chas. II.
⁸² Recov. R. East. 11 Geo. I, rot. 265. In 1717 John Limbrey paid rental for lands in Basingstoke 'formerly Robert Byfleet's and late F. Dickens's' (*Hist. of Basingstoke*, 391).
⁸³ *V.C.H. Hants.* iii, 384; Recov. R. 42 Geo. III, rot. 326.
⁸⁴ Cart. Antiq. PP. 48.
⁸⁵ Ibid. QQ. 40.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

CUFAUDS was for centuries in the hands of a family of that name; they held it of the Crown as of the manor of Basingstoke.⁸⁶

William Cufaud is the first member of the family of whom there is any record. He paid an impost of 20s. to the Exchequer in 1167.⁸⁷ In the next century certain lands in Basingstoke with a meadow called La Cufaulds-mede were held of Robert Cufaud.⁸⁸ According to the traditional pedigree of the family a William Cufaud held the manor in the reign of Edward I and had a son John.⁸⁹ The latter was succeeded by his son John, who was member of Parliament for Basingstoke in 1295 and 1302.⁹⁰ He had a son Alexander,⁹¹ and Alexander was succeeded by Thomas.⁹² John Cufaud did fealty in 1440 for lands that had belonged to Ralph Cufaud,⁹³ and Thomas, probably son of John, was lord in 1443.⁹⁴ His son William married Ellen daughter of Richard Kingsmill, and had by her a son John, sometimes called William.⁹⁵ John had a son Simon lord of the manor in 1567.⁹⁶ He left it at his death in 1588 to his great-nephew Simon, grandson of his brother William.⁹⁷ The younger Simon died in 1619.⁹⁸ He left five sons,⁹⁹ of whom the eldest, Matthew, was lord in 1637.¹⁰⁰ He followed the example of his great neighbour the Marquess of Winchester in supporting the king,¹⁰¹ and his lands were sequestered in 1646, but were leased to him by the County Commissioners for £45 a year.¹⁰² He compounded in 1655, and Cufauds was inherited at his death by John Cufaud,¹⁰³ who died in 1701.¹⁰⁴ Henry Cufaud was lord of the manor in 1732,¹⁰⁵ and his widow Martha sold it in 1737 to Christina Broughton¹⁰⁶ and Francis White. Nearly twenty years later John Waters dealt with the manor by fine.¹⁰⁷ He was still in possession in 1769, when he sold Cufauds to John Chute,¹⁰⁸ who owned the neighbouring estate of The Vyne in the parish of Sherborne St. John. From that date it has followed the descent of The Vyne (q.v.), and Mr. Charles Lennard Chute is the present lord of both manors.

HACKWOOD does not appear to have been a manor, though it is once so called.¹⁰⁹ Before 1223 it was probably a wild woodland appurtenant to the Brayboefs' manor of Eastrop.¹¹⁰ In that year Henry de Brayboef had licence to inclose his wood of Hackwood with a trench, so that the king's deer could not enter and depart without hindrance.¹¹¹ In 1280 the further privilege was granted to his son William of em-

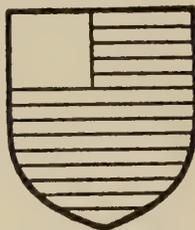
parking his wood of 'Hagwood' with the lands adjacent, amounting to 40 acres within the metes of the forest of Pamber and Eversley; he was to hold it in fee simple; notwithstanding the king would lose 12d. yearly, as the deer sometimes repaired thither.¹¹² There has been an inclosed park at Hackwood from the time of William de Brayboef till the present day. In the 16th century it first appears in the possession of the Paulet family, who probably bought it from the descendants of William de Brayboef. John Paulet Marquess of Winchester held it in 1579.¹¹³ From that time it has followed the descent of the manor of Basing¹¹⁴ (q.v.). It was leased at one time to Lord Chancellor Westbury; its present tenant is Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who has made many improvements both in the house and grounds.

The original building of Hackwood House is said to have been a lodge built in the time of Queen Elizabeth and used as a banqueting house for hawking parties. This lodge formed the nucleus of the present mansion, and doubtless some of its fabric still remains in the saloon which was the original hall open to the roof. After the destruction of Basing House, in spite of an attempt to render the ruins more or less habitable for a time, it became expedient to rebuild or enlarge Hackwood to serve as the family seat on the estate. The middle building was enlarged and wings were built connected by open corridors to the main building. The date 1687 which appears on the rainwater heads, backs of grates, &c., marks no doubt the completion of this work. Between 1759 and 1765 Charles fifth Duke of Bolton made further alterations; the great hall was reduced in height by the insertion of a floor and some fine old panelling brought from Abbotstone, near Alresford, was fitted in the rooms, as were also several fine pieces of carving by Grinling Gibbons. The open corridors to the wings were closed in and new offices were erected.

When Hackwood came into the possession of Thomas first Lord Bolton in 1794 he, finding the house in many ways inconvenient, increased its accommodation by building a new north front about 24 ft. from the former one, and forming the present entrance hall, &c., which he connected with the old wings by quadrant corridors.

The second Lord Bolton, who carried out many alterations between the years 1807 and 1830,^{114a} had the south side refronted from designs by Lewis Wyatt to correspond in style with the north front, so that little is left in the outward appearance of the house to prove its original date.

Both fronts are in Roman cement, with a tetrastyle Ionic portico rising the height of two floors. That on the north side has a pediment, on the



CUFAUD. *Burelly argent and gules a quarter gules.*

⁸⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxvii, 14.

⁸⁷ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 192.

⁸⁸ *MS. penes Merton Coll. Ox.*

⁸⁹ *Gent. Mag.* lviii, 574.

⁹⁰ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 77.

⁹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 34 Edw. I.

⁹² Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 378.

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 273; *Gent. Mag.* lviii, 574.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Recov. R. East.* 9 Eliz. rot. 155.

⁹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxii, 14.

⁹⁸ From a memorial tablet in Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *Recov. R. East.* 13 Chas. I, rot. 71.

¹⁰¹ A Major Cuffauds helped in the defence of Basing House. This may have been the lord of the manor of Cufauds (vide 'The Siege of Basing House').

¹⁰² *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, 1487-8.

¹⁰³ *Recov. R. Mich.* 6 Will. and Mary, rot. 24.

¹⁰⁴ Tablet at Chapel of the Holy Ghost, Basingstoke.

¹⁰⁵ *Recov. R. Mich.* 6 Geo. II, rot. 262.

¹⁰⁶ Close, 11 Geo. II, pt. xvii, no. 30, 31.

¹⁰⁷ Feet of F. (K.S.B.) East. 28 Geo. II.

¹⁰⁸ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 9 Geo. III, 123.

¹⁰⁹ Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. vii, m. 44.

¹¹⁰ Close, 7 Hen. III, m. 2; 12 Hen. III, m. 9 d. See Eastrop.

¹¹¹ Close, 7 Hen. III, m. 2.

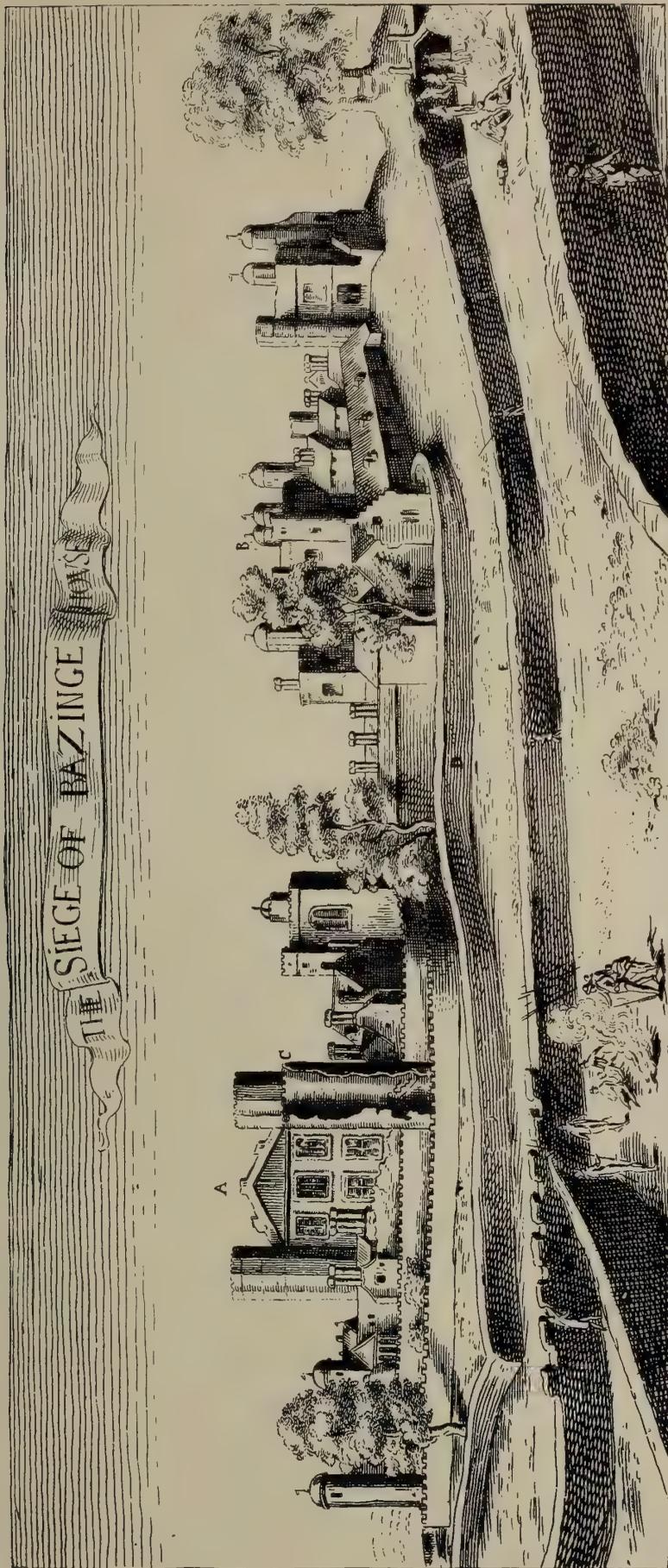
¹¹² Pat. 8 Edw. I, m. 24.

¹¹³ *Ibid.* 21 Eliz. pt. vii, m. 44.

¹¹⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 42 Eliz.; Mudie, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 50.

^{114a} Ex inform. Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

THE SIEGE OF BASING HOUSE



A. THE OLDE HOUSE. B. THE MEW. C. THE TOWER THAT IS HAIFE BATTERED DOWNE. D. THE KINGES BREASTI WORKS. E. THE PARLIAMENTS BREAST WORKS.

HOLLAR'S VIEW OF BASING HOUSE C. 1644

tympanum of which are the arms of the family. The south front has an additional story rising above the frieze of the portico, but the rest of the main structure is of two stories above the basement. The wings also are of two stories.

In plan the house is of an E shape, the main portion having two ranges of apartments. The entrance hall is in the middle of the north range, and the great saloon to the south of it, to the west of the entrance hall is the main staircase with offices beyond, and to the east the billiard-room with the study beyond. In the southern range to the west of the saloon is the morning-room, and at the end a large dining-room with a semicircular west end, and to the east of the saloon a boudoir and large drawing-room or ball-room more or less in character with the other end. The eastern wing is devoted to the family residential purposes and the western is occupied by the offices. On the first floor are bedrooms, &c.

William the fourth Marquess of Winchester died here in 1628.¹¹⁵ According to one of Camden's continuators, it was the first Duke of Bolton who 'reared himself a stately palace here.'¹¹⁶

LICKPIT was granted in 945 by King Edmund to Ethelnod, his chaplain, with a certain 'monastic house in Basing called the king's horse-croft.'¹¹⁷ Shortly afterwards Ethelnod gave all the lands which King Edmund had granted him in Basing to the new monastery at Winchester, known as St. Peter's and later as Hyde Abbey,¹¹⁸ and apparently Lickpit was held of the Abbots of Hyde till the Dissolution. In the 11th century Hugh de Port, lord of Basing, was enfeoffed of the manor, which in 1086 he was holding 'of St. Peter's Abbey.'¹¹⁹ It was then assessed at 2 hides, and was worth 60s. The descendants of Hugh de Port, the family of St. John, continued to hold a mesne lordship here,¹²⁰ which followed the descent of their manor of Basing.

Lickpit was held of them from the 13th century by the Brayboefs, lords of the manor of Eastrop. In 1275 William de Brayboef held Lickpit of John de St. John for a fourth part of a knight's fee.¹²¹ From this date the manor followed the descent of the manor of Eastrop¹²² in the Brayboef, Camois and Whitehead families till late in the 17th century,¹²³ when Richard Whitehead appears to have sold his lands.¹²⁴ Lickpit was in the hands of Thomas Head in 1740.¹²⁵ Later it came into the hands of a family named Horne, who in 1765¹²⁶ conveyed it to Robert Palmer to hold to the use of Mary Jane Horne.

At Lickpits, a small farm-house about a half-mile to the north-west of the village, are the remains of the

manor-house of Lickpits dating from the latter half of the 16th century. It appears to have been originally of an L-shaped plan, but the greater part of the middle portion has disappeared, leaving the north end of one limb (forming part of the present house) and a portion of the other or southern limb now a stable. It is possible that the latter limb was really the main portion of a house with two wings running northwards and that the eastern wing has been replaced by the existing barn of later date.

The stable retains a stone-headed Tudor doorway towards the former courtyard (present farmyard) and to the east of it a square-headed and mullioned stone window with a hood-mould, and on the west side are the remains of a similar window; this wall has also a moulded stone plinth. The other sides of this building are of plain red brick, but there are signs of a former chimney at its west end. The other old portion is the north end of the farm-house; it has on its outer or west face two or three blocked mullioned windows, a chamfered stone plinth and a chamfered string course between the two floors. The east face towards the farmyard has a moulded plinth like the stable, and this continues round the north end, which also has an old chimney stack, proving that it was the original end of that wing. The barns of the farmyard are picturesque and also of some age.

The church of ST. MARY, a red-CHURCH roofed building with a red-brick tower, consists of a chancel 29 ft. by 18 ft.; central tower, 21 ft. square; north chapel, 50 ft. 1 in. by 18 ft. 2 in.; south chapel, 50 ft. by 20 ft.; nave, 47 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft., with north and south aisles, 15 ft. 8 in. wide, all the measurements being internal.

A 12th-century building evidently stood here, but no more of it is now to be seen than the north and south arches of the central tower; this is, however, sufficient to show that its plan was cruciform, and in all probability the nave and chancel were of the same dimensions as at present, the width of the present aisles being equal to the depth of the original transepts. In the north aisle is a re-used 13th-century doorway, but nothing else in the building is older than the 16th century, unless it be the east wall of the chancel.

At the east end of the north aisles of the nave is an inscription set high in the wall, as follows:—
'In laudem xpi et marie mairis sue per Iohem Poulet militē hoc opus est consistm (?) aº dni 1519.'¹²⁷

The position is somewhat ambiguous and might refer to the chapel to the east or the aisle to the west, and it is to be noted that the arms of this Sir John Paulet, who married his cousin, Constance Paulet, of Hinton St. George, occur on the west wall of the nave below a niche containing figures of our Lady and Child. From his will it appears that he left unfinished at his death the endowment and furnishing of a chantry, for which it is probable that he built



HYDE ABBEY. *Argent a lion sable and a chief sable with two keys argent having their bows linked therein.*

¹¹⁵ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 416.

¹¹⁶ Camden, *Britannia*, 866.

¹¹⁷ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 560-1. The name 'King's horse-croft' is now applied to a mounded meadow close to the old ford of Pyot's Hill (ex inform. Dr. Samuel Andrews).

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.* 562.

¹¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 471b.

¹²⁰ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221; Chan. Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I, no. 13.

¹²¹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

¹²² Q.v.

¹²³ Chart R. 41 Edw. III, m. 3; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 437; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxiv, 26; *Recov. R. Mich.* 5 Chas. I, rot. 9.

¹²⁴ Compare Eastrop.

¹²⁵ *Recov. R. Mich.* 14 Geo. II, rot. 221.

¹²⁶ Close, 5 Geo. III, pt. xv, m. 29; *Recov. R. Trin.* 5 Geo. III, rot. 406; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Geo. III.

¹²⁷ The date looks like 1549, but this is impossible, as Sir John Paulet died in 1525.

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the north chapel, with the monuments of his father and himself between the chapel and the chancel.

The south chapel is of somewhat later date, and was doubtless added by Sir William Paulet, whose monument is in its north wall, and from the evidence of the heraldry was not finished before 1543.

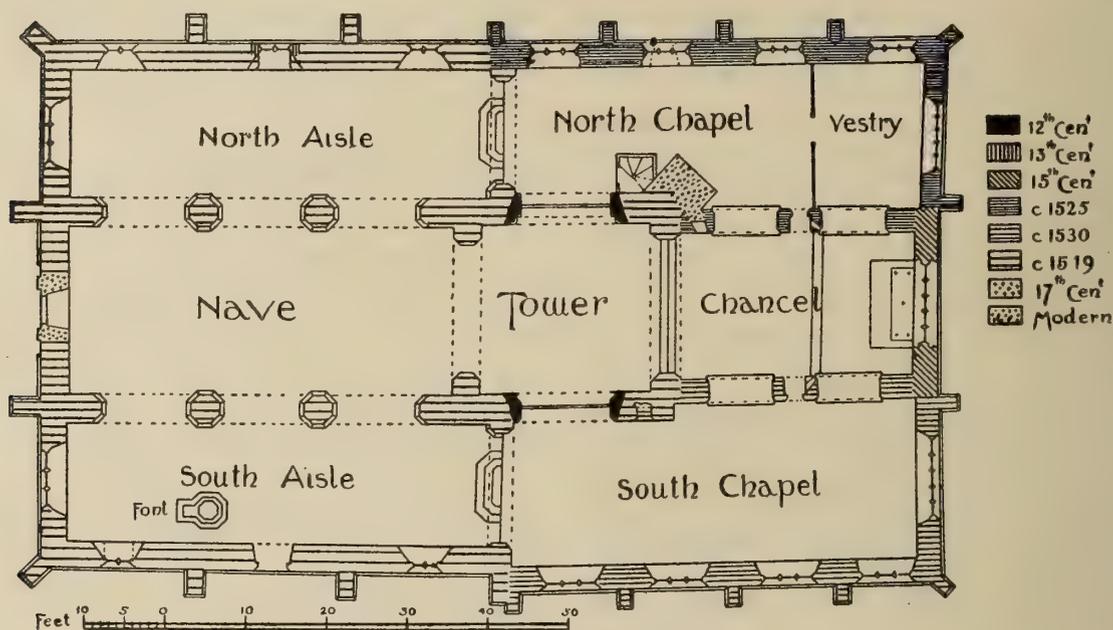
The nave with its aisles and the east and west arches of the central tower are probably all of one date, and are either the work of Sir John Paulet or perhaps of his father, John Paulet.

The interior is very spacious and dignified, the simple and massive nave arcades of plastered brickwork setting off the rich carving of the Paulet tombs in the chancel, and the external brickwork is of a beautiful deep red colour. The nave, south chapel and tower are nearly entirely built of brick, with stone dressings, and the chancel and north chapel are of flint and stone, but their east gables are heightened and rebuilt in brick.

altered. The outer order towards the crossing has a plain semicircular arch of a single order, with engaged jamb-shafts having simple scalloped capitals in two cases, the third being of cushion type, and the fourth, which seems recent, having a simple leaf pattern.

In the south-east pier of the tower and opening from the south chapel is a blocked stairway which led to a rood loft; its lower steps have been recently opened out, and a piece of 13th-century foliage found in the blocking is now in the museum at Basing House. The east window of the north chapel has five cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, the mullions and outer jambs being moulded, while the inner splay and rear arch are simply hollow chamfered at the angles.

The four north windows of this chapel are filled with contemporary wooden tracery of very good design, each having three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in the head, set in stone frames, the inner



PLAN OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BASING

The east window of the chancel is of 15th-century date and has five cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery under a low four-centred head with deep casement mouldings in head and jambs.

The north and south walls of the chancel are entirely taken up with the Paulet tombs, described below, having two arched recesses in each wall with a small doorway between them.

Both of these doorways have small squints in their eastern jambs, and there is another squint, now blocked, on the north wall of the chancel near the west end, opening from the stair to the tower. The east and west arches of the tower have plain half-octagonal jambs with moulded bases, partly hidden by the floor, and simple capitals of two orders.

The arches are high and have three chamfered orders, the whole being of brickwork, plastered and whitewashed.

The north and south arches of the tower are much lower and are of fairly early 12th-century date, with the inner order cut back and its sections

splays being like those of the east window. Beneath the third window from the east is a small modern doorway with a four-centred head.

In the south chapel the five-light east window is somewhat like the corresponding one in the north chapel, while the four south windows have each three cinquefoiled lights and four-centred heads.

The heraldry of the two chapels is very interesting. On the roof corbels in the north chapel the Paulet badge of a key in a wreath^{127a} alternates with the Roos badge of a peacock and the arms of Skelton and Fitzpiers. On the exterior of this chapel the labels of the windows and the cornices are ornamented with shields as follows:—On the labels of the east window Fitzpiers and Albini, on the east cornice Roos and Delamore, and over the window the Paulet key. On the north wall a shield on the cornice in

^{127a} This badge dates from the 15th century at least, and is not, as often stated, a record of the treasurer'ship of the first Marchess of Winchester.

each of the four bays of the chapel, namely, St. John, Paulet, Irby, and Skelton, going from east to west, while the Paulet key occurs on the west end of the labels of each window and on the east ends Hussey, Paulet, Irby and Delamere. On the south chapel the shields on the labels, reading from south-west eastwards and continuing on the east wall, give in their correct order the quarterings borne by the first marquess, namely, Paulet, Roos, Poynings, St. John, Delamere, Hussey, Skelton, Irby and Delamere. On the cornice the shields bear, in the west bay the Paulet key, in the second bay the three coats of Paulet, Roos, and Poynings impaled, in the third Fitzpiers (?), Delamere and Hussey, and in the fourth Skelton, Irby and Delamere. On either side of the buttress dividing the west bay from the second are portrait busts of a man and woman, perhaps meant for the first marquess and his wife Elizabeth Capel.

The western arches of both chapels are similar to those of the tower but on a smaller scale, and the nave arcades are of three bays, each with large octagonal piers having moulded bases and capitals, with arches of low two-centred form, and three chamfered orders, built like the rest, of plastered brickwork. They are said to inclose the pillars of an earlier arcade, but no proof of this is forthcoming, and the statement was probably suggested by their massive character. The nave is lighted by three windows in each aisle, each of two cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery over, with a heavy roll in the first order of the tracery, and all except two in the south aisle have external moulded labels.

Beneath the middle window in the north aisle is a re-used 13th-century doorway with foliate capitals, engaged shafts and a moulded arch of which the projecting members have been cut away. Opposite to it in the south aisle is a plain doorway with a pointed head and wide hollow chamfer of uncertain date.

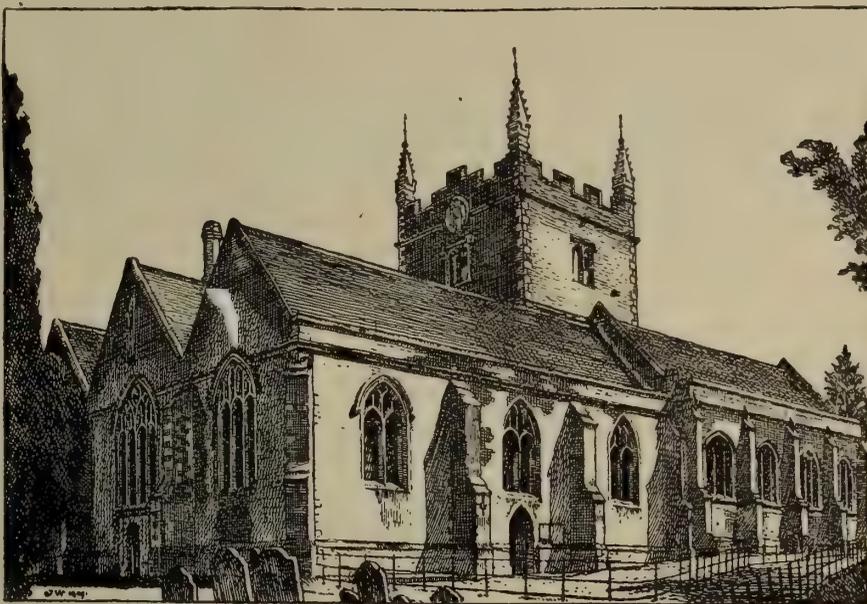
The west windows of the aisles are of three cinquefoiled lights and that of the nave of five, with tracery over, and they are of different section from the side windows, and may be earlier in date.

Beneath the west window of the south aisle is a large breach filled up with brickwork, and below that of the nave a round-headed doorway under a moulded cornice with flat pilasters and rusticated masonry (c. 1560) of good and delicate detail. Above the west window of the nave is a canopied niche containing figures of our Lady and Child, doubtless with reference to the inscription of 1519

quoted above; the projecting base of the niche is supported by an angel bearing a shield of the arms of Sir John Paulet, with Paulet of Hinton in pretence.

The nave roof is modern, but those of the aisles preserve their main 15th or 16th-century timbers; each is of five bays with principals having arched braces which are prolonged as curved struts to the principals, and pairs of purlins with arched wind braces. The stone corbels to the three roofs are for the most part carved with angels holding blank shields, the upper members of the corbel having a moulding of early Renaissance character, suggesting an early 16th-century date for the work. The member is usually square in plan, but the two middle corbels on each side of the nave are half octagonal and wider than the others. One has a shield in strapwork, the angel being left out.

The upper stage of the tower has a stepped embattled parapet of red brick with stone copings, standing on a moulded cornice with grotesque heads



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BASING, FROM SOUTH-WEST

at the angles and centres of the sides, and stone-crocketed angle pinnacles of coarse detail, renewed in modern times.

On each side of the top stage is a window of two four-centred lights under a square head with a moulded label.

The stair turret is on the north-east corner in the north chapel and is of plastered woodwork, and does not rise above the roof.

There are no effigies or brasses on the Paulet tombs on either side of the chancel. Above each is a four-centred arch under a square head with moulded panelled and traceried jambs and soffit, and having shaped shields in the spandrels on both faces of the arch.

Above runs a moulded cornice on both sides with shields over the apex of each arch. In the frieze over the north-east tomb is the inscription on the north side:

HIC · JACĒT · JŌHES · POVLET · ARMIG'ET · ELENOR · VX'EI,
CONTINUED ON THE SOUTH THUS :

QVI · OBIEVIT · MĒSE · SEPTE · BRIS · ANNO · DNI · 1488 · IH

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The shields on the cornice are quarterly of eight : Poynings, St. John, Paulet, Delamere, Hussey, Skelton, Irby and Fitzpiers.

The actual date of his death was 1492, as given in an inquisition p.m. of 9 Henry VII, and Gough in his *Sepulchral Monuments* only gives part of the inscription, which may have been renewed since his time.

Over the second tomb, and arranged in the same manner, is the inscription :

HIC · JACĒT · JOHES · POVLET · MILES · ET · ALICIA · VX'EI,
QVI · OBIERVNT · MENSE,

the rest being obliterated. This tomb has also on the soffit of the arch the same shield of eight quarterings, but charged with an escutcheon of Paulet, and impaled with Paulet (of Hinton) quartering Denebaud.

The two tombs in the south wall of the chancel are of later date than those on the north side, and have no inscriptions. The cornice above on both sides of the tombs is enriched with a very beautiful leaf cresting of Renaissance style with pedestals, on which are small skulls and heads. The heraldry on the cornice of the south-east tomb, quarterly of nine within a garter, shows the tomb to be that of Sir William Paulet, first Marquess of Winchester. Its date must be between 1543, when he became Knight of the Garter, and c. 1566, when he married his second wife, whose arms do not appear on the tomb. The arms of his first wife, Elizabeth Capel (1509-58), occur in the spandrels, quartered with a chevron between three roundels and in chief a fret between two roses. On the south-west tomb the shields, quarterly of nine in a garter, occur in the cornice, but those in the spandrels are blank, and there is nothing to show to whom it belongs, though it may reasonably be assigned to the second marquess. The badge of the first marquess, the falcon, occurs as a crest on both tombs.

Between each pair of tombs is a doorway, that on the north surmounted on each side of the wall by an empty canopied niche with mutilated heads badly restored, and projecting moulded jambs which have shields as corbels.

Over the south doorway on each side are the Paulet arms, quarterly of nine, in a garter with helm, mantling, crest, and supporters, two hinds. The arms are Paulet, Roos, Poynings, St. John, Delamere, Hussey, Skelton, Irby and Delamore.

Below the shields is the motto *Aymes loyaulte* on a scroll. In the spandrels of the doorway are four shields, with Paulet, Capel, the coat quartered with Capel above, and the key in a wreath.

The chancel has a modern boarded roof. The chapels have plastered segmental ceilings.

The pulpit was brought here from Basingstoke Church and is hexagonal, of Jacobean style, with arched and square panels elaborately carved with strap ornament and other designs. Its date is 1622, the record of its making being extant in the Basingstoke churchwardens' accounts.

In the vestry are a chest and table of the same date, and in the north chapel the arms of Charles II, dated 1660.

The Purbeck marble font is of late 15th-century

date with an octagonal bowl, stem and base. Each side of the bowl has a quatrefoiled circle between two narrow trefoiled panels, and the stem has small trefoiled panels.

On the walls of the south chapel are hung five funeral helms, two pairs of gauntlets and a single gauntlet. Two of the helms bear the falcon crest, the others being quite plain. On the east wall of the chapel is a modern brass plate giving the names of the members of the Paulet family who have been buried in the vault below. The lead coffins which were there in 1643-5 were stolen by the Roundhead troopers occupying the church and made into bullets, the bones of their occupants being thrown about the vault in confusion, but the names on the coffin-plates were written on the wall, apparently at the time, and have been reproduced on the brass plate.

In the south-east angle of the north chapel are a few mediaeval tiles, some belonging to eight and twelve-tile patterns, with hunting scenes. There are also several interesting single-tile patterns, one of a bishop standing under a canopy of 14th-century style holding a crozier and having his left hand raised in blessing. Another tile has the crowned initials of William Paulet, first marquess, in a quatrefoil. A number of similar tiles, found on the site of Basing House, are now in the museum there. In recent repairs of the church three different levels of tiled floor are reported to have been found.

The treble bell is by T. Mears, 1838, and the second has the names of the churchwardens and the date 1676. Between the c and the w for churchwardens is a small horizontal figure of a man.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1688, the gift of George Wheler, vicar ; a silver flagon of 1788, given in 1830 by James Blatch, vicar ; also a silver spoon, two alms plates and a pewter bowl.

There are three books of registers, the first containing baptisms from 1671 to 1750, burials 1655 to 1750 and marriages from 1660 to the same date. The second continues baptisms from 1750 to 1812 and burials from 1781 to 1812 ; the third contains marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The church of Basing was held at *ADVOWSON* the time of the Domesday Survey by the Abbot of Mont St. Michel, to whom it had apparently been granted by the Crown.¹²⁸ It was confirmed to the abbey in 1194 by Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester,¹²⁹ and in the early part of the 13th century the abbot and convent presented to the living, which was apparently at that time a rectory.¹³⁰ In 1233, however, they granted the church to Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, together with its chapel of Basingstoke.¹³¹ The bishop made both churches part of the endowment of the newly-founded priory of Selborne,¹³² and their appropriation to the priory was confirmed by the pope in 1233-4.¹³³ A joint vicarage was endowed in them shortly afterwards, and the arrangements for service in Basing and Basingstoke had the effect of increasing the importance of the latter at the expense of the former.¹³⁴ By the end of the 14th century the vicarage was known as the vicarage of Basingstoke,¹³⁵ and Basing sank into the

¹²⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469.

¹²⁹ *MSS. penes Magdalen Coll. Oxf.*

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*

¹³² *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 510.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³³ *MSS. penes Magdalen Coll. Oxf.*

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*



BASING CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST



BASING CHURCH : THE SOUTH CHAPEL

position of a dependent chapelry. Its advowson consequently was identical with that of Basingstoke¹³⁶ and passed with it into the hands of the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1864 the living was separated from Basingstoke and declared a vicarage,¹³⁷ but the presentation is still in the same hands.

A 'free chapel' of St. Michael, described in 1349 as 'the chapel of the Old Castle of Basing,' was granted by John de Port, grandson of the Hugh de Port who was lord of Basing in 1086, to Sherborne Priory.¹³⁸ The priors apparently presented till the suppression of the priory in 1414, though the advowson still appears among the possessions of the descendants of John de Port.¹³⁹ In 1349 the king presented to the chapel, which was in his gift while he held the temporalities of the priory of Sherborne.¹⁴⁰ After the suppression of the priory, the descendants of the Ports seem to have regained possession of the chapel, which was treated as an appurtenance of the manor down to the 17th century.¹⁴¹

In 1634 Henry Lamport by his *CHARITIES* will gave a sum of £4 annually, issuing out of a farm called Ironmonger's Land, for distribution to the poor.

In 1694 Charles Duke of Bolton by his will gave a sum of £102 per annum for ever for the benefit of the poor in certain parishes in the county of Southampton (see Basingstoke Municipal Charities). The sum of £31 13s. is distributed amongst the poor of this parish.

In the church at Basing there is the following inscription: 'To the pious memory of the Uptons of Basing, who gave to this parish two bushels of wheat to be baked in twenty-four loaves to be given on Good Friday to the poor yearly for ever.' The bread is provided out of a charge of 10s. upon a field of about fourteen acres.

William Barber (date not known) gave the poor 100 threepenny loaves to be distributed on every Good Friday, and a yearly sum of £1 5s. for placing six poor boys to school. The loaves and the yearly sum are charged upon an estate called Sumner's, now the property of Lord Bolton.

In 1812 the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., by his will proved in P.C.C. in 1814, gave the sum of £20 per annum for endowing a school, which was confirmed by the will of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard, the widow. The amount is received from Magdalen College, Oxford, and applied to the National School.

BASINGSTOKE

Basingstoches (xi cent.); Basingstok (xiii cent.).

The parish of Basingstoke covers an area of 4,172 acres and is situated in the north-east of Hampshire, its western boundary being formed by the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester. The soil is chiefly loam and the subsoil chalk. The land is mostly arable, producing abundant crops of sainfoin, turnips, wheat, barley and oats.

The town of Basingstoke is in the east of the parish at the point where the two high roads from Winchester and Salisbury unite on their way to London. It was doubtless its position which first gave the vill importance and made it, rather than the neighbouring vill of Basing or Old Basing, the head of the hundred. A market was already established there at the time of the Domesday Survey,¹ and Basingstoke remains to the present day what an 18th-century writer called it, 'a good market town and a great thoroughfare.'² Before the introduction of railways the town was an important coaching station, and several of its inns were posting houses in the reign of Henry VIII. Fifty coaches are said to have passed through in a day. At the present time Basingstoke is of still greater importance as a 'thoroughfare,' since the London and South-Western and Great Western Railways have their junction there. This has been the cause of the great increase in the population of the town—from 2,500 to nearly 11,000—which has taken place in the last century.

Probably the main streets of the town are very much the same in plan as they were in the 13th

century. The vill would at first consist of a few houses standing on either side of the great high road. Then as the vill developed in importance the Mote Hall or Town Hall was built. The Mote Hall, St. Michael's Church, a little farther north, and the Holy Ghost Chapel are still the chief landmarks in the town. The Mote Hall stands by the market place, through which runs the road to Winchester and Salisbury, dividing as it leaves the town. It is called London Street east of the market place, Winchester Street after it has passed through. Some building existed here to serve the purpose of a town meeting place as early as 1250, when it is referred to as the 'clocherium.'³ When rules were made for the administration of the manor in 1392, the freeholders met for the purpose 'in commune praetorio.'⁴ This was the building afterwards known as the Mote Hall. No description of its appearance before the 17th century is in existence, but it seems to have been a two-storied building with outside stairs, under which was a booth. In May 1511 the jurors at the court leet ordered the bailiffs to build the walls of the Mote Hall before the following Whitsunday, and thirty-eight years later they presented that 'The common hawll called the Mote Hawll is in decay and ruinous, and the rain comes in because it is not well covered with tiles; therefore it is ordered that the bailiffs amend and sufficiently repair it before Christmas next under a penalty of 20s.'⁵ Probably at that date the hall was very old. In 1570 various men of the town gave 12d. each towards repairing the Court House called the Mote Hall.⁶ Nearly a

¹³⁶ Q.v.

¹³⁷ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 27.

¹³⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1014.

¹³⁹ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 12; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 180.

¹⁴⁰ Pat. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 15.

¹⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 69; (Ser. 2), viii, 74; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 7 Jas. I; Recov. R. Trin. 1652, rot. 112.

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

³ Camden, *Britannia*, 865.

⁴ MSS. penes Merton Coll. Oxf.

⁵ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 213.

⁶ *Ibid.* 316, 339.

⁷ 'Domus praetorii.' *Ibid.* 347.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

hundred years later it is recorded that 'the Town House and a great part of the town of Basingstoke was destroyed by fire.'⁷ Consequently it was rebuilt in 1657, and that building, engravings of which are still extant, stood till 1832, when a new hall was raised on the present site on the north side of the market place and facing south. The plan of the latter was similar to that built in the 17th century—a large room supported on pillars, under which the frequenters of the market found shelter. In 1865 the open space was inclosed, and several rooms made,⁸ and in 1887 a clock-tower was added in honour of the Jubilee at the sole expense of Lieut.-Col. May. A handsome new Corn Exchange was erected in 1865. The aldermen and councillors of the town were formerly called to their meetings in the Town Hall by a bell stamped with the name of the Paulet family and probably a gift of one of its members.

From the market place two streets run down the hill towards the north and almost parallel—Wote Street and Church Street. The name Wote Street has been supposed to have some connexion with Mote, from the Mote Hall to which it leads. But this seems to be an unlikely corruption, and the earliest form of the name occurring in the records is Oat Street. Church Street lies to the west and leads to the parish church of St. Michael, which stands on the low ground between the two hills and west of the street. Near it is the rectory, in the extensive grounds of which the two streams which form the River Loddon unite and flow eastwards. This small trout river flows on to Basing, turning Basingstoke Mill just east of the town, and then continues in a north-easterly direction to join the Thames. For a few miles it runs alongside of the Basingstoke Canal, which, by joining the River Wey in Surrey, connects Basingstoke and London by water. The canal was first made by a company incorporated under an Act of 1777-8.⁹ A new company re-opened it towards the end of the 19th century.¹⁰

Church Street and Wote Street cross first the Loddon and afterwards Brook Street, which runs across them from east to west. Then under changed names they run up the hill to the north—Wote Street, from which the road to Reading branches off to the north-east at the point where it meets Brook Street, becomes Station Hill, and leads to the stations of the London and South Western and Great Western Railways, which stand here side by side, and were opened respectively in 1838,¹¹ and Church Street becomes Chapel Street and runs up to the ruins of the Holy Ghost Chapel, which stand a little to the north of the station, and are one of the conspicuous features of the town. The building dates from 1524 and was added by William Lord Sandys to the south side of a chapel which had stood on the site since the 13th century. From the time of Queen Mary, at least, the chaplain of the Holy Ghost Chapel has been also the teacher of the boys of Basingstoke.¹² Gilbert White, author of the *Natural History of Selborne*,¹³ was educated here, as were the two poets, Joseph and Thomas Warton, whose father

was vicar of Basingstoke from 1725 to 1745¹⁴ and master of the Holy Ghost School. In 1720 the building was described as 'a curious chapel upon a hill in this town, dedicated to the Holy Ghost. Upon the roof of it the history of the Apostles, Prophets and Disciples of Christ is very artificially described. Near it is a free school.'¹⁵ At the present day a building on the Salisbury road west of the town, called the Queen's Free Grammar School, has taken the place of the Holy Ghost School and is supported by its endowments.

Surrounding the ruins of the chapel is the ancient Liten or burial ground, closed for burials in 1855 when the Burial Board purchased the present public cemetery. In 1856 and in following years they also purchased land north and immediately adjoining the old Liten for burial purposes.¹⁶ The Liten was for centuries the common playground of the children of the town, and is associated with a somewhat gruesome story of premature burial told in a pamphlet published in 1675 under the title:—

News from Basingstoke of one
Mrs. Blunden,

a Maltster's wife who was buried alive.

Relating how she was overheard by the school boys that were playing near her grave, and afterwards by their master and several others, to repeat these words:

'Take me out of my grave,'

whereupon she was caused to be digged up, being found beaten and bruised in a lamentable manner, and all people then concluding her dead, they interred her again the second time, but on the morrow, which was five days after her funeral, taking her up again, they found she had torn off her winding-sheet, and beaten herself far worse than before.¹⁷

The names of most of the streets of Basingstoke have remained the same for many centuries. Brook Street is a very old name, and Church Street has naturally always been so called. Chapel Street was once Holy Ghost Street or Whiteway. A short street leading out of Church Street into the Salisbury Road is called Flaxfield or Flaxpool, a name which dates from the reign of Edward I.

Surrounding the town till the 18th century were the common fields of the manor, named according to their position the Middlefield, West or Salisbury field, South or Winchester field, North or Holy Ghost field. Wildmoor and the marsh of Ywode were the names of the tract of marshy land lying north-east of the town. These were all inclosed in 1786 with the exception of a common of 107½ acres lying to the south-east and known as Basingstoke Common.¹⁸

The fire which destroyed the Mote Hall in 1656 was the third from which Basingstoke had suffered. In 1392 (see *infra*) a 'sudden and unforeseen fire' had caused the people of the town 'serious injury and utter loss.'¹⁹ Again in 1601, when Queen Elizabeth was paying a visit to Basing, a great fire had devastated Basingstoke, 'where was consumed with fire fourteen fine houses, besides barns and stables.' The inhabitants of the town had then suffered still further damage by the action of thieves, who turned the confusion of disaster to their own profit.²⁰ The queen, moved to compassion, granted licence for the people of Basingstoke to appeal for assistance to

⁷ 'Domus praetorii.' Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 685.

⁸ Ibid. 82.

⁹ Add. Chart. 38759-38762.

¹⁰ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 562-3.

¹¹ Ibid. 568. The Alton Light Line was opened about 1898.

¹² *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 384.

¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* lxi, 37.

¹⁴ Ibid. lix, 432, 428.

¹⁵ Camden, *Britannia*, 865.

¹⁶ Ex inform. Mr. John A. Kingdon, Town Clerk of Basingstoke.

¹⁷ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 162.

¹⁸ *Munic. Corp. Rep.* i, App. pt. ii, 1099 ff.

¹⁹ Chart. R. 15-17 Ric. II, m. 21.

²⁰ *Actu of P.C.* 1601-4, p. 222.

London and the seven neighbouring counties.³¹ This was done and contributions were made most liberally by London, but it appears that there was a great deal of difficulty in getting the money subscribed into the right hands.³² The fact that the buildings of the town were for the most part composed of wood, which was true even in 1669, accounts perhaps for this series of disasters.

Among the many place names occurring in the records of Basingstoke are Copping bridge (apparently a bridge over the Loddon north-east of the town), Wiltenysshbury (Winklebury, the old camp to the north-west),³³ Benetfield, Ywode.

Very little is known of Basingstoke *BOROUGH* before the Norman Conquest. There is evidence in favour of Roman occupation in the existence of a Roman road passing through the parish between Basingstoke and Worting, about a mile west of the town; and some Roman tiles and pottery were unearthed within the town area in 1880.³⁴

Probably in Saxon times Basingstoke was not distinguished from the neighbouring village of Basing. In the will of King Edred, which mentions his land at Basing, there is no mention of Basingstoke,³⁵ though it appears from the Domesday Survey that the latter had always been a royal manor.³⁶ Gradually, however, it developed into an independent vill, Basing becoming, by way of distinction, Old Basing. The two were quite distinct in 1086. Basingstoke was held in demesne by King William, who had there 20 villeins and 8 bordars with 12 ploughs, 6 serfs and 12 freemen. A market brought in a yearly revenue of 30*s.*, and there were three mills, the combined value of which was also 30*s.* It is recorded that in Winchester four suburban tenants paid 13*s.* all but one penny.³⁷

Down to the reign of John the kings of England held Basingstoke as a demesne manor, and the sheriff accounted for its revenues with those of the other royal lands in Hampshire.³⁸ The vill was in an unusual position with regard to its hundred. Instead of itself forming part of a hundred the manor had not only the hundred of Basingstoke, but also, till the 13th century, five other hundreds among its appurtenances.³⁹ The revenues drawn from the hundred courts would therefore be returned along with the issues of the manor.

It is clear that from an early period some organization existed among the king's freemen of Basingstoke. An official called the reeve of the town is mentioned as early as 1174,⁴⁰ and in 1207 the town of Basingstoke was surety to Roger Fitz Adam for 10 marks 'by William the reeve.'⁴¹ It is possible that the sheriff of the county let the manor out to the tenants to farm, making some one person, either elected by them or nominated by himself, responsible for the return of the revenue. In 1210-11 the men of Basingstoke,

acting as a body, petitioned to have their pasture of Hache as they were wont to have it in ancient times.⁴² In this year also they made a further step towards corporate responsibility. They appear on the Pipe Roll in 1211-12 as directly responsible to the king for £104 12*s.*, the farm of their manor of Basingstoke, which must thus have been let to them in the preceding year.⁴³ For the next few years they continued to farm their own manor, paying a rent to the Crown by their bailiffs, whom they doubtless elected from among themselves to collect it. They did not, however, succeed in completing payment,⁴⁴ and in 1214 were £46 3*s.* 11*d.* in debt. In the next year the king ordered their bailiffs to let the sheriff have without delay the fee-farm rent for that year, which was in arrears.⁴⁵ It was probably for this reason that the manor was taken out of their hands and committed in 1216 to Baldwin de Aire,⁴⁶ and in the next year to Bartholomew Pecche, whom the men of Basingstoke were ordered to obey in all things as the king's bailiff.⁴⁷ In 1217 the manor was taken from Bartholomew Pecche and granted to Luke de Drumare 'for his support.'⁴⁸ It appears from a mandate to the sheriff 'to deliver to Luke de Drumare the rent of the town of Basingstoke, just as the men of that town were wont to yield at the king's Exchequer while the town was in their hands,'⁴⁹ that Basingstoke was under the old royal financial administration, with the difference that the amount which the sheriff accounted for was fixed, and was paid not to the king but to his grantee. In 1221 part of the farm had been paid into the treasury by mistake, and the sheriff was ordered to deliver it to Luke de Drumare.⁴⁰

In the next year it appears that the men of Basingstoke were again renting their town with six hundreds for the old yearly rent of £104 12*s.* They were soon hopelessly in debt to the Crown once more,⁴¹ and in 1226 the arrangement was altered, the men of Basingstoke paying £72 12*s.* for their town and hundred only, while the other five hundreds were accounted for by the sheriff.⁴² Even this plan did not work effectually, and in 1228 the manor was committed to the custody of Sir John de Gatesden, at the same rent as the freeholders had paid.⁴³ He was expected apparently to levy the arrears of rent for the previous years, as well as the rent for the current year. In 1229 he was ordered to give back to the men of Basingstoke their cattle, which he had seized for the arrears of the preceding years, on the ground that they had already paid those arrears to their own bailiffs.⁴⁴ All those who had been bailiffs of the town during the years mentioned, with any others whom the men of the town should name, were to appear before the barons of the Exchequer at Westminster and account for the missing sums.⁴⁵ Sir John's connexion with the town only lasted for a year and a half, at the end of which time he was himself £36 6*s.* in debt to the

³¹ *Acts of P.C.*, 1601-4, p. 420.

³² Harl. MS. 368.

³³ Possibly a relic of the battle between the Saxons and the Danes fought near Basingstoke in 871.

³⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 305.

³⁵ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 54.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 357 ff. Valuable extracts from the Pipe Rolls are

given here. The authors have also examined all the muniments of the Corp. of Basingstoke.

³⁹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

⁴⁰ *Pipe R.* 21 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 194.

⁴¹ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 64.

⁴² *Ibid.* 361.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 362.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 34 *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ Close, 17 John, pt. i, m. 24.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* m. 2.

⁴⁷ Pat. 1 Hen. III, m. 11.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* m. 2.

⁴⁹ Close, 4 Hen. III, m. 7.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 5 Hen. III, m. 12.

⁵¹ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 363-4.

⁵² *Ibid.* This grant is enrolled on Chart. R. 12 Hen. III, m. 19.

⁵³ Close, 13 Hen. III; Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 365-6.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 251.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

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Crown.⁴⁶ The burden was again laid upon the men of Basingstoke, and they found it no lighter to bear. In 1237 their debt was £127 1s. 4d. and the yearly rent of the manor was unpaid.⁴⁷ It appears that the officials of the town were reduced to borrowing, for in 1236 William de Haugton, Richard Cokerel, and Hythe son of William de Watford, who were probably the reeve and two bailiffs of the town, were summoned to appear before the king's justices and explain why they had borrowed £20 of a Jew in the name of the men of Basingstoke and without their consent.⁴⁸ As a result of the indebtedness of the freeholders, Walter de Burgh was appointed in 1237 as the king's bailiff.⁴⁹ Three years afterwards Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford, and holder of certain lands in Basingstoke, had a grant of the manor for five years at a yearly rent of £80.⁵⁰ He appears to have been more successful than the other custodians in levying the rent. In 1240 his £80 was paid, and the town managed to clear off £43 10s. of its outstanding debt. After Walter de Merton's lease of the manor lapsed it came again into the hands of the sheriffs, who continued to account for its revenues till 1256.⁵¹ During this time the town probably became rather more prosperous, so that when a fresh attempt was made in 1256 to leave the management of its revenues in the hands of the freeholders, the latter were better prepared for the privilege.

The charter of Henry III,⁵² granted in that year to the men of Basingstoke and their heirs, made their tenure of the manor and hundred perpetual at a fixed rent of £80, and gave the town certain liberties which, if they did not at once transform it into a 'liber burgus,' tended in that direction.⁵³ The men of Basingstoke were to return their own writs and summonses, and to be entirely free from the interference of the sheriff or any other royal official; they were also to be exempt from toll throughout the royal dominions, and from cheminage and hambling of dogs. By this charter Basingstoke became a self-governing community whose relations with its lord were almost purely financial.

The fee-farm rent of £80, which, considering that the average revenue of the town while it was in the hands of the sheriffs was not more than £85,⁵⁴ was by no means a light one, was collected by bailiffs elected by the townspeople,⁵⁵ and paid to the Exchequer. During several reigns it was assigned as part of the dowry of the Queens of England. Eleanor, wife of Henry III, held it in dower in 1236,⁵⁶ and in 1299 the town and hundred of Basingstoke were assigned to Margaret, the sister of Philip of France and wife of Edward I.⁵⁷ In 1318 it was granted

to Queen Isabel for life, with all the issues accruing from the death of Queen Margaret.⁵⁸

Edward II made a new departure, however, in 1319, when he granted the rent to his brother, Edmund de Woodstock, created Earl of Kent on 28 July 1321, and his lawful heirs.⁵⁹ On his forfeiture in 1330 it escheated to the Crown,⁶⁰ without prejudice, however, to the rights of his son John, during whose minority it was granted to William de Bohun.⁶¹ The latter conveyed it to Richard de la Pole, of London,⁶² who held it till 1347, when it was delivered to John Earl of Kent.⁶³ After the death of John, in 1352, the rent was paid to his widow Elizabeth, with the consent of his sister and heir Joan and her husband, Sir Thomas Holand,⁶⁴ to whose heirs the reversion must have been secured; for on the death of Elizabeth in 1411 her heirs were the four surviving sisters of Edmund Holand, tenth Earl of Kent⁶⁵; Joan wife of Edmund Plantagenet Duke of York, Margaret widow of John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, Eleanor wife of Thomas de Montacute Earl of Salisbury, and Elizabeth wife of Sir John Nevill. His eldest sister, Eleanor Countess of March, then deceased, was represented by her son and heir, Edmund Earl of March. The rent was thus divided up into five portions. Between 1411 and 1416 payments were made to Margaret Countess of Somerset, Thomas Duke of Clarence, Lucy the widow of the Earl of Kent, Thomas de Montacute Earl of Salisbury, and John Nevill Earl of Westmorland.⁶⁶ Elizabeth Nevill died seised of one-fourth in 1423.⁶⁷ In 1484 the share of Margaret Countess of Richmond, which she had inherited from the Countess of Somerset⁶⁸ and had forfeited to the Crown, was granted to John Earl of Lincoln, but she regained possession of it on the accession of her son as Henry VII.⁶⁹ In this way the rent was divided up until the 16th century, by which time a large proportion had passed by inheritance to the Crown.⁷⁰ In the reign of Edward VI the whole, which had been reduced to 80 marks, came, partly by grant and partly by purchase, into the hands of William Paulet, Lord St. John.⁷¹ His descendants remained in possession, and the rent is paid at the present day to Lord Bolton.

It must be noted that the grantees of this fee-farm rent, though nominally they held the 'manor and town of Basingstoke,' in reality only received the rent and were in no feudal relationship with the men of Basingstoke. The town had no lord but the king, who, even after the manor was placed permanently in the hands of the freemen, seems to have reserved to himself the right to interfere with its administration. Thus in 1256-7 he sent a writ to the sheriff of the county ordering him to cause the ancient customs of

⁴⁶ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 366.

⁴⁷ Ibid. ⁴⁸ Ibid. 66-7.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 367-8.

⁵⁰ Ibid. ⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Cart. Antiq. QQ. 49, referred to in Chart. R. 41 Hen. III, m. 14. It was confirmed by Edw. III (Chart. R. 3 Edw. III, m. 16).

⁵³ In the same year the men of Basingstoke made a grant at the king's request to Walter de Merton of the marsh of Ywode, within their territory of Basingstoke (Chart. R. 41 Hen. III, m. 14; Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 71). The seals of twelve men of the community were attached.

⁵⁴ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 371.

⁵⁵ Close, 4 Edw. III, m. 41.

⁵⁶ Chart. R. 20 Hen. III, m. 6. See also *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 439; *Pat.* 14 Edw. I, m. 23.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452.

⁵⁸ *Pat.* 11 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 20.

⁵⁹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 250.

⁶⁰ *Pat.* 4 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 25.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, pp. 100, 217.

⁶² *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 119.

⁶³ Close, 21 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 5.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 27 Edw. III, m. 25. Sir Thomas Holand was created Earl of Kent in 1369. His grandson, Edmund Holand,

tenth Earl of Kent, died without issue in 1408 (G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 351-2).

⁶⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 12 Hen. IV, no. 35.

⁶⁶ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 376-7.

⁶⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 7.

⁶⁸ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vi, 357.

⁶⁹ *Pat.* 1 Ric. III, pt. ii, m. 5.

⁷⁰ G.E.C. *Peerage*. The Nevills, Earls of Westmorland, held their share till 1549, when Henry Nevill, the fifth earl, sold it to William Paulet (Recov. R. Hil. 3 Edw. VI, rot. 307).

⁷¹ *Pat.* 1 Edw. VI, pt. iii, m. 38; Recov. R. Hil. 3 Edw. VI, rot. 307; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxlviij, 102. See also Andover.

common of pasture to be observed by the tenants of the manor;⁷² and ten years later a similar order was issued that the men of the manor of Basingstoke were to be prohibited from cutting the corn of the manor before it was ripe.⁷³ It was nearly the end of the 14th century before they were sufficiently independent to draw up on their own account a set of 'Regulations and customs of the manor.'⁷⁴

When the fee-farm rent was granted to Edmund de Woodstock he had also a grant of free warren 'in his demesne lands of Basingstoke,'⁷⁵ but it appears that the men of the town resented the idea that he was in any sense the lord of their manor. In 1330 a suit brought before the bailiffs of the town in which the plaintiff produced the king's writ of right was rejected because the writ was directed to 'the bailiff of Edmund late Earl of Kent at Basingstoke,' 'whereas,' they declared, 'Edmund had naught in the said town except the ferm.'⁷⁶ There is no evidence that any further effort was made to impose a mesne lord of the manor upon Basingstoke. The bailiffs remained the king's bailiffs till they became the 'bailiffs of the men of Basingstoke.' They now had all the official business of the town in their hands; the reeve is not mentioned after the middle of the 13th century. They were now as before elected yearly from among the men of the town, and their duties were to 'hold the king's courts, and do whatever appertains to justice.' The assize of bread and ale, the return of writs, the gallows and the pillory, which had been granted to the town by Henry III,⁷⁷ were all under the control of the bailiffs. There is a record of one man who escaped their justice. In 1261 the sheriff of the county was ordered to take bail for William le Neweman 'confined in Winchester prison, being innocent of robbing the church of Steventon, and of breaking from the prison of Basingstoke, for which he was hanged, but escaped by the breaking of a cord.'⁷⁸

The privilege of incorporation came to Basingstoke earlier than to most towns, and it came as the result of one of its series of misfortunes by fire. When in 1392 the town was devastated the inhabitants petitioned the king for relief, and he, 'taking into consideration the serious injury and utter loss which the good men of the town of Basingstoke have sustained . . . and from which they will necessarily suffer for a long time,' gave them relief in the form of a licence to become a perpetual community of themselves, and to have a common seal.⁷⁹

This charter, like others of the same date, was lacking in the careful legal phraseology and the attention to details which appear in the later charters of the town. It gave the corporation no legal name, nor did it make any rules with regard to public offices, but it was effective as giving the freeholders power to deal with land as a corporate body. They took advantage of this privilege in 1399, when the bailiffs, with the consent of the entire commonalty, demised to Henry Clerke, shepherd, and his wife Joan a toft with twenty acres 'at Northbrook,' for a rent of 5s. to be rendered to the fee-farm of the town. In this deed, the first in existence

to which the common seal of Basingstoke was affixed, the commonalty is described as consisting of the 'good men' of the town.⁸⁰ In a sense, though the term was not yet applied, every free suitor was a burgess. He took part in the election of the bailiffs, and assisted in holding the manorial courts, at first in the name of the king, later in the name of the corporation. Other officials now begin to be mentioned; the sub-bailiffs or constables, responsible for keeping the peace,⁸¹ and four assessors, who sat in the courts to assess the amount of the fines to be paid by delinquents.⁸² As early as 1444 there was a steward of the manor, who was concerned with the maintenance of manorial rights.⁸³

There were two courts held at Basingstoke—the court of the hundred held every third Saturday throughout the year and the court leet or view of frankpledge.⁸⁴ The most important business of the hundred court was to determine by writ of right all controversies relating to right to land within the manor and hundred. It also took cognizance of everything which tended to the keeping of the peace, settlement of disputes and of personal actions of debt and trespass where the debt or damage did not amount to 40s. as well as the general administration of justice. Also at the first hundred court coming in due course on the first, second or third Saturday after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 September) the bailiffs and other officials were elected. The court leet or view of frankpledge at which most of the business of the manor or hundred was transacted was held twice a year, in April and November, the two courts being called 'The Tourn of Hock' and 'The Tourn of St. Martin.' All the free suitors of the manor came and paid their suit of court, and each tithing in the hundred sent its tithingman (an elected official) to report on its condition. Basingstoke itself was also represented by its tithingman. The bailiffs presided over the court, and a jury of twelve free suitors heard the presentments of the tithingmen and made others themselves. They also nominated the tithingmen yearly at the view held in November from certain names submitted to them, and elected both a mower to look after the meadow or marsh land called The Wildmoor and an ale-taster. Another of their duties was the control of the assize of bread and ale. The matters brought before the court were many and diverse—slight breaches of the peace, irregularities in trade, the sanitary arrangements of the town, and offences against manorial custom. A very common offence was the neglect of the ditches and gutters, each man being responsible apparently for the part of a ditch near his own holding. Entries such as 'Richard at Howke has a foul gutter standing out beyond the north entrance of the hospice Le Swan, in the common street, to the common nuisance of the people of the lord king, therefore he is at mercy, fined 8d.,' occur in almost every court roll. So do records of the fining of tradesmen who have charged excessive prices for their goods, while persons of both sexes were frequently fined or subjected to more severe punishment for being 'common abusers,' or scolds, 'to the detriment of all.'

⁷² Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 72.

⁷³ Ibid. 72-3.

⁷⁴ Ibid. 213.

⁷⁵ Chart R. 14 Edw. II, m. 5.

⁷⁶ Close, 4 Edw. III, m. 41.

⁷⁷ Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), 221-2.

⁷⁸ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 68.

⁷⁹ Chart R. 15-17 Ric. II, m. 21.

⁸⁰ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 249.

⁸¹ Ibid. 287.

⁸² Ibid. 245, 293.

⁸³ Ibid. 274.

⁸⁴ See the court rolls of Basingstoke, extracts from which are printed in Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 247-356.

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It is interesting to trace through the court rolls the gradual growth of independence on the part of the inhabitants of the town. Down to the 16th century they are always 'the good men and tenants of the king in Basingstoke.' The bailiffs are the 'bailiffs of the lord king in Basingstoke,' and any breach of manorial custom is an offence against the king. Gradually these expressions begin to change. The king's tenants become 'the good men of the manor,' the pound of the town is 'the pound of the good men of Basingstoke,' not of the king. And in 1543 the view of frankpledge is described as 'the court of the good men of the town and of their manor.' Thus before 1622, the next great landmark in the history of Basingstoke, the men of the town were to all intents and purposes lords of the manor. Meanwhile in the 16th century they placed the holder of the fee-farm rent in a definite position with regard to the town which must have been advantageous both to them and himself. In 1551 Sir William Paulet, into whose hands the rent had just come, was elected Lord High Steward of the town, and his successors continued to hold the office until the 19th century. It never carried with it any very definite duties, though the holder was always a justice of the peace of the borough. The ordinary duties of the steward were from the first discharged by a deputy.

In 1622 James I gave the town a second charter and a new administrative and judicial system.⁸⁵ 'Under whatever name or names they had previously been incorporated,' the men of the town were now to be a community or body public under the name 'the bailiffs and burgesses of Basingstoke,' and the town was to be a 'free borough.' The main body of the freeholders were deprived of the elective franchise, and a close corporation took their place, consisting of fourteen burgesses and two bailiffs, the latter to be elected annually from and by the burgesses. Vacancies in the corporation were to be filled up by the election of suitable inhabitants of the town, nominated and voted for by the burgess body. The burgesses and bailiffs for the first year of the corporation's existence were appointed by the Crown. The king did as a matter of fact nominate the two bailiffs who had been elected under the old régime,⁸⁶ otherwise the inhabitants of the town would have had no voice whatever in the choosing of their officials. The office of high steward was recognized by the Crown, and William Marquess of Winchester was appointed during the will of the bailiffs and burgesses. An under-steward, a town clerk, and two serjeants-at-mace were also appointed.⁸⁷

The old manorial courts under this new charter were robbed of much of their importance. The court of the hundred disappeared altogether, its functions being transferred to a new court of record, which was to be held every Tuesday. The court leet was still to be held, and the justices of the peace—the high steward, under-steward, and bailiffs for the time being—were empowered to exact fines and amercements therein; but a general session of the peace took over its functions of dealing summarily with small offences. A town gaol, granted for the

'safe housing of prisoners,' was to be under the control of the bailiffs. The tolls of the markets and fairs were to be paid to the bailiffs and burgesses towards the expenses of the town.

The new officials of Basingstoke took the oaths of office in July 1622.⁸⁸ They approached their new duties with becoming seriousness. In 1625 a memorandum was made that it was ordered and decreed by Thomas Hall and Richard Spier, bailiffs, and George Baynard and others, burgesses, 'that they and the other burgesses of the town should at or before the next sessions . . . provide gowns decent and fit for their places, and from time to time wear them at the assemblies for the town affairs on pain of 100s.'⁸⁹ Five years afterwards they made an arrangement by which they were to meet in the Town Hall on the first Monday in each month to discuss the affairs of the town. The penalty for absence was 2s. 6d.⁹⁰ A much more severe penalty was imposed soon afterwards on any of the burgesses who should 'hereafter rehearse or repeat any words, passages, or acts which have formerly occasioned any difference among them.'⁹¹

In 1633-4 the corporation made a new plan for the good government of the town. It was agreed that the bailiffs and burgesses should form themselves into committees, each committee to deal with a different part of the town area. They were to frequent the part assigned to them, and 'take notice of the carriage and behaviour of such persons as do reside and dwell within their respective limits and circuits; survey and note the number of the persons in each poor family, and how they are employed and set to work, that such course may be taken for the reformation of the ill-mannered and behaviour of such persons as are of lewd conversation as to justice appertaineth, and care taken for the relief of such persons as are in necessity and poverty.'⁹²

The town was governed according to the charter of James I for only 19 years. In 1641 Charles I reconstructed the corporation, which was henceforth to consist of a mayor, 7 aldermen, and 7 burgesses, with a high steward, a recorder, a town-clerk and 2 serjeants-at-mace.⁹³ The aldermen were to be elected from among the burgesses and the mayor from among the aldermen. Otherwise the new charter made very little difference. The electing body was as before the corporation. All its members were elected for life, as before, and there was a decided tendency for it to become a body consisting entirely of friends and kinsmen. As there were so few aldermen, the same person was necessarily mayor of the town for an indefinite number of times. The office of recorder was created by this charter. The holder of it was to be judge of the court of record and a justice of the peace for the borough.

The charter of 1641 remained in force till the reorganization of the borough system in 1835. The report on Basingstoke made in that year shows a fairly satisfactory state of affairs. The only complaint made against the corporation was that it neglected to fill up vacancies in the burgess body, and frequently preferred outsiders to the inhabitants of the town.⁹⁴ The old manorial court leet had by this time fallen into

⁸⁵ Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 1. The original grant is in the possession of the Corporation of Basingstoke.

⁸⁶ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 439.

⁸⁷ Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 1.

⁸⁸ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 443-4. At the same time every free suitor took an oath to be true and faithful to them as lords of the manor.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 453.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 453-4.

⁹¹ Ibid. 454.

⁹² Ibid. 454-5; cf. Winchester.

⁹³ Pat. 17 Chas. I, pt. vi.

⁹⁴ *Munic. Corp. Rep.* i, App. pt. ii.

disuse. It still had jurisdiction over its nineteen tithings, but its functions were 'reduced to the appointment of tithingmen and the return of residents within the respective tithings.' The court of record had only tried one action for sixteen years, its disuse being attributed to the nature of its rules and the inadequacy of its fees, and the court of pie powder had not been used in the memory of the authorities. All offences not touching life or limb were tried at the half-yearly sessions or petty sessions, held once a week. There was also sometimes held a court of ancient demesne, at which fines were levied and recoveries suffered of ancient demesne lands within the manor of Basingstoke.⁹⁵

The Municipal Corporations Act remedied the abuse of the electoral system by giving the franchise to all the inhabitants of the town. Twelve town councillors were to be elected from among them and four aldermen. The mayor was to be elected from among the aldermen and councillors. One-half of the aldermen were to go out of office every three years and one-third of the town councillors.⁹⁶ This is the arrangement in force at the present day. In 1888 the maintenance of a separate police force for the borough was stopped. It is now under the control of the county police.

Basingstoke has had a common seal since the charter of Richard II in 1392, the grant being confirmed by the other charters of incorporation.⁹⁷ It is circular and of the size of a penny, ornamented with a figure of St. Michael, the patron saint of the town, slaying the dragon.

Another seal used by the corporation is stamped with a heraldic rose, and the inscription:—'Sigill. Vill. de Basingstoke, in com. Southton.'⁹⁸

Two members of Parliament were returned for Basingstoke in 1295, 1302 and 1306, but the inhabitants of the town found the custom such a trouble and expense that it ceased at their petition.⁹⁹

A market existed in Basingstoke at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was apparently held on a Sunday, but the day was changed to Monday in 1203.¹⁰⁰ Eleven years afterwards Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, granted, on behalf of the king, that the day should henceforth be changed to Wednesday,¹⁰¹ 'in order that this market may not be injurious to other markets.' In 1829 (10 Geo. IV) an Act was passed vesting the market in the hands of certain commissioners therein named and also for enlarging the market. In 1900 the powers of the commissioners were transferred by deed to the mayor and corporation of Basingstoke. The market is still held on Wednesday and another is also held on Saturday.^{101a}

The first grant of a fair to the men of Basingstoke was made by Henry VI in 1449, when he confirmed all previous charters and granted an annual fair to be held about and around the chapel of the Holy Ghost from Wednesday in Whitsun week till

the following Friday.¹⁰² Another must have been granted between then and 1622, for the charter of James I mentions 'two fairs of ancient date'; 'one kept within the town on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the other on Wednesday in Whitsun week . . . continued . . . until the hour of twelve of the Friday then following.'¹⁰³ These were confirmed to the town by both James I and Charles I.¹⁰⁴ Charles II in 1671 added a grant of two new fairs to be held on Basingstoke Down, one on the Tuesday and Wednesday after Easter, the other on the 10th and 11th of September.¹⁰⁵ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, writing in 1778, mentions four fairs held respectively on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, Michaelmas Day, Easter Tuesday, and 23 September.¹⁰⁶ The last of these seems to have been discontinued before 1784, when the fairs regularly held were 'At Basingstoke, Whit Wednesday and 10 October; Basingstoke Down, Easter Tuesday,'¹⁰⁷ but by 1792 the latter fair was transferred to 23 September. In 1888 two fairs only were held, on 13 July and 11 October,^{107a} and these ceased before 1905.

The manufacture of woollen goods was practised in Basingstoke from an early date. John Finian, a merchant of Basingstoke, had licence to export wool in 1273.¹⁰⁸ In a list of tradesmen of the town given on a court roll of 1456 fullers of cloth and dyers of cloth are mentioned.¹⁰⁹ The trade had been regulated by statute before 1588, when Awsten Phillip was presented for following the art of clothing in his house contrary to the queen's statute.¹¹⁰ Further complaint was made that the clothiers of the town 'put out their wool to the todmen, which was a great wrong, and a great impoverishment to the poor craftsmen of the town.'¹¹¹

During the 17th century the trade of Basingstoke was very much depressed,¹¹² and the woollen industry suffered with the rest. The clothiers of the town petitioned in 1631 to the justices of the peace for Hampshire. They 'heretofore made in Basingstoke 30 broadcloths and 100 kersies, which employed the poor of 80 parishes.' In 1631 'there are not more than 7 broadcloths and 20 kersies made weekly, and their cloth lies on their hands, the merchants refusing to buy, whereby the petitioners are discouraged and the poor daily increase.'¹¹³ It appears from an investigation made into the matter two years later that the decay of the industry was partly due to the fault of the manufacturers. The cloth of Reading, Newbury and Basingstoke was, it appears, 'more falsely made than white cloth ever was;' and partly owing to this and partly to the introduction of 'an excellent sort of cloth called Spanish cloth,' the manufacture of which was under no restriction,¹¹⁴ it found no sale. It was proposed that the manufacture of Spanish cloth should be regulated,¹¹⁵ but it seems to have been too late to resuscitate the old industry, which was further paralysed by the Civil War. A

⁹⁵ *Munc. Corp. Rep.* i, App. pt. ii.

⁹⁶ Ex inform. Mr. John A. Kingdon, Town Clerk of Basingstoke.

⁹⁷ Chart. R. 15-17 Ric. II, m. 21.

⁹⁸ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 63.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 77; *Hants N. & Q.* i, 13.

¹⁰⁰ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 361.

¹⁰¹ Close, 16 John, pt. iii, m. 5.

^{101a} Ex inform. Mr. John A. Kingdon, Town Clerk of Basingstoke.

¹⁰² Chart. R. 27-39 Hen. VI, no. 47.

¹⁰³ Pat. 20 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 1.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*; Pat. 17 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 11.

¹⁰⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1671, p. 273.

¹⁰⁶ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants penes Lord Swaythling.

¹⁰⁷ Sadler, *Hants Dir.* (1784).

^{107a} *Rep. on Markets and Tolls*, i, 166.

¹⁰⁸ Pat. 1 Edw. I, m. 8 d.

¹⁰⁹ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 284.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.* 355.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹² The secretary of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who passed through Basingstoke in 1669, speaks of the 'total absence of trade' in the town (Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 80).

¹¹³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1629-31, p. 481.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1633-4, p. 86.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*

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letter written from Basingstoke in 1642 describes the 'great charge' laid on the clothiers of the town by the demands of Royalist gentlemen who gathered there to meet the king.¹¹⁶

The trade of malting has also been carried on in the town for many centuries. In 1720 it was apparently the chief industry of Basingstoke, and one of the richest maltsters in the country was resident there.¹¹⁷ References to the tanning of leather also appear on the earliest court rolls.¹¹⁸

At the present day in Basingstoke there are still manufactories of clothing, malt houses and breweries, though the manufacture of agricultural implements has superseded these in importance.

There are also large ironworks and engineering works.

The descent of the manor of *MANORS BASINGSTOKE* is identical with that of the borough, as the burgesses held the whole manor of the Crown.

TAULKES, BASINGSTOKE MERTON, or WATERMARTENS Manor took its first name from the family of Tawke or Tauke, who held it for several generations. Its other names suggest some connexion with Walter de Merton, the nature of which is very difficult to understand, as most of the land held by Walter de Merton in Basingstoke was granted by him to St. John's Hospital.

Taulkes appears to have been one of those holdings which by gradual accumulation reach a sufficient size to be spoken of loosely as manors. There are indications, however, that in the 16th century it possessed a manorial court of its own. Several men were fined at the court leet of Basingstoke in 1541 for carrying meat, bread and ale 'out of the jurisdiction of the manor of Watermartens.'¹¹⁹

The first Tauke who held the manor inherited it from Thomas de Worthing,¹²⁰ who lived in the reign of Edward II, and left a daughter and heiress Maud.¹²¹ She married William Tauke, who held 297½ acres in Basingstoke in 1311.¹²² In the 15th century Edmund Tauke represented the family;¹²³ his name is frequently mentioned in the court rolls in connexion with acts of violence.¹²⁴ He was bailiff of the town in 1437-8.¹²⁵

John son of Edmund succeeded him and died in

1480.¹²⁶ His son John died without issue,¹²⁷ and the manor was inherited by Joan, one of his two sisters, and wife of John Beausarvice.¹²⁸ Her son,¹²⁹ William Beausarvice, paid rental for the manor to the fee-farm of Basingstoke in 1519.¹³⁰ His sister and heir Elizabeth married John Fisher,¹³¹ into whose possession the manor therefore came. His claim was disputed, however, by a certain William Bekynshale, who declared that the manor had been let to him to farm by William Beausarvice for a term of years. It appears in the usual way that John Fisher, John Green and others 'came armed to the said manor in the night time, and carried away the corn and wheat, which the complainant had cut, in a most riotous manner.'¹³²

John Fisher, son of this John,¹³³ paid rental in 1541,¹³⁴ and died seised in 1545.¹³⁵ His son John died in 1591, having settled the property on his son William.¹³⁶ Two years later William Fisher sold it to Richard Deane,¹³⁷ who paid the rental in 1601,¹³⁸ and died in the same year.¹³⁹ His brother and heir was James Deane, who died without issue in 1608.¹⁴⁰ Five years later his next heirs sold the manor to John Hall,¹⁴¹ who died seised in 1633,¹⁴² leaving a son and heir John. The manor was still in the hands of the family in 1714, when it was conveyed by William Hall and Frances his wife to William Russel and John Hall.¹⁴³ Nothing more is heard of it, and it is no longer a manor.

Lands in Basingstoke were inherited by Walter de Merton and granted by him in the 13th century to endow the hospital of St. John the Baptist here. The hospital was made dependent on Merton College, Oxford, in 1336, and its endowments are college property at the present day.¹⁴⁴

Three mills in Basingstoke are mentioned at the time of the Domesday Survey.¹⁴⁵ One remains at the present day a water-mill on the Loddon. It is difficult to trace the separate history of these mills. One called the King's Mill was taken into the hands of the Crown in 1277-8 because Hugh de Kingsmill had alienated it without licence to John de St. John.¹⁴⁶ In 1399 Walter, muleward of Kingsmill, was fined with two other millers for taking toll contrary to the statute.¹⁴⁷ In the next century it was in the hands of the Cowdray family. John Kybulwhite, heir of Peter Cowdray,



TAUKE. Argent a text T gules and three wreaths vert in the chief.



MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD. Or three cheverons parted and counter-coloured gules and azure.

¹¹⁶ 'They demanded two thousand yards of woollen cloth and five hundred yards of linnen at fourteene pence the yard. So the linnen drapers brought theirs in, but the clothiers and woollen drapers made no great haste so they served themselves some at one shop and a greater quantity at another' (Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 432).

¹¹⁷ Camden, *Britannia*, 865.

¹¹⁸ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 240 ff.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.* 333.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.* 201.

¹²¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 234.

¹²² Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 200.

¹²³ According to Berry, William Tauke left a son Robert, whose heir was his son

Thomas living in the reign of Hen. II (Berry, *Hants Gen.* 234).

¹²⁴ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 261, 266, 271.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.* 435.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.* 380.

¹²⁷ De Banc. R. Hil. 18 Hen. VII, m.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*; Baigent & Millard, op. cit.

380.

¹²⁹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 234.

¹³⁰ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 382.

¹³¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 234.

¹³² Star Chamb. Proc. bdlc. 22, no.

346.

¹³³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 234.

¹³⁴ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 385.

¹³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxv, 56.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.* ccxxii, 52.

¹³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 35 Eliz.

¹³⁸ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 388.

¹³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxviii,

129.

¹⁴⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xlv,

47.

¹⁴¹ Notes of F. Hants, East. 9 Jas. I,

¹⁴² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Jas. I.

¹⁴³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), d, 25.

¹⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 1 Geo. I.

¹⁴⁵ See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 210.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.* i, 456.

¹⁴⁷ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i,

30.

¹⁴⁷ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 243-5.

paid 10s. for relief in 1464-5 on his kinsman's death.¹⁴⁸ Before 1541 it seems to have been sold to the St. John family, for in that year Lord St. John paid rental for 'the mill called Kynges Myl,'¹⁴⁹ and William Marquess of Winchester did the same in 1601.¹⁵⁰

A water-mill, possibly that in existence at the present day, was granted in 1318 by the king to Robert de Ewer. It had previously been granted to the king by William de Butworth.¹⁵¹

The third mill was known as Houndsmill,¹⁵² and gave its name to a family which held estates in Basingstoke for many generations. In the 15th and 16th centuries the warden of New College, Winchester, paid rental for Houndsmill.¹⁵³

The church of *ST. MICHAEL CHURCHES* consists of a chancel 36 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 1 in., south vestry 12 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft., south chapel 24 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 3 in., nave 67 ft. 5 in. by 21 ft., west tower 15 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 10 in., north and south aisles 18 ft. 9 in. wide flanking both nave and tower, and south porch with a parvise over. These measurements are taken within the building.

The earliest parts are the chancel, south chapel and vestry. The arches opening north and west from the south chapel look like 14th-century work, and the responds of the former arch, though now showing 15th-century detail in capitals and bases, may be as early. In an account roll of Selborne Priory for 1464-5 is an entry of £22 10s. for the new building of the chancel of Basingstoke Church; the contract price for the whole work is noted as £120, and it seems clear that the chancel took its present dimensions at this time. The nave was entirely rebuilt and no doubt enlarged early in the 16th century, with its aisles and the tower. There was also an intention to rebuild the chancel and chapel, but it was never carried out; preparation was made by the insertion of a large archway in the east wall of the south aisle; it was partly closed up until the south chapel should be enlarged, and so remains. The south porch appears to have been a slightly later addition; it was apparently building in 1539¹⁵⁴; beyond this nothing else has been done but the insertion of galleries and the usual restorations. A west gallery carrying the organ formerly stood in the tower; this has been removed, the organ being put in the south chapel, and again removed recently to the west end of the south gallery. The nave roof was renewed in 1841, and the church was reseated and repaved, the old floor slabs being destroyed or covered over.

The east window has five cinquefoiled lights under a traceried two-centred head; the tracery is modern, but the inner quoins, etc., belong to the original 15th-century work. The two north chancel windows are each of three cinquefoiled lights under four-centred heads; they are of 15th-century date excepting the outside of the first window and parts of the outside of the second. A doorway between them is also old, it has a four-centred arch under a square head and moulded label with shield stops on which are illegible inscriptions. In the spandrels are shields with the letters *IHS* and *MA* respectively, and another

in the middle of the label has been read as a date, 1525. On the south side are two arches, the first spanning a large recess, with jambs and two-centred arch of square section; a doorway set askew in it gives admission to the vestry in its north-west corner and another arch and skew passage opens into the south chapel; the second large arch has half-round responds with moulded octagonal bases and capitals and an arch of two hollow-chamfered orders. Part of its west respond is buried in the later buttress which abuts the nave arcade; west of the archway is a blocked doorway with a four-centred head which once gave admission to a rood-stair turret. The chancel arch is old; the jambs, which are square on the west face and cut back askew on the east, probably belong to the same date as the chancel; the arch is moulded with a wide hollow between two double ogee moulds and has more the appearance of having been put in when the nave was rebuilt; its moulded label has for stops a bishop's and a queen's head, both modern. To the north of the archway is a squint from the north of the nave; the axial line of the chancel being to the south of that of the nave, there is a larger space of wall there.

The south vestry has its east wall flush with that of the chancel; it is pierced by a window of three plain lights with four-centred heads under a square label, original with the wall but partly repaired; the doorway into it across the north-west angle is also old and has a two-centred head. Four corbels (two in the east wall and two in the west) suggest the former existence of an upper floor. In the south wall of the chapel is a piscina with a plain four-centred head; the two south windows have old inner quoins and lintels but modern tracery; each is of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a square head; the arch opening into the south aisle has a four-centred head of two hollow-chamfered orders dying in the side walls without responds. When the aisle was built a larger archway was provided for future extension; its south jamb is traced by a straight joint in the walling, and its two-centred segmental arch, which is moulded, can be seen outside. The walling of the chancel, vestry and chapel is of flint with stone dressings; the two eastern angles have modern diagonal buttresses of flint and stone.

The nave arcades are each of four bays; the piers have engaged three-quarter shafts between wide hollow chamfers and the bases are moulded and rise some five feet above the floor (the floor having recently been lowered the foundations of the piers are now exposed); the capitals are moulded, their members being unusually ill-proportioned; the arches are four-centred and—like the chancel arch—have a wide hollow between two double ogee moulds, and a moulded label; above the arcades is a clearstory lighted by four windows a side, each of three cinquefoiled lights under four-centred heads; the jambs and mullions are moulded. The parapets of the nave are embattled and the roof corbels are old, though repainted in 1841, and bear the royal arms of Henry VIII, of Magdalen College, Oxford, of Sir John Paulet, and of Bishop Fox of Winchester. The other heraldry is entirely modern.

¹⁴⁸ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 295.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 384.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 388.

¹⁵¹ Pat. 12 Edw. II, pt. 1, m. 9.

¹⁵² Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 243.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.* 380, 383.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 31.

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The north aisle windows are all alike in size and detail ; there are five in the north wall and one in the east, each of four cinquefoiled lights under traceried four-centred heads ; below the westernmost is a doorway with a four-centred arch in a square head ; the jambs and arch have two moulded orders separated by a hollow ; the spandrels have had their carvings of deeply undercut late Gothic foliage broken away. The wall outside is divided into five bays by buttresses, the two at the corners being set diagonally ; all three walls of the aisle have been faced externally with modern chequer work of flint and stone. The parapet string is moulded and has at intervals peculiarly coarse and ugly grotesque heads ; the coping is of brick.

The south aisle has four side-windows resembling those opposite ; between the third and fourth is the south doorway, which has moulded jambs and a four-centred arch under a square head with a moulded label ; the spandrels are carved with foliage of Renaissance detail and shields bearing the crossed spears and three nails of the Passion. The walling of the aisle is faced with large blocks of ashlar and has a plain moulded parapet with grotesques like those on the north side.

The tower, which is of three stages, has arches opening into the nave and both aisles ; their jambs are moulded with a wide hollow between two double ogees, and on the inner faces they have attached shafts with moulded bases and capitals ; some of the base-moulds and the greater part of the shafts of the eastern arch are of modern stone. The arches are four-centred and of three orders of double ogees, the outer two continuous from the jambs. The west doorway is wholly modern, and it is doubtful if one existed originally ; it has moulded jambs and four-centred arch ; the window over it is of four cinquefoiled lights under a traceried four-centred head ; it has been partly repaired in modern times. The second stage has a west window of two cinquefoiled lights under a two-centred traceried head ; the third stage or bell-chamber has similar lights in each wall, those to the north and south being now partly hidden by clock faces. At the north-west corner is an octagonal stair turret ; its entrance is now outside on its north face, but was formerly by a four-centred doorway—now blocked—on its south-west face ; the turret is in five stages and is finished by an eight-sided pyramidal stone roof which stands up above its embattled and pinnacled parapet ; the other three corners of the tower are strengthened by smaller octagonal turrets, which are solid ; these also have embattled cornices and plain tall pinnacles. The pinnacles were added in 1879. The parapet of the tower itself is embattled and has grotesques projecting from its moulded string course. The walling of the tower is faced with ashlar.

The south porch is ashlar faced of smaller stones than those of the aisle ; it has an outer doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred arch, and is lighted by a window of two plain four-centred lights to the east. East of the doorway in the aisle wall is a hollow recess, probably the remains of a holy water stock. A modern wood stairway gives access to the parvise above now used as a vestry ; it is lighted south and east by square windows of three lights with plain four-centred heads ; their mullions are modern. The former entrance was through a doorway in the

west wall, which has moulded jambs and four-centred heads ; it is now filled in. Over the outer doorway and below the window is a recess in which are the remains of a Crucifixion ; the central figure has been entirely destroyed, and the two side figures have had their heads demolished. A moulded string course divides the two stones ; the parapet is embattled and has grotesque heads projecting from its string course.

The roof of the chancel is of high pitch ; most of its timbers are old, the cornice and tie-beams are moulded, above which are four-centred arched trusses and the chamfered purlins are strengthened by arched wind-braces. The nave has a flat roof, divided into four bays by moulded tie-beams resting on stone corbels, carved with angels carrying shields of arms ; the angels in the corners are set diagonally ; each bay is divided into twelve squares by moulded ridge purlins and intermediates.

The aisles have flat roofs with moulded timbers, and in the south aisle narrow bands of sunk tracery ornament the principals and ridge piece.

Both aisles have galleries running their whole length with modern fronts ; they are approached by stairs at the west end.

Little traces of old arrangements remain ; on the north jamb of the chancel arch is a small bracket for an image or a light for the north nave altar, and at the west end of the nave a framed drawing shows the decoration over the chancel arch discovered in 1850, and destroyed. It was of late 16th-century date or early 17th ; the Commandments filled the upper portion of the wall, and below were two large medallions, one having a Tudor rose with the words 'Deum time,' and the other the Prince of Wales's feathers and ICH DINE (*sic*).

All the furniture of the church is of modern date ; the font, which stands under the tower, is elaborately carved and has a tall traceried oak canopy over it. An altar (with a large triptych) was fitted up in the south chapel in 1907. The east window of the north aisle is fitted with old glass, mostly of early 16th-century date with Renaissance detail and of very beautiful colour and design. It is, unfortunately, very fragmentary, having come from the Holy Ghost Chapel in 1869. Parts of several subjects, such as the Agony in the Garden, the Meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, and the Annunciation, are recognizable. The arms of Sandys, Argent a ragged cross sable, and the quarterly coat of Bray are glazed in with the rest. Over the tower arch are the royal arms of Elizabeth, dated 1596, and at the west end of the south aisle those of James I.

The poor-box standing under the tower has a modern top, but stands on a carved baluster leg of Elizabethan character.

There were, before 1890, painted shields in the spandrels of the nave arcades with the arms of Sandys impaling Bray, Paulet, Magdalen College, Oxford, Deane, Lancaster, and Blunden.

The altars in the church mentioned in rolls were, besides the high altar of St. Michael, those of our Lady, St. Stephen, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the Jesus altar. St. Katherine's light is also mentioned.

There are eight bells : the treble is by Warner, 1878, a recasting of one by Lester & Pack, 1766 ; the second is by Edward Read, Aldbourne, 1751 ; the third by Warner, 1878, recast from one of 1812 ; the

fourth by Thomas Mears, 1841; the fifth by Henry Knight, 1670; the sixth is of pre-Reformation date and is inscribed 'Sancta Margrita ora pro nobis'; the seventh bears in two lines 'God be our gyd, Richard Colle, John Arme, John Blundene, 1602, William Cowdry, RW  H.S.'; and the tenor is by Henry Knight, 1670.

The plate consists of three silver and one silver-gilt chalice of 1726, 1865, 1863 and 1895 respectively, that of 1865 having been given by J. E. Millard, vicar; three silver and one silver-gilt patens of 1811, 1865, 1879 and 1895 respectively, that of 1865 having been given by J. B. W. Woolnough, curate; a silver flagon of 1819, given by James Blatch, vicar, and a silver bowl of 1730.

There are nine books of registers; the first contains baptisms, burials and marriages from 1638 to 1687; the second and fourth baptisms and marriages from 1687 to 1738 and 1738 to 1797 (marriages only to 1754) respectively; the third, fifth and seventh burials from 1692 to 1739, 1739 to 1797 and 1797 to 1813 respectively; the eighth baptisms from 1798 to 1813; the sixth and ninth marriages from 1754 to 1807 and 1807 to 1813 respectively.

All that now remains of the chapel of the *HOLY GHOST* is a portion of the apsidal east end, the south wall with a south-west hexagonal turret, and a small portion of the return west wall. The length inside from east to west is 53 ft. 6 in., and the original width was about 24 ft.

This building, which now passes by the name of the Holy Ghost Chapel, is really the chapel of the Holy Trinity, built by Lord Sandys on the south side of the chancel of the Holy Ghost Chapel, which has now entirely disappeared. It had a half-hexagonal east end like the Trinity Chapel, and perhaps added at the same time, and opened at the west to a nave, the plan of which is given in Baigent & Millard's *History of Basingstoke*.¹⁵⁵ At the west end of the nave was a tower, the lower parts of the walls of which still stand.

The appearance of the chapel in 1669 has been preserved in a view taken for Cosmo III, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and published in an account of his travels in 1821.

Enough remains to show that the Trinity Chapel was a beautiful building in the style transitional between late Gothic and early Renaissance, with red brick walls faced with wrought stone. It had a half-hexagonal east end with a window in each of its three sides, a body of four bays with windows in the first three, and a door in the fourth, and a west end in which was a gallery, reached by a stair in a south-west turret. All the windows were apparently the same and had deeply-moulded inside and outside jambs, and three cinquefoiled lights under four-centred heads. Near the west end of the south wall is a large breach showing the site of a doorway, and over it the remains of a square-headed three-light window. Between each two windows on the outside was a canopied niche resting on octagonal attached pillars, with panelled faces and moulded bases. The pedestals of the niches are richly carved with foliage between shields, the only recognizable device being a demi-griffin on a torse. The canopies were richly carved

with finials, pinnacles and crockets of late Gothic design, but show no distinctly classic detail.

The south-west turret contained a stair, now destroyed. It was entered from the north-west and also through the chapel from the north, having an upper doorway, still fairly perfect, which led to a gallery across the west of the chapel. In its spandrels are shields, on one of which a cross raguly is still visible. Externally it is of three stages divided by moulded strings.

In the top stage is a single light with a four-centred head under a square label in each of the outside faces. Above these is a moulded cornice with a shield in the middle of each face, and gargoyles at the angles, and the elevation was finished with embattled parapets, now nearly all destroyed. On the shields are the

following devices and arms:—North-west face, ^W M S for William and Margery Sandys; west face, a winged demi-goat (the Sandys crest); south-west, a ragged cross (Sandys of the Vyne); south-east, the quarterly coat of Bray, and east a brake, the Bray badge.

The four external angles of the turret have attached polygonal shafts enriched with lozenge-diaper which stops at a moulded string course with acanthus leaves growing round the shaft immediately above the string. These shafts support canopied niches as in the south wall, but all their details are of Renaissance character. On the heads of the lights below the niches are various Sandys badges, &c., as on the cornice of the tower, including M S for Margery Sandys, the motto Good Hope, the Sandys coat, &c. The details, which have only lately been freed from masses of ivy, are of admirable design. The roof of the chapel, which in 1720 was mentioned as having on it the 'history of the Apostles, Prophets and Disciples of Christ very artificially described,' has entirely perished, and the size of the buttresses makes it unlikely that it was a stone vault. To the north-west of this chapel is the ruined base of the west tower of the Holy Ghost Chapel, which is of 13th-century date; the walls are of rubble, and appear to be built in two thicknesses with a hollow between, and at the angles there are brick buttresses.

The west wall contains a 15th-century doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head, above which is a window of the same date with three trefoiled lights and a transom; the mullions are gone. This building was used as a school from 1670 to 1844, but is now entirely ruined and covered with ivy.

The piece of north wall contains a small trefoiled light, with a wood frame in an outer rebate, looking like late 13th-century work. A new chapel and school seem to have been in building in 1636, from the Holy Ghost Chapel accounts, but no part of the ruins can date from this time.

Two recumbent effigies lie among the tombs near the ruins; one is that of a knight, dating from the latter part of the 13th century, and is now headless and in a very dilapidated condition, the surface being worn away and the right arm and the legs below the knees broken off; the figure wears mail and over it a long surcoat; on the left side is a shield now defaced, and the left hand appears to be grasping the hilt of a sword; the legs were crossed, and an angel supported the head on either side. The effigy was discovered

¹⁵⁵ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 156.

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in 1817, apparently in position in a recess of the north wall of the chancel.

The other figure is that of a man in a long gown of Elizabethan date; the effigy is of very poor style, and has nothing by which it might be identified.

Several pieces belonging to the tomb of William Lord Sandys, 1542, lie among the ruins of the chapel, the most notable being one of its sides, bearing the Sandys arms between two circular sinkings inclosing his badge of a rose halved with a sun. The material is a dark marble, called in the original contract, now at Antwerp, of 1 March 1536, 'pierre d'Antoing.' The tomb was made by 'Arnoult Termassone, natif d'Austerdamme en Hollande, à présent demeurant à Aire en Artois,' and it was to have on it a cross of copper engraved with the names of Lord Sandys and Margery his wife.¹⁵⁶ There was to be a second tomb set under an arch in the wall between the chapel and the chancel, but nothing is said of its inscription: the pieces which remain perhaps belong to it, as they do not tally with the contract for Lord Sandys' tomb, which was to have three shields of arms on each long side.

Part of a slab to one of the Cufaud family, of early 17th-century date, also remains. There was a famous image of the Holy Ghost here, to which several contemporary references are extant: it was destroyed about 1536.

ALL SAINTS' temporary iron church in Southern Road is attached to the parish church, as are also two mission rooms, one, the St. Thomas' Home Chapel in Reading Road, and the other in May Street.

All Saints' possesses a silver chalice and paten of 1902. The St. Thomas' Home Chapel has a silver chalice and paten of 1864 and a silver-gilt chalice and paten of 1866. Two of the vessels belonging to St. Michael's, the silver chalice and paten of 1863 and 1879, are used at the May Street Mission.

It is not clear at what date there *ADVOWSON* was first a church at Basingstoke, though it seems certain that at the time of the Domesday Survey there was only one church for Basing and Basingstoke, and that was the church of Basing.¹⁵⁷ When one was built at Basingstoke it was at first a chapel dependent upon Basing Church, and like it in the possession of the Abbot and convent of Mont St. Michel in Normandy, who held it of the gift of the king.¹⁵⁸

In 1233 the 'churches of Basinge and Basingestok' were transferred by the abbot to the patronage of Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester,¹⁵⁹ and the grant was confirmed by Henry III in 1233.¹⁶⁰ Early in the next year the bishop granted them to the priory of Selborne, which had just been founded.¹⁶¹ The pope confirmed the appropriation of the churches to the priory two months later.¹⁶² A vicarage was endowed in 1244,¹⁶³ and arrangements were made for the celebration of divine service in both churches.¹⁶⁴

The vicar was to reside at Basingstoke, and two chaplains were to serve the church at Basingstoke and live in the house of the vicar there.¹⁶⁵ This began the gradual reversal of the position of the two churches,¹⁶⁶ which ended in the description of Basing as a chapelry of Basingstoke.¹⁶⁷

The Prior and convent of Selborne continued to present vicars till the suppression of the priory.¹⁶⁸ The rectory and advowson of the vicarage then passed with the rest of the possessions of the priory¹⁶⁹ to the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, who present¹⁷⁰ at the present day. Basing was made a separate parish in 1864.¹⁷¹

The chapel of the Holy Ghost was in existence early in the 13th century, probably to celebrate masses for the souls of those buried in its Liten or burying-place.¹⁷² A chaplain was maintained here by a voluntary association of certain people of the town in a gild called the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost. It appears that his salary was £6 13s. 4d., and he held his appointment at the will of the wardens of the gild. The latter was legalized by Henry VIII but suppressed by Edward VI. In 1556 it was revived and its endowments restored, with special provision for the maintenance of a chaplain, who was also to be responsible for the education of boys in the town. He was to be appointed by the aldermen and wardens of the gild, who from the reign of James I were elected from the members of the town corporation.¹⁷³ As a result of constant disputes between the corporation and the chaplains the matter was dealt with by the Court of Chancery. The management of the school was put into the hands of trustees and the appointment of a chaplain is now in the hands of the Crown and the town council.¹⁷⁴

A chaplain for the hospital of St. John was maintained out of the endowment of Walter de Merton.¹⁷⁵ The warden of Merton College was responsible for appointing him, but appears to have frequently neglected the duty.¹⁷⁶ The chantry was thus surveyed in the 16th century: 'A stipendiary priest, founded of devotion to have continuance for ever in chapel in the said town called St. John's Chapel, standing near the parish church of Basingstoke, who has yearly for his stipend in ready money, paid out of the farm of St. John lying in the said town, which farm belongs to Merton College in Oxford, 20s.'¹⁷⁷ In 1697 a surveyor sent down to Basingstoke by Merton College reported as follows: 'There is a sort of chapel near in which formerly there was preaching once a month, and the tenant paying the curate and was on that account exempted from all tithes. It would be a mighty improvement to our estate and the tenant would be glad to pay a curate could the custom be revived, but I am afraid it has been disused too long.'¹⁷⁸

The new Roman Catholic church, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and situated in Sherborne Road, was built in 1902.

¹⁵⁶ *Le Beffroi* (Bruges, 1872-3), iv, 202.

¹⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ MSS. *penes* Magdalen Coll. Oxf.

¹⁶⁰ Chart. R. 17 Hen. III, m. 3.

¹⁶¹ MSS. *penes* Magdalen Coll. Oxf.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*; Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 14.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁶ Presentations in the 14th century were made to 'the vicarage of Basingstoke.'

¹⁶⁷ Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 929.

¹⁶⁸ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 151; 2032, fol. 37; 2034, fol. 160.

¹⁶⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 511.

¹⁷⁰ Inst. Bk. (P.R.O.).

¹⁷¹ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 27.

¹⁷² See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 214 for a more complete account of the chapel.

¹⁷³ Baigent & Millard, op. cit.

¹⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 384.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 210.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁷ Chant. Cert. 52, no. 2.

¹⁷⁸ MSS. *penes* Merton Coll. Oxf.



BASINGSTOKE : HOLY GHOST CHAPEL

The Congregational church in London Street was erected in place of a chapel formerly in Cross Street in 1800 and enlarged in 1860. There is also a Congregational chapel at Worthing Town End.

The Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in Wote Street was built in 1802, and the new Primitive Methodist chapel on Sarum Hill in 1902.

There are barracks for the Salvation Army in Reading Road, and there are also Wesleyan and Particular Baptist chapels and places of worship for the Brethren and the Society of Friends.

The National School in Church Street was built in 1901 for 130 boys and girls and 230 infants. The Board School near the Southern Road was opened on 16 February 1888 for 1,300 children. A new Council school has quite recently been opened in Lower Brook Street.

The municipal charities are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 11 July 1902. They comprise the charities of—

1. Duke of Bolton's gift founded by will 1694, consisting of an annual payment of £42, being part of a rent-charge issuing out of lands in the counties of Dorset, York and Southampton. The annuity—less land tax—is distributed to the poor annually.

2. The almshouses, founded by will of Sir James Deane, 1607, endowed with a sum of £1,837 18s. 7d. consols, being the proceeds of redemption of rent-charge of £55; £200 10s. consols, belonging to the charity of Robert Cottle and £695 1s. 5d. consols derived under the will of Francis Russell, 1798. The almshouses accommodate six poor widows of Basingstoke and two of Deane.

3. Sir James Deane for the provision of a preacher, trust fund £334 3s. 4d., representing the redemption of an annuity of £10, formerly payable out of the manor of Ashe.

4. Sir James Deane for the repair of the highway, trust fund £33 8s. 5d. consols, representing the redemption of an annuity of £1 issuing out of the manor of Ashe.

5. Sir James Deane for bread, consisting of a rent-charge of £10 8s. issuing out of the manor of Deane.

6. Richard Deane's gift for poor, by will 1601, consisting of a rent-charge of £4 19s. a year issuing out of an estate known as Sclaters.

7. John Hall, will 1632, consisting of an annual sum of £5 4s., charged upon 'Round Mead,' otherwise 'Rowe Meadow,' for distribution in bread amongst twenty-four poor people, twelve of whom must be poor widows.

8. Sir James Lancaster's Charities.—In 1618 by his will Sir James Lancaster gave the sums of £45 and £40 annually for the benefit of the poor and for a preacher respectively, charged upon the manor of Maydenwell and other tenements in the county of Lincoln, and in the parish and forest of Pamber in the county of Southampton.

The Webb Fund, founded in 1877 by will of Charles Webb, is also administered by the trustees of the Municipal Charities Trust Fund, £189 4s. consols, the dividends of which amounting to £4 14s. 4d. are applicable, one-half equally amongst twelve poor persons and the other half equally amongst six poor.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees. The net income of the charities is by the

scheme directed to be applied in accordance with the subsisting trusts.

Other charities formerly under the corporation are as follows :—

In 1619 Matthew Stocker by will bequeathed a sum of £10 for the poor.

In 1622 Robert Payne by will gave a sum of £100 to the corporation.

In 1634 George Pemerton gave a sum of £100 to the bailiffs and burgesses, the interest of £6 13s. 4d. to be distributed amongst the poor.

The income of the three preceding charities is distributed as follows :—£1 annually amongst twenty poor by the churchwardens in respect of Payne's gift, £8 10s. annually amongst thirty-four poor, being 10s. in respect of Stocker's gift, £3 in respect of Payne's gift, and £5 in respect of Pemerton's gift. The remaining £1 13s. 4d. belonging to Pemerton's gift is distributed on St. Thomas Day to the inhabitants of the Little Almshouses in New Street.

In 1638 John Smith by will gave a rent-charge of £4 per annum, issuing out of his lands and tenements in Basingstoke, to provide woollen and linen cloth for eight poor persons of the age of sixty and upwards. The corporation also pay a sum of £2 annually, representing the interest on £40 accumulations of income placed in their hands. The number of recipients has been increased to twelve.

In addition to the almshouses founded by Sir James Deane (see under the municipal charities), there were formerly almshouses in Chapel Street unproductive of income, which were sold by order of the Local Government Board.

The almshouses founded by James Acton in 1690 for four old people were restored in 1890.

The Little Almshouses in New Street consist of almshouses and site, and the annual sum of £1 13s. 4d. paid by the corporation to the inmates in respect of the charity of George Pemerton.

Page's Almshouses.—(See *infra*.)

In 1784 an allotment of 1 acre was made in respect of an old institution known as the 'Pest House.' The building and part of site were sold and a hospital was erected on the land remaining. The official trustees hold a sum of £103 1s. 4d. consols as a repair fund, arising from sale in 1866 to the London & South Western Railway Company. The charity is regulated by scheme of 31 May 1878.

Basingstoke Cottage Hospital in Hackwood Road, founded in 1879, was endowed by will of Edmund Portsmouth with £896 17s. 3d. consols, producing yearly £22 8s. 4d. for the benefit of this institution. The buildings have been much enlarged by Col. John May, of Basingstoke, and Mrs. Wallis, of Coombhurst, Basingstoke. The endowment has been increased by various legacies, and is now invested thus :—£900 London & South Western Railway (3 per cent. consolidated), legacies of the late Mr. John Bizo and Mrs. Ransome, 1884; £2,000 London & South Western Railway (3½ per cent. preference), legacy of the late Mr. George Wm. Hillyer, 1891; £392 Caledonian Railway (4 per cent. preference 1884), Queen's Jubilee Fund and legacies of the late Miss Jane Hutton and Col. Bridges, 1897; £529 London & South Western Railway (3½ per cent. preference), legacies of the late Mr. F. Budd, Major Barrett, Mr. E. A. Williams and Miss Campbell, 1900; £240, twenty-four £10 shares in Axminster and Lyme Regis Light Railway Co.,

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legacies of the late Mr. A. Wallis and Mrs. Anne Hampton, 1900; £100 London & South Western Railway (3 per cent. debenture stock), legacy of the late Mrs. Roberts, 1903; £1,000 London & North Western Railway debenture stock, legacy of the late Mr. G. Macdonald, 1905; £1,000 Midland Railway stock, legacy of the late Sir Wyndham Spencer Portal, bart., 1906; £100 legacy of the late Mr. J. S. Swinford, 1908; £50 legacy of the late Mr. J. Barton, 1909.¹⁷⁹

Blunden's Gift.—William Blunden, who died in 1732, by his will devised £10 a year charged upon his lands and tenement in Warbsdown, Surrey, to be distributed on Christmas Day amongst the poor.

The Provident Clothing Society.—In 1884 John Bristow by will left a legacy represented by £53 10s. 11d. 2½ per cent. annuities with the official trustees for the benefit of this society.

Queen Mary's School.¹⁸⁰

The Aldworth Exhibition Foundation.—This foundation, which was created by the will of Richard Aldworth dated 21 December 1646, is regulated by schemes of the Charity Commissioners dated 26 February 1880 and 11 December 1894, and is endowed with a sum of £8,082 13s. 1d. consols with the official trustees.

By an order of the Charity Commissioners made under the Board of Education Act, 1899, the portion of the trust fund applicable for educational purposes was determined to be £7,207 19s. 9d. consols, and the balance of the fund, amounting to £874 13s. 4d. consols, was directed to be placed to a separate account for providing £10 for a lecturer, £6 13s. 4d. for gowns and £5 4s. 8d. for bread.

The Basingstoke Church of England Sunday Schools are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 19 December 1890:—

1. Comprising the charities of Sir James Lancaster, consisting of an annuity of £13 6s. 8d. received from the trustees of the Municipal Charities (see above).

2. Dr. Sheppard, by deed 1816, trust funds, £636 13s. 4d. consols for the support of the National

School for Boys, and £333 6s. 8d. stock for the National School for Girls.

3. Mrs. Sophia Sheppard, widow of Dr. Sheppard, by deed 1818 conveyed 5 a. 2 r. 20 p. in Wildmoor, now let at £9 a year, for the use of the National School for Girls.

4. Charity of Thomas Hooker, trust fund and £100 consols.

5. Mrs. Waldo, trust fund and £100 consols.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees. By scheme £30 per annum of the income is authorized to be expended in support of the Sunday schools, and the remainder in prizes for the scholars.

The Evening School Charity.—The official trustees hold a sum of £655 5s. 6d. consols, representing proceeds of sales in 1890 of the British Schools.

The trust is regulated by a scheme of 11 February 1890.

Nonconformist Charities.—The Congregational chapel in London Street is endowed with the sums of stock mentioned below, held by the official trustees, namely, £830 5s. 4d. consols, arising under the will of Thomas Allder, 1796, and of other donors; £311 12s. consols, arising from gifts of Mrs. Hannah Cooper and others; £162 10s. consols, from gifts of Richard Hearne, and of Elizabeth Caston, by deed 1827; and £199 15s. arising under the will of John Bristow, proved in 1884. The dividends thereon amounting to £37 11s. 4d. are received by the minister.

Page's Almshouses in Hackwood Road, founded by Joseph Page, who by deed dated 15 June 1802 gave to Dissenters in Basingstoke several pieces of land with tenements thereon, the rents to accumulate until there was sufficient to purchase a piece of land and erect two cottages, to be used as almshouses for poor persons belonging to the congregation of the Independent persuasion of Calvinistical principles, the rents to be expended in the upkeep of the almshouses and the support of the inmates.

The trust property consists of six almshouses, real estate bringing in £136 per annum, and £99 17s. 6d. consols, with the official trustees, bequeathed by will of John Bristow, proved in 1884.

BRAMLEY

Brumelai (xi cent.); Brummeleghe, Bromelega (xii cent.); Bromlegh, Bromleye (xiii cent.); Bromle (xiv cent.).

The parish of Bramley, covering an area of 2,297 acres, is situated about 5 miles north from Basingstoke, and is served by Bramley station on the Reading and Basingstoke branch of the Great Western Railway. The site of the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester cuts through the extreme west of the parish and in its vicinity finds of Roman pottery have been made. Bow Brook or the Little Loddon spanned by Bow Bridge (built in 1830) forms roughly the southern boundary of Bramley, and in the extreme south-east of the parish empties itself into the Loddon. The

level of the parish varies little; in the south by the river the ground is comparatively low-lying, but in no place does it reach a greater height than 240 ft. The village is situated in the south of the parish about half a mile north of the Little Loddon. It is a well-built and picturesque little place of some four hundred inhabitants, the cottages, which are dotted about at irregular intervals, being excellent and far above the average in comfort and appearance. The stocks originally stood on the village green under the chestnut tree. In the first half of the 19th century new roads were made in the parish, farms were consolidated and hedgerows grubbed up, while allotment schemes were set on foot, to meet, however, with

¹⁷⁹ From the *Thirtieth Rep. and Financial Statement of the Hospital*, and *ex inform.*

Mr. John A. Kingdon, Town Clerk of Basingstoke.

¹⁸⁰ See article on 'Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 368-85.

little success.¹ The soil and subsoil are chiefly sand and clay, and the chief crops raised are wheat, beans, oats and barley. The parish contains about 1,328 acres of arable land, 672 acres of permanent grass and 312 acres of woods and plantations.^{1a} The schools were built in 1848.

The following are place-names mentioned in documents relating to the parish:—Le Swapes,² Poblyngesperke, Helfelyngs, Le Strode, Alissislond, Osegodesstret, Voxham, Prevetmede, Wodemede, Farylane, Trandelmede, Barksdale (xiv cent.); Stertemede, Sadelerscroft, Le Smythes Place³ (xv cent.); Hyde House, Greet and Little Dockes⁴ (xvi cent.).

The manor of *BRAMLEY*, which had *MANORS* been held under Edward the Confessor by Alvric, belonged to the great Hampshire landowner Hugh de Port in 1086.⁵ It continued in the possession of the Ports and their successors, the St. Johns,⁶ until the death without issue of Edmund de St. John in 1347.⁷ Bramley was assigned in dower to Elizabeth widow of Edmund,⁸ and on her death in 1362 reverted to his sister and heir Isabel the wife of Sir Luke de Poynings.⁹ Isabel died in 1393 and was succeeded by her son Sir Thomas de Poynings,¹⁰ on whose death in 1428 it passed to his granddaughter Constance, the wife of John Paulet.¹¹ From this date Bramley followed the same descent as the manor of Basing (q.v.) until 1642,¹² when John fifth Marquess of Winchester sold it to Edward Pitt, lord of Stratfieldsaye.¹³ Its later history is given under Stratfieldsaye¹⁴ (q.v.), Arthur Charles Wellesley fourth Duke of Wellington being at the present day lord of both manors.

Not far from the church is a mid-16th-century half-timber building known as the manor-house, now divided into several tenements. Internally there is little of interest, except some panelling with butted mouldings, for the whole building has been a good deal modernized; but externally the old design is fairly complete. The construction is entirely half-timber, and the main front which is on the line of the village street faces north-east, and has a central block with a projecting wing at either end, the whole being of two stories: in the case of the central block the upper story overhangs. The ground story of this block has been as usual the hall, with the screens

at the west, the four-centred doorway to which is still the principal entrance to the house; the door is also original and retains its strap hinges. The windows are set in slightly projecting frames with moulded sills and where not under the eaves or the projecting upper story have small tiled pentise roofs; all are now fitted with metal lattice casements, which add largely to the general effect. The best features, however, are the bargeboards to the gables of the two projecting wings carved with pierced quatrefoil tracery. The roofs are of red tiles and the cut brick chimneys are modern, of very good design.

There were two mills worth 20s. in the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey,¹⁵ but they were apparently separated from it at an early period,¹⁶ and may possibly represent the mills owned in the 13th century by the de Linlee family, who gave their name to the modern Lillymill Farm. In 1307 William de Linlee settled the reversion of one messuage, two mills and 26½ acres of land in Bramley and Stratfieldsaye upon his daughter Eleanor¹⁷ on her marriage with Richard son of John de Oakland.¹⁸ In 1333 Richard and Eleanor granted the same holding to Thomas de Wandlesworth and Katherine his wife and their issue.¹⁹ Thomas Stiff was the owner of two water-mills and a free fishery in Bramley and Stratfieldsaye in 1707.²⁰ There is one mill in the parish now—Lillymill, situated on its eastern boundary and worked by the River Loddon. The old mill-house stood where the mill now stands. It was pulled down and rebuilt by the first Duke of Wellington.^{20a}

In 1245 Robert de St. John obtained licence to inclose his wood of Bramley, which was within the metes of the forest of Pamber, provided that the king's deer had free entry and egress.²¹ This marks the formation of Bramley Park, which is mentioned in an inquisition of 1347.²² Its site is perhaps marked by Bramley Frith Wood, which is situated about half a mile north of the village.

In 1252 Aimery de Chanceaus, in return for an annuity of 10 marks of silver, granted 1½ carucates of land with appurtenances in *BRAMLEY* which he held of Robert de St. John as of his manor of Bramley to his son Aimery to hold of him and his heirs by the rent of 6d.²³ Aimery the younger dealt with premises in Bramley in 1257²⁴ and

¹ Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

^{1a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Burrows, *Brocas of Beawrepaire*, 399.

³ Ibid. 407-415.

⁴ Close, 36 Eliz. pt. xvi.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b.

⁶ The history of this family is given fully under Basing (q.v.). The following documents show the St. Johns dealing with lands in Bramley: Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III (a convention between Robert de St. John and John son of Saer concerning common of pasture in Bramley); Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 27 Hen. III (a quitclaim from Hugh de Warbleton and Isabel his wife of lands and rent in Bramley to Robert de St. John); Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III (a quitclaim from Hugh de Warbleton and Isabel his wife of lands in Bramley to Robert St. John in return for an annual payment during their lives of two robes or 24s., 7 quarters of wheat, 7 quarters of barley, 4 fitches of bacon and 6

cartloads of wood); Pat. 19 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 13 (an inspeximus and confirmation by the king of a charter of John de St. John [1325] granting 100s. a year of free rent in the manor of Bramley for forty years to his son Hugh).

⁷ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

⁸ Close, 21 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 16. Elizabeth subsequently married Gerard de Lisle, and the latter died seised of the manor which he held in right of his wife in 1360 (Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 53).

⁹ Ibid. 36 Edw. III (1st nos.), pt. ii, no. 46.

¹⁰ Ibid. 17 Ric. II, no. 45. In 1390 Isabel had settled the reversion of the manor after her death on her son Sir Thomas de Poynings and Joan his wife and the heirs of Thomas (Pat. 14 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 17).

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 69.

¹² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), viii, 74; xx, 3; xliv, 94; cclxii, 125; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Jas. I, 7 Jas. I.

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 18 Chas. I.

¹⁴ Recov. R. Trin. 16 & 17 Geo. II, rot. 205; Mich. 13 Geo. III, rot. 162.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b.

¹⁶ No mills are mentioned in subsequent extents of the manor.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Edw. II.

¹⁸ At this date he was owner of what is now called Oaklands, in the extreme west of the parish of Stratfield Turgis, on the banks of the Loddon.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 7 Edw. III.

²⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 6 Anne, rot. 95.

^{20a} Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

²¹ Chart. R. 29 Hen. III, m. 5. In 1086 there was woodland in the manor worth eighty swine (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b).

²² Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

²³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 36 Hen. III.

²⁴ In 1257 William Filiol granted a messuage and a carucate of land in Bramley to Aimery de Chanceaus, to hold to him and his issue with contingent remainder in fee-tail successively to his brother Thomas and his sister Cecily (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 41 Hen. III).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

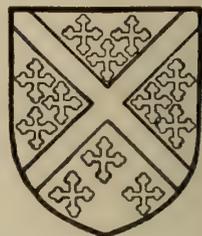
1259,²⁵ and in the latter year called upon John de Kendale and Joan his wife, granddaughter and heir of Aimery the elder, as intermedian lords to acquit him from the services which Robert de St. John demanded of him for the freehold which he held from them in Bramley. John de Kendale and Joan promised that in the future they would do so, and in return Aimery granted that if he had no issue his property should pass to his brother Thomas in fee-tail.²⁶ Aimery was returned as holding one-twentieth of a knight's fee in Bramley of John de St. John in 1275,²⁷ but before 1277 it had passed into the possession of Robert de Say, who in that year died seised of 20s. rent in Bramley which he held of John de St. John by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee.²⁸ From this date this holding followed the same descent as the manor of Stratfield-saye (q.v.),²⁹ the Dabridgecourt property in Bramley comprising in the 16th century a capital messuage, 40 acres of arable land, 40 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, 14 acres of meadow called Bells and a fulling-mill with 30 acres of land, 30 acres of pasture and 10 acres of meadow adjacent to it.³⁰

In the reign of Henry III John de St. John, lord of Bramley, gave in free alms to the Prior and convent of Monk Sherborne a wood in Bramley called 'The Parke,' containing 20 acres of land.³¹ The priory had land in the parish worth 13s. 10d. annually in 1291,³² and Queen's College, Oxford, which acquired the priory and all its possessions in the 15th century, still owns property in Bramley.

Joan the widow of Bartholomew Pecche³³ bought a messuage and a carucate of land in *BRAMLEY* from John son of Edmund de Swynebrok in 1318,³⁴ and four years later Richard Terry and William Noreys granted to the same Joan lands in Bramley which they had of the enfeoffment of John de Swynebrok.³⁵ In 1327 Joan granted the reversion of a messuage, a carucate of land and 12s. 6d. rent in Bramley to her son John Pecche, the lord of Beaurepaire,³⁶ receiving in return from him an annual rent of £6 14s. 2d., issuing out of tenements in Ellisfield and Bramley.³⁷ This estate was held of the St. John barony like Beaurepaire,³⁸ and was soon incorporated in the Beaurepaire estate, the history of which is given under Sherborne St. John (q.v.).

The manor of *BULLESDENS* or *BULLESDONS* (Bulsdens, xvi cent. ; Bulsden, xvii cent.) owed its

name to the family of Bullesdon, which owned it from an early period. Very little is known of this family, the names of only two or three of its members having come down to us. In 1313 William Bullesdon and Lucy his wife purchased 15 acres of land and the fifth part of a messuage in Bramley from Thomas Peperwhynt and Elizabeth his wife,³⁹ and it was probably their descendant concerning whom the following presentment was made at the view of frankpledge held at Basingstoke on 17 November 1464 :— 'John Bullesdon of Bramley is a common malefactor, because at different times contrary to law he has wounded, injured, and ill-treated and killed several animals belonging to his neighbours, with certain sharp instruments called gags put into the mouths of these animals by the said John Bullesdon, to wit a pack-horse of William Cowfold's worth 6s. 8d.'⁴⁰ John was apparently succeeded by a Thomas Bullesdon, who at his death left two daughters and co-heirs. One of them married William Wadham the younger, and in 1483 in conjunction with her husband sold her half of the estate described as half a messuage, 200 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture and 20 acres of wood to Thomas Windsor,⁴¹ and it is probable that the sale was accompanied by a similar quitclaim on the part of her sister. Thomas Windsor was already possessed of an adjoining tenement called Little Bentworth, the early history of which is given below, and the estates consequently merged, being afterwards known as the manor of *Bulldens alias Bentworth, Bulldens alias Little Bentworth, Bulldens Bentworth, or Bulldens cum Bentworth*. The property remained in the Windsor family, its history being identical with that of the manor of Bentworth in the hundred of Odiham (q.v.) until 1557, when William Lord Windsor sold it to Richard Puttenham.⁴² From the latter it passed by sale the following year to Sir Richard Pexall of Beaurepaire,⁴³ and from this date followed the same descent as the manor of Beaurepaire (q.v.) until as late as 1678, in which year it was included in the quitclaim of the Beaurepaire estate



WINDSOR. Gules a saltire argent between twelve crosslets or.

²⁵ In 1259 Robert de Warblington granted tenements in Bramley to Aimery de Chanceaus to hold to him and his issue with contingent remainder to his brother Thomas. In return Aimery granted the tenements to Robert for life, as also permission for two of his cows to pasture on Aimery's pasture in Bramley, and in addition promised to pay him yearly during his life 20s. and eight quarters of wheat (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 43 Hen. III). In the following year John de Mont Fichet and Agnes his wife granted tenements in Bramley to Aimery in return for an annual payment during their lives of 1½ quarters of corn and 1½ quarters of barley (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 44 Hen. III).

²⁶ Ibid. Mich. 44 Hen. III.

²⁷ Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), ii, 222.

²⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, file 17, no. 6.

²⁹ Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18d, 19.

³⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 33.

³¹ Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), ii, 222.

³² Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 213.

³³ The Pecches already held some land in the parish. In 1247 Nicholas de Sow had granted 23 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow and moor with appurtenances in Bramley to Bartholomew Pecche (Feet of F. Hants, 31 Hen. III), and seven years later Herbert the successor of Bartholomew had acquired an additional 2 acres of meadow in Bramley from John de Mont Fichet and Agnes his wife (ibid. East. 38 Hen. III).

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Edw. II.

³⁵ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 396-7.

³⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Edw. III.

³⁷ Ibid. After the death of Joan the rent was to be paid to her daughter Elizabeth, and on Elizabeth's death it was to revert

to John and his heirs (Burrows, op. cit. 398). Joan released £5 of the rent to Elizabeth in 1340 (Burrows, op. cit. 399).

³⁸ Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18, 18 d.

³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 6 Edw. II.

⁴⁰ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 293.

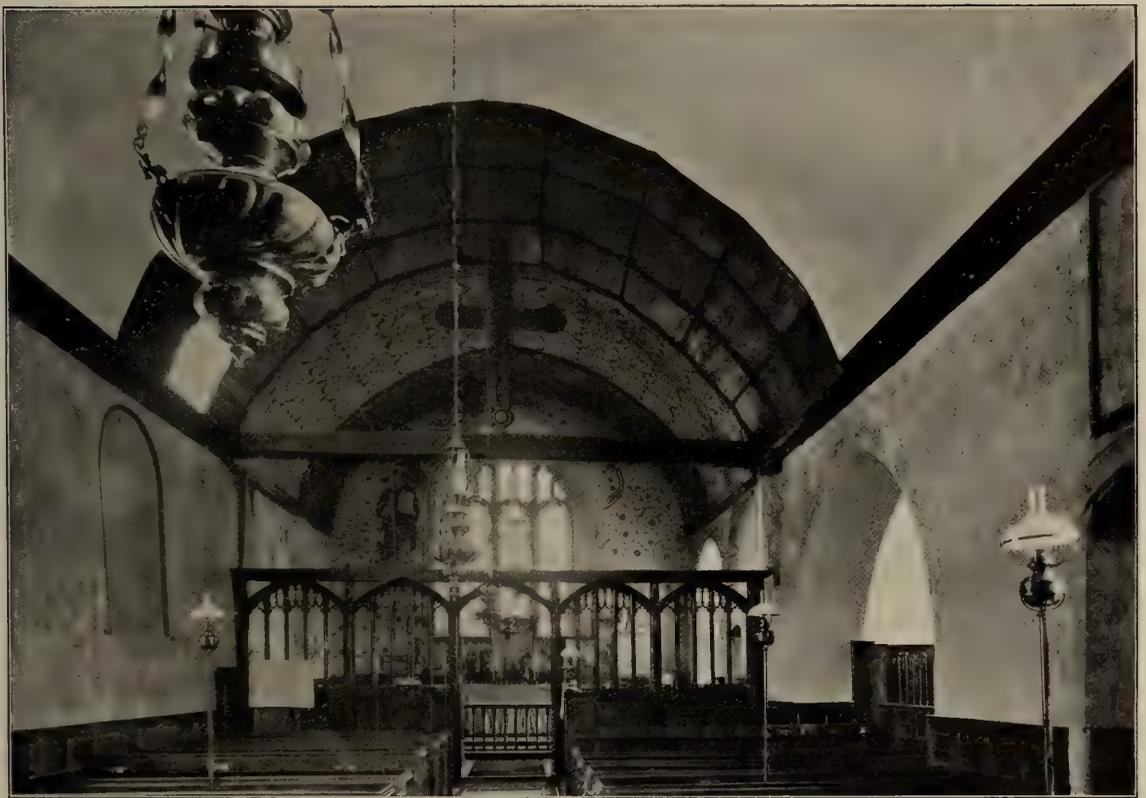
⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Ric. III.

⁴² Recov. R. Hil. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, rot. 447.

⁴³ Ibid. Mich. 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, rot. 153. After the death of William Lord Windsor one of his younger sons, William Windsor, claimed the manor on the ground that in 1548 his father had settled it upon himself for life with remainder to him in tail-male (Chan. Proc. [Ser. 2], bde. 188, no. 8 ; bde. 190, no. 75). He finally gave up all his claim to the manor to Sir Richard Pexall in 1570 in return for 340 marks (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Eliz.).



BRAMLEY MANOR HOUSE



BRAMLEY CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

from the Gardiners to Thomas Brocas.⁴⁴ In 1717 it was in the possession of Jane Fitz William, widow, and John Dally and his wife,⁴⁵ but before 1757 it had passed into the hands of the Haskers, who had been located at Bramley for many generations,⁴⁶ John Hasker and Mary his wife in that year conveying it to Thomas Hasker.⁴⁷ On the death of Thomas Hasker in 1776 the manor passed to his only daughter Dorothy, who married John Lee of Woolley Firs, White Waltham,⁴⁸ and left a son Henry Pincke Lee, who conveyed it to John Cole in 1816.⁴⁹

The manor was subsequently purchased by the first Duke of Wellington, and his grandson, the fourth duke, is the present owner.⁵⁰

The site of the manor is now marked by Bull's Down Farm, situated a little to the north of Bow Brook and some distance east of the Reading and Basingstoke branch of the Great Western Railway. Bull's Down Copse, which borders on the banks of the brook some way south-east of the farm, is all that is left of the park, of which several mentions occur in extant records. Thus in 1602 Pexall Brocas claimed compensation for the trees that had been felled in the parks of Beaurepaire and Bullesdens by Dame Elinor and her second and third husbands, Sir John Savage and Sir Robert Remington, and her stepson Edward Savage.⁵¹ Again, in the inquisition held on the death of Sir Pexall Brocas in 1631 the park of Bullesdens and a messuage called the Lodge in the park are mentioned.⁵²

In 1317 the tenement afterwards called *BENTWORTH* or *LITTLE BENTWORTH* was probably in the possession of William de Bentworth and Maud his wife, who in that year settled a messuage and 22 acres of land in Bramley on Thomas Peperwhynt and Elizabeth his wife, receiving in exchange from them a garden, 48 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in the same parish.⁵³ In the course of the century the holding passed to the Windsors, Sir Miles Windsor dying seised of a toft, 80 acres of waste land and 3 acres of meadow in Bramley in 1385-6.⁵⁴ His widow Alice held the estate in dower, and it was not until her death nine years later⁵⁵ that it passed to his son Brian, who died seised of a messuage and 60 acres of land in Bramley called Little Bentworth worth four marks, and held of Lord St. John in 1399.⁵⁶ Thomas Windsor, the great-grandson of Brian, purchased Bullesdens in 1483, since which date the history of the two estates has been identical.

The church of *ST. JAMES* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel and nave in one range 23 ft. 2 in. wide and together 65 ft. 6 in. long, the chancel occupying 17 ft. 8 in. of this; a

south transept, 18 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft. 3 in.; a west tower, 12 ft. 11 in. by 12 ft. 2 in.; and a south porch. The nave and chancel were built on their present plan, with no masonry division, late in the 12th century, the south transept, which was the Lady Chapel, was probably added at the end of the 13th century, and the west tower of brick replaced one of timber in 1636. The Lady Chapel was rebuilt early in the 19th century, and the porch is a late 18th-century addition, succeeding a mediaeval one of wood.

The east window of the chancel is of 15th-century date, and three rather wide cinquefoiled lights with sub-mullions and smaller lights over. Above this in the gable head are traces of an original window with shafted jambs. Externally it shows as a round-headed recess, a good deal of which is in new stonework. In the north wall of the chancel is a square locker and above it an original window with a semicircular head. Externally it has a small glazing rebate, but is very much restored. Internally the wide splay and semicircular rear arch have a continuous roll with small moulded bases at the sill. At the south-east is a late 12th-century pillar piscina, the head of which with a foliated capital is old, and is fitted to a slender mixed shaft, which is entirely modern. There is now no drain to be seen, and the capital formerly projected further from the wall. The window on the south of the chancel, c. 1360, is a single cinquefoiled light, and just west of it is a door of the same date with a continuous chamfer and a pointed head.

In the nave on the north are two windows of the same detail as that in the north wall of the chancel, the eastern of the pair being modern. Between them is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head—an original north door probably occupied this position. At the east end of the south wall of the nave are remains of the rood stair and the door to the loft, formerly entered from the Lady Chapel; there is a short flight of steps in the thickness of the wall. West of this is the plain pointed arch opening to the transept, of one chamfered order and somewhat uncertain date. It takes the place of an original window, and the east jamb of another original light may be seen over the present south door. The original late 12th-century south doorway remains about midway in the south wall, now covered externally by a small brick heating chamber. It was only discovered at a recent restoration, and remains of shafted jambs are said to have been found. The present entrance is further west and is made up of 15th-century stones reset. It is continuously moulded with two hollow chamfers, and is of a distorted two-centred form, the original opening having apparently been a wider one. Between the two doors is a late 16th-century window of three uncusped lights of equal height with rounded heads. The tower is of three stages, built of red brick with an embattled and pinnacled parapet, the latter very much restored. The belfry openings are of two uncusped lights in a square chamfered stone frame, and there is a single light of similar detail in the second stage. The west window



WELLESLEY, Duke of Wellington. Quarterly, 1 and 4: Gules a cross between twenty roundels argent, for WELLESLEY; 2 and 3: Or a lion gules, for COLLEY; and in the chief a scutcheon of the union device of Great Britain and Ireland.

⁴⁴ Burrows, op. cit. 244.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Geo. I.

⁴⁶ In 1626 Thomas Hasker of Bramley lent Charles I £2 13s. 4d. (Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 399-400).

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 31 Geo. II.

⁴⁸ Misc. Gen. et Her. (Ser. 3), II.

⁴⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 57 Geo. III.

⁵⁰ Ex inform. the Rev. T. Hayes Belcher, M.A., vicar of Bramley.

⁵¹ Ct. of Req. bdle. 93, no. 29.

⁵² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxiii, 93.

⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, East, 10 Edw. II.

⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 10 Ric. II, no. 46.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 18 Ric. II, no. 51.

⁵⁶ Ibid. 22 Ric. II, no. 52.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

is of three cinquefoiled lights under a square-headed label, and is possibly a copy of Gothic work dating from 1636. All the windows are stone dressed in the brickwork. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders and of plain workmanship. It is thickly plastered and whitewashed but probably of stone.

The south transept is of brick with a plaster ceiling in the form of a ribbed barrel vault. It has a door to the east and a large 'perpendicular' window of five lights to the south, and was the tomb-chapel of the Brocas family of Beaurepaire. The south portion is a plain brick building of late, probably 18th-century, date.

The font is probably contemporary with the earliest parts of the church. It has a shallow square Purbeck bowl, much defaced, the sides of which are decorated with fluting, rough chevron ornament and a grotesquely drawn *agnus dei*. The bowl is supported on a central shaft with a modern capital and four restored angle shafts.

The roofs of nave and chancel are of early 16th-century date, both having panelled bays at the east, the rest being plastered. The chancel panelling is modern, but that in the nave roof is old, and on the north side pierced by a wooden rood window made in 1531. The panelling or ceiling over the rood is contemporary, having been made between 1529 and 1531.

The rood loft seems to have been set up in 1525. It was destroyed in 1573 and its place filled with boarding, but this is now removed and a modern beam and cross set up. The lower part of the rood screen still exists, with an arched central doorway of two wide tracery bays on each side of it, and the grooves for the boarding of the panelled covering below the loft may be seen. Some of the old seats with buttressed bench ends remain, and are doubtless those mentioned in 1535-6. The chancel rails are of late 17th-century date with carved twisted balusters and a moulded rail. Filling the west end of the nave is a good early 18th-century gallery designed in three bays of an Ionic order with a superimposed Corinthian one, the entablatures being complete with modillions, crown moulds, &c., to both. The Ionic order has flat fluted wall pilasters and two circular fluted columns. The capitals of the pilasters are very well carved. The columns are modern and the detail of the pilasters has been carefully followed. The wall pilasters of the upper order alone remain and are a good deal mutilated. The place of the columns is taken by the modern organ case. The pulpit and reading desk are also of 18th-century woodwork.

Many traces of mediaeval painting remain. Over the 12th-century south door of the nave is the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Fitzurse being distinguished among the three knights by the three bears' heads on his shield. The painting is 13th-century work, and there were evidently two tiers of figure subjects of the same date on the south wall, and perhaps on the north. Sixteenth-century texts have been painted over them. Opposite the south door of the nave is a large 15th-century painting of St. Christopher, and under the north-west window a consecration cross, probably of late 12th or early 13th-century date. On the east wall of the chancel are some much repaired late 13th-century paintings, one of St. James to the north of the window,

and one of our Lady and Child to the south.^{56a} Above is part of a quatrefoiled circle cut into by the head of the inserted 15th-century window, and the wall surface is worked into masonry patterns in red.

On the south wall of the chancel is a marble and alabaster monument to Reginald Hannington, 1604, and there are brasses to Richard and Alice Cartei, 1529, and to Gwen More, mother of Elizabeth Shelford, Abbess of Shaftesbury, 1504. The arms on this brass are on a pale three roses, impaling a chevron between three boars' heads razed. In the south window of the transept are a number of panels of interesting Flemish glass of the 16th century, and four older shields of English work, with the arms of St. John, Vere, Stafford and Nevill.

In the middle of the transept is a large white marble tomb with a life-size effigy of Bernard Brocas of Beaurepaire, 1777, of excellent workmanship, with allegorical subjects on either end of the tomb and an extravagant inscription.

The church is fortunate in having preserved its churchwardens' accounts complete from 1521, and many of the details of the foregoing description are taken from them. Many mentions of the church-house, called the cross-house or court-house, occur, the Whitsun ales being held in it. In 1523 the confessional, or 'shriving place,' was made, and a wooden 'palm cross' in the churchyard was set up two years later.

In 1532 a set of alabaster images were ordered for the rood loft and set up there in 1533. A locked chest stood in the loft, its lock was renewed in 1534. The font was repaired in the same year, and a lock and bolt made for it. The roofs of the church were covered with oak shingles, which needed constant renewal, in 1540, 1576, 1582, 1589, &c. The rood loft door had a lock, for which a key was provided in 1535; the rood seems to have been painted on a partition, as it was washed out in 1562; in 1584 the commandments were set up. The Lady altar was fitted up with a coved canopy, the cresting of which was painted in 1525, and the canopy itself in 1528. Our Lady window was glazed in 1534; this was probably the predecessor of the present south window. The chapel was called the 'side chancel' in 1585.

The tower was of wood, and a new ground sill was put into it in 1535, and three brick buttresses set against it in 1564. In 1632 it was decided to rebuild it in wood, but this scheme was abandoned and the tower built in 1636 with brick, as it now is.

Repairs to the church palings and gate are common, the latter evidently shut to with a counterpoise, a pulley and cord being mentioned in 1533. There was also a wooden church storehouse, repaired in 1541.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1713 given by the parishioners of Bramley in that year, two silver patens of 1708 bearing the Brocas crest; a silver flagon of 1713 given in 1714 by Thomas Brocas of Beaurepaire, 'as was also another of greater value by his late pious mother Mrs. Mary Brocas which was lately stolen out of this church'; and a silver alms plate of 1728 also bearing the Brocas crest.

There are three books of registers; the first, the

^{56a} The paintings were uncovered by the Rev. C. Eddy, rector of Bramley, helped by Mrs. J. Hautenville Cope.

original paper book, contains baptisms, burials and marriages from 1580 to 1726 with several gaps, the years 1616 to 1642 being entirely missing; the second contains baptisms and burials from 1724 to 1812 and marriages from 1725 to 1751; the third contains marriages from 1754 to 1812.

There was a church in the parish at *ADWOWSON* the time of the Domesday Survey.⁶⁷

It followed the descent of the manor until the reign of Henry I, when Henry de Port the son and successor of Hugh de Port granted it together with the tithes to the abbey of St. Vigor at Cerisy in Normandy.⁶⁸ The Prior and convent of Monk Sherborne or West Sherborne as representatives in England of the Norman house⁶⁹ kept the advowson of the vicarage until the general suppression of the alien houses.⁶⁰ Edward IV in 1462 granted the priory and all its possessions to the hospital of St. Julian or God's House in Southampton⁶¹ and the warden, chaplains and brethren of that hospital presented to the church three times between 1462 and

1492.⁶² God's House had, however, been given by Edward III to Queen's College, Oxford,⁶³ and hence the endowments of the priory, including the advowson of Bramley, were transferred to that college. During the episcopacy of Fox a vicar was instituted at the presentation of 'the provost of Queen's Hall, Oxford, guardian of St. Julian called Domus Dei in Southampton and the scholars of the same college.'⁶⁴ The living is at the present day a vicarage of the net yearly value of £108 with residence in the gift of the Provost and fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

Thomas Shaw, the famous African traveller and the author of *A Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Tunis and Travels or Observations Relating to Several Parts of Barbary and the Levant*, was presented to the vicarage of Bramley by Queen's College, Oxford, in 1742.⁶⁵ He died on 15 August 1751 and was buried in Bramley Church, where a monument was erected to his memory with a long Latin inscription by his friend Dr. Joseph Browne.

CLIDDESSEN

Cleresden (xi cent.); Cludesden, Cledisdon (xiii cent.); Clydesden (xiv cent.); Cluddysdean (xvi cent.); Cliddesdeane, Clisdon (xvii cent.); Cliddesdowne (xviii cent.).

The parish of Cliddesden covers an area of 1,920 acres, of which no fewer than 1,804½ acres are arable.¹ Moody in his *History of Hampshire* complained that Cliddesden was very bare from want of timber, forming a striking contrast to Farleigh Wallop,² and at the present day only 38½ acres of woods and plantations are comprised in Cliddesden.³ The village is situated about 2 miles south from Basingstoke, and has a station near it on the Alton and Basingstoke branch of the London and South Western Railway. It lies mostly along the road from Basingstoke to Preston Candover at a height of about 400 ft. above the ordnance datum. The rectory-house with 10 acres of glebe is situated west of the main road, and a short distance to the north are the Manor Farm and 'The Jolly Farmer.' St. Leonard's Church is situated to the east. The Methodist chapel was brought from Basingstoke and re-erected here in 1906. Half of Hackwood House and a large part of Hackwood Park are included in this parish. Audley's Wood, the residence of Mr. Louis de Luze Simonds, is in the north-eastern corner of the parish, its grounds being separated from Hackwood Park by the road from Basingstoke to Alton. This name occurs as 'Oddele' in the 13th century and as 'Odlease' in 1578.⁴

Hatch, containing Hatch Warren Farm, is a detached portion of the parish lying to the west. It was a separate parish until the end of the 14th century, when it was united to Cliddesden, the cause being

its poverty and depopulation. Thus in the reign of Edward III it was returned that 300 acres of land in Hatch were lying untilled and unsown,⁵ and the petition to the king praying that the church of Hatch might henceforth be exonerated from the payment of tenths states that there was no one at the time living within the parish.⁶

The soil is light loam and chalk, and the subsoil chiefly chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, roots and grass. Among place-names mentioned in the 15th and 16th centuries are the following:—Flemmyngsgrove, Camburnecroftys and Swalowykeswood.⁷

In the reign of Edward the Confessor *MANORS* the manor of *CLIDDESSEN* was held by two brothers who could 'betake themselves whither they would.' They were succeeded by Durand de Glowcestre, of whom it was held in 1086 by a certain Ralf.⁸ From him it must have descended to the Fitz Herbert family through Lucy daughter and co-heir of Miles de Gloucester Earl of Hereford. Thus Reginald Fitz Peter and his descendant Matthew Fitz Herbert were stated to be overlords in 1275 and 1339 respectively.⁹ At a later date the overlordship belonged to the town of Basingstoke, the manor being held by the bailiffs by fealty and a yearly rent of 5s. for all services.¹⁰ The first lords of the manor whose names have come down to us after the Domesday Survey were lords also of Matson (co. Glouc.) and they were consequently called de Mattresdone (or de Mattesdon) or de Cliddesden indifferently. Arnulf de Cliddesden, probably the lord of the manor, witnessed a charter

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b.

⁵⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1013-14.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 226-8.

⁶⁰ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 121, 433; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 47, 168-9; *Pat. 12 Ric. II*, pt. i, m. 6; 15 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 24; 4 Hen. IV, pt. ii, m. 38; 6 Hen. IV, pt. i, m. 27; 8 Hen. IV, pt. i, m. 40.

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 204.

⁶² Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 35, 73, 96 d.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 203.

⁶⁴ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 146 d.

⁶⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Moody, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 57.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ MSS. penes Merton College, Oxf.

⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 121.

⁶ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 292.

⁷ MSS. penes Merton College, Oxf. 'Swalowykeswood' still survives as Swallick Wood to the west of Hackwood Park.

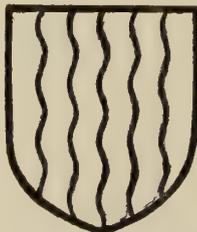
⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493b.

⁹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221; Close, 13 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 31.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ii, 31; xvii, 31.

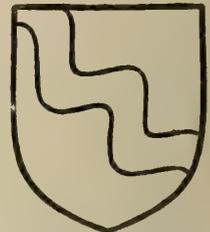
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of Adam de Port granting tithes of mills in Sherborne St. John to the church of Sherborne at the end of the 12th century.¹¹ In 1219 William son of Simon de Cliddesden granted half a hide of land in Cliddesden to Nicholas son of William de Salewike,¹² and he was succeeded by John, who as lord of Cliddesden granted land in Cliddesden to Henry Fleming *circa* 1240.¹³ In 1252 John de Cliddesden as chief lord of the fee granted 1½ virgates in Cliddesden to Walter Bering to hold of him and his heirs,¹⁴ and he was still alive in 1256,¹⁵ but by 1275 he had been succeeded by his son Philip¹⁶ generally called Philip de Mattresdone, who in that year was stated to be holding one knight's fee in Cliddesden of Reginald Fitz Peter.¹⁷ Philip confirmed the warden and brethren of the Hospital of St. John at Basingstoke in possession of lands in Cliddesden which they had of the gift of Henry Fleming *circa* 1280,¹⁸ and he was still alive in 1286, in which year he obtained a grant of £20 worth of land and rent for five years from the king for his good service in Wales.¹⁹ By 1303, however, the manor had passed to Isabel the wife of William de Gardinis, probably his daughter and heir,²⁰ who in that year granted it to John de Berewyk.²¹ Eight years afterwards Cliddesden was settled by Ralph de Bereford on John de Berewyk and John de Valoignes and the heirs of John de Valoignes.²² The latter as true patron of the church presented a rector in 1315,²³ but before the end of the next year he had been succeeded by Nicholas de Valoignes.²⁴ Nicholas was in his turn followed by another John, at whose presentation a rector was instituted by John Stratford, Bishop of Winchester (1323-33).²⁵ This John was convicted before Bartholomew de Lisle and his fellows, justices of oyer and terminer in Hampshire, of having feloniously broken into the mill of the Prior of Southwick at 'Dagesole,' in the hundred of Barton Stacey, and of having stolen a grindstone and one and a half quarters of wheat found there, and died in the Bishop of Winchester's palace of Wolvesey, to which he had been committed as a convicted clerk.²⁶ The manor was taken into the hands of the king, who granted it in 1337 to his yeoman John Brocas to hold during his good pleasure without money payment.²⁷ It was, however, subsequently restored to John son of John de Valoignes, and in 1346 he was returned as holding half a fee in Cliddesden formerly belonging to John de



VALOIGNES. *Paly wavy argent and gules.*

Berewyk.²⁸ He presented to the church of Cliddesden in 1373,²⁹ and was succeeded by Nicholas de Valoignes, who presented a rector in 1396.³⁰ Nicholas left a daughter and heir Margaret, who married Thomas Wallop,³¹ bringing the manor of Cliddesden into the ancient Hampshire family of Wallop. Her second husband William Vachell was holding half a fee in Cliddesden lately belonging to John de Valoignes,³² and on his death it passed to John Wallop son and heir of Thomas and Margaret.³³ John Wallop at various times was guilty of trespassing on Winchester Field, Basingstoke Heath, The Down and Hyghhamysfield belonging to the men and tenants of Basingstoke,³⁴ and, in order to bring these outstanding disputes to a termination, the freeholders and tenants of the manor and hundred appointed certain arbitrators in 1465, binding themselves to abide by their decision.³⁵ The award has unfortunately been lost, but the disputes did not cease entirely, for in 1485 John Wallop was fined 3s. 4d. for appropriating a piece of land near The Down.³⁶ He died in 1486, and was followed by his son Richard,³⁷ who was fined 3s. 4d. in 1490 because he persisted in encroaching upon the king's soil on The Down.³⁸ He died without issue in 1503, and the manor then passed to his brother Robert,³⁹ who in 1509 was ordered not to allow his sheep to enter upon The Down nightly under penalty of 6s. 8d.⁴⁰ His heir was his nephew John Wallop,⁴¹ who died in 1551, leaving as his heir his brother Oliver.⁴² John Wallop sixth in descent from the latter was created Lord Wallop of Farley Wallop, Viscount Lymington in 1720 and Earl of Portsmouth in 1743.⁴³ The manor is still in possession of the Wallop family, the present owner being Newton Wallop sixth Earl of Portsmouth, great-great-grandson of the first earl.⁴⁴



WALLOP, Earl of Portsmouth. *Argent a bend wavy sable.*

The manor of *HATCH* (Heche, xi cent. ; Heccha, xii cent. ; Hacche, xiv cent.) was held by Alsi in the reign of Edward the Confessor and was then assessed at 1 hide. William I granted it to Geoffrey, chamberlain to his daughter Maud, in return for the services he had rendered her, notwithstanding the fact that Odo of Winchester had it in mortgage for £10 from Alsi. Odo continued to assert his claim, but in 1086 Geoffrey was still in possession of the estate, which was then assessed at 3 virgates.⁴⁵ In 1167 Hatch was in the possession of a certain Henry.⁴⁶ By 1311, however, it had become the property of the lords of Cliddesden, and in that year was settled with

¹¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vii, 1014.

¹² Feet of F. Hants, 3 Hen. III.

¹³ MSS. penes Merton College, Oxf.

¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 36 Hen. III.

¹⁵ Ibid. Hil. 40 Hen. III.

¹⁶ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.),

i, 457.

¹⁷ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

¹⁸ MSS. penes Merton College, Oxf.

¹⁹ Close, 14 Edw. I, m. 5.

²⁰ In 1303 the fourth part of a fee in Matson was also in the possession of William de Gardinis (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 253). See also *ibid.* 290.

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 31 Edw. I.

²² *Ibid.* Mich. 5 Edw. II.

²³ *Winton. Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 439.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313.

²⁵ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 57.

²⁶ See Close, 13 Edw. III, pt. ii, m.

31.

²⁷ Pat. 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 10.

²⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

²⁹ *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.),

i, 48.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 201.

³¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 42.

³² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344.

³³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 42.

³⁴ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 291-2.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 296-303.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 306.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ii, 31.

³⁸ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 307.

³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvii, 31 ;

Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 309.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 312.

⁴¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 42.

⁴² W. and L. Inq. p.m. vi, 51.

⁴³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 42-3.

⁴⁴ Burke, *Peerage.*

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 502b.

⁴⁶ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.),

189.

Cliddesden on John de Berewyk and John de Valoignes.⁴⁷ From that date Hatch has followed the same descent as Cliddesden, the present owner being Newton Wallop, sixth Earl of Portsmouth.

The church of *ST. LEONARD* is a *CHURCH* rectangular building 18 ft. 6 in. wide and 70 ft. 8 in. long, of which 23 ft. 5 in. is screened off for the chancel, a north organ chamber and vestry and a south porch.

The walling of the nave probably belongs to the 12th century, but the only old detail now left in the building is a plain blocked round-headed doorway in the north wall; the rest is modern, and the chancel appears to have been wholly rebuilt recently. It has an east window of three lights under a traceried head and two south windows, each of two lights with tracery; to the east of these is a plain square piscina. An archway opens from the chancel into the modern organ chamber and vestry, which is lighted by an east and a north window of two lights and has a west doorway. The nave has three south and two north windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights under pointed heads. The south doorway, coming between the second and third of the windows, has moulded jambs and pointed head; the west window is one of three lights with a traceried head. Over the west wall is a modern stone bell-cote in which hangs a modern bell. The roof is gabled and open timbered below, it is covered with tiles, the part over the chancel being quite new. All the furniture is modern.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice of Nuremberg make, dating from the early 17th century, and a silver paten of 1702, given by Elizabeth Reignolds, widow, at that date.

The registers, which include those of Farleigh Wallop, begin in 1636, the first book containing baptisms to 1758, marriages 1754 and burials 1741; the second has burials 1679 to 1760. Special mention is made of eight members of the Wallop family being buried in linen in preference to woollen; for this they were fined £10 on each occasion. The third book has marriages 1754 to 1812 and the fourth baptisms and burials 1760 to 1812.

There was a church in Cliddesden *ADVOWSONS* at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁴⁸ It was assessed at £5 6s. 8d. in 1291⁴⁹ and at £10 16s. 1d. in 1535.⁵⁰ The advowson has throughout followed the descent of the manor,⁵¹ the patron at the present time being the Earl of Portsmouth.

There was also a church in Hatch at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵² Its value was returned as £4 6s. 8d. in 1291.⁵³ The advowson throughout the history of the church followed the descent of the manor,⁵⁴ the last recorded institution being during the episcopacy of William de Edendon (1346-66) at the presentation of John de Valoignes, the lord of the manor. At the beginning of the reign of Richard II⁵⁵ a petition was presented to the king praying that the church might be discharged from the payment of tenths on the ground that it was in ruins and that no one could be found to serve the cure because its value was so small.⁵⁶ On 4 July 1380 the church was exonerated from the payment of subsidies,⁵⁷ and after this the parish of Hatch became merged in Cliddesden.

The school was built in 1876 for 120 children.

In 1736 Thomas Fellowes by his *CHARITIES* will gave a sum of £30 to the rector for the use of the poor for ever.

This sum with other monies belonging to the poor was invested in Old South Sea annuities, which is now represented by £164 14s. 8d. consols with official trustees, producing £4 2s. 4d. a year, which is applied for the general benefit of the poor of Cliddesden and Farleigh Wallop in the proportions of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively in pursuance of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 25 April 1899.

The School Charity consists of a message at Cliddesden, formerly used as a schoolhouse, let at £12 a year and an annual rent-charge of £10 paid by the Earl of Portsmouth. This charity is also regulated by the scheme referred to above in the two parishes in the like proportions in apprenticing, prizes and exhibitions for scholars who are or have been in attendance at a public elementary school.

EASTROP

Estrope (xi cent.); Estropa (xii cent.); Estrop Brayboef (xiii cent.); Esthrop, Esttroupe (xiv cent.); Estroppe (xv cent.); Estrip (xviii cent.).

Eastrop is a small parish adjoining Basingstoke on the east, and may be considered to form a suburb of that town. The urban portion was annexed to the borough in 1892 and the rural portion in 1894 to the parish of Basing. Part of its southern boundary is formed by the main road from Basingstoke to Staines, and it is intersected from west to east by the River Loddon and the Basingstoke Canal. To the south of Eastrop Bridge at the end of Goat Lane stands St. Mary's Church, and a short distance to the east of the

church is Eastrop Farm. The soil is loam, the sub-soil chalk, and the chief crops are roots, sainfoin, wheat, barley and oats.

Among place-names in the parish mentioned in early records are the following:—Hackwood Field, Holy Ghost Field, and Whitditch (xvi cent.).¹

The manor of *EASTROP* which Carle *MANOR* had held of Edward the Confessor belonged to Alvred de Merleberge in 1086, being held of him by Hugh.² Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex was returned as the overlord in 1275.³ Again, his descendant Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex, as guardian of

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. II.

⁴⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493b.

⁴⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 212.

⁵⁰ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 14.

⁵¹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 63 d.; 2032, fol. 39 d.; 2033, fol. 10; 2034, fol. 37, 74 d.; *Winton Epis. Reg. (Hants Rec.*

Soc.), 439; *Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.)*, i, 48, 201; *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 502b.

⁵³ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 212.

⁵⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. II; Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 57.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 2033, fol. 17.

⁵⁶ *Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.)*, ii, 292.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 321.

¹ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 348.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493b.

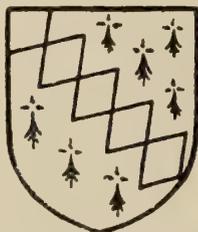
³ *Hund. R. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 221.

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the lands and heir of the lord of the manor, presented to the church during the episcopacy of William Edendon (1346-66),⁴ and the manor continued to be held by the Earls of Hereford and Essex until early in the 16th century.⁵ Hugh, the tenant of Eastrop at the time of the Domesday Survey, was probably the ancestor of the Brayboefs who held the manor under the Earls of Hereford and Essex until the middle of the 14th century. In 1167 Eastrop was in the possession of another Hugh⁶—probably identical with the Hugh de Brayboef who witnessed a charter of John de Port to the priory of Monk Sherborne.⁷ He was succeeded by Henry de Brayboef, who as lord of Eastrop granted a messuage and virgate of land in Eastrop to Richard son of Robert in 1202 to hold of him by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee.⁸ In 1238 another Henry de Brayboef⁹ granted a virgate of land in Eastrop to Walter de Merton of Basingstoke,¹⁰ and he was followed by William de Brayboef, who in 1275 was stated to be holding half a knight's fee in Eastrop of the Earl of Hereford.¹¹ In 1280 this same William was summoned to show by what right he claimed to have free chase for cats, hares and foxes in the hundred of Basingstoke.¹² William asserted that Richard I had granted the privilege to his ancestors, and the knights of the shire chosen as jurors confirmed his statement.¹³ He died in 1283, leaving as his heir his son Hugh,¹⁴ who in 1333 granted a rent of £100 from the manor and advowson to his grandson Hugh son of William de Brayboef.¹⁵ It is doubtful whether this latter Hugh ever succeeded to the manor, for in 1346 he was dead and 'Oliver le Boun' (*sic*) was holding 'nomine custodie' half a fee in Eastrop.¹⁶ His heir was his daughter Joan, who apparently married (1) Sir John de Podenhale¹⁷ and (2) Sir Hugh de Camois.¹⁸ Sir Hugh obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Eastrop in 1367,¹⁹ and died leaving as his heir his daughter

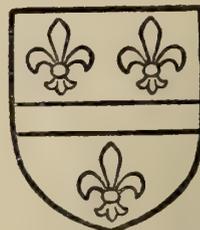


BOHUN. *Azure a bend argent cotised or between six lions or.*



BRAYBOEF. *Ermine a bend indented—.*

Elizabeth,²⁰ who as Elizabeth Hamelyn was returned in 1428 as holding half a fee in Eastrop formerly belonging to Hugh de Brayboef.²¹ Elizabeth left as her heir her daughter Egidia, who married (1) Robert Ashley and (2) Sir Thomas Thame.²² In 1472 Egidia released the manor to Maurice Berkeley for the use of John Whitehead and Katherine his wife,²³ and died four years later.²⁴ On the death of John Whitehead in 1486 the manor of Eastrop valued at 5 marks passed to his widow Katherine,²⁵ who died the following year. Her heir was her son Maurice Whitehead,²⁶ who died in 1496-7, leaving as his heir his son John, aged nine.²⁷ John apparently died while still a minor, and was succeeded by George Whitehead—probably his brother²⁸—who died seised of the manor of Eastrop in 1520, his heir being his infant son John.²⁹ John left no issue, and his property passed to his brother Augustine, who died in 1557, leaving as his heir his son Richard.³⁰ In 1561 Richard, in return for a money payment, was released from attendance at the Basingstoke hundred units for a year,³¹ and twenty-four years later at the view of frankpledge held at Basingstoke on 13 November 1585 he was ordered to make a gate leading into the field called Northdoune, and to refrain from making chase and rechase with his sheep out of the demesne of Basingstoke into the demesne of Eastrop, feeding them in fields called Hackwood Field and Holy Ghost Field, and placing them at night in Whitditch parcel of his manor of Eastrop.³² On his death in 1593 Eastrop passed to his son Henry Whitehead,³³ who on his death in 1629 was followed by his son Richard.³⁴ Richard presented a rector in 1662,³⁵ and the following entry under 1686 in the Basingstoke records, 'Received of Mr. Whitehead lord of the manor of Eastrop for a heriot for his father's death, being agreed on by the mayor and company for a standing heriot upon an alienation £5,'³⁶ shows the manor still in the possession of the Whiteheads. Within the next ten years, however, it had passed by sale into the Searle family, William Searle, merchant, presenting to the church in 1696.³⁷ He was succeeded by Gilbert Searle, who presented a rector in 1699,³⁸ and eighteen years later paid a sum of 3s. for 'Estrop late



WHITEHEAD. *Azure a fesse between three fleurs de lis or.*

⁴ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 13.
⁵ Inq. p.m. 46 Edw. III, no. 10; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxiii, 271; xxxv, 106.
⁶ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 189.
⁷ Dugdale, *Mon.* vii, 1014.
⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 11 John.
⁹ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 459.
¹⁰ MSS. penes Merton College, Oxf.
¹¹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 281.
¹² *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 764.
¹³ *Ibid.*
¹⁴ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I, no. 13. The mutilated knightly figure with crossed legs now to be seen near the ruins of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, Basingstoke, in all probability commemorates this William de Brayboef (Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 114-15).

¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 7 Edw. III.
¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.
¹⁷ William Edendon, Bishop of Winchester, instituted a rector at the presentation of 'Joan who was the wife of Lord John de Podenhale' (Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 13).
¹⁸ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 459.
¹⁹ Chart. R. 41 Edw. III, m. 3; Pat. 3 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 27.
²⁰ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 459.
²¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344. See also *ibid.* 364.
²² See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 459.
²³ Close, 12 Edw. IV, m. 7.
²⁴ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. IV, no. 31. Her heir was her son Edmund Ashley. Immediately afterwards the manor was settled by fine on John and Katherine Whitehead in tail-male, with contingent

remainder to Edmund Ashley and Margaret his wife in tail-male, with contingent remainder to the right heirs of Egidia (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Edw. IV).
²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ii, 29.
²⁶ *Ibid.* iii, 120.
²⁷ *Ibid.* xi, 104.
²⁸ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 125 d.
²⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxv, 106.
³⁰ *Ibid.* cxiv, 26.
³¹ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 345.
³² *Ibid.* 348.
³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxv, 97.
³⁴ *Ibid.* cccclviii, 92.
³⁵ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).
³⁶ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 390.
³⁷ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).
³⁸ *Ibid.*

Whitehead's.³⁹ Peter Searle, son and heir of Gilbert, who was a minor under the guardianship of his mother in 1732,⁴⁰ presented a rector in 1747,⁴¹ and another Peter Searle appears as patron in 1784⁴² and again in 1805.⁴³

From this date all manorial rights in Eastrop apparently ceased, but Lord Bolton at the present time owns nearly all the parish.⁴⁴

The modern Eastrop Mill marks the site of the mill appurtenant to the manor in 1086.⁴⁵ At the beginning of the reign of George II there was a dispute between Jacob Greene, lessee of the mill under Peter Searle, the lord of the manor, and the mayor and corporation of Basingstoke, the former alleging that the stream which worked the mill had been diverted by the mayor and corporation 'so that he could grind but very little corn, but was obliged to hire to have the greatest part of the corn ground at other mills, which was a great charge and very prejudicial to him and contrary to the covenants of the lease.'⁴⁶ The case was tried at the Lent Assizes held at Winchester in 1735, when a verdict was obtained by the defendants.⁴⁷

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* is a small modern building consisting of a chancel, north organ chamber, vestry, nave and south porch. Beyond two 17th-century gravestones and a later one there is nothing of any age in the building. It is proposed to build a larger church in the near future for the growing needs of the parish.

The chancel is built of brick with stone dressings; it has an east window with wood frame and tracery, and a round-headed window on either side, of which that on the north looks into the vestry. It is divided from both organ chamber and nave by pointed archways.

The nave walls are faced with rough ashlar; there are two two-light windows on either side and one to the west of three lights. Over the west wall is a wooden bell-turret covered by a pyramidal tiled roof.

The plate consists of a plated chalice dated 1821, two plated patens and a plated flagon.

Apparently the only old register is that containing marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The advowson of the church, or, *ADVOWSON* as it was called in early times, the chapel of Eastrop,⁴⁸ followed the descent of the manor until the early 19th century, when it was held by the Searle family.⁴⁹ From 1879 it was in the gift of the Rev. B. J. Shields, who himself was rector 1879-97. It is now in the gift of his trustees.

At the beginning of the 14th century there was a dispute between the Prior of Selborne and the rector of the church concerning the tithes coming from 73 acres of land within the limits of the parish.⁵⁰

There was also a chapel called Eastrop Chapel which was reckoned in the parish of Basingstoke. This chapel was disendowed in 1536 and the building granted to John Lesse, who transformed it into a mill.⁵¹

MAPLEDERWELL

Mapledrewelle (xi cent.); Mapelth, Mapeth, Mapeldurewelle, Mapeldorwelle (xii cent.); Mappedrewell, Maperderewell, Mapeldereworth (xiii cent.); Mapuldurwell (xv cent.).

The parish of Maplederwell situated 3 miles south-east from Basingstoke covers an area of 829 acres,¹ rising from north to south and reaching a height of 352 ft. above the ordnance datum on the southern boundary. The Basingstoke Canal intersects the parish from east to west, and it is also watered by several rivulets which join at Andwell, forming one stream which flows north to empty itself in the Loddon. The village mostly lies to the south of the canal on the brow of the northern slope of downs along a road which runs north to join the road from Basingstoke to Greywell, crossing the canal by Luke's Bridge. St. Mary's Church stands south of the village near the source of one of the streams, while a little to the north is Manor Farm. The Congregational chapel was built in 1864. There are 637½ acres of arable land and 127½ acres of permanent grass in the parish,² while East Moor, East Moor Copse, Middle Copse

and East Moor Upper Copse, all in the north of the parish to the west of Andwell, are responsible for the 30½ acres of woods and plantations which it contains.³ The soil is loam and the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots. Watercress is also largely grown, while market gardening is carried on by several of the inhabitants. Maplederwell Common was inclosed in 1863,⁴ the rest of the common lands in the parish having been inclosed in 1797 by authority of a Private Act of 1796.⁵ The name 'Estmore' is found as early as the beginning of the 13th century.⁶

MAPLEDERWELL, which Anschill *MANOR* had held of Edward the Confessor, was owned by Hubert de Port in 1086,⁷ being his sole estate in Hampshire. It covered a far larger area than it does at present, comprising as it did within its boundaries the modern parishes of Maplederwell, Newnham and Up Nately, and the extra-parochial district of Andwell. The names of the descendants of Hubert de Port, lords of the honour of Kington, who must not be confused with the

³⁹ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 391.

⁴⁰ Add. MS. 25041.

⁴¹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴² Recov. R. Mich. 25 Geo. III, rot. 443.

⁴³ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁴ Ex inform. Lord Bolton.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493b.

⁴⁶ Add. MS. 25041.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 72, 72 d.; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 120; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 15.

⁴⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 72 d.; 2033, fol. 13; 2034, fol. 41 d., 77, 99, 125 d.; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 98, 150; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 43, 61; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 7 Edw. III; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵⁰ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 12 d., 72.

⁵¹ Chant. Cert. Hants, 52, no. 2.

¹ Of these 9 acres are land covered by water.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

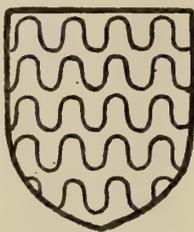
⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 3242.

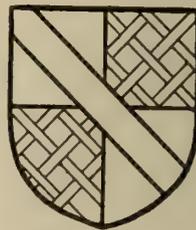
⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 487a.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

successors of Hugh de Port, lords of the honour of Basing,⁸ can be ascertained from charters to Andwell Priory now in the possession of Winchester College.⁹ At the beginning of the 12th century Adam de Port was the lord of Maplederwell and founded the priory of Andwell in the latter half of the reign of Henry I, granting to it with various privileges £7 14s. worth of his land of Nately,¹⁰ which up to this time had formed part of his manor of Maplederwell. He was succeeded by his son Roger de Port, who granted to the monks the mill and the miller of Andwell,¹¹ and was in his turn followed by his son Adam de Port,¹² who in 1172 was outlawed for treason and forfeited all his possessions.¹³ Cresselin the Jew paid Henry II a large sum for the manor, but in spite of this William Fitz Audelin was holding it of the king's gift in 1185,¹⁴ and Cresselin died in 1190 without gaining possession of the lands to which he was entitled.¹⁵ Richard I then granted the manor to Alan Basset to hold of him with Woking (co. Surr.) for one knight's fee.¹⁶ The exact date of the grant is uncertain, but in 1198 Alan granted 3 hides in Newnham pertaining to his vill of Maplederwell to Hugh de Arundel to hold to him and his heirs for the service of half a knight's fee.¹⁷ Alan was confirmed in his possession of the manor by King John in 1200,¹⁸ and in 1223 to end his disputes with the monks of Andwell restored them 'a way sufficient for a horse laden to go along with his leader in the head of his tillage toward the water of Maplederwell to the house of Endewelle,' obtaining in return for them a release of their claim in Hook wood and 'land in the field "del su" of the chapel of Mapeldurwelle.'¹⁹ Alan died in 1232 and was succeeded by his son Gilbert,²⁰ who sided with Richard Marshal Earl of Pembroke in his attempt to make Henry III dismiss Peter des Roches and his other alien counsellors. His property in Hampshire suffered much during the civil wars, his wood of Maplederwell being broken by command of the king, timber carried away from his land, and his houses razed to the ground. The king eventually submitted to the demands of the barons, and in 1234 made due reparation to Gilbert, giving him permission to re-inclose his wood,²¹ to recover his timber



BASSET. Barry wavy argent and gules.



DESPENSER. Quarterly argent and gules, the gules fretty or, with a bend sable over all.

and to rebuild his premises.²² Gilbert died in 1241 and was followed by his brother Fulk Basset, Dean of York, and afterwards Bishop of London,²³ who died eighteen years later, when his estates devolved upon his next brother Philip Basset.²⁴ Philip stoutly adhered to Henry III and was the last man who quitted the field at the fatal battle of Lewes when the king was taken prisoner by the barons.²⁵ He died in 1271, leaving as his heir his only daughter Alina, then wife of Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, and widow of Sir Hugh Le Despenser.²⁶ Ela widow of Philip Basset²⁷ obtained a life-grant of the manor from Roger and Alina in 1272,²⁸ and eight years later was summoned to show by what warrant she took the fines of the breaches of the assize of bread and ale in Maplederwell, as also to show cause why she should not permit her villeins of Maplederwell to make suit at the king's hundred court of Basingstoke.²⁹ She died in 1297,³⁰ and the reversion of the manor, then held by Alan Plunkenet for life,³¹ passed to Alina, who died in 1306.³² Her heir was Hugh le Despenser, generally called the elder, her son by her first husband,³³ who was holding in 1316³⁴ and two years later obtained a grant for himself and his heirs of free warren in his demesne lands of Maplederwell.³⁵ In July 1321 the barons condemned Hugh le Despenser and his son Hugh, generally called the younger, to forfeit all their estates and go into exile.³⁶ Circumstances, however, enabled Edward II to recall his favourites the following year, and in May 1322—two months after the royal victory of Boroughbridge—a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to John de Stoner and others on the king's information that John Maltravers, William de Whitefeld and Nicholas de Percy and their followers had entered Maplederwell and other manors belonging to Hugh le Despenser the elder and committed divers trespasses there.³⁷ However, the triumph of the Despensers was shortlived, the father being hanged by the forces of Queen Isabel outside Bristol on 27 October 1326, and the son a month later at Hereford.³⁸ Edward III in 1327 granted the manor of Maplederwell to Alesia the widow of Edmund Earl of Arundel³⁹, who was

⁸ See article by J. H. Round in *Gen.* (New Ser.), xvi, 1-12.

⁹ See article by the Rev. W. H. Gunner, M.A., in *Arch. Journ.* ix, 246-261.

¹⁰ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 247-8.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 249.

¹² *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 189.

¹³ Mr. Round says: 'The Chronicler's statement of Adam's fall in 1172, "Eodem anno (1172) Adam de Port calumniatus fuit de proditione regis. Et quia ipse ad summationem regis stare iudicio nollet exlegatus est ab Anglia" (*Gesta Regis Henrici*, i, 35; Hoveden, *Chron.* ii, 41), is confirmed by the contemporary Pipe Roll, from which we learn that in that year three cartloads of prisoners reached London from the west in connexion with this affair' (*Gen.* [New Ser.], xvi, 10).

¹⁴ *Pipe R.* 31, m. 14.

¹⁵ *Pipe R.* 37, m. 14.

¹⁶ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rec. Com.), i, 198.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Ric. I.

¹⁸ Chart. R. 1 John, m. 24.

¹⁹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 3242; *vide V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 224.

²⁰ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 231; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 238b.

²¹ Close, 18 Hen. III, m. 20.

²² *Ibid.* m. 11.

²³ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 356.

²⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 301.

²⁵ Banks, *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, i, 24.

²⁶ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 554; *Inq. p.m.* 56 Hen. III, no. 31.

²⁷ She was the daughter of William de Longespee, Earl of Salisbury. Her first husband was Thomas de Newburgh, Earl

of Warwick, who died in 1242 (G.E.C. *Peerage*, viii, 54). She is called Ela Longespee, Countess of Warwick, in 1280 (*Plac. de Quo War.* [Rec. Com.], 770).

²⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 56 Hen. III.

²⁹ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 770, 772. See also *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

³⁰ G.E.C. *Peerage*, viii, 54.

³¹ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 142-5.

³² G.E.C. *Peerage*, iii, 90-1.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313.

³⁵ Chart. R. 11 Edw. II, m. 3.

³⁶ G.E.C. *Peerage*, iii, 90-1.

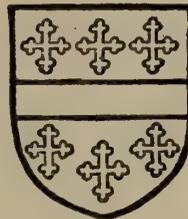
³⁷ Pat. 15 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 9 d. See also Close, 15 Edw. II, m. 13 d.

³⁸ G.E.C. *Peerage*, iii, 90-1.

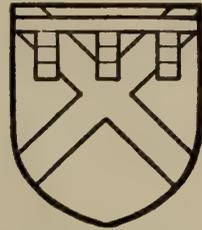
³⁹ Pat. 1 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 13; m. 6.

beheaded at Hereford a few days before the younger Despenser, for his adherence to Edward II.⁴⁰ He soon afterwards, however, made other provision for the maintenance of Alesia and her children, as in 1330 he granted the custody of the manor to William de Horewood le Fitz to hold for life at a rent of £11 18s. 8d.⁴¹ Finally, in 1337 the king restored it to Hugh le Despenser, son of Hugh le Despenser the younger, to hold to him and his heirs by the services due,⁴² and in 1346 Hugh was stated to be holding half a fee in Maplederwell.⁴³ In the inquisition taken after the death of Hugh in 1349 his nephew, Edward le Despenser, son of Edward brother of Hugh, was named as his heir.⁴⁴ This Edward, however, was not seised of Maplederwell at his death in 1375.⁴⁵ Two-thirds were in the possession of his brother Thomas le Despenser when he died in 1381, his nephew Thomas, son of Edward, being returned as his heir.⁴⁶ This Thomas was a favourite of Richard II, and in 1397 obtained the reversal of the attainder of his ancestors.⁴⁷ On the accession of Henry IV he took part in the conspiracy of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Rutland and Salisbury to restore Richard II. This conspiracy proved a failure; Despenser was put to death at Bristol on 17 January 1400, and all his honours were forfeited.⁴⁸ Maplederwell was first of all taken into the king's hands, but later it was restored to Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester, Hugh le Despenser, Thomas Lauton, John Cors, Hugh de Tildesley and Thomas Fauconer, on whom he had settled it in trust three months before.⁴⁹ Richard le Despenser son and heir of Thomas died without issue and under age on 14 October 1414, leaving as his heir his sister Isabel,⁵⁰ whose second husband Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick⁵¹ was stated to be holding in 1428 and again in 1431 half a knight's fee in Maplederwell, formerly belonging to Hugh le Despenser.⁵² Isabel died seised of the manor of Maplederwell in 1440, her heir being her son Henry Beauchamp Earl of Warwick,⁵³ who died in 1446, leaving as his heir his infant daughter Anne.⁵⁴ The latter died three years later, and the manor then passed to her paternal aunt Anne,⁵⁵ whose husband Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, the Kingmaker, in 1464 claimed certain cattle from John Stukeley, lord of Newnham, for issues and amercements of his court of Maplederwell.⁵⁶ After the death of the Kingmaker at Barnet on 14 April 1471 the history of the manor is somewhat obscure,⁵⁷ but it eventually came

into the possession of George Lord Abergavenny, son and heir of Elizabeth, who was the only child of Isabel le Despenser by her first husband Richard

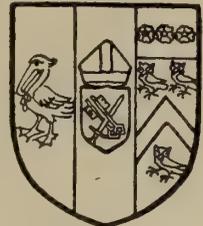


BEAUCHAMP. Gules a fesse between six crosslets or.



NEVILL. Gules a saltire argent and a label gobony argent and azure.

Beauchamp Earl of Worcester.⁵⁸ George granted it to William Frost of Avington and Juliana his wife, and his grant was confirmed by his son and namesake in 1513 in return for a payment of £150.⁵⁹ Sixteen years later William granted the manor to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 'for the support to the end of time of a fellow of his own blood.'⁶⁰ In 1535 the Hampshire holdings of the college included the manor of Maplederwell, worth by free tenants £1 13s., by customary tenants £5 3s. 1d., and by rents of demesne lands £6 4s. 10½d., and certain tenements in Up Nately of the annual value of £1 15s. 10d.⁶¹ The manor and most of the parish belong to the college at the present day.



CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD. Tierced in pale: 1 Azure a pelican or wounding itself, for BISHOP RICHARD FOX; 2 Argent a scutcheon of the arms of the see of Winchester with a mitre; 3 Sable a chevron or between three owls argent and a chief argent with three roses gules therein, for BISHOP OLDHAM.

Neither of the mills included under Maplederwell in the Domesday Survey⁶² was in the modern parish of Maplederwell. One is probably represented by Andwell Mill, which Roger de Port gave to the monks of Andwell.⁶³ The site of the other is perhaps marked by Lyde Mill in Newnham parish which is worked by the tributary of the Loddon called the Lyde River, and if so it was included in the grant of the three hides of land in Newnham

⁴⁰ G.E.C. *Peerage*, i, 145-6.

⁴¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 29.

⁴² Pat. 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 29. This grant followed two earlier ones dated 3 Oct. 1332 and 3 Aug. 1333 respectively (Pat. 6 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 3; 7 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 24). By the first the king granted Maplederwell with other manors to Hugh in part satisfaction of 200 marks worth of land and rent promised to him by the king pending other provision for his estate. By the second the king granted it with other property to Hugh in consideration of his services in the war against the Scots, to hold until the lands of his inheritance from his mother should come into his hands. His mother died in 1337. Nevertheless, the same year he was finally confirmed in his possession of Maplederwell.

⁴³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 169.

⁴⁵ Ibid. 49 Edw. III, no. 46.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 4 Ric. II, no. 21.

⁴⁷ G.E.C. *Peerage*, iii, 92. ⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. IV, pt. i, no. 84; Pat. 2 Hen. IV, pt. i, m. 11 d.

⁵⁰ G.E.C. *Peerage*, iii, 93.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344, 364.

⁵³ Inq. p.m. 18 Hen. VI, no. 3.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 24 Hen. VI, no. 43.

⁵⁵ G.E.C. *Peerage*, i, 17.

⁵⁶ Baigent & Millard, op. cit.

⁵⁷ On his death his own and his wife's vast estates were divided between his two daughters Isabel and Anne by an Act of 1473. This Act was annulled by one of 1487-8 and the property restored to Anne Countess of Warwick, who forthwith

settled it upon Hen. VII (G.E.C. *Peerage*, viii, 62). It is possible that Hen. VII granted Maplederwell to George Lord Abergavenny.

⁵⁸ G.E.C. *Peerage*, i, 17.

⁵⁹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 4 Hen. VIII, m. 1 d.

⁶⁰ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 287.

⁶¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 246. The total annual value was £14 16s. 9½d., but from this had to be subtracted every year:—£1 3s. 4d. distributed in alms for the souls of William Frost and Juliana, £2 13s. 4d. paid to priests for celebrating daily mass for the souls of the same, £2 paid to the chief seneschal and 13s. 4d. to the bailiff, leaving a net annual value of £8 6s. 9½d.

⁶² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 487a.

⁶³ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 249.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

made by Alan Basset to Hugh de Arundel in 1198.⁶⁴

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* has a chancel 13 ft. 8 in. long by 17 ft. 9 in. wide, with a small south vestry, and a nave 36 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 10 in. inside, all of flint and stone.

The nave dates from the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, but has been much modernized; the chancel appears to have been entirely rebuilt in modern times, some of the old stones being re-used.

The east window is a modern pointed one of three lights; in the north wall is a tiny lancet, of which the head and a few of the angle quoins only are old. A modern doorway in the south wall opens to the small modern vestry. The chancel arch is modern. The nave has three windows on each side, all single lancets; the outer stonework is all modern, also the heads inside; but there is old chalk masonry in the jambs. In the west wall is a round-headed doorway of a single chamfered order, which is original work patched with late masonry; the door is also old and has chamfered upright battens on the outer face and cross framing on the back. There is a very plain chancel screen, which has four and a half bays on either side of the central opening, and contains a little old work of 15th-century character. On the west end rises a plain boarded wooden bell-turret.

The roof of the chancel is gabled and has a plastered barrel vaulted ceiling; the roof of the nave has rafters set on a four-centred curve and plastered between with old plain tie-beams, braced collars, and purlins.

The altar pulpit, font, &c., are all modern.

In the chancel floor is a slab containing a 16th-century monumental brass partly covered by the organ; the part visible shows a man in a long fur gown and his wife with four sons and four daughters below. The inscription runs, 'Off your charite pray for the souls . . . and Agnes his wyfe on whos . . .'; the rest is hidden by boarding.

There are three bells: the first is inscribed 'Johannes est nomen ejus'; the second has 'Love God 1659'; the third is by Richard Eldridge, 1620.

A silver chalice, paten cover, paten and flagon, all of 1725, belong to Newnham (q.v.), but are used at

Maplederwell, which itself possesses only a silver alms dish of 1841.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms from 1618 to 1666 and burials 1618 to 1644; the second book has baptisms and burials from 1666 to 1676 and marriages 1668 to 1673; the third has baptisms, marriages and burials from 1685 to 1744 and continues the first and last to 1808; the fourth has baptisms and burials 1808 to 1811, and the fifth marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The tithes of Maplederwell and a *ADVOWSON* yardland in Maplederwell were included in the grant of the chapel of Newnham which Adam de Port made on the day of the dedication of that chapel to the abbey of St. Vigor of Cerisy, of which Monk Sherborne was a cell.⁶⁵ At this date—early in the 12th century—there was no chapel in Maplederwell, but one had been built before the end of the 13th century. Maplederwell has continued in a dependent position on the church of Newnham, the living at the present time being a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Newnham of the joint net income of £250 with 25 acres of glebe and residence.

Ela the widow of Philip Basset founded and endowed a chantry in the chapel, and granted the presentation to the chantry to John of Pontoise, Bishop of Winchester, and his successors.⁶⁶ The bishop presented certain chaplains with the consent of Ela, but on her death Alan Plunkenet, who had obtained a life-grant of the manor, set over the chantry Robert de Norhamptone, who was not instituted in the regular way, his only title being the grant and will of Alan.⁶⁷ An inquiry was held by the official of the Archdeacon of Winchester by the orders of Henry Woodlock, and a return was made on 13 August 1314.⁶⁸ The Bishops of Winchester recovered the right to present, and in 1318 John Sendale conferred the chantry, which was vacant by the death of the last chaplain, Peter de Dupehale, on Ralph Frankelyn of Reading.⁶⁹

In 1678 John Smith by deed conveyed to trustees 6a. or. 2p. in the parish of Rotherwick, the rents to be employed in providing clothes for the poor of Maplederwell, among which the kindred of John Smith were to take preference. The land was sold in 1899, and the endowment is now represented by a sum of £469 11s. 3d. consols with the official trustees. The income is £11 14s. 8d. annually.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Ric. I.

⁶⁵ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 463, and *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 226-8.

⁶⁶ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.),

142-5.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

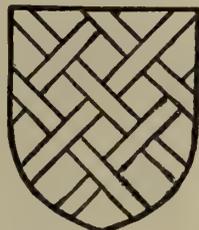
⁶⁹ *Ibid.* See also *ibid.* 515.

NATELY SCORES.

Nately Scores is a small parish covering an area of 521 acres, of which $37\frac{1}{4}$ acres are arable land, $151\frac{1}{2}$ acres permanent grass and $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres woods and plantations.¹ It is intersected from west to east by the main road from Basingstoke to London, which enters the parish by the Red Lion Inn at a height of 218 ft. above the ordnance datum, and climbs up to a height of over 332 ft. in a little over half a mile. The village is situated to the south of the main road in the west of the parish about 2 miles west from Hook station on the London and South Western Railway, and 4 miles east from Basingstoke. The church of St. Swithun is one of the smallest in Hampshire, and, standing as it does in the vicinity of a large pond, the old manor-house now used as a farm and the usual farm buildings presents a very pleasing picture. Waterend gate marks the site of the old turnpike, while Priory Farm is reminiscent of the days when the neighbouring priory of Andwell held lands in the locality. Scores Hill, part of the Dorchester estate, has been recently sold or let off for building purposes.^{1a} Part of the village of Hook, including its railway station, is in the parish of Odiham and part in Newnham, but nearly the whole of Hook Common is comprised in this parish. On 8 December 1879 a detached part of Nately Scores known as Holt was transferred to Newnham.² The soil is stiff clay and the subsoil clay. Wheat and beans are the chief crops grown.

Hodmills is a place-name occurring in this parish early in the 18th century.³

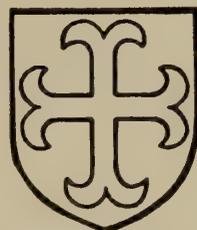
The manor of *NATELY SCORES, MANOR* which had been held by Edwin of Edward the Confessor, was assessed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides in 1086 when it formed part of the Hampshire possessions of Hugh de Port, being held of him by Anschill.⁴ The overlordship continued with the descendants of Hugh⁵ for many centuries,⁶ the manor being said to be held by William Paulet Marquess of Winchester as of his manor of Basing as late as 1617.⁷ The exact date when the family of Scores who held the manor of the Ports and their successors obtained the demesne lordship is uncertain, but it is probable that they did so at a very early period. In the reign of Henry I Roger de Scores witnessed a charter of Henry de Port to the abbey



SCORES. Azure a fret or.

of St. Vigor of Cerisy,⁸ and he was probably at this time lord of Nately Scores.

Nately Scores almost certainly formed part of the four knights' fees in Hampshire which Matthew de Scores was holding of John de Port in 1166,⁹ and his descendant Roger de Scores, the son of James de Scores,¹⁰ was holding one knight's fee in Nately Scores and Woodgarston of John de St. John in 1275.¹¹ Sir John Scores, kinsman of Roger,¹² as lord of the manor presented a rector during the episcopacy of John Stratford¹³ (1323-33), and was stated to be holding the fourth part of a fee in Woodgarston and Nately Scores in 1346.¹⁴ He died in 1353, and the manor then passed to his son John, who held it until his death in 1381.¹⁵ His heir was his sister Sybil, who married the same year John Uvedale of Titsey (co. Surr.), sheriff of Hampshire 1388-99,¹⁶ and brought Nately Scores to a family with whom it remained for nearly three hundred years. Sir Thomas Uvedale, the grandson of John and Sybil¹⁷ Uvedale, presented to the church during the episcopate of Henry Waynflete (1447-86),¹⁸ and was followed by his son Sir William Uvedale, who died in 1524.¹⁹ Sir William Uvedale, son and heir of the latter, before his death in



UVEDALE. Argent a mill-rind cross gules.

1528 conveyed the estate to trustees for the use of his wife Dorothy for life, directing them only to allow a small annual income to his eldest son Arthur, who was apparently of very extravagant habits, and entrusting 'the reparation of the several manor-places and the charges necessary for the good order and rule of the manors, lands and tenements' to his brother Thomas and his younger son John during Arthur's life.²⁰ Arthur died between July 1537 and January 1538,²¹ and was followed by his son and heir William,²² who dealt with the manor by recovery in 1567,²³ and died seised two years later, leaving as his heir his son William, aged nine.²⁴ William, who was afterwards knighted, died in 1616, and the manor and advowson of Nately Scores then passed to his eldest son Sir William.²⁵ The latter died in 1652, but it is probable that before his death he had alienated this estate, settling it upon Frances his second daughter by his first marriage.²⁶ This Frances married Sir Edward Griffin of Braybrooke and Dingley (co.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

^{1a} Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 10102.

³ Jonathan Plott for Hodmills in Nately Scores 2s. 6d. (Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 391).

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b. ⁵ See Basing.

⁶ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313, 344; *Close*, 3 Edw. III, m. 4; 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 983, no. 3.

⁷ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lv, 123.

⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1013-14.

⁹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rec. Com.), i, 207-8.

¹⁰ *Close*, 4 Edw. I, m. 12 d.

¹¹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

¹² See under Widley and Wickham (*V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 171, 234).

¹³ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 66 d.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

¹⁵ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 234.

¹⁶ *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 329.

¹⁷ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* iii, 185-9.

¹⁸ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 51 d.

¹⁹ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* iii, 185-9.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 172.

²¹ *Ibid.* iii, 111.

²² *Ibid.*; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 168; *Ct. of Req. bdle.* 4, no. 73; *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 103, no. 79; bdle. 114, no. 1.

²³ *Recov. R. East.* 9 Eliz. rot. 336.

²⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), 12 Eliz. no. 103.

²⁵ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lv, 123.

²⁶ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* iii, 127.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Northants.), and is thus mentioned in her father's will: 'I give and bequeath unto my loveing daughter the Laday Frances Griffin the sum of twenty pounds.'²⁷ Sir Edward Griffin was the owner of the manor in 1668.²⁸ Nately Scures next passed into the possession of Anthony Henley,²⁹ who died in 1711. His first and second sons Anthony and Bertie both died without surviving issue, and consequently all his estates passed eventually to his third son Robert, created Earl of Northington in 1764.³⁰ The earl died in 1772 and was succeeded in the peerage and estates by his only son Robert, who died unmarried in 1786.³¹ The following year Jane Dowager Countess of Northington, widow of the first earl, and Lady Bridget Tollemache, Lady Jane Aston, Mary Dowager Countess of Legonier, and Lady Elizabeth Eden, the sisters and co-heirs of the second earl, sold the manor to the Hon. Richard Howard and Brook Watson,³² trustees for Guy Carleton first Lord Dorchester.³³ The latter died in 1808 and was succeeded by his grandson Arthur Henry Carleton second Lord Dorchester, who died unmarried in May 1826, and was buried, like others of his family, at Nately Scures.³⁴ The manor then passed to his cousin Guy Carleton third Lord Dorchester,³⁵ whose eldest daughter Henrietta Anna, created Baroness Dorchester in 1899,³⁶ is the present owner.



HENLEY, Earl of Northington. *Azure a lion argent with a crown or in a border argent with eight roundels gules thereon.*



CARLETON, Lord Dorchester. *Ermine a bend sable with three pheons argent thereon.*

There was a mill in the parish in 1086.³⁷ This, so long as it was in existence, was probably worked by the tributary of the Loddon, which forms part of the western boundary of the parish. A free fishery is mentioned as an appurtenance of the manor in a fine of 1618.³⁸

The church of *ST. SWITHUN* consists *CHURCH* of an apse 16 ft. in diameter and a nave 30 ft. long. The history of the church is of the simplest, the whole structure, practically as it stands to-day, having been built in the third quarter of the 12th century. A gallery appears to have been built in 1591 and rebuilt together with the roof in 1786. In modern times the whole church has been a good deal patched and restored and a bell gable built over the west wall, replacing, according to notes in the registers, a bell tower, probably a wooden bell-cot on the roof.

The apse is lit by three small round-headed windows with external chamfers and rebates, and all are very much restored. The internal splays and the rear

arches are for the most part of 12th-century date. They are arranged one in the centre to the east and one on each side a little east of the spring of the apse. Beneath the window on the north is a small square chamfered aumbry.

The nave is lit by two windows on the south similar in every respect to those in the apse.

There is a third window to the west, originally similar to the others, but now considerably lengthened to give light both to the gallery and to the nave under it. There are no windows on the north of the nave. The only entrance is the north door. It is of late 12th-century date and of two orders. The outer is semicircular in form and enriched with zigzag in two planes, the edge being worked into a bead and reel pattern. The outer order rests upon circular shafts with plain roll bases, plain hollowed abaci and carved capitals. That to the east is ornamented with a carving of a mermaid holding a plait of her hair with her left hand. The capital to the west is scalloped. The inner order is square with a trefoiled head and roll cusps and the abacus of the capitals is broken round to form an abacus to both orders. The label is chamfered and enriched with lozenge and hatched ornament.

The bell gable above the west wall is a poor imitation of 12th-century work and has places for two bells. Externally the church is built of flint rubble with angle quoins and door and window dressings of Binstead stone, with later restorations in the same material and in freestone.

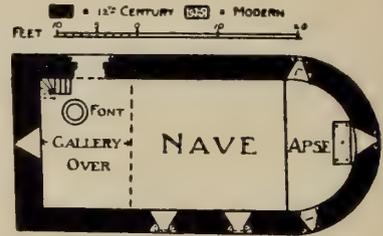
The roof is modern, of open collar construction and covered with tiles. The gallery is all of late 18th-century date except the moulded beam under the front of it, which is a relic of the earlier gallery. Fastened to this is a small brass plate inscribed:

'Willm bbedall founder heere
Henrye Barnes Parson
Builder Heere 1591
H B.'

The font is circular and of late date and a poor imitation of 12th-century work. The seating, fittings, pulpit, &c., are all modern.

There is only one monument of interest, a brass inscription plate under the west window inscribed in Roman capitals as follows:

Here lies John Palmer and Mary his wife
Prisoners of hope to Eternal Life
Who deceased



PLAN OF ST. SWITHUN'S CHURCH, NATELY SCURES

²⁷ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* iii, 129.

²⁸ *Recov. R. Trin.* 20 Chas. II, rot. 163; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

²⁹ He presented to the church in 1797 (*Inst. Bks.* [P.R.O.]).

³⁰ *Eyre, Hist. of Swarraton and Northington*, 30.

³¹ *Ibid.* 31.

³² *Close*, 27 Geo. III, pt. xiii, no. 7.

³³ *Woodward, Hist. of Hants*, iii, 288, 292.

³⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iii, 142-3.

³⁵ *Ibid.*; *Recov. R. Mich.* 3 Will. IV, rot. 23.

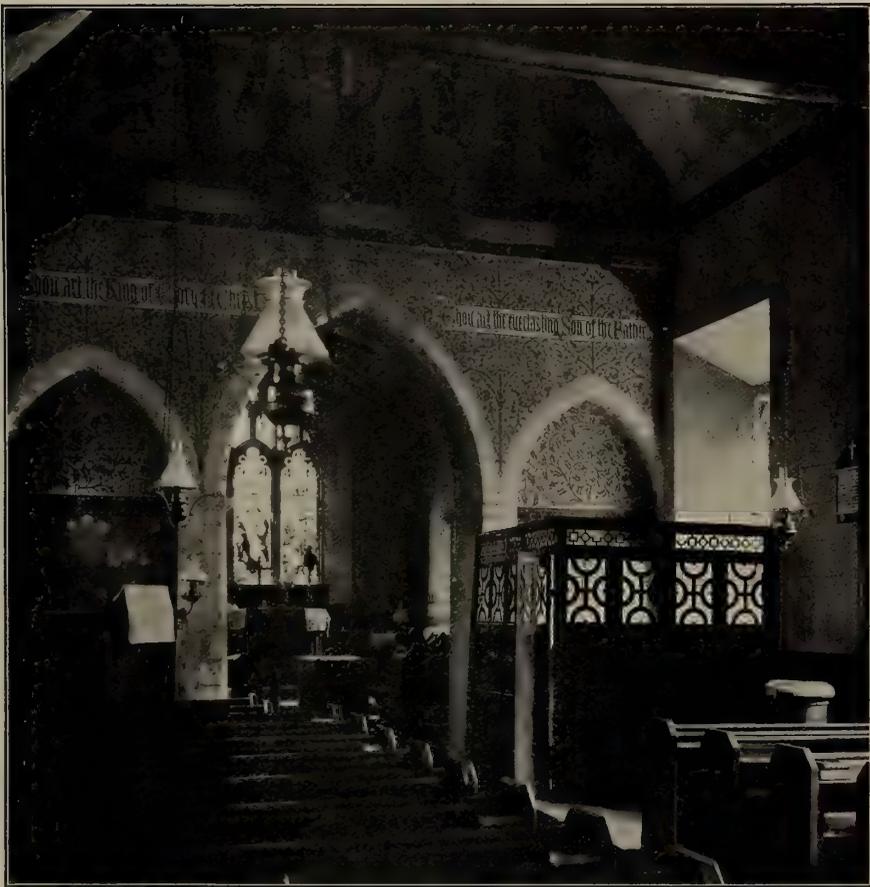
³⁶ *Burke, Peerage*.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b.

³⁸ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin.* 16 Jas. I.



NATELEY SCURES CHURCH : THE NORTH DOOR



STEVENTON CHURCH : NAVE SHOWING 17TH CENTURY PEW

Hee May the 15, 1661, aged 61
 Mary make room
 To thee I come
 And my last home
 To the day of doom
 Then shall we wake rise live for ay
 With Christ a never dying day

Shee October the 13, 1660, aged 50
 I went before
 To ope death's door
 I could not stay
 But now give way
 Come then my dear we'll sleep in Blisse
 And in the dust each other kisse

Twice sixteen year we livd together
 In sunshine and in stormy weather
 In wedlock bands husband and wife
 In joy love peace void of all strife
 And ten times changed our habitation
 And here at last we fixed our station
 Where after ten years spent we have
 Obtained at length a quiet grave

Palmer eram ante obitum nemo fit palmifer at nunc
 Palmifer in caelis qui modo palmer eram
 Palmers on earth are pilgrims such was I
 My pilgrimage is done and here I ly

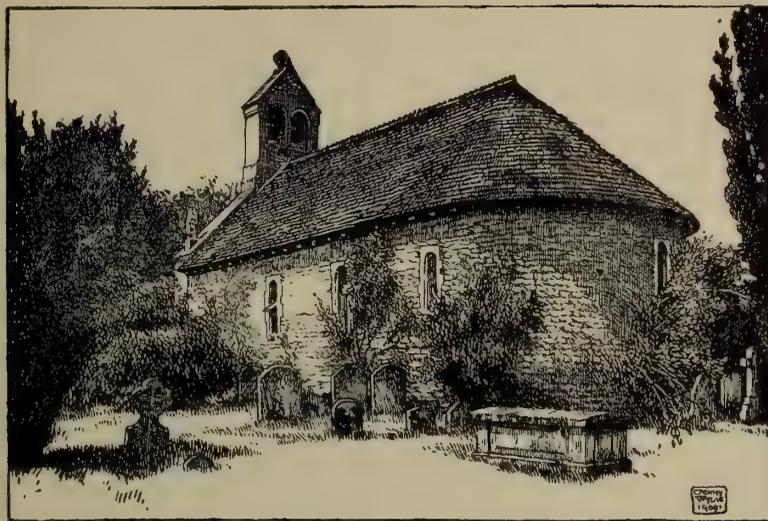
The bell gable contains two bells.
 The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1795, a

silver paten given in memory of Frances Louisa Carlton in 1868, and a plated paten.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms from 1666 to 1786, marriages from 1721 to 1754, and burials from 1693 to 1786. The later burials appear to have been lost, and baptisms between 1780 and 1812 are contained in a number of loose sheets, while there is a printed banns book of marriages containing entries between 1754 and 1812.

The first mention of a parish *ADVOWSON* church is in 1291, in which year its annual value was given as £4 6s. 8d.³⁹ The advowson has throughout its history followed the descent of the manor, the living at the present day being a rectory of the net annual value of £140 with 9 acres of glebe and residence in the gift of Baroness Dorchester.⁴⁰

By will proved 6 December 1898 *CHARITIES* the Hon. Maria Louisa Carleton bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens a sum of £1,500 for the repair of a vault and memorials, any residue of the income to be applied for the benefit of the poor. The endowment is now represented by a sum of £1,357 9s. 3d. consols with the official trustees, producing an income of £33 18s. 8d. annually.



ST. SWITHUN'S CHURCH, NATELY SCURES, FROM SOUTH-EAST

³⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 212.

⁴⁰ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 66 d., 142 d.; 2033, fol. 25 d.; 2024, fol. 51 d., 168;

Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 160; *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

NEWNHAM

Neweham (xii cent.); Nywenham (xiv cent.); Newenam (xv cent.).

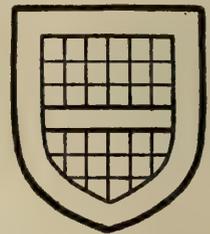
Newnham is a parish and pleasant village situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Hook station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway. The western boundary of the parish is formed by the River Lyde, which flows north from Andwell to join the Loddon, while part of the eastern boundary is formed by the River Whitewater, which works Hook Mill. The parish is on the whole low-lying, the highest point being occupied by the village in the south-west at a height of slightly over 300 ft. above the ordnance datum. The village is prettily situated, being grouped round a green a short distance north of the new main road from Basingstoke to London. The old coaching road ran past Newnham Green and St. Nicholas Church, which lies west of the green near the Manor Farm. The schools, built in 1843 and enlarged in 1875 and again in 1896, are south of the railway line near the Dorchester Arms, which is situated on the southern borders of the parish close to Hook Common.¹ Hook, of which a writer on Newnham of the early part of the 18th century says: 'I am informed that the family of Hooke have been possessors of Hooke in this parish for many generations,'^{2a} is situated mostly in this parish, although its station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway is in Odiham parish and Hook Common is comprised in Nately Scures. It mostly lies along the main road from Basingstoke to London, which is joined near one of the two White Hart Inns by the main road from Odiham to Reading. There are many modern residences, and the place is a growing one owing to the existence of its railway station. There is a large agricultural implement manufactory in the village, and bricks and tiles are also made in the parish.

The area is 1,401 acres of land and 3 acres of land covered by water.² The soil is a very fertile loam producing excellent crops of wheat, beans and oats. The subsoil is clay and gravel. On 8 December 1879 a detached portion of Nately Scures known as Holt was transferred to this parish.³

Among place-names in the parish mentioned in the 16th century are the following:—Shirland Crofte, Nykkes,⁴ Parkers⁵ and Ivetott.⁶

NEWNHAM formed part of Mapledewell (q.v.) until 1198, in which year Alan Basset lord of Mapledewell granted 3 hides of land in Newnham pertaining to his vill

of Mapledewell to Hugh de Arundel to hold to him and his heirs of Alan and his heirs by the service of half a knight's fee.⁷ In accordance with the terms of this grant successive lords of Mapledewell, the Earl Marshal, Hugh le Despenser the elder, and his grandson Hugh le Despenser, are returned as overlords of Newnham in 1275, 1316 and 1349 respectively,⁸ and as late as 1464 Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick, lord of Mapledewell, claimed suit of court from the lord of Newnham.⁹ Hugh de Arundel, who obtained Newnham in 1198, also held the manor of Upton Grey in the hundred of Bermondspit, being succeeded in possession of that estate by his son William de Arundel and by his grandson of the same name,¹⁰ but how long this manor continued in possession of the Arundel family is unknown. By 1275 it had passed to Adam de St. Manefeo, who in that year was stated to be holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Newnham of the Earl Marshal.¹¹ The St. Manefeos were also owners of Heckfield in the hundred of Holdshot, and from this date Newnham followed the descent of that manor (q.v.) for nearly a century and a half. In 1346 Robert de St. Manefeo was holding the fourth part of a fee in Newnham formerly belonging to John de St. Manefeo,¹² and his descendant John de St. Manefeo, son and heir of Thomas de St. Manefeo, gave up all his right in the manor to Robert Fulmere and others in 1381.¹³ In 1395 this manor together with Heckfield was settled on Edward Bokeland and Amice his wife and the issue of Amice, with contingent remainder to Sir Philip la Vache and his issue, with contingent remainder to the right heirs of Amice.¹⁴ Amice leaving no children,¹⁵ Sir Philip la Vache succeeded to Newnham in 1405,¹⁶ but died without issue about three years later.¹⁷ The history of the manor for a short time after this is obscure, but by 1428 it had passed into the possession of Thomas Stukeley, who in that year was stated to be holding the fourth part of a fee in Newnham, formerly belonging to Robert de St. Manefeo.¹⁸ Thomas was succeeded by John Stukeley, who at the view of frankpledge held at Basingstoke on 14 November 1461 was fined 12*d.* because he had made the ford badly which was on the common road at Newnham in Wildmore, and another



STUKELEY. *Checky argent and sable a fesse and a border gules.*

¹ The London and South Western Railway Company pay compensation to some of the 'commoners' for disturbance of their common rights (ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope).

^{2a} Stowe MS. 845, fol. 114. It is mentioned by name as early as 1329, in which year it was returned that Hugh le Despenser lord of Mapledewell had purchased a messuage and land in 'La Hoke' in Newnham, and at his death was holding of Robert de St. Manefeo lord of Newnham (Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III [2nd nos.], no. 58).

² Of this area 426½ acres are arable land, 426½ acres permanent grass and 6 acres woods and plantations (Statistics from Bd. of Agric. 1905).

³ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 10102.

⁴ Ct. of Req. bde. 10, no. 32. The name 'Shirland Crofte' still survives as 'Shirlen's Copse' in the north of the parish a little to the west of the road from Odiham to Reading.

⁵ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 154, no. 52.

⁶ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 389.

⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Ric. I. The wood called 'Le Ho' (the modern 'Hook

Common') was expressly excepted from this grant (ibid.).

⁸ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313; Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 169.

⁹ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 293-4.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 383.

¹¹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

¹² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

¹³ Close, 4 Ric. II, m. 18 d.

¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, 141, 18 Ric. II.

¹⁵ See Heckfield in Holdshot Hundred.

¹⁶ Close, 7 Hen. IV, m. 40.

¹⁷ See Heckfield.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344.

12*d.* because the gate at the end of the lane leading from Newnham to Wildmore was broken and badly fastened.¹⁹ At the view of frankpledge held at Basingstoke on 17 November 1464 the tithingman of Newnham presented that John Stukeley, the lord of Newnham, made his pound in an unknown place and impounded there pigs of William Dene, to the great damage of William and contrary to the custom of the manor of Basingstoke.²⁰ In the same year John Stukeley complained that John atte Field, the bailiff of Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick, unjustly detained seventeen of his cattle in the pound at Maplederwell.²¹ John atte Field maintained that he impounded them in lieu of a sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* which John Stukeley owed the Earl of Warwick as his superior lord for issues and amercedments of his court of Maplederwell, but the case was finally decided on 22 December 1464 in the plaintiff's favour and the defendant fined 12*d.*²² In 1502 the same John Stukeley or his son and namesake was fined 8*d.* for failing to attend two of the Basingstoke hundred courts,²³ and further details about the Stukeley family can be learned from an undated petition—probably of the reign of Elizabeth—in which John Stukeley complained that 'whereas he was seised of a parcel of ground called Shirland Crofte, in the parish of Newnham, one Richard Rythe entered by force and drove away five kine belonging to suppliant's father. Action was brought against Rythe, and the court awarded that the complainant's father should have deliverance of his cattle and 5*s.* damages. Notwithstanding this, Rythe has grievously maimed and wounded complainant's brother in an ale-house, and also put complainant's father in jeopardy of his life in the churchyard.'²⁴ The exact date at which Newnham passed from the Stukeleys is uncertain, but William Paulet third Marquess of Winchester was seised of three-quarters of the manor at his death in 1598,²⁵ and his son and successor William the fourth marquess dealt with the whole manor by fine in 1609.²⁶ From this date Newnham continued with the Marquesses of Winchester and their descendants for over two centuries.²⁷ William Powlett Lord Bolton was the owner in 1816,²⁸ but soon afterwards parted with the manor, the purchaser, however, being unknown. In 1829 James Warne, three times Mayor of Basingstoke,²⁹ sold a quarter of the manor to Timothy Luff Mullens,³⁰ who was Mayor of Basingstoke 1808–9 and died in 1833.³¹ Shortly afterwards Guy Carleton third Lord Dorchester purchased the whole manor, and it is now in the possession of his eldest daughter Henrietta Anne, who was created Baroness Dorchester in 1899.³²

Lyde Mill, worked by the River Lyde, probably marks the site of one of the two mills comprised in Maplederwell in 1086.³³ In the 17th century there were no fewer than five mills here; Henry Deane, at his death in 1610, being in possession of two water corn-mills and three water fulling mills in Newnham

called Lyde Mills, which he held of the Marquess of Winchester as of his manor of Newnham.³⁴

The church of *ST. NICHOLAS* consists of a chancel 22 ft. by 15 ft. 10 in., nave 41 ft. 7 in. by 20 ft. 8 in. and a north-western tower.

The earliest work in the church dates from the first quarter of the 12th century, and the existing nave and chancel are upon the original foundations and contain much of the walling of that time; but an extensive restoration of the church in 1847–8 by the then Lord Dorchester has destroyed all further evidence of the history of the building. The 12th-century work is found in the chancel arch, the west doorway of the nave, and the south and east doorways of the tower. The structure, except for some roof timbers and part of a mediaeval gravestone, is modern.

The chancel has an east window of three round-headed lights, and a single similar light in either side wall. The chancel arch has jambs of two square orders on the west face, with detached shafts in the outer order, and all its details have an early look; the bases of the shafts are of two rolls of almost equal diameter, and the capitals are simple cushions, the southern one ornamented with a pair of volutes springing from a banded stem at the angle of the capital. The arch is semicircular, of two orders, the inner square, the outer moulded with an edge roll and filleted hollow; with an outer ring of a small triangular ornament.

The nave has three modern round-headed windows a side of very poor design, but the west doorway has old shafts and capitals. The north capital is carved with three early volutes, and the other has a small human head with long ears at the angle, from which issue two knotted and twisted tails; the abaci and arch are modern.

The doorway from the nave into the tower is also old work, entirely plain with a round head, and the south doorway of the tower has old jambs of two square orders with detached angle shafts and early cushion capitals; the arch is round and moulded with an edge-roll between two shallow hollows. The tower is modern, of very poor 12th-century style, its walls ending in gables and a pyramidal leaded roof set diagonally.

The roof of the chancel is gabled, with arched braces under the collars and purlins with carved wind-braces; the nave is similar, but has plain tie-beams; both have been covered with a dark stain, which makes it difficult to distinguish new work from old.

All the fittings, including the plain octagonal font, are modern. In the tower is a panel with the arms of George I. In the north wall of the chancel is part of an early 14th-century gravestone. It is incised with the head and shoulders of a tonsured and bearded priest, apparelled in alb and chasuble, under a trefoiled canopy; the only part of the marginal inscription remaining is + 'Hic jacet.'

¹⁹ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 287.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 288–9.

²¹ *Ibid.* 293–4.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.* 309.

²⁴ *Ct. of Req. bde.* 10, no. 32.

²⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125.

²⁶ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil.* 7 Jas. I.

²⁷ *Recov. R. Trin.* 1652, rot. 112;

Stowe MS. 845, fol. 114; *Recov. R. Mich.* 28 Geo. II, rot. 383.

²⁸ In that year he conveyed it by fine to George Burley (*Feet of F. Hants, East.*

56 Geo. III).

²⁹ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 479–80.

³⁰ *Feet of F. Hants, Hil.* 9 & 10 Geo. IV.

³¹ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 478.

³² *Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.*

³³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 487a.

³⁴ *Chan. Misc. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dclxxvii, 4.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

There are three bells: the first has the initials W. H. in Gothic capitals and a plain cross; the second is by Henry Knight, 1602, and the tenor by the second Henry Knight, 1662.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten cover, paten and flagon of 1725 (see Maplederwell), a silver-gilt chalice, paten cover, paten and flagon of 1730, and a silver alms dish of 1840 given in memory of George Wylie, for thirty-four years rector of the parish.

The registers begin in 1725, the first book containing baptisms from 1725 to 1812, and burials 1755 to 1812. The second book is a duplicate of part of the first, containing baptisms 1725 to 1798 and burials 1754 to 1788. The third book has marriages from 1754 to 1812.

An iron mission church was built at Hook in 1886 at the sole expense of the Rev. Andrew Wallace Milroy, M.A., late rector of Newnham. The church possesses a plated flagon, chalice and paten given by Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester.

Adam de Port on the day of the *ADVOWSON* dedication of Newnham Chapel granted it together with the tithes of Newnham and Maplederwell to the abbey of St. Vigor of Cerisy, of which Monk Sherborne was a cell.³⁵ The Prior and convent of Monk Sherborne acted as patrons of the church,³⁶ receiving a pension of £2 from the rector³⁷ until the general suppression of the alien houses. The advowson was transferred with the other possessions of Monk Sherborne to the hospital of St. Julian or God's House, Southampton, by Edward IV,³⁸ and from this time the rectors have been presented by the Provost and fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, as guardians of that hospital.³⁹ The Hook Congregational Chapel was built in 1816.

This parish participates in the *CHARITIES* Duke of Bolton's Charity founded by will of 9 April 1694 (see Basingstoke Municipal Charities). The sum of £6 per annum is distributed in small sums amongst the poor, preference being given to poor widows.

SHERBORNE ST. JOHN.

Sireburne (xi cent.); Shireburna (xii cent.); Schyreburne (xiii cent.); Shirebourne Decani, Shireburn St. John (xiv cent.).

Sherborne St. John is a large parish situated 2 miles north from Basingstoke station and containing 3,972 acres, of which 1,710 acres are arable land, 916 acres permanent grass and 499 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres woods and plantations.¹ A Roman road from Winchester to Silchester cuts through the parish, and it is also intersected from south to north by the main road from Basingstoke to Reading. The old coach road, called also the Aldermaston and Basingstoke turnpike, joined the Bath Road at Beenham (Berks.). The Bow Brook, or Little Loddon, forms its northern boundary, separating the parish from Bramley. The height above the ordnance datum varies generally between 200 and 300 ft., although a height of 453 ft. is attained in the extreme south near Park Prewett Farm. The Wey Brook, known locally as the 'Sher,' rises in the west of the parish and skirts the north of the village, flowing thence in a northerly direction to empty itself into Bow Brook at the north-eastern extremity of the parish. The Vyne lies a short distance north-east of the village. The park, which is about 100 acres in extent, abounds with fine old oak and other excellent timber, and contains a large

lake formed by the widening of Wey Brook. Beaurepaire House in the north (an ancient mansion surrounded by a moat) stands in a well-timbered park of about 280 acres, which extends into Bramley Parish. The soil is part chalk and part clay and sand, and therefore there is an abundance of good water from good springs. The chief crops raised are wheat, barley and roots. The following place-names are found in documents relating to the parish:—Holemore² (xiii cent.); Wachedene, Cufoldesaker, Previtteschernaker, Brokaker,³ Stokbriggelond,⁴ Pepirlond,⁵ La Machelebruchet,⁶ La Frateresmed,⁷ Cokysplace,⁸ Le Pynmour, Le Burchettes,⁹ Le Elde-lond,¹⁰ La Berncrofte, Pollardescrofte, La Walssh-crofte¹¹ (xiv cent.); Anthmanys, Ostagyscrofte, Ostagslane, Mulwelyssh,¹² Levotelane, Le Russhelese,¹³ Danyslond, Holmerslond, Cryps,¹⁴ Joyes, Leches, Hylhend¹⁵ (xv cent.); Cowkesgrove, Wythege Wood, Lyllyngdown Common¹⁶ (xvi cent.).

The manor of *SHERBORNE ST. MANORS JOHN*, which had been held before the Conquest by Ulveva or Wulfgifu, belonged to Hugh de Port in 1086.¹⁷ It continued in the possession of the Ports and their successors the St. Johns, following precisely the same descent as Basing (q.v.) until 1329,¹⁸ when John de St. John lord of

³⁵ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 463.

³⁶ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 92; 2032, fol. 142 d. The kings of England at various times presented owing to the possessions of the priory being in their hands owing to wars with France (Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 142 d.; 2033, fol. 25 d.; Pat. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 7; 4 Ric. II, pt. iii, m. 15).

³⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 373; ii, 593.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 228; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 83.

³⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 117 d., 140 d., 168 d.; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Montagu Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 375.

³ *Ibid.* 377.

⁴ *Ibid.* 378.

⁵ *Ibid.* 379. The name is preserved at the present day in Pepper Wood, which is situated south-east of Beaurepaire Farm.

⁶ *Ibid.* 381.

⁷ *Ibid.* 382.

⁸ *Ibid.* 383.

⁹ *Ibid.* 384.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 397.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 406. Pollardescrofte is represented at the present day by Pollard's

End Copse, which borders on the west of Morgaston Wood.

¹² *Ibid.* 386.

¹³ *Ibid.* 388.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 389-90.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 392. There is still a Hillend Farm in the north-west of the parish, a short distance west of Beaurepaire Park.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 395.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479.

¹⁸ *Pipe R.* 13 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 191; *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221; *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. I, no. 88; 30 Edw. I, no. 36; Close, 30 Edw. I, m. 3; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313.

Basing granted it for life to Edward de St. John.¹⁹ Edward de St. John died in 1348, and the king committed the custody of the manor to Bartholomew de Burghersh,²⁰ but the following year ordered him to deliver it up to the sisters and co-heirs of Edmund de St. John the grandson of John, who had died in 1347,²¹ Margaret the wife of Sir John de St. Philibert and Isabel the wife of Sir Luke de Poynings.²² A final partition of the St. John lands was made between the heiresses in 1355, Sherborne St. John falling to the share of Margaret.²³ Margaret died in 1362, leaving as her heir an infant son John, but the latter only survived his mother a month,²⁴ and the manor of Sherborne St. John consequently passed to Isabel de Poynings.²⁵ On the death of Isabel in 1393, her son Sir Thomas de Poynings succeeded to the manor.²⁶ He apparently settled it in his lifetime upon his son Hugh, for he was not seised of it at his death in 1428,²⁷ and 'Hugh de St. John son and heir of Lord Thomas Poynings Lord de St. John' presented to the church during the episcopacy of Henry Beaufort.²⁸ This Hugh predeceased his father, leaving a widow Eleanor and three daughters Joan, Constance and Alice.²⁹ On the death of Eleanor, who held the manor in dower, Sherborne St. John was apparently assigned to Alice, who married first John Orell and secondly Sir Thomas Kyngeston and died in 1439.³⁰ Her son Thomas Kyngeston died seised of the manor in 1506, leaving as his heir his grandson John,³¹ who obtained livery of his lands on coming of age in 1511.³² John died in 1514, leaving a widow Susan, to whom one-third of the manor was assigned in dower. He was succeeded by his brother Nicholas,³³ who died without issue two years later. His heir was his sister Mary the wife of Thomas Lisle,³⁴ who died seised of two-thirds of the manor and the reversion of the other third after the death of Susan Kyngeston in 1539.³⁵ Her only son Francis had died before her, leaving no issue, and on the death of her husband some three years later the property, which she had inherited from her brothers and they in their turn from their grandfather, was divided among the descendants of her paternal aunts Margaret Gorfen and Katherine Malory, viz. (1) William Gorfen son and heir of Margaret Gorfen, (2) Margery wife of John Cope, daughter of Katherine Malory, (3) Katherine wife of Thomas Andrewes and Margaret wife of Thomas Boughton, daughters of Dorothy Malory, daughter of Katherine Malory.³⁶ Sherborne St. John was assigned to Katherine and Thomas Andrewes,³⁷ who sold it in 1550 to Thomas Lord Sandys of the Vyne. Its further history is identical with that of the Vyne,³⁸ which is traced in detail below.

Three mills worth 27s. 6d. belonged to the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey.³⁹ One was apparently included in William de St. John's grant of the Beaurepaire estate to Bartholomew Pecche, and is probably represented by the modern Beaurepaire Mill. Henry de Port, the founder of the priory of Monk Sherborne, granted to that house in his foundation charter the mill of Sherborne by the fishpond.⁴⁰ This mill paid the prior and convent a mark of silver a year and ground their corn free of charge until the time of Adam de Port grandson of Henry, who recovered it from the priory, granting in exchange in free alms the tithes of all his mills in Sherborne. He also agreed that if the tithes of the mills did not produce a mark a year the deficit should be made good from the rents of the mills, and moreover made the following promise: 'Et habebunt omnem molituram domus suae quietam in praedictis molendinis, ita quod quandocunque servientes monachorum venerint ad molendinum causa molendi, molendino non molente, statim molent, et si quem molentem invenierint, statim post ipsum molent, nisi bladam domini fundi praesens affuerit quod debet praecedere.'⁴¹ Two water-mills and a fishpond in Sherborne St. John are mentioned in the inquisition on the death of John de St. John in 1302.⁴² This fishpond was not included in the lease of the manor to Edward de St. John in 1329, but continued in possession of John de St. John. It was assigned in dower to his widow Alice, and on her death reverted to Edmund de St. John, who died seised in 1347.⁴³ The mill by the fishpond is still in existence; the site of the other is probably marked by a mill-pool in Wey Brook, a short distance north of the village.

William de St. John inclosed his park of Sherborne which was within the bounds of Pamber Forest with a dike and a hedge, and in 1245 his son Robert de St. John, in return for a payment of 100 marks, obtained licence to keep it so inclosed, as also a promise from the king that it should be quit of waste, regard, and view of foresters, verderers and regarders.⁴⁴

Edward I granted John de St. John permission to inclose 100 acres of woodland and pasture in his manor of Sherborne St. John within the bounds of the forest of Pamber, and to make a park there without impediment from the king or his officers.⁴⁵ These grants mark the formation of the parks of Prevet and Morgaston which are mentioned as appurtenances of the manor in 1302.⁴⁶ Like Sherborne fishpond, these parks were not included in the grant of the manor to Edward de St. John, but passed to Alice de St. John in 1329⁴⁷ and from her to Edmund de St. John.⁴⁸ Their sites are marked at the present

¹⁹ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 13; Pat. 3 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 19; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 32.

²⁰ *Ibid.* ii, 193. The 'Edmund' mentioned here is evidently a mistake for 'Edward.'

²¹ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 57.

²² Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 21.

²³ Inq. p.m. 29 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 60.

²⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii,

270.

²⁶ Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II, no. 45.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 60.

²⁸ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 24 d.

²⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 269.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 961, no. 6.

³² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 569, 1867.

³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxix, 42; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 5247.

³⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxx, 44.

³⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 991, no. 13.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Vide Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 35 Hen. VIII; L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich. 38 Hen. VIII, rot. 42.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Edw. VI; Recov. R. Mich. 4 Edw. VI, rot. 535.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479.

⁴⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1013-14.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1014.

⁴² Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. I, no. 36.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 57.

⁴⁴ Chart. R. 29 Hen. III, m. 5; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 8.

⁴⁵ In 1310 his son and heir John obtained licence from the king to keep it so inclosed (Close, 3 Edw. II, m. 11).

⁴⁶ Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. I, no. 36.

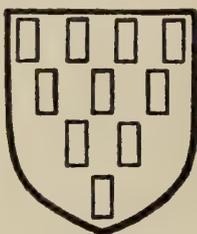
⁴⁷ Close, 3 Edw. III, m. 8; 5 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 21.

⁴⁸ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 57.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

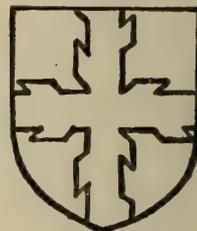
day by Morgaston Wood, which is situated about half a mile north of the village, and by the farm of Park Prewett, in the extreme south of the parish.

The estate known up to the beginning of the 16th century as the manor of *SHERBORNE* or *SHERBORNE COUDRAY* and subsequently as *THE VYNE* formed part of the manor of Sherborne St. John until the reign of Henry II, when John de Port grandson of Hugh de Port granted it to William Fitz Adam⁴⁹ to hold of him and his heirs as of the manor of Sherborne St. John by the service of the fifth part of a knight's fee.⁵⁰ William Fitz Adam, who was the founder of the chantry chapel of The Vyne, was still alive in 1202,⁵¹ but how long he subsequently held the manor is unknown. Less than forty years afterwards it was in the possession of Fulk de Coudray, who granted it, together with the manor of Padworth (co. Berks.), to Maud de Herriard and Nicholas her son for their lives in exchange for the manor of Herriard which Maud granted to Fulk and his heirs for ever.⁵² Fulk died seised of the manor *circa* 1251, leaving as his heir his son Peter, aged fourteen.⁵³ In the following year the king granted Peter's wardship and marriage, in return for a payment of 300 marks, to Ralph Fitz Nicholas,⁵⁴ concerning whom the following presentment was made in 1256:—'Ralph Fitz Nicholas withdrew the suit at the hundred court of Basingstoke which he was accustomed to make for the manor of Sherborne which was formerly Fulk de Coudray's. This he did four years ago.'⁵⁵ Peter de Coudray obtained licence to inclose Cufald Wood in Sherborne within the bounds of Pamber Forest in 1268,⁵⁶ and twelve years later by the production of a charter of Richard I proved his right to free chase for cats, hares and foxes throughout the whole hundred of Basingstoke.⁵⁷ In 1281 he leased the manor for life to John de Wyntershull and Amice his wife.⁵⁸ The lessees within the short space of two years felled eighty oaks in Sherborne Coudray Park, and in 1283, to pay for the damage they had done, they were obliged to give up their life interest in 100 shillingsworth of land in Herriard and Southrope which they had of the gift of Peter, and to enter into an agreement allowing Peter and his heirs to take whatever timber from the park they might require for building, as also yearly one buck *de pinguedine* and one doe *de fermeycina*, with pasture for twelve oxen and cows free of herbage



COUDRAY. *Sable ten billets or.*

and twenty pigs free of pannage.⁵⁹ In 1292 John de Wyntershull, his wife being dead, gave up his lease of the manor to Peter de Coudray in return for an annuity of £22 and permission to take yearly from the park one buck *de pinguedine* and one doe *de fermeycina*.⁶⁰ Peter de Coudray before 1305 had been succeeded by his son Thomas de Coudray,⁶¹ who was afterwards knighted and continued in possession⁶² until his death in 1348.⁶³ His kinsman and heir Fulk de Coudray leased the manor for eleven years to Robert de Burton, and in 1355 granted the reversion after the expiration of that term to William de Fifhide,⁶⁴ who died in 1361.⁶⁵ His son and heir William obtained livery of his lands in 1365 soon after coming of age,⁶⁶ and in 1371 leased the manor-house of Sherborne Coudray to William Gregory of Basingstoke for certain considerations, including the payment of one rose at the Feast of St. John the Baptist, reserving, however, 'the park and the right of presentation to the chapel,' while Gregory covenanted to keep in repair 'the hall and the adjoining chambers and the grange and the chapel at the house.'⁶⁷ On his death in 1386 William was succeeded by his cousin Joan the wife of Sir John Sandys,⁶⁸ a knight of the shire for Hampshire and governor of Winchester Castle. Joan married as her second husband Sir Thomas Skelton,⁶⁹ and was followed by her son Sir Walter Sandys, who, not foreseeing that Sherborne Coudray was about to become the principal residence of his family, 'gave it out' (says Leland) to his daughter Joan on her marriage to William Brocas of Beaufort about 1420.⁷⁰ This latter Joan occupied the manor-house during her widowhood and was succeeded by her son Bernard Brocas.⁷¹ In 1474 by fine between Bernard Brocas and Philippa his wife, and Sir William Sandys the grandson of the Sir Walter who had given it out in marriage, the manor was settled upon Bernard and Philippa, and the issue of Bernard, to be held of William and his heirs for rent of a rose, with remainder in default of such issue to William and his heirs.⁷² Bernard Brocas left no children, and accordingly on his death in 1488⁷³ the manor passed to Sir William Sandys, who died seised in 1496.⁷⁴ His son Sir William Sandys enjoyed the favour of Henry VIII, who made him his Lord Chamberlain and created him Lord Sandys of The Vyne on 27 April 1523.⁷⁵ He built the present house and chapel of The Vyne in the early years of the 16th



SANDYS. *Argent a ragged cross sable.*

⁴⁹ The actual grant is not extant, but William Fitz Adam was holding of the new enfeoffment of John de Port in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 209).

⁵⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 333; *Inq. p.m.* 36 Hen. III, no. 42a; 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 49.

⁵¹ Chaloner Chute, *Hist. of The Vyne* (1888), 12, 13.

⁵² *Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), iv, 142.

⁵³ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Hen. III, no. 42a.

⁵⁴ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 123.

⁵⁵ *Assize R. Hil.* 40 Hen. III.

⁵⁶ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 2, no. 37.

⁵⁷ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 764.

⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Edw. I.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 11 Edw. I.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* East. 20 Edw. I.

⁶¹ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 53, no. 28. According to some pedigrees Peter died in 1303 (Lipacomb, *Hist. of Bucks.* iv, 251).

⁶² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 8 Edw. II; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313, 333; *Pat.* 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 11.

⁶³ *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 49; *Close*, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 3.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 29 Edw. III.

⁶⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 88.

⁶⁶ *Vide Pat.* 6 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 4, 5.

⁶⁷ Chute, *op. cit.* 19-20.

⁶⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Ric. II, no. 17. In

1397 Robert Mayhew the grandson of Bartholomew Mayhew sued Joan Sandys for the manor, but failed to gain possession (*De Banc. R. Mich.* 21 Ric. II, m. 511).

⁶⁹ *Vide Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 218.

⁷⁰ Chute, *op. cit.* 30-32; Burrows, *op. cit.* 148-9.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Edw. IV.

⁷³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), iv, 19.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* xi, 110.

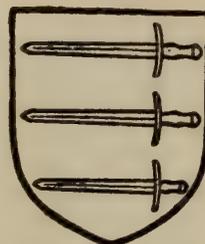
⁷⁵ *G.E.C. Peerage*, vii, 55.



SHERBORNE ST. JOHN : THE VYNE : RIVER FRONT

century,⁷⁶ and it was here that he was visited several times by Henry VIII, the first occasion being in July 1510.⁷⁷ In August 1531 the king was again at The Vyne, as appears from his household accounts for that month, which contain the following entries: 'To one who brought a screen to The Vyne from Pexhalles house 40s. To the keeper of Mr. Paulet's and Lord Sandys parks 13s. 4d. To the servant of the Lord Chamberlain for bringing a stag to the Vine which the king had stricken before in Wolmer Forest 10s.'⁷⁸ The king paid his next and last visit in October of 1535, when he was accompanied by Queen Anne Boleyn.⁷⁹ William Lord Sandys died in 1542, after a long life spent in the service of his country, and was succeeded by his son Thomas Lord Sandys.⁸⁰ On the death of Thomas in 1560 The Vyne passed to his grandson William Lord Sandys,⁸¹ who held it no less than sixty-three years. He was involved in the insurrection of the Earl of Essex in the spring of 1601, for which he was fined £5,000.⁸² But after a temporary sojourn in the Tower and a subsequent confinement near Bath he was pardoned on payment of £1,000,⁸³ and in September of the same year received the Duc de Biron, then sent to England as ambassador of the French king to meet Queen Elizabeth, who was then staying with the Marquess of Winchester at Basing House.⁸⁴ For four or five days the ambassador and his suite, numbering nearly four hundred persons, were sumptuously entertained at The Vyne, which was provided with hangings and plate from the Tower and Hampton Court, and with 'seven score beds and furniture which the willing and obedient people of Hampshire upon two days' warning had brought thither to lend to the Queen.'⁸⁵ Elizabeth was highly satisfied with the reception accorded her visitors, and affirmed 'that she had done that in Hampshire that none of her ancestors ever did, neither that any prince of Christendom could do, that was, she had in her Progress in her subjects' houses entertained a royal ambassador and had royally entertained him.'⁸⁶ William Lord Sandys on his death in 1623 was succeeded by his son William Lord Sandys,⁸⁷ who died without issue six years later.⁸⁸ In 1636 Colonel Henry Sandys, son of Sir Edwin Sandys of Latimer (co. Bucks.) by Elizabeth half-sister and heir of William Lord Sandys, was in possession of The Vyne.⁸⁹ He was mortally wounded at the battle of Cheriton, and on his death on 6 April 1644 the estate passed to his son William Lord Sandys,⁹⁰ who sold it in 1653 to Chaloner Chute, one of the most celebrated lawyers of the age.⁹¹ He was

unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons upon the assembling of Parliament under Richard Cromwell on 29 January 1659, but the incessant fatigue of his office proved so great a strain upon his health that he was forced to retire to Sutton Court, an estate belonging to him at Chiswick, where he died on 14 April 1659.⁹² By his will dated 3 June 1653 he devised The Vyne and his other lands in Hampshire to his son Chaloner, who died in 1666 and was succeeded by his son and namesake.⁹³ This Chaloner Chute, third of the name, died in 1685, and The Vyne then passed to his brother Edward,⁹⁴ who was high sheriff of Hampshire in 1699 and died in 1722.⁹⁵ Anthony Chute, Edward's son and heir, was elected M.P. for Yarmouth (I.W.) in 1734 and twenty years later died unmarried and intestate. His heir was his brother John, who devoted himself to literature and archaeological studies, and is well remembered as the friend of Horace Walpole and the poet Gray.⁹⁶ He died at The Vyne on 26 May 1776, and with him the male line of this family came to an end.⁹⁷ The estate then devolved in accordance with his will dated 4 November 1774 upon his cousin's son Thomas Lobb of Pickenham (co. Norf.), who thereupon took the name of Chute in addition to that of Lobb.⁹⁸ Thomas Lobb Chute married Anne Rachael only daughter of William Wiggett, mayor of Norwich,⁹⁹ and owned The Vyne until 1790, when he died and was buried at Pickenham.¹⁰⁰ His heir was his son William John Chute, who in 1790 entered Parliament as member for Hampshire and forthwith began to keep a pack of foxhounds which he supported at his own expense till his death in 1824.¹⁰¹ He bequeathed The Vyne to his brother Thomas Vere Chute, who died unmarried in 1827, having by will dated 23 July 1826 left the estate to William Lyde Wiggett second son of James Wiggett, rector of Crudwell (co. Wilts).¹⁰² On succeeding to The Vyne estate William Lyde Wiggett assumed the name and arms of Chute, and lived at The Vyne from the death of Elizabeth widow of William Chute in 1842 until his own death in 1879.¹⁰³ He greatly improved the estate by inclosing the common fields and making new roads, and the improvements which



CHUTE of The Vyne.
Gules three swords argent
with their hilts or lying
barwise, their points to the
dexter.

⁷⁶ Chute, *op. cit.* 20, 29. Leland says, 'The late Lorde Sandes afore he was made baron recovered it into his possession. At the which tyme ther was no very great or sumptuous manor place, and was only contened within the mote. But he after so translated and augmented yt, and beside builded a fair base court that at thys time it is one of the principale houses in goodly building of all Hamptonshire.'

⁷⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ii (2), p. 1447.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* v, p. 755.

⁷⁹ Lord Sandys a few days later wrote to Cromwell as follows: 'Pleaseth it you to be advertised that the king's highness and the queen's grace came hither to my poor house on Friday last past the thir-

teenth day of this month, and here continued until Tuesday then next ensuing' (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ix, p. 224).

⁸⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 55-7; *Recov. R. Mich.* 4 Edw. VI, rot. 535.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* vii, 55-7; Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 3434.

⁸² *Acts of P.C.* 1600-1, p. 149; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1598-1601, p. 574.

⁸³ Chute, *op. cit.* 60.

⁸⁴ Baigent & Millard, *op. cit.* 416; Chute, *op. cit.* 60-1.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 55-7.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ *Recov. R. East.* 12 Chas. I, rot. 64.

⁹⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 55-7.

⁹¹ Chute, *op. cit.* 72.

⁹² *Ibid.* 74.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 76-7.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 79; *Recov. R. Mich.* 2 Jas. II, rot. 171.

⁹⁵ Chute, *op. cit.* 83.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 84-5.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 117.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 120. He was the son of Thomas Lobb by Elizabeth daughter and heir of Thomas younger brother of Edward Chute.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 122.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.* 130.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* 131.

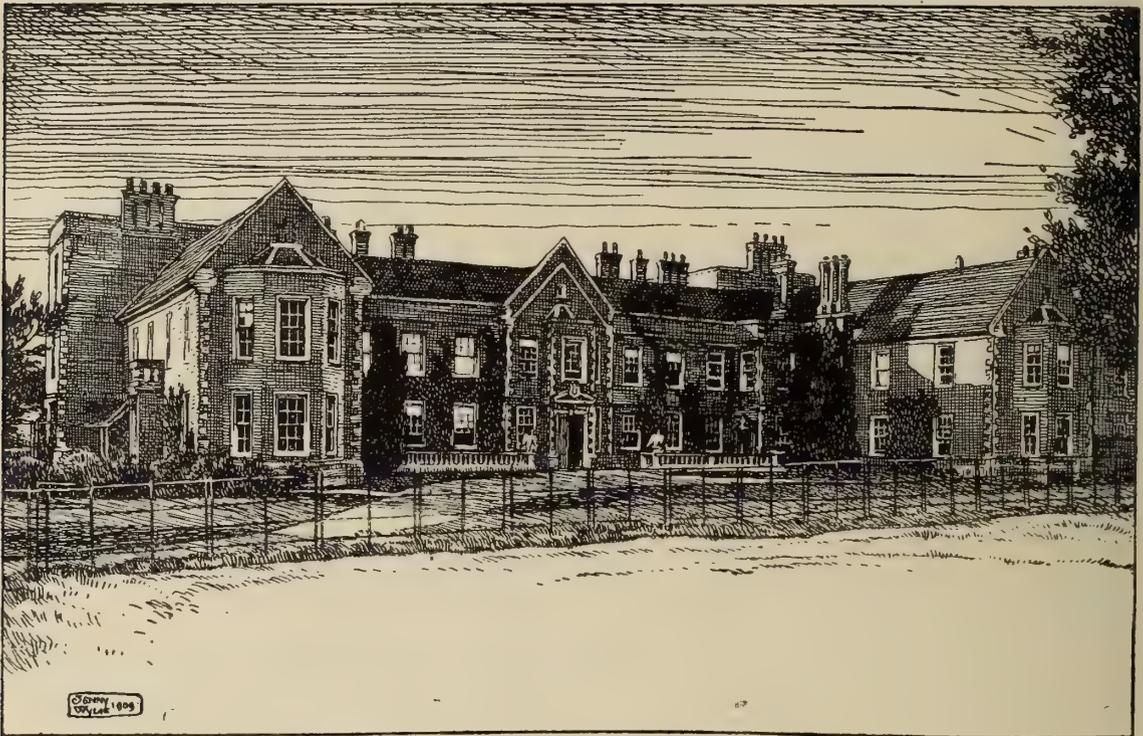
¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

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he effected are described in the journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.¹⁰⁴ His son Chaloner William Chute died in 1892 and was succeeded by the present owner, Mr. Charles Lennard Chute of The Vyne.^{104a}

The house, apart from its historical interest, is one of the most attractive in Hampshire. Begun in the early years of the 16th century by William Lord Sandys, it occupies a characteristic site, chosen for shelter and not for strength, with the ground rising gently from it on all sides, and surrounded by lawns and beautifully timbered gardens and fields. It succeeds an older house, which according to Leland was neither 'great nor sumptuous,' and nothing is left of it but its probable site with foundations of walls about 100 yds. south-east of the house. The present house stands east and west and is about

projecting gable to which a modern porch has been added, and small rectangular bays covering the junctions of the wings with the main block. The wings end with plain gables at the south, to which canted bay windows of two stories have been added in the 18th century. The north front has in like manner a central portico, an addition by Webb, but perhaps replacing a former porch, and at either end rectangular towers three stories high, the rest of the house being of two stories. Breaks in the masonry of the tower at the east end of the north front suggest that it was partly overlapped by the destroyed east range of the base court, and that its north-west angle projected into the court in the same way as the small bays in the angles of the south front. If the western tower was treated in the same way all evidence of the junction of the west range of the



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220 ft. long with two wings running southwards, and has its principal entrance in the middle of the south side, but as first built is conjectured to have had a large base court on the north, extending as far as the long sheet of water, 250 ft. away from the house, with its principal entrance from the north through the court, the water being crossed by a bridge. It is built of deep red brick with diamond patterns in black brick, very irregularly set, and stone quoins and window frames, the last originally having contained stone tracery, which was removed, with a few exceptions, in 1654 under the directions of John Webb. The general disposition of the plan is symmetrical, the south front having a central

court with it has been removed, and it has been conjectured that the west wing of the court stood on the line of Webb's portico. An 18th-century drawing of the house from the north-west, hanging in the Strawberry Parlour, shows a corresponding rectangular tower at the south end of the south-west wing, but there is no reason to suppose that this was ever built, and the drawing probably represents a project of John Chute which was never carried out.

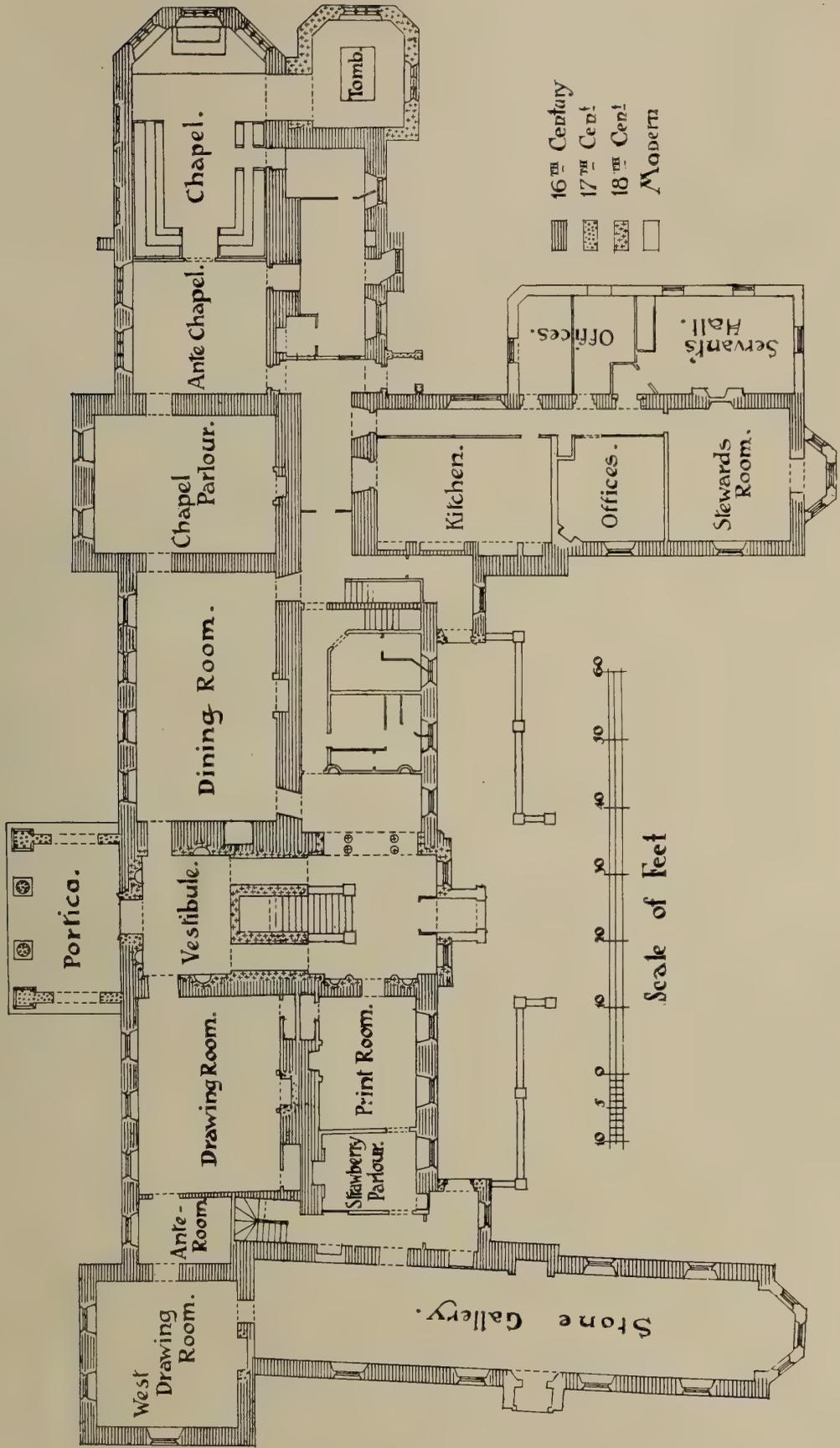
At the east end of the house is a wing containing the chapel, with a building attached to it on the south, and there were formerly other buildings on the north, i.e. the east range of the north court, as may be seen from the evidence of the masonry, and

¹⁰⁴ Chute, *op. cit.* 132. Up to his time the roads had been no better than drift ways impassable beyond The Vyne except by carts and wagons, so that it was a common

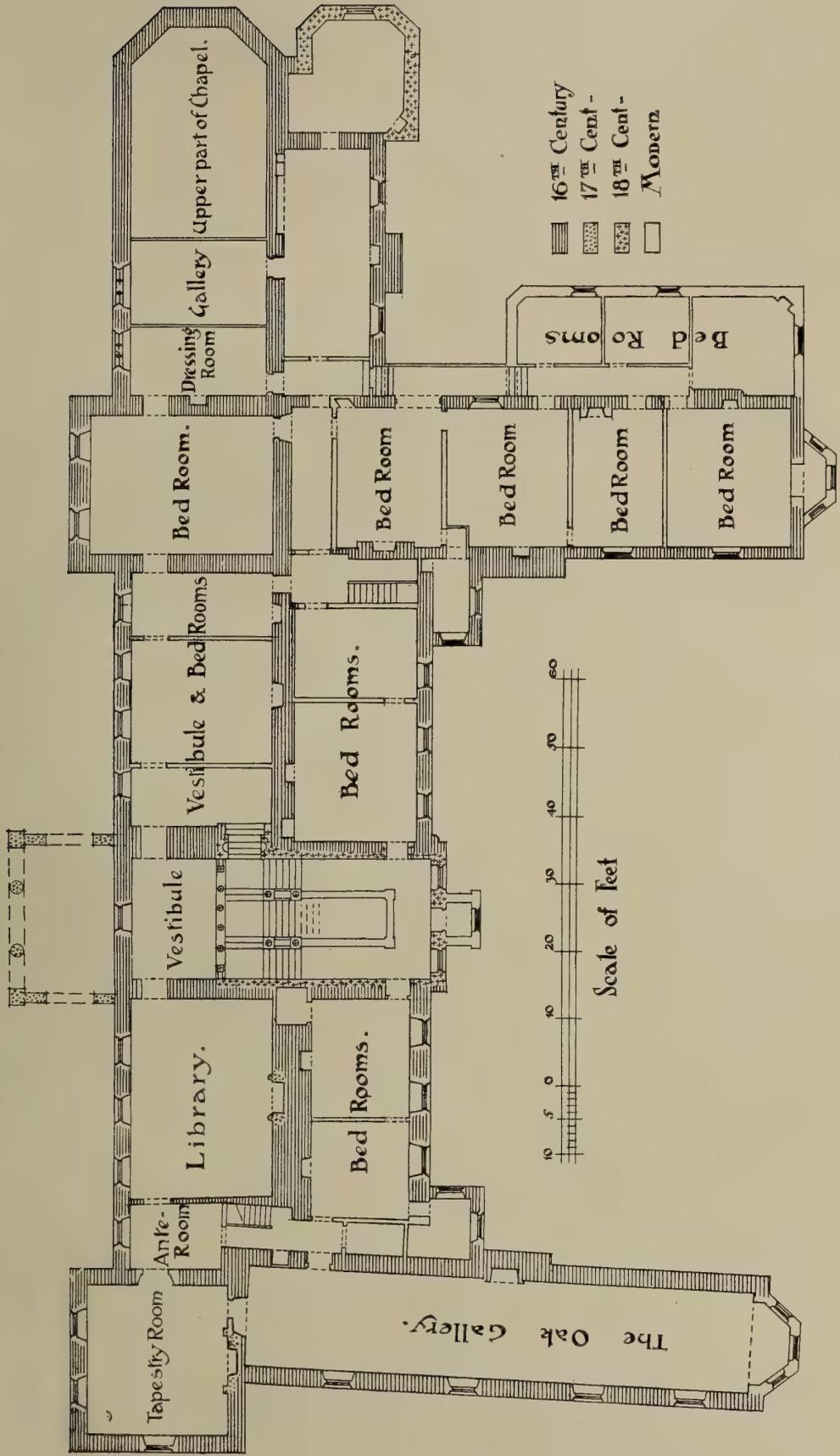
saying that 'The Vyne was the last place upon the earth, and Beaufort was beyond it.' And Horace Walpole humorously said that 'The Vyne must be

approached upon stilts,' and that 'no post, but a dove, could come from it.'

^{104a} Burke, *Landed Gentry*.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE VYNE



16th Century
 17th Cent -
 18th Cent -
 Modern

Scale of Feet
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF THE VYNE

of a picture now at Mottisfont Abbey, said to represent Colonel Henry Sandys, ob. 1644.

The arrangement of the rooms in the time of the first builder, William Lord Sandys, is fortunately preserved to us in an inventory¹⁰⁵ of the contents of the house taken February 1541-2, after Lord Sandys' death. It seems clear, in spite of the comparatively early date, that there was no great hall, with screens, open timbered roof, and bay window, after the mediaeval fashion still in common use at the time, but that the principal room was the present dining-room, then the 'great dining chamber'; it was doubtless entered as now from the west through a vestibule, which probably opened to the base court by a porch on the site of the existing 17th-century portico. To the east of the dining chamber were the 'hall place,' now the chapel parlour, occupying the ground floor of the east tower, then 'my lady's oratory or closet,' now the ante-chapel, and to the east again, as now, the chapel with priest's room and vestry on the south. The pantry and buttery adjoined the dining chamber on the south, and the kitchen and offices were in the south-east wing, as now, with the audit chamber at the south end of the wing.

On the opposite side of the vestibule to the dining chamber was the 'new parlour,' now the drawing-room, opening to a small ante-room, the 'pallet chamber,' on the west, and thence to the 'chamber'^{105a} within the new parlour,' now the west drawing-room, occupying the ground floor of the north-west tower. From this the long lower gallery opened southwards as now, and the two small rooms between it and the vestibule, then called the base chambers, completed the ground-floor arrangements. The parallel sets of rooms on either side of a thick central wall are worthy of notice as an innovation in planning, and though as usual till a much later date all were passage rooms, each opening out of the next, the whole plan is a very notable advance on the general usage of the time. On the upper floor the room over the dining chamber was the 'queen's lying chamber,' and from it to the east opened the 'tower chamber' and 'my lord's oratory or closet,' the latter being the gallery at the west end of the chapel. The rooms over the priest's chamber to the south of the chapel were the 'chambers over the gate': the gate is shown in the picture of Colonel Henry Sandys already referred to opening eastwards, but it is difficult to understand how the priest's chamber on the ground floor was arranged in that case. Over the new parlour was the great chamber, now the library, and in the west tower the queen's great chamber, now the tapestry room, with the oak gallery as now to the south. Over the base chamber were the king's chamber and the portcullis chamber, and over the kitchen and offices other chambers, those in the south-east wing being called the rose chambers. The small projecting rooms in the angles of the south front were called, like other small rooms, pallet chambers. The names given to the rooms in the base court show that they were used for the servants' quarters, &c., and doubtless as lodgings for guests. The schoolmaster's chamber, the armoury, and two yeomen's chambers, each with twelve beds, are mentioned.

The general plan of the house, apart from the destruction of the base court, does not seem to have been materially altered. The portico on the north front, as already mentioned, was added in 1654, and besides this the only additions are the tomb-chamber at the south-east of the chapel, 1765, the bays at the ends of the south wings, the offices and bedrooms on the east of the south-east wing, and the porches on the south front and the west side of the stone gallery. The middle part of the main block was altered in 1765 when the existing staircase was set up by John Chute, and many minor alterations to fireplaces, &c., have naturally taken place, but a great deal of 16th-century work is happily preserved. As regards the windows, those lighting the cellars on the south front have preserved their tracery of two four-centred lights, but nearly all the rest are now plain rectangular openings fitted with sashes. The loss of their tracery is recorded in the accounts preserved of John Webb's alterations in 1654, thus:—

'For taking down the old windows and setting up the new, cut into square heads, £0 16s. od. each.'

The sections of the stone frames, though differing in various parts of the building, are still all of Gothic character, and are in part original work and in part probably 17th-century copies. The sashes, or rather their predecessors, are usually attributed to the date of Webb's alterations, but so early a date is unlikely; it is more probable that wooden frames with casements were the immediate successors of the stone mullions.

The chapel contains the best and most important of the original fittings, having beautiful canopied seats on north and south, returned on the west. The fronts are panelled, with tracery in the heads and standards with elaborate poppy-heads, while the traceried panelling at the back of the seats is in two tiers, and has moulded and buttressed styles. The middle rail has a band of quatrefoils, and at the springing of the canopy is a line of cresting. On the cornice of the canopy is a band of openwork foliage into which the initials of William Sandys, his badge of a rose and sun, his arms, and the Tudor rose and portcullis, &c., are worked. The rose and pomegranate are repeated in the foliage, and at intervals are pairs of boys, giving a touch of Italian feeling to what is otherwise entirely Gothic. The details of the poppy heads and the admirable lock plate with the initials w. s. on the vestry door show the same influence. It seems probable that the canopy was originally returned against the wall at the east ends of the stalls on both sides, and that its present square ends are due to 18th-century alterations, the panelling east of the stalls being of that date. The ceiling of the chapel is of four-centred form, with a geometrical pattern of wooden ribs and a plastered background, and the chapel is lighted by three three-light windows with cinquefoiled heads and transoms set in three faces of the eastern apse. These windows contain their original glass, and have in the lower lights kneeling figures of Henry VIII and his patron St. Henry of Bavaria (east window), the Princess Margaret and her patroness St. Margaret (south window), and Katherine of Aragon with her patroness St. Katherine (north window). In the upper lights

¹⁰⁵ Now among the muniments at Belvoir Castle.

^{105a} Note the irregular use of the word chamber to describe a ground-floor room.

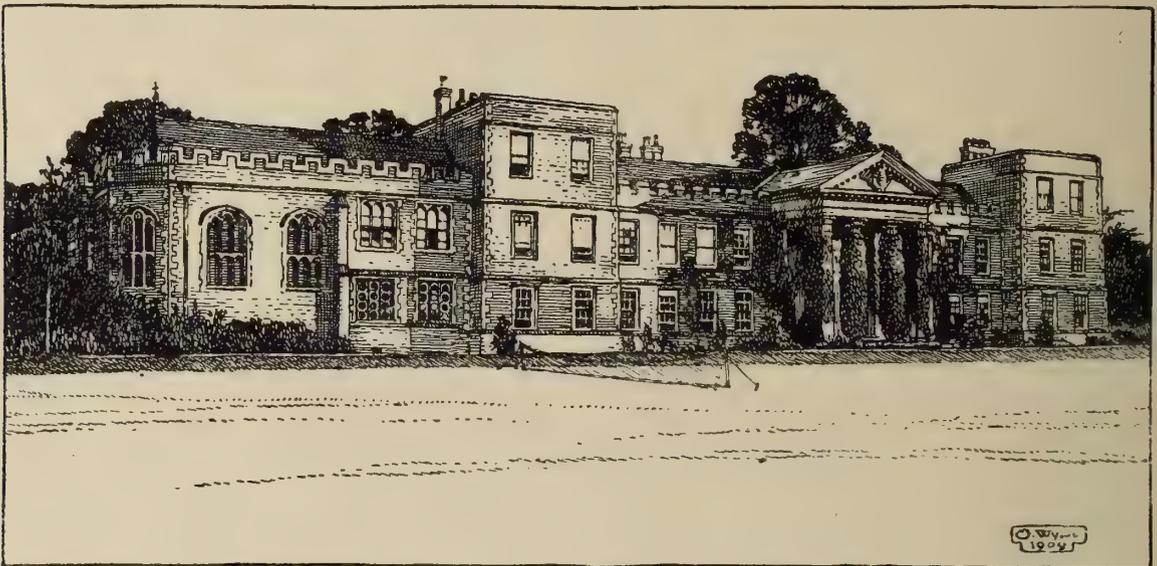
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of the south window is our Lord bearing His cross and meeting St. Veronica, in those of the east window the Crucifixion, and in those of the north window the Resurrection; while in the heads of the lights are the arms of Henry VII and his queen and the Tudor rose. The glass, which can be dated by the coat of arms above Princess Margaret, certainly designed before her marriage in 1503, suggests a date in the first decade of the 16th century for the building of the chapel. In the floor of the chapel are a large number of glazed tiles, with ornament or figures in blue, white, yellow, &c., after the fashion of Italian work of the 15th and 16th centuries. The many mistakes in the lettering of the inscriptions which occur on them point to the fact that they are Flemish copies of Italian originals, though some may be Italian, and are probably of mid-16th-century date. Externally the chapel has been a good deal repaired and two blank traceried windows inserted in its north wall, on which a range of buildings formerly abutted; but the em-

work with geometrical patterns in wood, painted blue and gold.

The chapel parlour adjoining has linen-pattern panelling and a 16th-century fireplace with Purbeck marble head and jambs, and over it a carved oak mantelpiece dated 1691. The dining-room, opening from the parlour, is also panelled in oak, with gilt bosses on the panels, from which it took its former name of the Starred parlour.

The drawing-room and west drawing-room are hung with crimson and white damask, brought from Italy about 1760, and from the latter opens southward the stone gallery, 82 ft. long, which now contains some portrait busts bought in Italy in 1753, a number of Roman tomb inscriptions, and a plaster medallion of the Emperor Probus, after the fashion of the terra-cotta medallions at Hampton Court. The stone flooring was formerly the floor of the entrance hall or vestibule. Two small rooms on the south front are known, one as the print room, its walls having been covered with prints about 1815, and the



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battled parapet is in the main old and has on it an interesting set of carvings with the royal arms and the arms and badges of Lord Sandys, Bray, &c. The roof is covered with red tiles, but the gable stops short of the apse and has a pretty carved bargeboard and a tall leaded finial. The south side of the chapel is entirely masked by buildings, that at the north-east being the tomb chapel of Chaloner Chute, added in 1765, with a room over, and containing a raised tomb with a recumbent effigy in white marble, by Banks; the coloured glass in the windows was made in 1770 by John Rowell of Wycombe.

Any detailed account of the other rooms and their contents would be out of place, and reference must be made to Mr. Chaloner Chute's *History of The Vyne*, published in 1888. In the ante-chapel are part of a well-carved stone figure of early 16th-century date and a number of pieces of painted glass from the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, together with some heraldic glass with the arms of St. John, Paulet, Brocas, Sandys, Bray, &c. Its ceiling is 16th-century

other as the Strawberry parlour, Horace Walpole's favourite room. From it an original doorway with a four-centred head once opened to the entrance lobby in the angle of the south court. The outer doorway of this lobby and of that in the corresponding angle of the court are perhaps part of John Webb's work, c. 1654, though the Wiggett crest in the pediment of the western lobby must be of much later date. The main staircase, which was built by John Chute about 1765, apparently from his own designs,¹⁰⁶ goes far to justify Horace Walpole's statement that he was an 'exquisite architect of the purest taste.' Its scale is rather too small, but the design is exceedingly happy, the screen of Corinthian columns at the stairhead giving a most dignified effect, while the coffered ceilings contrast pleasantly with the simple panelled walls. As on the ground floor, the principal first-floor rooms are those facing north and west. Sixteenth-century geometrical ceilings remain in the tapestry room at

¹⁰⁶ Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, iv, 151.



SHERBORNE ST. JOHN : THE VYNE : STAIRCASE



SHERBORNE ST. JOHN : THE VYNE : PART OF THE ENTRANCE FRONT

BASINGSTOKE HUNDRED

SHERBORNE
ST. JOHN

the north-west, the library and the bedrooms—formerly a single room—over the dining-room. The library has a fine chimney-piece with the Chute arms, doubtless part of Webb's work, and in the tapestry room is a chimney-piece of early 17th-century date, formerly in the chapel parlour. It bears a shield with the arms of Chute and eight other coats, which must be of rather later date than the rest of the work. The tapestry in the room is worked with imaginary Oriental scenes and is excellent work of early 18th-century date. The long gallery is only second in interest to the chapel, and is panelled throughout with linen-pattern panels in four tiers, a large proportion being original work. They are ornamented with a most interesting series of arms, badges, &c., which would seem to fix the date of their making between 1522 and 1529. Beside the royal arms and badges of Henry VIII and Queen Katherine of Aragon, there are those of Sandys, Bray, Brocas, de Vere, Essex, Foster, Hungerford, Paulet, Power, and Manners, and also of Cardinal Wolsey, Fox Bishop of Winchester, Tunstall Bishop of London, and Warham Archbishop of Canterbury. Tunstall became Bishop of London in 1522, and was translated to Durham in 1530, and Wolsey's arms are not likely to have been set up after his disgrace in 1529. Over the fireplace is a carving of St. George and the Dragon, doubtless in reference to the Order of the Garter, of which Lord Sandys was a knight, and over the doorway at the south-east of the gallery the quartered shield of France and England supported by winged boys, in which the Italian influence is clearly shown.

The house is rich in pictures, china and furniture, which cannot be adequately dealt with here.

The picturesque stables to the east of the house are of considerable interest, but the most notable of the outbuildings is the round brick garden-house with its domed tiled roof and four projecting porches, built by Webb and now used as a pigeon-house. Close to it is a very fine oak, still in vigorous growth, measuring 23 ft. round the trunk. It is said that Mr. William John Chute refused £100 for this tree from the Admiralty buyers in the days of wooden ships.^{106a}

Early in the reign of Henry III, William de St. John granted to Bartholomew Pecche the lordship of *CROCKEREL HULLE*, which up to this time had formed part of his manor of Sherborne St. John,¹⁰⁷ and some years later Robert de St. John, son and successor of William, granted Bartholomew an additional 11 acres of land with appurtenances in Sherborne St. John.^{107a} This manor, which was sub-

sequently known as *CLOTELY*¹⁰⁸ and afterwards as *BEAUREPAIRE* (Beaureper, xiii cent. ; Beurepeir, Berupery, xiv cent. ; Baureper, Baroper, Burraper, xvi cent. ; Bewrepper, Bewroper, xvii cent.), continued to be held of the St. Johns and their successors as of their manor of Sherborne St. John until the 16th century, when the overlordship fell into abeyance.¹⁰⁹ Bartholomew Pecche, who was alive in 1249,¹¹⁰ had been succeeded before 1264 by Herbert Pecche,¹¹¹ who died seised of a hide of land called Beaurepaire in Sherborne St. John in 1272, leaving as his heir his son Bartholomew.¹¹² Bartholomew claimed to have free warren throughout the whole hundred of Basingstoke in 1275,¹¹³ and died about seven years later, leaving as his heir his infant son and namesake.¹¹⁴ The latter, before 1318,¹¹⁵ had been succeeded by his son Sir John Pecche, who is constantly before us as 'lord of Beaurepaire,'¹¹⁶ and amongst other ways as obtaining an estate in Peperlond which afterwards became part of the Brocas property.¹¹⁷ It was this Sir John who heavily mortgaged Beaurepaire,¹¹⁸ and died in 1350, leaving as his heir his son John,¹¹⁹ who sold the estate to

Bernard Brocas for 100 silver marks in 1353.¹²⁰ Two years later Bernard settled the manor upon his nephew Sir Bernard Brocas, master of the royal buckhounds,¹²¹ whose descendants continued to hold it for over five centuries. Sir Bernard received a grant of free warren in the demesne lands of his manor of Beaurepaire in 1363,¹²² and four years later obtained a final quitclaim of the manor from Agnes the wife of Edward Popham,¹²³ who was probably the representative of the Pecche family. In 1369 Edward III gave him permission to inclose Beaurepaire Park¹²⁴—a privilege which was followed by a charter of 1388 granting him licence to enlarge it by adding 100 acres of land and wood in Bramley, Sherborne St. John and Monk Sherborne, notwithstanding that 64 acres were within the metes of



PECCHÉ. *Azure a lion with a forked tail ermine crowned or.*



BROCAS. *Sable a leopard rampant or.*

^{106a} *Ex inform.* Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

¹⁰⁷ Burrows, op. cit. 375.

^{107a} *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ *Assize R.* 778 ; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18 d., 19.

¹⁰⁹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221 ; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18 d., 19 ; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344 ; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 961, no. 9.

¹¹⁰ In that year Thomas Atterrig granted half a virgate of land in Sherborne to Bartholomew (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III).

¹¹¹ In 1254 John de Mont Fichet and Agnes his wife granted 2 acres of meadow in Bramley to Herbert (Feet of F. Hants, East. 38 Hen. III).

¹¹² *Cal. Inq. Hen. III*, 285.

¹¹³ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

¹¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. Edw. I*, 293.

¹¹⁵ In that year John son of Edmund de Swynsbroke granted a messuage and a carucate of land in Bramley to Joan who was the wife of Bartholomew Pecche (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Edw. II).

¹¹⁶ Burrows, op. cit. 398 ; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Edw. III ; Trin. 3 Edw. III ; Mich. 5 Edw. III ; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

¹¹⁷ In 1348 Isabel de Benfeld granted the land called 'Le Peperlond' which she had of the gift of her brother Richard de Benfeld to Sir John Pecche to hold at a rent of 6s. 8d. and 3 lb. of pepper (Burrows, op. cit. 378). She released the rent to Bernard Brocas in 1355 (*ibid.* 379).

Pepper Wood still forms part of the Beaurepaire estate.

¹¹⁸ Close, 27 Edw. III, m. 14 d.

¹¹⁹ Burrows, op. cit. 361.

¹²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 27 Edw. III.

¹²¹ Burrows, op. cit. 400. All the buildings on the estate had fallen into great decay under the late occupation of the Pecches, and Sir Bernard before establishing himself at his new seat circa 1358 was forced to expend large sums in repairs of a very extensive character (Add. Chart. 26559).

¹²² Chart. R. 37 Edw. III, m. 11.

¹²³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 41 Edw. III.

¹²⁴ Burrows, op. cit. 407.

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Pamber Forest.¹²⁵ Sir Bernard died in 1395 and was followed by his son Sir Bernard, who was attainted for treason in 1400.¹²⁶ By means of settlements in trust much of his property, including Beaurepaire, escaped forfeiture and passed to his son William Brocas, who in 1428 was stated to be holding of Lord de St. John as of his manor of Sherborne St. John half a knight's fee in Beaurepaire and Sherborne, formerly belonging to John Pecche.¹²⁷ William died in 1456 and was succeeded by his son William,¹²⁸ who died in 1484, his heir being his son John.¹²⁹ William Brocas the son of John died seised of Beaurepaire in 1506, leaving two daughters Anne and Edith,¹³⁰ the latter of whom became sole heir to the Brocas estates on the death of her sister Anne without issue in 1514.¹³¹ Edith died in 1517¹³² and Beaurepaire then passed to her husband Ralph Pexall, who died some twenty years later.¹³³

Sir Richard Pexall, son of Edith and Ralph, succeeded to the property and married (1) Lady Eleanor Paulet¹³⁴ and (2) Eleanor Cotgrave¹³⁵—the cause of those family dissensions and complications which lasted for half a century. By his first wife he had four daughters—Anne, who married Bernard Brocas of Horton (co. Bucks.) and had a son Pexall Brocas; Margery, who married (1) Oliver Beckett and (2) Francis Cotton; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Jobson; and Barbara, who became the wife of Anthony Brydges; his second wife brought him no children.¹³⁶ Sir Richard died in 1571, having by will signed only a day before his death left all his estates to his wife Dame Eleanor for thirteen years—until his grandson Pexall Brocas came of age, and all his estates in Wiltshire and the majority of his estates in Hampshire to her for life should she remain unmarried. To his three younger daughters he bequeathed legacies of £500 apiece, while to Pexall Brocas he granted the reversion of Eleanor's estate in tail-male.¹³⁷ Tenants in chivalry, however, were not allowed to aliene more than two-thirds of their lands from their legal heirs, and consequently Sir Richard's will became void for a third part which descended among his four daughters and co-heirs.¹³⁸ John and Elizabeth Jobson soon afterwards sold their



PEXALL. *Argent a flowered cross engrailed sable between four birds azure having beaks and legs gules and collars argent with a scallop argent on the cross.*

twelfth to Dame Eleanor and her second husband Sir John Savage,¹³⁹ who had settled at Beaurepaire and destined it for his second son Edward.¹⁴⁰ Bernard and Anne Brocas retaliated by purchasing the Brydges twelfth, thus placing at their command one-sixth of the estate.¹⁴¹ On the coming of age of Pexall Brocas in 1584, Dame Eleanor, though then only legally entitled to the twelfth of the Brocas estates which she and her husband had purchased from the Jobsons, did not move from Beaurepaire,¹⁴² and there seems to have been some arrangement whereby she gave up all right to Steventon (q.v.) in return for a life-interest in Beaurepaire. Thus in 1602, when Pexall sued Dame Eleanor in the Court of Requests to recompense him for wastes in the park of Beaurepaire committed not only by her, but also by Sir John Savage, Edward Savage and her third husband Sir Robert Remington, it seems to have been acknowledged by all the parties concerned that her life-interest in Beaurepaire was a good estate by the common law.¹⁴³ After the death of Sir Robert Remington in 1610, Dame Eleanor married as her fourth husband Sir George Douglass.¹⁴⁴ It was not until her death in 1617–18 that the Savages finally quitted Beaurepaire, and Thomas Brocas the only son of Sir Pexall¹⁴⁵ moved thither from Steventon.¹⁴⁶ Sir Pexall died seised of ten-twelfths of Beaurepaire in 1630,¹⁴⁷ and three years later Thomas Brocas bought up the outstanding portions of the estate—the Jobson twelfth which Edward Savage had sold between 1608 and 1618 and the Beckett twelfth.¹⁴⁸

In 1638 Thomas settled Beaurepaire upon his eldest son Robert Brocas on his marriage with Jane Bodley daughter of Sir John Bodley of Streatham (co. Surr.),¹⁴⁹ and it remained in Robert's possession until his death in 1643.¹⁵⁰ His widow Jane, by whom he had three children, Bernard, Robert and Jane, subsequently married John Thorner, and lived with him for many years at Beaurepaire on her jointure.¹⁵¹ Bernard the eldest son of the new generation died suddenly of smallpox on 18 December 1660, shortly after coming of age, and his brother Robert having died when an infant, his sister Jane now became the sole heir-in-law to her brother, father and grandfather, as well as heir-general under the will of Sir Pexall Brocas her great-grandfather. She married soon afterwards Sir William Gardiner.¹⁵² On the death of Thomas Brocas the grandfather in 1663 a claimant to the Beaurepaire estate appeared in the person of Jane's cousin Thomas Brocas son of her father's younger brother Thomas.¹⁵³ He was supported by his trustee Edmund Brockett, who inter-

¹²⁵ Pat. 12 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 15. The park was formed partly out of the property which belonged to Henry atte More in Bramley and Pamber. This we discover from some papers of Joan Renne, Henry's widow, who brought a claim for these lands against Sir Bernard's grandson William, but who gave a quitclaim for them in 1402 (Burrows, op. cit. 153–4, 385).

¹²⁶ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. IV, no. 17.

¹²⁷ Feud. Aids, ii, 344.

¹²⁸ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. VI, no. 9; P.C.C. Will 6 Stokton.

¹²⁹ Inq. p.m. 34 Ric. III, no. 23.

¹³⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 961, no. 9.

¹³¹ Burrows, op. cit. 189.

¹³² Ibid.

¹³³ P.C.C. Will 14 Dynzeley.

¹³⁴ Burrows, op. cit. 195.

¹³⁵ Ibid. 201.

¹³⁶ Ibid. 208–9.

¹³⁷ P.C.C. Will 46 Holney.

¹³⁸ Burrows, op. cit. 209.

¹³⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 15 Eliz.; Mich. 15 & 16 Eliz.; Trin. 18 Eliz.

¹⁴⁰ Burrows, op. cit. 211. He was so far successful that this son grew up in actual possession of Beaurepaire, and was so far seised of it in 1613 that in that year a plan of the property was 'plotted' by George Wither at the charge of 'the worshipful Edward Savage esquire.'

¹⁴¹ Ibid. 212.

¹⁴² Ibid. 215.

¹⁴³ Ct. of Req. bde 93, no. 29.

¹⁴⁴ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 261, no. 77.

¹⁴⁵ He had been knighted on 11 May 1603 (Burrows, op. cit. 217).

¹⁴⁶ Ibid. 222.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid. 222–3.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid. 226.

¹⁴⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Chas. I.

¹⁵⁰ Burrows, op. cit. 231.

¹⁵¹ Ibid. 232.

¹⁵² Ibid. 236–7. Sir Pexall Brocas by his will had made his son Thomas tenant in tail with remainder for life to each of Thomas's sons in succession with remainder over to his own right heirs.

¹⁵³ Ibid. 232–3.



SHERBORNE ST. JOHN : THE VYNE CHAPEL

preted his trust to mean that the Brocas estates should come to the young Thomas as male heir of the junior branch, and this when the grandfather died was no doubt his desire.¹⁵⁴ In 1664 this Thomas appears in the neighbourhood of Beaufrepaire, and there is an amusing letter extant from Sir William Gardiner to John Thorner complaining of his father-in-law and guardian Richard Johnson, 'who is already receiving rents at Beaufrepaire, and who on the strength of his guardianship sets up a handsome carriage with two fine black horses.'¹⁵⁵ Finally in 1678 a compromise was effected.¹⁵⁶ Thomas Brocas consented to give £1,550 for the relinquishment of the Gardiner claims on the freehold estates of Beaufrepaire, Cranes, Bramley, Stratfieldsaye, Stratfield Mortimer, Pamber, Basingstoke, Monk Sherborne, Sherborne Coudray, Sherborne St. John and Basing, while he himself relinquished his claim on the Roche Court estates. The copyhold estates settled originally on Jane Thorner on her first marriage with Robert Brocas in Sherborne St. John, Pamber and Bramley remained with the Gardiners. In order to effect this arrangement Sir William lent Thomas Brocas £1,000 on a mortgage of Beaufrepaire.¹⁵⁷ On the death of Thomas in 1715 he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died in 1750, leaving as his heir his son Bernard.¹⁵⁸ On the death of Bernard in 1777 Beaufrepaire passed to his natural son Bernard Austin, who assumed by sign-manual the name of Brocas in 1794 and died in 1809.¹⁵⁹ He was followed by his son Bernard, who died in 1839 and was succeeded by his son of the same name.¹⁶⁰ On the death of the latter in 1861¹⁶¹ it passed to his widow Jane, who in 1873 sold the reversion after her death to Mr. Julius Alington. From the latter Beaufrepaire passed by purchase in 1883 to Messrs. Henry S. Welch-Thornton and Alfred Bidwell Welch-Thornton respectively father and uncle of the present owner, Mr. Henry Welch-Thornton, J.P.¹⁶²

Beaufrepaire was twice at least visited by royalty. Thus in August of 1531 there is the following entry in the Privy Purse Expenses: 'Item the v. daye paid to the keeper of Baroper Park in rewarde 6s. 8d. Item the vi. day paid to a servant of Pexall in rewarde at Baroper Park 20s.'¹⁶³ Again, in the Bramley parish register is an entry recording payment made to the bell-ringers for ringing the church bells on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to 'Burraper.' She was then on her way from The Vyne (q.v.), where she had been magnificently entertained.¹⁶⁴

Although one of the chief mansions of the Brocas family, Beaufrepaire House as it existed in the early 17th century was little more than an ordinary manor-house and for the next two generations was used as a dower-house. It suffered much damage during the Civil War, was often deserted during the

18th century, and was finally destroyed and rebuilt about 1777.^{164a} This modern house is built within the ancient moat and stands in a park of 280 acres. It presents no features of special architectural interest.

Between Christmas 1357 and Michaelmas 1358 Sir Bernard Brocas spent the following sums on repairing Beaufrepaire Mill—2s. 6d. for making a new mill-wheel from the lord's timber, and 1s. 1d. for mending the 'juke' of the mill.¹⁶⁵ This mill probably occupied the site of the mill which in a plan of the Beaufrepaire estate of 1613 is marked in the same place as it is now—on the eastern boundary of the park a little to the west of Bramley Church.¹⁶⁶

The messuage called *CRANES PLACE* and the lands belonging to it in Sherborne St. John were owned in the middle of the 14th century by Elizabeth Everard of Sherborne St. John and descended from her to her daughter Margaret wife of Thomas Munde, citizen and gold merchant of London, who in 1397 quitclaimed them by the description of a messuage, 80 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Sherborne St. John to Oliver Brocas half-brother¹⁶⁷ of the first Sir Bernard Brocas of Beaufrepaire.¹⁶⁸ Sir Bernard Brocas the second granted a grove called 'Le Pynmour' to his uncle in 1398,¹⁶⁹ and his gift was confirmed by his son and successor William in 1404.¹⁷⁰ Oliver remained at Cranes Place to the end of his life, acquiring additional property in the neighbourhood, and died *circa* 1437, leaving as his heir his daughter Joan wife of Lawrence Stonard,¹⁷¹ to whom William Brocas in 1444 quitclaimed a rent of 13s. 4d. from a messuage in Sherborne St. John held of him by William Hanyton.¹⁷² In 1471 Lawrence and Joan Stonard gave up their right to Cranes Place to John Brocas son of William Brocas the younger in return for £100 in cash and an annuity of £6,¹⁷³ and he was seised of it in 1476, in which year he granted the lease of the messuage called 'Cranys' with its appurtenances to Robert Denys at a rent of £3 13s. 4d.¹⁷⁴ John Brocas succeeded to Beaufrepaire in 1484, and from that date Cranes Place, or, as it was afterwards called, the manor of Cranes, formed part of the Beaufrepaire estate until as late at least as the end of the 17th century.¹⁷⁵ Cranes Farm, which is at present owned by Mr. Charles Lennard Chute of The Vyne,¹⁷⁶ is situated to the west of St. Andrew's Church, a little to the south of Weybrook. Some way to the north on the east of the road to Reading is Cranes Copse, and near it is Pollards End Copse mentioned as 'Pollardyscroft' in a 15th-century deed.¹⁷⁷

The church of *ST. ANDREW* has a *CHURCH* chancel 30 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 5 in., nave of equal width by 49 ft. 6 in., north chapel 14 ft. 1 in. by 10 ft. 10 in., north aisle

¹⁵⁴ Burrows, *op. cit.* 243-4.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 243.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 244.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.* Chart. Pedigree at end of volume.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.* It was about this time that the house was rented by Mr. Apperley, better known as the celebrated sporting writer 'Nimrod.'

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁶² *Ex inform.* the Rev. T. Hayes-Belcher, M.A., vicar of Bramley.

¹⁶³ Burrows, *op. cit.* 193-4.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 218.

^{164a} *Ibid.* 200-1; Gough, *Sepulchras Mon.* 1786; *Gent. Mag.* 1787, p. 683.

¹⁶⁵ *Add. Chart.* 26559.

¹⁶⁶ Burrows, *op. cit.* 210-11.

¹⁶⁷ Sir Bernard Brocas was the son of Sir John Brocas by his first wife Margaret, Oliver was his son by his second wife Isabel.

¹⁶⁸ Burrows, *Family of Brocas of Beaufrepaire*, 383; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 20 Ric. II. Anabella the wife of Richard Stephens joined in the quitclaim. She

was probably the daughter and heir of Thomas Munde and Margaret.

¹⁶⁹ Burrows, *op. cit.* 384.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 385.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.* 153, 388, 389, 390.

¹⁷² *Ibid.* 391.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.* 393.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 393-4.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 228, 244, 394, 395; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 15, 27 Eliz.; Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 15 Jas. I, m. 21.

¹⁷⁶ *Ex inform.* the Rev. T. Hayes-Belcher, M.A., vicar of Bramley.

¹⁷⁷ Burrows, *op. cit.* 388.

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14 ft. 4 in. wide, south porch and a west tower 10 ft. 10 in. square, all internal measurements.

A church seems to have been built here about the year 1150, and probably had a nave of the present size with a small chancel; the south doorway is the only detail which remains of this date. The chancel was rebuilt in the middle of the 14th century, the east wall of the nave being taken down and the chancel made equal in width with the nave; where the present three-light south window is inserted there is said to be the threshold of a doorway, proving the window to be a later insertion. The Brocas chapel was built to the north of the chancel in the 16th century, and the south porch of the nave in 1533. The tower was added in the 14th century, but was almost wholly rebuilt in 1837 at the expense of Mrs. Chute, wife of W. J. Chute, and the spire added. The north aisle is an addition of 1854; the chancel roof was restored in 1866, and in 1884 a thorough restoration was undertaken: new seats were put in the chancel, floor levels altered, the plaster stripped from the nave ceiling and other work done, including the insertion of the arch between the north aisle and Brocas chapel.

The chancel has an east window of three cinquefoiled lights under a traceried head of 15th-century character, the jambs and arch, which are of two hollow chamfers and have a moulded label, are old; the mullions and tracery are modern. The north-east window is one of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights with half-quatrefoils over in a square head, which has a moulded label; it is of mid-14th-century date. The south-east window is similar, and the second window on the south has three trefoiled ogee-headed lights with quatrefoiled net tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label; it dates from about 1340; about 20 in. of the window above the sill have been filled in with masonry.

The north or Brocas chapel has an east window of three feathered trefoiled lights with roll cusp-points under a four-centred arch with moulded label; the stops to the labels are shields on which are the letters R and P respectively, the initials of Ralph Pexall, whose tomb lies under the archway between the nave and chancel. This arch has moulded jambs and a flat pointed head with cinquefoiled panels on the soffit and jambs. The arch is set under a square moulded cornice with ornamental cresting. In the spandrels are shields with the initials R P and R E respectively for Ralph and Edith Pexall. The tomb is described lower down.

The modern north arcade of the nave is of three bays in the style of the 14th century. A doorway in the north wall of the chapel has an old stone four-centred head on moulded wood jambs. In the south wall of the nave are two windows, both probably late 14th or 15th-century insertions; each is of two trefoiled round-arched lights under a square head with a moulded label, the mullion, sill and a few stones in the jambs being modern. The south doorway (in the middle of the wall) is of 12th-century date, it has jambs and round arch of two orders, the outer one chamfered; the label, which is much mutilated, is also chamfered. On the centre stone of the arch is cut a large sundial. Two stones are set in the south wall, one east of the door being part of a holy water stone, the other having a pointed arch on a curved face and looking like part of a font.

The north aisle has a modern pointed arch opening eastward into the Brocas chapel, and its three north windows were in the former nave wall, the first and third being like those on the south wall, and the middle one is of late 15th-century date; it has two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a label; the jambs and mullions are moulded; the inner jambs and four-centred rear arch are also moulded with a double ogee; the west window of the aisle is a modern one of two lights and tracery.

A small pointed arch now rebated for a door frame opens into the tower from the nave; it has two orders on both faces, a hollow and a wave mould. The tower has a modern plastered west doorway, over it is the date of the 'restoration,' 1834. The west window is also modern (probably brick plastered) of two lights under a four-centred head. No horizontal string divides the tower into stages externally. The lower part of the tower is of the original flint and stone with diagonal buttresses; the upper two stories are modern, the angle diagonal buttresses being of brick plastered. The bell-chamber windows are all modern of two lights under four-centred heads; the parapet is a thin pierced one; at the corners are plain pinnacles, and the octagonal wooden spire is covered with copper.

The south porch, of red brick and stone, is lighted by a single square-headed window in either side wall; the entrance doorway has moulded jambs and a four-centred arch under a square head with a label; in the spandrels are shields with the initial I with Renaissance detail. Over the doorway is a stone panel with the inscription 'OF YOUR CHERETE PRAY for the Sowles of Jamys Spyre and Jane his wyf which caused this porche to be mad at ther cost the yere of our Lōd 1533.' Inside over the inner doorway is another inscription as follows:—'Of your cherete pray for the soul of Jamys Spier departed in the yere of our Lord a mdxxxiiii on hos soul Jesu have marsi.' Over it is a small niche which formerly contained an image; below are the two kneeling headless figures of the donors. The details are of classic style.

The south wall has evidently been raised some 3 ft., the upper part being a little thinner; the evidence for this continues to the east of the three-light south window of the chancel, and beyond this point the walling is of a different character with freestone blocks in it.

The roof of the chancel is of modern panelling, but that of the nave is old, with arched braces to the rafters: the eastern half bay is panelled and ceiled in wood, with an embattled wall plate, and is an example of a ceiling over the rood.

The font at the south-west of the nave is a 12th-century one of Purbeck marble; the bowl is square with sloping sides, which are panelled with shallow round-headed flutes; the stem is round and is flanked by four angle shafts with very rough capitals and bases. Its cover is pyramidal and in part probably of early 16th-century date, with a modern finial. The pulpit is inscribed 'MAD BY HENRI SLY 1634 W.M. I.B.'; it is hexagonal in plan, with round-headed lower panels and rectangular upper panels, one of which contains the inscription and the others carved foliage designs. It has a contemporary back and tester, but is much repaired, and the base is a modern one of stone. The altar



SHERBORNE ST. JOHN : THE VYNE : THE OAK GALLERY



SHERBORNE ST. JOHN CHURCH : MONUMENT TO RALPH PEXALL AND EDITH HIS WIFE

table and rails are of 17th-century date, and in the north aisle stands a three-sided wooden lectern to which are chained three volumes of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, which were presented to the church by William Jackman, vicar between 1652 and 1689.

The monument or altar tomb between the chancel and Brocas chapel occupies about one half of the archway; on it are the recumbent effigies of Ralph and Edith Pexall, evidently by the same hand as those in Thrupton Church, with the same use of Renaissance detail in the armour. Both effigies hold hearts in their upraised hands, and the man's head rests on a shield of the Pexall arms; at his feet are his gauntlets. The lady wears a kennel head dress and hair net; a pleated chemise over which is a double chain; her bodice is cut low; her undersleeves are pleated and over them are loose oversleeves; from her sash hangs a purse, and she has a long underskirt covering the feet and a short kirtle over, round her right wrist is wound a pair of beads. The altar tomb has a moulded cornice and base; on the north side are three panels, the first containing a shield bearing Pexall; the middle had an inscription now obliterated; the third has a lozenge bearing Brocas quartering Roche, the details being of Renaissance type. At the west end are two panels, in the first of which are the arms of Pexall impaling Brocas quartering Roche. The inscription on both sides of the tomb reads:—'Conditur hoc tumulo Radulphus noie Pexsal armiger et simul hic cōjugis ossa jacent Edithe heredis nuper ac pulcherrima proles Guillelmi armigeri Brocas Beaurepaire.' A shield in the arch of the canopy has the Pexall arms. Below the cornice are two shields, one with Brocas quartering Roche and the other Pexall impaling the last shield.

On the floor and walls of the chapel are several slabs with brasses. The oldest is set in the south wall and has the half figures of a man and his wife c. 1350; he wears a tight coat or tunic buttoned down the front and at the wrists; she has a tight-fitting dress also buttoned down the front and with tight buttoned sleeves; she has long hair. The inscription reads:—'Raulin Brocas et Margarete sa soure gisount ici. Deu pour sa grace de lour almes eyt m̄ci Amē.'

On a floor slab is a figure of a man kneeling at a desk; he is in full plate armour and a shirt of mail and has a sword. Over him is the emblem of the Trinity and at the corners four shields, each bearing Brocas quartering Roche; the latter have been all obliterated, evidently purposely. The inscription runs:—'Orate p̄ aīa Joh̄is Brocas Armiḡi quōd̄m̄ filii et heredis Willi Brocas armiḡi qui q̄d̄m̄ Willm̄s decessit Londoñ xxii die Aprilis Anno Regni Reḡ Ric̄i tercii p̄mo et sepult' est in Ecclia hospitalis Sci Barth̄i in Smythfeld in Capella b̄te Marie et pdict' Joh̄es obiit Scd̄o die Maii a° D̄ni. m̄cccc° lxxxii° a° Regni Regis Henrici VII septimo quorum aīabus ppicietur De' Amen.'

A slab has a mutilated brass of a man between two wives; he is in armour and his head rests on his helmet, of which the crest has been lost, his feet rest on a lion; below one wife are the figures of three sons and two daughters and under the other five sons and a daughter. On the north wall is a small brass kneeling figure of a man in armour; he is bare-headed and kneels before a desk on which is a book, his helmet and gauntlets lie in front of him. From

his mouth issues a scroll with the inscription 'O Blessyd Trinite.' Over him are two shields, one with Brocas quartering Roche, the other blank; below is the following inscription:—'Pray for y^e soule of Willm̄ Brocas of Beaurepaire, Esquyer buried in this chapell which decessed the vii day of July ye xxi yere of y^e reigne of Kyng Henry the VII havng as his heires two daughters Anne & Edith which Anne was maryed and dyed wt. out yssue & y^e said Edith toke to husband Rauff Pexsall Esquyer whiche Rauff and Edith had yssue two sonnnes John Pexsall decessed and Richard Pexsall yete levng soole heire to ye seid Edith whiche Rauff caused ys remembrance to be made at his coste whose soule Jhu p̄do.'

On a floor slab is the brass figure of a man in armour wearing a surcoat which is charged with the quartered arms of Brocas and Roche quartering Sandys. He kneels before a large cross of which the indent only remains. In front of him is a shield with the above arms and surmounted by a mantled helmet crested with a Moor's head.

At the upper corners are two shields, the first quarterly as on the surcoat, the other the same coat impaling quarterly one and four a chevron between three cinquefoils, two and three obliterated. Below is a skeleton in its shroud. The inscription around the slab is:—

'Pondere marm[oreo tenebroso subtus in] antro
Bernard^o Brokas jacet armiḡ arma reliquēs
Humañ multu fuerat reddūt decoratū
Mores dapsilitas illū amplectēda q₃ honestas
[Occubuit Maii terna . . . denaque luce
Anno] sed D̄ñi centenis multiplicatis
Bis septenario septenarius duodeno
Quatuor hiis addo numerū tibi p̄ficiēdo.' 178

This slab was replaced in 1886 at the restoration of the church; only half of the stone could be found and the rest was finished with cement; a portion was also found in which is the indent of a figure to match the skeleton at the other end of the stone.

Other slabs are to Mary Wingfield, daughter of Thomas Brocas, died 1705; Thomas Brocas and his wife Mary, died 1715 and 1708 respectively; Ann daughter of Thomas Brocas, died 1711; Mary daughter of Philip Catelyn, formerly wife of Thomas Brocas, died 1693.

On the east wall is a fine alabaster monument with the bust of a man in a wreath of Renaissance design; the inscription is to Richard Atkins of Tuffely in the county of Gloucester, died 1635. On the south wall of the nave is a large classic monument to George Beverley son of Sir George Beverley of the house and family of the Beverleys in Cheshire, died 1643; also of Margaret his wife, died 1660. Also slabs to John Fielding, died 1607, Ezekiel Lyon, a former vicar, died 1730. Isabella daughter of Francis and Anne Martelli, died 1762.

There is also the brass inscription like those in Monk Sherborne, Pamber Priory, &c., recording John Sympton's legacy of £15 yearly for charities of six parishes—published 1674.

On the north wall of the Brocas chapel are some

¹⁷⁸ Extract from John Nichols' *Topographica* (1843), viii, 398. The parts between the brackets are lost. See Montagu Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 164.

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pretty fragments of 16th-century ornaments of stone, chiefly running rose patterns. In its east window are some remains of the 16th and 17th-century glass; the central subject is the derision of our Lord by the Roman soldiers, that to the north is Ezekiel and the Angel and the third Dagon before the Ark; the other fragments are jumbled together. There are bits of a black letter inscription, a figure of St. Laurence dated 1638, the word 'Beth,' the Pexall arms, &c.

There are five bells: the treble was by Joseph Carter, 1602; the second by the same founder, 1587; the third has the inscription 'Ave Maria' in crowned Lombardic capitals; the fourth by Joseph Carter, 1587, and the tenor by Henry Knight, 1618.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1669, a silver paten of 1806 given by W. L. Wiggett Chute in 1846, a silver flagon of 1708 given in that year by Mrs. Mary Brocas, and a brass alms dish given by G. H. Wiggett in 1886.

The registers date from 1652, the first book containing baptisms from 1663 to 1741, marriages 1653 to 1738, and burials 1652 to 1741 (the burials between 1706 and 1736 are lost). The second book has baptisms 1741 to 1807, marriages 1741 to 1752, and burials 1741 to 1807; the third contains marriages from 1754 to 1807, the fourth continues them to 1812, and the fifth has baptisms and burials 1807 to 1812. A curious feature is the large number of marriages made by the then minister between 1735 and 1750 of persons having no connexion whatever with the parish.

At the time of the Domesday *ADVOWSON* Survey a church with half a hide belonged to the manor.¹⁷⁹ The lords of the manor presented the rectors,¹⁸⁰ who at an early date were called *decani* or 'deans of Sherborne.'¹⁸¹ Hence the alternative name of the parish—Sherborne Decani.¹⁸² Vicars to serve the cure were appointed by the rectors,¹⁸³ and in 1535 the rectory was assessed at £9 7s. 11½d. and the vicarage at £7.¹⁸⁴ In the 17th century an agreement was made between Mr. Ravenscroft, vicar of Sherborne St. John, and William Lord Sandys, the rector, whereby £40 was to be paid quarterly in lieu of small tithes to the vicar, and the rector was to receive all tithes except those from the vicarage-house and churchyard.¹⁸⁵ The living continued to be a sinecure rectory in the gift of the lords of the manor until 7 June 1844,¹⁸⁶ when the vicarage was consolidated with it into a rectory.¹⁸⁷ It is now of the annual value of £325 and is in the gift of Mr. C. L. Chute.

Towards the end of the 12th century Robert the dean or parson of the church of St. Andrew, Sherborne, in return for a grant of 40 acres to the parish church, granted licence to William Fitz Adam, lord of Sherborne Coudray, to build a chapel on his demesne

to serve for the use of himself, his wife and his household. The chaplain was to eat at William's table, but was to be appointed and paid by the dean, and William and his wife moreover agreed to worship and receive the communion at the parish church on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, Whit Sunday and St. Andrew's Day, and to pay all tithes, oblations and yearly offerings as before to the dean.¹⁸⁸ This deed was confirmed in 1202 by Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, and by Herbert who had succeeded Robert as dean or parson.¹⁸⁹ Sir Thomas de Coudray re-endowed the Chantry Chapel by a deed of 2 February 1337-8, granting to the chaplain and his successors 24 square perches and a rent of 13s. 4d. from land held of him by Richard atte Ostre in Sherborne St. John and a rent of 6 marks issuing from lands in Herriard and Ellisfield held by the Prioress of Hartley Wintney,¹⁹⁰ to have and to hold as long as they should perform divine service in the chapel 'on behalf of his good estate while he should live and of his soul when he should depart this life, and on behalf of Adam Orlton, Bishop of Winchester, and his father Sir Peter de Coudray and his mother the Lady Agnes and his wife Juliana and William Attehurst.'¹⁹¹ Sir Thomas gave to the chapel a missal, a gradual, a response-book, a lesson-book, an antiphonal, a Psalter, two cruets, a pair of vestments, a napkin or towel and two brass candlesticks, and at the same time it was provided that the duty of replacing the ornaments and finding bread and wine and lights should devolve on the chaplain, but that Sir Thomas and his heirs should repair the nave, chancel and altar when necessary. It was furthermore agreed that the patronage should belong first to Sir Thomas and his heirs as lords of the manor, secondly to the Prior of St. Swithun's, Winchester, and thirdly to the Bishop of Winchester, that Sir Thomas Coudray and his heirs would attend the parish church at the greater festivals, and that the rector of Sherborne St. John should continue his annual payment of a mark to the chaplain.¹⁹² The chapel was licensed by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in 1449 for the marriage of any of the children of William Brocas after the bans had been duly proclaimed in the proper places.¹⁹³ The lords of the manor continued to present the chaplains until the reign of Edward VI,¹⁹⁴ when the chapel was dis-endowed by the sale of its lands, which were then of the annual value of £5 6s. 8d.¹⁹⁵

The school was opened in 1850 and rebuilt in 1895 with accommodation for 181 children.

In 1674 Thomas Sympson by his *CHARITIES* will gave a sum of £2 10s. yearly for ever to be paid out of his land in Monk Sherborne and Baughurst for the benefit of the poor.

In 1774 John Chute by his will gave a sum of £300—now represented by £366 13s. 4d. consols

¹⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479.

¹⁸⁰ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 121; Egerton MSS. 2033, fol. 31; 2034, fol. 24 d., 59, 88, 103, 131, 171 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 38, 122, 177, 184, 200.

¹⁸¹ Chute, op. cit. 12-13.

¹⁸² *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 373; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 120.

¹⁸³ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 103; 2032, fol. 74; 2033, fol. 31; 2034, fol.

24 d., 88, 171 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants

Rec. Soc.), i, 59.

¹⁸⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 13.

¹⁸⁵ *Exch. Dep. Hants*, 13 & 14 Chas. I,

Hil. no. 23.

¹⁸⁶ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

¹⁸⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 7 June 1844, p. 1953.

¹⁸⁸ Chute, op. cit. 12-13.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁰ *Vide Pat.* 11 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 14;

pt. ii, m. 11.

¹⁹¹ Chute, op. cit. 17-18.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*

¹⁹³ *Ibid.* 31-2.

¹⁹⁴ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 146; 2033, fol. 31; 2034, fol. 59, 91 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 58, 158, 218; *Pat. 6 Ric. II*, pt. i, m. 4, 5; *Inq. p.m.* 10 Ric. II, no. 17.

¹⁹⁵ *Chant. Cert. Hants*, 51, no. 13; 52, no. 9.

with 'The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds,' the income (£9 3s. 4d.) to be bestowed for the benefit of the poor.

There are certain lands in the parish called donation lands, consisting of about 10 acres; two-thirds of the income derived from them, being £5 per annum, is

paid to the churchwardens for distribution amongst the poor.

The church estate is now represented by a sum of £95 2s. 5d. India 3 per cent. stock with the official trustees. The income (£2 17s. per annum) is applied towards the expenses of the church.

STEVENTON

Stivetune (xi cent.); Stivintona (xii cent.); Stiventon, Stiveton, Stivington, Stivelton (xiii cent.); Stubyngton (xiv cent.); Stevynton, Stephyngton (xv cent.); Stepington (xvii cent.).

Steventon is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west from Oakley station on the Salisbury and Exeter line of the London and South Western Railway, and 7 miles south-west from Basingstoke. The parish is on high ground, rising generally from north to south and ranging from 343 ft. above the ordnance datum at Street Farm in the north to 536 ft. above the ordnance datum at Misholt Cope on its south-eastern borders. St. Nicholas' Church is on the eastern boundary of the parish, and near it is Steventon Manor, the residence of Mr. Mills, standing in a well-wooded park of 170 acres and commanding pleasant views of the surrounding country. Among the woods on this fine estate is still to be found at a distance of a mile from the house one which goes by the name of Brocas Cope, thus preserving the memory of the family which held the manor so long. The rectory standing in very pretty and well-wooded grounds of 53 acres is some distance north of the church. The novelist Jane Austen lived at Steventon for the first twenty-five years of her life (1775-1800), her father, the Rev. George Austen, being rector of Steventon for over forty years, and it was here that she wrote *Pride and Prejudice*, 1796-7 and *Northanger Abbey*, 1798.¹ The rectory-house where she lived has been pulled down for more than fifty years, the present one being situated about 500 yards distant from where the old one used to stand. At present no vestige of it remains, but up to within the last twenty years garden flowers used to bloom every season in the meadow where it formerly stood.²

The Salisbury and Exeter line of the London and South Western Railway traverses the north of the parish. The area is 2,155 acres, of which 1,066½ acres are arable land, 426½ acres permanent grass and 271½ acres woods and plantations.³ The soil is clay and gravel and the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips and sainfoin. Among place-names in Steventon mentioned in the 16th century are the following:—Cockley Land, Whyteland, Isvangers, Halefield, Cwenton field,⁴ The Parsonage Piece, Graunge Haye and Oldberie Piece.⁵

Geoffrey, but if so he would have been a very old man in 1231. That he was old and infirm is suggested by the fact that he put in his stead his brother-in-law Hugh de Wingham and his nephew Hugh de Wingham to represent him in court of law.

⁹ Close, 15 Hen. III, m. 17 d.

¹⁰ Ibid. 17 Hen. III, m. 1.

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANOR* there were two estates in *STEVENTON*

—one assessed at 3 hides and worth £4 and the other assessed at half a hide and worth 4s. The former, which had been held of Edward the Confessor by Elfelm, was the property of Alsi Berchenistre, while the owner of the latter was Godwine the Falconer, who had remained in possession for over twenty years.⁶ The two estates subsequently coalesced, the owner of Steventon in 1167 being a certain Geoffrey,⁷ possibly father of the Geoffrey de Luvers⁸ who in 1231 was summoned to show by what warrant he held the manor of Steventon, which was alleged to be the escheat of the king of the lands of the Normans.⁹ He apparently failed to make good his claim, as two years later Henry III granted the land which had belonged to Geoffrey de Luvers in Steventon to Geoffrey des Roches to support him in the king's service during the king's pleasure.¹⁰ In 1234 Geoffrey des Roches obtained licence to lease the demesnes of his land in Steventon to the men of that vill or others at métayage or at farm as he preferred,¹¹ but in the same year the heirs of Geoffrey de Luvers—his sister Annora wife of Hugh de Wingham and his nephew Philip de Sandervill—paid the king a fine of £80 and recovered possession of the manor.¹² In 1249 Steventon was held jointly by Manser de Sandervill, probably son and heir of Philip de Sandervill, and Hugh de Wingham, the son and successor of Hugh and Annora.¹³ The following year Hugh de Wingham guaranteed that after his death his property in Well in Long Sutton and Steventon should descend to his son Geoffrey, and promised that in the meantime he would provide sufficient food and clothing for him and his children and Egelina his wife.¹⁴ Manser de Sandervill apparently sold his moiety of the estate to Martin des Roches, son and heir of Geoffrey des Roches,¹⁵ who purchased the other moiety from Geoffrey and Egelina in 1260, at the same time promising that as long as Geoffrey and Egelina lived they might take yearly by view of



ROCHES. *Sable two leopards argent.*

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

² *Hants N. and Q.* i, 8-11.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ There is still a Quintan's Plantation a short distance north-west of the church.

⁵ L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 27 Eliz. rot. 1.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 509a.

⁷ *Pips R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 190.

⁸ Possibly he may have been the same

¹¹ Pat. 18 Hen. III, m. 16.

¹² *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 261.

¹³ In that year William son of Robert de Steventon obtained permission from Manser and Hugh to have reasonable estovers in their wood of Steventon (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III).

¹⁴ Ibid. Trin. 34 Hen. III.

¹⁵ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 323.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

his forester twelve cartloads of wood in his wood of Steventon.¹⁶ In 1275 Martin des Roches was holding Steventon of the king in chief for 2½ hides of land,¹⁷ and two years later he died seised of a messuage and 2 carucates of land in Steventon, leaving as his heir his brother Hugh.¹⁸ In 1285 Hugh granted the reversion of the manor on the death of Lucy widow of Martin to his son John,¹⁹ who shortly before his death in 1312 settled Steventon in tail upon his son and namesake.²⁰ In 1337 the latter settled the manor upon himself and his wife Joan in tail-male with contingent remainder in fee-tail successively to his daughters Mary the wife of John de Boarhunt and Alice the wife of Henry Romyn,²¹ and he had died before 1346, in which year his relict Joan was stated to be holding half a fee in Steventon.²² On the death of Joan in 1361 Steventon Manor passed in accordance with the settlement of 1337 to her daughter Mary, by this time a widow,²³ who brought it into the Brocas family by her marriage with Sir Bernard Brocas the same year.²⁴ From this date Steventon followed the same descent as the manor of Beaurepaire in the parish of Sherborne St. John²⁵ (q.v.) until about 1584,²⁶ when, on the coming of age of Sir Pexall Brocas, there seems to have been some arrangement made whereby Lady Eleanor gave up the twelfth part of the manor which she and her husband Sir John Savage had purchased from John and Elizabeth Jobson²⁷ in return for a life interest in Beaurepaire.²⁸ Sir Pexall also apparently bought up Oliver and Margery Beckett's twelfth part, for he did fealty for the whole manor of Steventon at the view of frankpledge held at Basingstoke on 14 January 1587,²⁹ and he lived, or rather was supposed to live, at Steventon—for he really resided chiefly in London—until he passed it over to his son and heir Thomas Brocas and shifted his country quarters to Little Brickhill.³⁰ Thomas Brocas mortgaged Steventon to Sir Thomas Jervoise of Herriard (co. Hants) and Sir Henry Browne of Writtle (co. Essex) in 1622,³¹ and three years later conveyed the manor to Thomas Coteel of London.³² Of this Thomas very little is known. At this date there were two Thomas Coteels living—father and

son—London merchants of Dutch extraction—but the purchaser of Steventon was most probably the son, for he was high sheriff of Hampshire in 1630.³³ In 1626 Thomas, as lord of Steventon, made a loan of £20 to Charles I.³⁴ He was residing at Steventon in 1631,³⁵ and held a court there in 1632,³⁶ but the following year reconveyed the manor to Thomas Brocas, who in 1635 mortgaged it to Sir John Baker and Richard Parkhurst, trustees of George Mynne, lord of the manor of Epsom (co. Surr.).³⁷ George Mynne died in 1648, and in the following year his widow Anne finally purchased the manor from Thomas Brocas.³⁸ George Mynne, the only son of George and Anne, died without issue in 1651, and thereupon Steventon passed to his sisters and co-heirs Anne and Elizabeth,³⁹ the former of whom married (1) Sir John Lewkenor, K.B. of West Dean (co. Suss.) and (2) Sir William Morley of Halnaker (co. Suss.), while the latter became the wife of Richard Evelyn of Woodcote in the parish of Epsom, younger brother of the author, John Evelyn.⁴⁰ On the death of Elizabeth Evelyn without surviving issue in 1692⁴¹ her moiety of the manor passed to her sister Anne, who died in 1704 and was succeeded by her son John Lewkenor of West Dean, M.P. for Midhurst in 1661 and 1681 to 1705, and knight of the shire in 1679.⁴² John dying without issue in 1706 bequeathed Steventon to William Knight (heretofore called William Woodward) and Elizabeth his wife. William died in 1721 and four years later his widow Elizabeth re-married Bulstrode Peachey, who assumed the name of Knight.⁴³ Elizabeth by will left the manor to her second cousin Thomas May of Godmersham (co. Kent),⁴⁴ who changed his name to Knight on succeeding to the estate in 1738.⁴⁵ He died in 1781 and was followed by his son Thomas Knight, who died without issue in 1794, leaving his estates to his kinsman Edward Austen, the second son of the Rev. George Austen, rector of Steventon,⁴⁶ who changed his name to Knight in 1812.⁴⁷ From this date the manor remained in the Knight family until January 1855, when Edward Knight son of the last-named Edward sold it to Arthur Richard second Duke of

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 44 Hen. III.

¹⁷ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. I, no. 12.

¹⁹ Close, 14 Edw. I, m. 2 d.

²⁰ Inq. a.q.d. file 92, no. 3.

²¹ *Ibid.* file 233, no. 2; Pat. 11 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 34; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Edw. III.

²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

²³ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 49.

²⁴ Inq. a.q.d. file 338, no. 12.

²⁵ Except that it was held in dower by Anne widow of John Brocas until her death in 1517 (Exch. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], file 961, no. 9; Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxxi, 16).

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 35 Edw. III; Chart. R. 37 Edw. III, m. 11; Inq. p.m. 19 Ric. II, no. 3; 22 Ric. II, no. 8; 1 Hen. IV, pt. i, no. 17; Close, 7 Hen. IV, m. 29; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344-64; Pat. 17 Hen. VI, pt. i, m. 11; Inq. p.m. 34 Hen. VI, no. 9; 1 Ric. III, no. 23.

²⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 18 Eliz.

²⁸ No trace of such an arrangement has been found, but the Savages did not leave Beaurepaire (q.v.) until the death of Lady Eleanor, although they were only entitled to the twelfth part which Sir John Savage

and Lady Eleanor had purchased from the Jobsons.

²⁹ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 350.

³⁰ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 215.

³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 20 Jas. I.

³² *Ibid.* East. 1 Chas. I; Recov. R. East. 1 Chas. I, rot. 29; Close, 1 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 17.

³³ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xv, 192.

³⁴ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 399-400.

³⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1629-31, p. 533.

³⁶ MSS. penes Mr. Montagu G. Knight of Chawton.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*; Manning & Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* ii, 612; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1652; Trin. 15 Chas. II; Trin. 31 Chas. II.

³⁹ Manning & Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* ii, 612; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 2), v, 209; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxiv, 99.

⁴⁰ She had four sons, Myynn, George, Richard and Richard who died young, and one daughter Anne, who married William Montagu and died without issue at Woodcote in 1688 (*Misc. Gen. et Her.* [Ser. 2], v, 209).

⁴¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxiv, 99.

⁴² *Ibid.*; Dallaway, *Hist. of Suss.* i, 164;

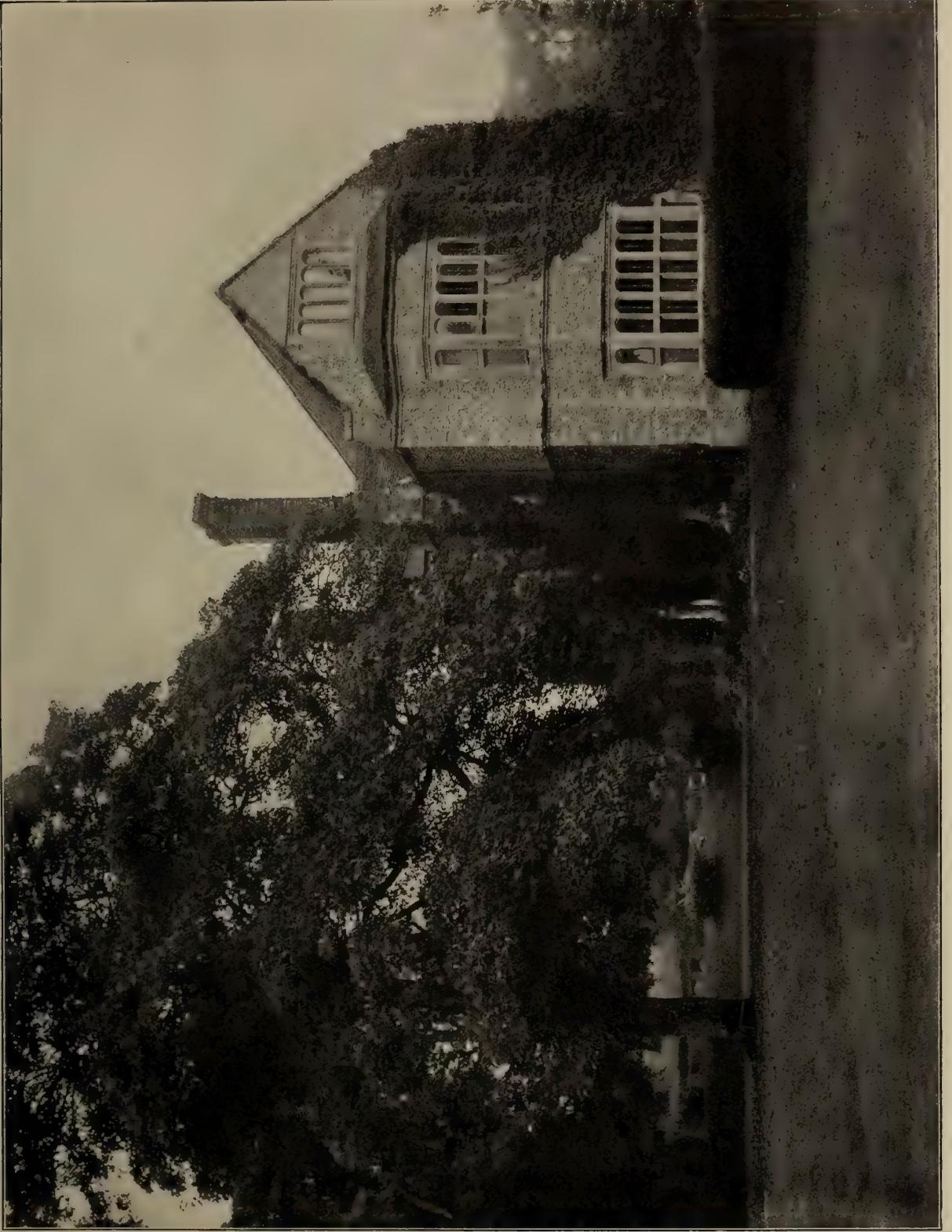
Suss. Arch. Coll. xxxiv, 99; Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 130-1. William was the son of Edward Woodward of co. Surr. and Elizabeth was the daughter of Michael Martin of Eynsham (co. Oxon). They are described in the will of John Lewkenor as 'the surviving grandchildren of Sir Christopher Lewkenor and his next heirs.' Sir Christopher was younger brother of Richard Lewkenor of West Dean, grandfather of John Lewkenor himself (ex inform. Mr. Montagu G. Knight of Chawton).

⁴³ Dallaway, *Hist. of Suss.* i, 164. Thomas May was the grandson of Christopher May brother of Mary wife of Sir Christopher Lewkenor (Berry, *Hants Gen.* 46-7).

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* Edward Austen was the great-grandson of John Austen, who was the brother of a Jane Austen wife of Stephen Stringer and great-grandmother of Thomas Knight (*Ibid.*; Burke, *Landed Gentry*).

⁴⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry*. It was at this time that the Digweed family farmed the whole of Steventon, and a Mr. Digweed and his sister were tenants of the property until it was bought by Mr. Harris in 1877.



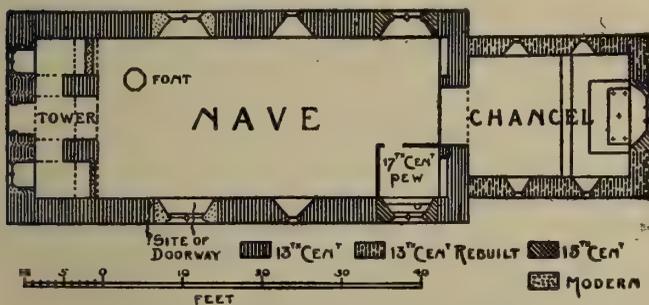
STEVENTON : OLD MANOR HOUSE

Wellington.⁴⁸ From the latter it passed by sale in 1877 to Mr. Henry Harris, on whose death in 1898 it passed to his widow, Mrs. Harris, for her life and then to her son Henry, who this year (1910) sold it to Mr. Robert Mills.⁴⁹

Steventon Manor House is a good red brick building by Waterhouse; the old hall, which Sir Richard Pexall was engaged in rebuilding when he died—a pretty flint and stone building with mullioned windows—stands to the south-west, and is now used as a stable. It contains no old fittings except a single fireplace now in the harness-room, but has at the north end a projecting two-story bay with large mullioned windows, and on the east side a small porch running up the full height; in its outer archway are spandrels containing blank shields. To the south is a part of the garden known as the nuns' walk, and in a fernery here are several fragments of 12th and 13th-century masonry found on the spot, while in the stable-yard is a large respond capital of c. 1130. In the wall of an outbuilding of the new house is part of a large cross shaft with interlacing patterns, probably of 10th-century date, also dug up here.

The church of *ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH* consists of a chancel 20 ft. 1 in. by 15 ft. 5 in. inside and a nave 44 ft. 3 in. by 20 ft. 2 in. with a small inclosed west tower.

The church has been little altered since its first



PLAN OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, STEVENTON

building, c. 1200, and is a very interesting building, the stone being of excellent quality, and chiefly from Binstead in the Isle of Wight. The ashlar angle quoins of the nave are two and sometimes three stones wide, and show the original tooling. An unusual feature is the inclosed tower (little more than a bell turret) which stands partly on the west wall of the nave and partly on an inner wall pierced with three arches. These make a balance to the chancel arch and its flanking arched recesses for nave altars, but are of more equal spans. The chancel is slightly wider at the east end than the west, and its north and south walls are set with a regular outward inclination; the stone is inferior to that used in the nave, and has been retooled at a late date. The east wall and possibly both side walls have been rebuilt. The east window is a partly restored insertion of the 15th century of three cinquefoiled lights under a traceried two-centred head with a moulded label outside. In each side wall are two small lancet windows, chamfered and rebated outside and splayed inside. There is

apparently a piscina in the south wall, but it has been covered by the plasterwork.

The chancel arch is original but partly of modern repair; its jambs are slightly chamfered and have chamfered abaci; the arch is two-centred and chamfered. The two arched recesses flanking the chancel arch are similar in detail but narrower and have no abaci at the springing. They are 10 in. deep and that on the south shows many traces of ancient colour decoration where the modern plaster has been broken away. On the jambs is a running pattern in red of 13th-century date, and on the back of the recess an arcade of five arches, that in the middle wider than the others, with a figure standing under each. The principal figure is that of a deacon, St. Laurence or St. Stephen, but the others are too faded or covered by plaster to be identified.

The nave is lighted by three windows on each side, the middle ones being original lancets; that on the south has a round head, but seems to have been altered. The other windows are square-headed, of two cinquefoiled lights, the eastern pair being 16th-century work and the western pair modern copies of them. There were probably north and south doorways where the modern windows now are, and the present west doorway has a sundial cut in its south jamb and was doubtless once in the south wall of the nave.

The wall below the window is recessed and contains the remains of a pointed piscina. The arcade of three bays across the west end, already mentioned, resembles in detail that at the east end of the nave; the two outer arches are now closed up by thin modern walls, and in the middle one is a modern doorway and partition. From the two piers cross walls run to the west wall of the nave, pierced at the ground level by chamfered pointed arches, and above by similar rebated arches; the space closed in on the north side is used as a store and also to take the ladder to the bells; the other inclosure on the south serves as a vestry.

The west (and only) entrance to the church has jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with moulded abaci and label; it is clearly an insertion, and its head cuts into the sill of an original lancet window, now blocked and only visible from the inside. Above it is a modern lancet, and on either side modern two-light windows; they are partly blocked inside by the springing of the pointed barrel vaults which form the ceiling of the side chambers; the bell turret stands above the nave roof and is lighted by modern lancet windows; the parapet is embattled, and from inside it rises an octagonal slated spire. The walls of the nave and tower are all cemented like those of the chancel.

The chancel has a modern plaster vault with wood ribs, and the nave has a plastered collar-beam ceiling with open trusses, and the beams cased in modern boarding.

In the south-east corner of the nave is a 17th-century pew with high sides, the upper part with very well-designed open tracery; it is of very light

⁴⁸ Ex inform. Mr. Montagu G. Knight of Chawton and Mr. John Hautenville Cope.

⁴⁹ Ex inform. Mrs. Alder of Amoril House, Batheaston, Somerset.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

construction, the tracery cut out of thin oak boards. The font is a white marble one of 1868 and the other furniture is also modern.

There is an ancient yew tree in the churchyard to the north-west of the church.

There are three bells; the treble has no mark or inscription, the second is by Henry Knight, 1670, and the third is mediæval, but bears only the stamp of the lion's face, groat and floral pattern found on the bells of Roger Landon.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1663, a paten of 1722 and a flagon of 1867 given by William F. Digweed in that year.

There are three books of registers, the first containing baptisms, burials and marriages from 1604 to 1725; the second contains baptisms and burials from 1738 to 1812 and marriages from 1738 to 1753; the third contains marriages from 1753 to 1812.

The first mention of a church at *ADVOWSON* Steventon is in 1238, in which year it was arranged that Hugh de Wengham and Annora his wife should present a clerk, and that on his death Philip de Sandervill or his heirs should present a clerk, and so on *de clerico in clericum*,⁵⁰

Hugh and Annora, and Philip, and the heirs of Annora and Philip presenting in alternate turns. The advowson of the church followed the descent of the manor until about 1860,⁵¹ when Arthur Richard second Duke of Wellington sold it to the Rev. Gilbert Alder, rector of Hurstbourne Tarrant. He gave it in 1868 to his son the Rev. Herbert Alder, who was rector of Steventon from 1875 to 1889.⁵² The Rev. Edward Alder purchased the advowson from his brother in 1888, and was rector from 1889 until his death in 1901, when he left it by will to his widow Mrs. Alder, of Amoril House, Batheaston, Somerset, who is the present patron.⁵³

The Elementary School, with accommodation for sixty children, and a teacher's residence were erected in 1895 at a cost of £1,200.

William Henry Digweed by his *CHARITIES* will proved at London on 22 July 1881 bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens the sum of £100 upon trust to apply the income for the benefit of the poor. This sum was invested in the purchase of £99 2s. 8d. consols in the name of the official trustees, producing yearly £2 9s. 4d., which is applied in the distribution of coal.

TUNWORTH

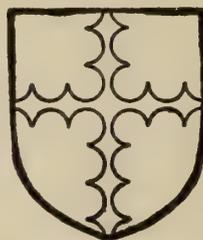
Tunworde (xi cent.); Tunewurda (xii cent.); Tunnesworth, Toneworthe, Thonewurth (xiii cent.).

Tunworth is a small parish covering an area of 1,105 acres,¹ and is situated about 4 miles south-east from Basingstoke. The village lies in the south of the parish, which here reaches a height of over 400 ft. above the ordnance datum. All Saints' Church stands just outside the eastern boundary of Herriard Park, and a little to the east is the rectory, which is occupied by Mr. E. Vansittart Frere, since the Rev. Arthur Kelly, M.A., the rector, resides at Winslade, to which parish he was presented in 1895 to hold in conjunction with Tunworth. The schools were built in 1857. Priest Wood, Gaston Copse and part of Herriard Park, all in the south, are responsible for the 97 acres of woods and plantations which the parish contains.² The soil is light loam and the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots.

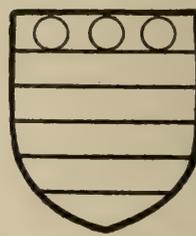
The following place-names in Tunworth occur in a document of the early 17th century:—a messuage called 'Lamboldesholde' and a wood called 'Combe Wood.'³

The manor of *TUNWORTH*, which *MANOR* Alvred had held of Queen Edith, formed part of the vast possessions of Hugh de Port in 1086.⁴ Hugh de Port held it in demesne, but the actual holder in the middle of the 12th century

was Adam de St. Manuel,⁵ although there is no evidence to show from whom he acquired the demesne lordship. The overlordship, however, continued with the de Ports and their descendants,⁶ John Marquess of Winchester being returned as the overlord as late as 1633.⁷ Reginald de Mohun of Dunster (co. Somers.) died seised of Tunworth at the beginning of the 13th



MOHUN of Dunster.
Or a cross engrailed
sable.



GREY of Codnor.
Barry argent and azure
with three roundels gules
in the chief.

century,⁸ and in 1207 his son and heir Reginald assigned it in dower to his widow Hawise,⁹ who had married William Paynel as her second husband.¹⁰ On her death it reverted to Reginald and was by him granted in free marriage with his daughter Lucy¹¹ to John de Grey, lord of Codnor (co. Derby.), who died

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 Hen. III.

⁵¹ Egerton MSS. 2033, fol. 32; 2034, fol. 60 d., 172; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 75, 202, 219, 233, 245; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁵² Ex inform. Mrs. Alder, of Amoril House, Batheaston, Somers.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

¹ Of this area 585½ acres are arable

land and 191 acres permanent grass (Statistics from Bd. of Agric. 1905).

² *Ibid.*

³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), d, 25.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479b.

⁵ *Pipe R.* 23 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 176.

⁶ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221; *Close*, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18; *Exch.*

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 964, no. 10.

⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), d, 25.

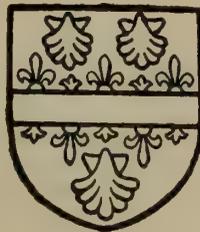
⁸ H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, *Dunster and its Lords*, 34.

⁹ Feet of F. Hants, 9 John. Her name is usually given as Alice. She was one of the sisters and co-heirs of William Briwere the younger (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 242).

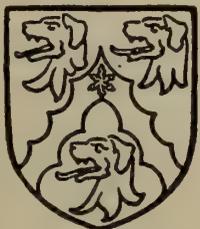
¹⁰ *Ibid.* i, 167.

¹¹ H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, *Dunster and its Lords*, 34.

seised in 1272.¹² He was succeeded by his son Henry, who in 1275 was returned as holding one knight's fee in Tunworth of John de St. John.¹³ On the death of Henry in 1309 the manor passed to his son Richard,¹⁴ who obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Tunworth from Edward III in 1335¹⁵—the year of his death. From him it passed through his son John Grey¹⁶ to his great-grandson Richard Grey, who died in 1418. The manor was held in dower by Elizabeth widow of Richard until her death in 1451, when it passed to her grandson Henry Grey son of her son Henry,¹⁷ who had died in 1441.¹⁸ Tunworth passed with the manor of Upton Grey by sale from Sir Henry and Margaret his wife to Sir Richard Illingworth, baron of the Exchequer in 1467,¹⁹ and continued in the Illingworth family for about a century and a half. Richard died in 1476, and Tunworth then passed in accordance with a previous settlement to his younger son Richard,²⁰ who settled at Mitcham (co. Surr.), his residence, which was pulled down about forty years ago, being situated to the south of the Cricket Green.²¹ Richard died in 1511 and was succeeded by his son William,²² whose will was proved in the archdeaconry of Surrey 27 May and 22 July 1538.²³ Ralph Illingworth, son of the latter,²⁴ as lord of Tunworth paid 2s. in 1561 for exemption from attendance at the manor and hundred courts of Basingstoke for that year.²⁵ He was buried at Mitcham on 3 July 1572, and was followed by Michael Illingworth, possibly his son, but more probably his brother,²⁶ who conveyed it to his son John in 1601 and died in 1618.²⁷ John Illingworth as lord of the manor presented to the church in 1611,²⁸ but soon afterwards parted with the estate, the purchaser most probably being John Hall of Basingstoke, who was the owner of the manor and advowson in 1630²⁹ and died in 1633.³⁰ Thomas Hall, twice Mayor of Basingstoke, the third and youngest son of John, apparently succeeded to the manor, for he resided at his seat in Tunworth after his retirement from the corporation of Basingstoke in the middle of the 17th century until his death in



ILLINGWORTH of Mitcham. *Argent a fesse sable flowered on both sides between three scallops sable.*



HALL of Basingstoke. *Argent a chevron engrailed gules between three talbots' heads raised sable with a star or upon the chevron.*

1669.³¹ Joan Hall widow presented to the living in 1699,³² and 'Mrs. Hall of Maplederwell widow' is described as 'lady of the manor and patroness of the rectory' by a writer in 1703.³³ Joan Hall widow and William Hall dealt with the manor and advowson by fine and recovery in 1705,³⁴ and William Hall presented to the church in 1713 and again in 1728.³⁵ He apparently died soon afterwards, however, for Thomas Hall was the patron in 1732.³⁶ The manor and advowson continued in possession of Thomas Hall until 1760, in which year he sold them to Samuel Prince, clerk.³⁷ From the latter the estate passed by purchase three years later to Tristram Huddleston Jervoise of Herriard.³⁸ The manor has from this date followed the same descent as the manor of Herriard (q.v.), the present owner being Mr. Francis Henry Tristram Jervoise of Herriard Park.



JERVOISE of Herriard. *Sable a chevron between three eagles close argent.*

The church of ALL SAINTS consists CHURCH of a chancel 15 ft. by 13 ft., nave 32 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft. 6 in. (inside measurements) and a south porch. The nave walls date from the 12th century and one original window still remains; the chancel and chancel arch are perhaps c. 1200, and appear to have been partly rebuilt at a later period, and the south porch, which is of no great age, was restored in 1908.

The chancel has a modern east window of three lights with geometrical tracery, and in the north wall is a very small pointed light rebated and chamfered outside and splayed inside, apparently of 13th-century date. The south wall is unpierced, and the chancel arch has square jambs with small angle chamfers stopped out above the floor and below the abaci.

The abaci are square chamfered beneath, the arch is two-centred and chamfered, the chamfers being stopped above the abaci. At the north-east of the nave is a small round-headed light of the 12th century with splayed inner jambs and arch set high in the wall, with chalk head and jambs and a modern Bath stone sill. Further west, on the site of the old north door, is a modern window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head.

The south window is also modern, of four trefoiled lights under a square traceried head, and the south doorway dates from c. 1300 and has jambs and pointed head of two chamfered orders with a moulded label. The west window is a modern cinquefoiled light, and over the west end of the nave is a small modern wood bell-turret with boarded sides, capped

¹² Inq. p.m. 56 Hen. III, no. 34.
¹³ Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.
¹⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 96-8; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313.
¹⁵ Chart R. 8 Edw. III, no. 42.
¹⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, 96-8; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18.
¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. VI, no. 34.
¹⁸ Ibid. 22 Hen. VI, no. 35.
¹⁹ V.C.H. *Hants*, iii, 383b.
²⁰ Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. IV, no. 38.

²¹ Jewitt, *Reliquary*, xviii, 139.
²² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 964, no. 10.
²³ Jewitt, *Reliquary*, xviii, 140.
²⁴ Ibid.
²⁵ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 345.
²⁶ Jewitt, *Reliquary*, xviii, 140.
²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxxv, 91.
²⁸ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).
²⁹ N. and Q. (Ser. 6), v, 269.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), d, 25. His heir was his son John, aged thirty-three.
³¹ Baigent & Millard, op. cit. 463.
³² Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).
³³ Stowe MS. 845, fol. 94.
³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Anne; Recov. R. Mich. 4 Anne, rot. 182.
³⁵ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).
³⁶ Ibid.
³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Geo. II.
³⁸ Ibid. Mich. 3 Geo. III.

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by a lead roof and an octagonal shingled spirelet. It contains one bell.

The roofs are open, the timbers are plain and some of them appear to be old. The altar, font and other furniture are modern.

The plate consists of a chalice of pre-Reformation pattern, a paten and a silver-mounted glass flagon, all of 1853.

The registers date from 1749, the first book containing baptisms and burials from that date to 1812 and the second marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The first recorded mention of a *ADVOWSON* church in the parish is in 1291, when it was assessed at £4 6s. 8d.³⁹ Joan Du Bois widow of Sir John Du Bois presented

a rector between 1290 and 1295,⁴⁰ but after that date the lords of the manor have presented to the church till the present day with but few exceptions.⁴¹ In 1388 Stephen Shirfelde engaged in a dispute with Sir John Grey as to his right to present, but in June of that year the king ordered the latter's presentee to be instituted, as he had been successful in establishing his claim to the advowson by process of law.⁴² The living is at the present day a rectory of the net yearly value of £120, including 44 acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise.

Joseph Warton the critic, the elder brother of the historian of English poetry, was formerly rector here, being instituted in 1754.⁴³

UP NATELY

Opnatelegh, Estropnateley, Natale, Natteleges Estrope (xiii cent.); Up Natele, Upnatelegheseththrop (xiv cent.).

Up Nately is situated 4 miles east from Basingstoke and 2½ miles south-west from Hook station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway. The parish contains 1,143 acres of land and 6 acres of land covered with water, and rises from 225 ft. above the ordnance datum in the north to 397 ft. above the ordnance datum on its southern boundary. The north-east of the parish is covered with copses, while the south is open down-country. Basingstoke Canal flows through Up Nately, entering it at Little Tunnel Bridge. The village is situated a little to the south of the canal, and from it roads run north over Brickkiln Bridge and west over Penny Bridge to join the main road from Basingstoke to London at Scures Hill and Hatch respectively. Eastrop Farm and Eastrop Bridge to the east of St. Stephen's Church commemorate the fact that the parish was sometimes known as Nately Eastrop¹ to distinguish it from Nately Scures. The soil is clay, chalk, loam and sand and the subsoil clay and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and roots. There are extensive brickfields no longer in use in the parish. The chief landowners are the Baroness Dorchester of Greywell Hill, Winchester College and Messrs. Herbert B. Thorp and William Palmer.

The extra-parochial district of Andwell situated north of the Basingstoke Canal contains 148 acres and consists of the Priory Farm with the lands attached, the interesting remains of the Benedictine Priory formerly occupied by a colony of monks from the abbey

of Tyron and a water-mill worked by the River Lyde—all grouped together a short distance south of the main road from Basingstoke to London. The soil is clay, sand and gravel and the subsoil clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots, and watercress is also cultivated. Up Nately and Andwell together contain 628 acres of arable land, 281 acres of permanent grass and 122 acres of woods and plantations.² Among place-names found in early records are Hangate³ (xv cent.); Slades and Howpitts⁴ (xvi cent.).

The whole of Andwell and the greater *MANOR* part of Up Nately were included in the great manor of Maplederwell (q.v.) until early in the 12th century, when Adam de Port, lord of Maplederwell, by charter granted £7 14s. worth of his land in Nately and various privileges⁵ to the great Cistercian abbey of Tyron in France.⁶ This charter was confirmed by Henry I.⁷ Tyron forthwith sent a colony of monks to settle in this new estate, which was subsequently known as the manor of *ANDWELL*. Roger de Port, the eldest son and successor of Adam, much increased his father's benefactions by granting to the monks of St. Mary of Andwell lands at Winchester and Maplederwell, the mill and miller of Andwell and a virgate of land pertaining to the mill, and all the chattels and tithes of the mill once held by the Priory of Monk Sherborne,⁸ and other gifts followed from the de Ports of Maplederwell.⁹ Andwell met with the same fate as the other alien priories in England, being sequestered by Edward III on the ground of the allegiance it owed to his adversary of France.¹⁰ In 1376 it was committed at a rent of

³⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212.

⁴⁰ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 30. Sir John Du Bois died in 1290, dower being assigned to his widow Joan in that year (Close, 18 Edw. I, m. 14). Joan Du Bois was dead in 1295, for in that year the taxers and collectors of the tenth of the laity granted to the king in the county of Hampshire were ordered to acquit the executors of the will of Joan Du Bois from payment of the tenth that would have fallen upon her and her villeins if she had been still alive, as she died before the tenth was granted to the king (Close, 23 Edw. I, m. 10).

⁴¹ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 80; 2033,

fol. 35 d.; 2034, fol. 64, 91; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 7, 50, 92, 169. Lord Richard de Willoughby, described as the patron of the church for the term of his life, presented during the episcopacy of John Stratford (Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 80). John Say yeoman presented between 1531 and 1555 (Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 173 d.).

⁴² *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 596-7.

⁴³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III; *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 294-5.

⁴ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 298, no. 17.

⁵ Viz. that the demesne corn of the monks should be ground at Adam's mill in the same vill free from mulcture and other customs, and that the demesne pigs of the monks should graze in the wood of Maplederwell free from pannage and other payments.

⁶ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 246-61.

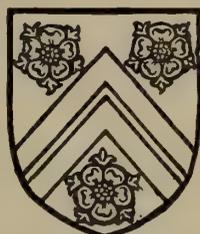
⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Hants N. and Q.* viii, 12-13.

£10 to Thomas Drifed, who guaranteed to find a monk to officiate in the church, to keep the priory, church and buildings in repair, and to pay the tenth as often as one was granted by the clergy.¹¹ He failed to keep the contract, however, for commissioners appointed after his death in 1386-7 assessed the dilapidations to the property at £68.¹² During the latter part of the reign of Richard II the parent monasteries of alien houses were permitted to sell them to other religious houses or to persons who desired to use them for founding charities, hospitals or other works of charity.¹³ William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, availed himself of this privilege by buying Andwell from the abbey of Tyron in 1391, paying £20 to Thomas Thorpe, to whom its custody had been committed in 1387, for his interest therein.¹⁴ The bishop bestowed the manor or priory of Andwell with all its possessions, then valued at £10 10s. a year, on his newly-founded College of Winchester,¹⁵ in possession of which it has continued to the present day.¹⁶



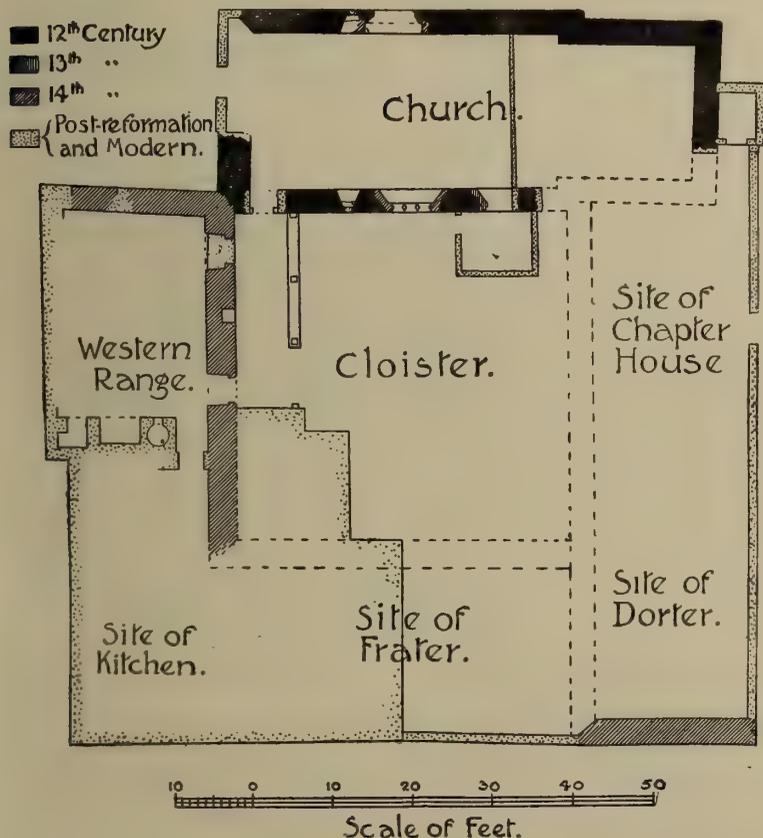
WINCHESTER COLLEGE. *Argent two chevrons sable between three roses gules, which are the arms of William of Wykeham.*

The principal remains are those of the church and of a part of the western range, but the approximate

position of the other claustral buildings and the site and extent of the cloisters themselves may be deduced with some certainty. The church is on the north of the site, and consists of a small chancel 17 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. and a nave 38 ft. by 19 ft. 6 in. Nearly the whole of the north and south walls of the nave remains complete with the windows, and probably not reduced in height to any appreciable extent. Of the west wall of the nave about two-thirds to the north has collapsed and is replaced in brick. No traces remain of a chancel arch. Of the chancel only the lower parts of the north and east walls remain now about 6 ft. in height, and probably partly rebuilt at that, for no traces of windows are left. The church is now used as a barn.

Almost the whole of the east and north walls of the western range remains, two doors being *in situ* in the former, which is built about in line with the west wall of the church. The western range thus projected west of the church by nearly its full width, the extent of which is now uncertain, for the west wall has disappeared and is replaced by a brick wall of comparatively recent date and possibly not on the old foundations. This part of the building now forms the kitchen of the farm-house which covers the rest of the site of this range, while a later wing dating from about the middle of the 19th century is built east and west and covers the western part of the frater range. Of the latter and of the dorter range, chapter house, &c., nothing is standing above ground except

a piece of walling running east and west and apparently part of the south wall of the dorter. A small portion of freestone quoining in this suggests the inside south-west angle of the dorter and gives a line which if carried north intersects the church at about the east line of the nave. The dimensions of the cloisters thus obtained are 41 ft. 6 in. each way, which places the north wall of the modern house on the north line of the frater and conventual kitchen. The site of the cloister and of the destroyed buildings is now the farm-house yard, and the fragments of wall and the buildings are connected up by thin modern walls completing the square. In all cases the old walling is of flint rubble with freestone dressings. The earliest detail remaining is of early 12th-century date and may well be original. The next date of which there is evidence corresponds with the dedication of 1220,¹⁷ a portion of a window of that time remaining. Finally in the first half of the 14th century the large window of the nave was inserted and the claustral build-



PLAN OF ANDWELL PRIORY, UP NATELY

¹¹ *Hants N. and Q.* viii, 12-13.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 224-5.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*; *Arch. Journ.* ix, 252.

¹⁵ *Pat. 14 Ric. II*, pt. ii, m. 1.

¹⁶ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basing-*

stoke, 294-5; *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bde. 98, no. 17.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 223.

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ings largely reconstructed, if not rebuilt. By the end of the century, however, the place appears to have fallen into disrepair,¹⁸ but no recognizable traces of the repairs of this time remain. The post-Reformation work which converted the buildings into a farm-house has no detail of any interest; they are of various dates and of the simplest character.

The north and east chancel walls, which are standing to about 6 ft. in height, have no detail of any sort. At the east of the nave is a dilapidated half-timber partition of 17th-century date, of which a good deal of the herring-bone brick nogging has fallen out. In the south wall are two complete windows and the western jamb of a third. The last, which is the 13th-century one already referred to, and has lost its eastern jamb, head and sill, is placed high up in the wall. The remaining jamb is chamfered and rebated for a glass frame. It has been made into a door, opening into the loft formed by inserting a floor at about two-thirds the height of the walls. The other jamb is roughly made up in 17th-century brickwork and rubble, and the stair or ladder to it which no longer remains was contained in the small half-timber structure of 17th-century date, which is built against the nave at this point and is now much dilapidated. West of this are a window of early 14th-century date and three uncusped lights with interlacing mullions. The sill of this window, unlike the other windows, is only about 4 ft. above the floor and must have cut into the cloister roof. The third window in this wall is one of the 12th century. It has a plain round external head and is possibly rebated, but is now blocked up and obscured by creepers. The splay is wide and the rear arch round-headed. Opposite this on the north is a similar window, also blocked up, which has lost its external head. At the west end of the north wall, high up, are the blocked remains of a wood-framed 17th-century light.

In the middle of the north wall is a tomb niche of late 14th-century date. The head is trefoiled and chamfered and has an ogee label. At the springing are plain moulded circular corbel caps.

The only remaining trace of the west door is a fragment of its abacus, a plain chamfered one of 12th-century date. The extra thickness of the west wall suggests that it was surmounted by a bell gable. The two doors of the western range are both of 14th-century date. Both have two-centred heads and are continuously chamfered, while the door to the south has a drop-arched head. Either of these doors may have opened into the outer parlour. In the north wall of the western range is a fragment of a window jamb but devoid of detail. Between the two doors noted above is a small recess now repaired in brick but apparently an old one.

Andwell Mill probably marks the site of one of the mills included in Mapledewell in 1086.¹⁹ As stated above, it was granted to the monks of Andwell by Roger de Port, and there are various references to it in records relating to Andwell. In 1291 rents, meadow and a mill in Andwell belonging to the priory were valued at £3 a year,²⁰ and three years later the annual value of the water-mill is given as

20s.²¹ In 1324 it was worth £2 a year,²² and in 1387 dilapidations of the water corn-mill at Andwell were assessed at £6 13s. 4d.²³ At the view of frankpledge held at Basingstoke on 12 May 1470 John Baron the miller of Andwell was fined 12d. for taking excessive toll.²⁴ In 1294 there is mention of a fulling-mill at Andwell worth 12s. a year.²⁵ In 1324 this mill was farmed at 12d. a year.²⁶

A portion of Up Nately continued to form part of the manor of Mapledewell even after the foundation of Andwell Priory. Thus in 1285 Ela widow of Philip Basset, who was then holding Mapledewell for life, obtained licence to alienate a messuage and half a virgate of her land in Up Nately to a chaplain celebrating divine service in the church of Up Nately.²⁷ Again, in 1535 the Hampshire possessions of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to which William Frost had granted the manor of Mapledewell, included lands and tenements assessed at 35s. 10d. a year.²⁸

Other portions of the parish were included in the neighbouring manors of Nately Scures and Greywell, and the Baroness Dorchester as lady of these manors is one of the principal landowners in the parish at the present day.

The church of *ST. STEPHEN* consists of a chancel 11 ft. 1 in. by 7 ft. 9 in. and a nave 36 ft. by 20 ft. 3 in. with a small west tower 6 ft. square and a north vestry.

The walls of the nave belong to the original late 12th-century building, but they have been entirely refaced, and later windows have been inserted.

The chancel, tower and vestry were built in 1844.

The east window of the chancel is modern and has three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head. The chancel arch, which is 4 ft. 1 in. in thickness, has square jambs and semicircular arch with a grooved and hollow-chamfered abacus at the springing. It is entirely of late 12th-century stonework.

The easternmost of the two windows of the nave is of 15th-century date and has two cinquefoiled lights each under a square head with a moulded label. The other three nave windows are modern copies set in old jambs.

The north doorway is near the west end of the north wall and is of late 12th-century date. The jambs and semicircular arch are of two chamfered orders with a grooved and hollow-chamfered abacus and a label enriched with dog-tooth ornament.

The vestry and the tower have each a plain two-light window under a square head.

The tower is built of brick and flint and has a plain two-light window in each face near the top. The walls of the nave are faced with flint and brick except the east wall, which is plastered flintwork. The vestry is of brick and the chancel flint and brick.

The tower contains two bells, the first bearing the initials R P 1716, and the second being merely dated 1715.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1681, a silver flagon of 1788, given in 1833 by James Blatch, vicar, and a silver alms plate of 1792, given also by James Blatch, vicar, in 1846.

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 224. ¹⁹ *Ibid.* i, 487.

²⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 213.

²¹ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 283.

²² *Ibid.* 284.

²³ *Hants N. and Q.* viii, 12-13.

²⁴ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 303.

²⁵ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 283.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 284.

²⁷ *Inq. a.g.d.* 13 Edw. I, no. 63, 136;

Pat. 13 Edw. I, m. 2.

²⁸ Woodward, *op. cit.* iii, 287.

The registers are kept with those of Basing. The first book contains all entries from 1695 to 1812 except the marriages, which stop at 1750. The second book contains marriages from 1756 to 1812. This is not a book of printed forms, but has simply ruled lines.

Up Nately has from the earliest *ADVOWSONS* times been a chapelry dependent on the parish church of Basing (q.v.), the living of which is a vicarage of the net yearly value of £350 in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford.²⁹ The church of the priory of Andwell was dedicated between 1215 and 1238, as appears by an

indulgence of forty days granted by John, Bishop of Ardfert (1215-24), who had officiated for Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester (1205-38), to all who having confessed and repented had come to the consecration of the church and offered alms, and an indulgence of ten days on like terms to those who had attended the dedication of the altars which had taken place on the Feast of the Holy Innocents.³⁰ The advowson of the church or chapel of Andwell was included in the grant of Andwell to Winchester College in 1391,³¹ but it is doubtful whether a chaplain was ever appointed by the college.

WINSLADE

Winesflot (xi cent.) ; Wineslode (xiii cent.) ; Wynesflode, Wynesolde, Swynesflode (xiv cent.) ; Wynslod (xv cent.) ; Winsfolde, Wyndessled, Wyndslade (xvi cent.).

The parish of Winslade lies 3 miles south-east from Basingstoke and covers an area of 712 acres,¹ generally rising from north to south and reaching a height of 557 ft. above the ordnance datum in the south-east. The village is prettily situated in the south-western extremity of the parish at the foot of a wooded hill on the main road from Basingstoke to Alton.

Hackwood Park extends into this parish, which altogether contains 89 acres of woods and plantations.² Kempshott, covering an area of 555 acres, was formerly a separate parish with a church of its own, but was united to Winslade in 1393.³ It continued to form part of Winslade until 1876, when under the provisions of the Divided Parishes Act⁴ it was added to the parish of Dummer.

The soil is clay with a subsoil of chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and turnips.

The manor of *WINSLADE* was held *MANORS* by Walter of Hugh de Port in 1086.⁵

The overlordship continued with the descendants of Hugh de Port⁶ for many centuries, the Marquess of Winchester being returned as the overlord as late as 1555.⁷ In 1275 Winslade was held of John de St. John for half a knight's fee by Alan de Hagheman,⁸ who purchased the manor of Eversley a year later.⁹ In 1331 John de Knolle, who was the owner in 1316,¹⁰ granted the reversion of the manor after his death to John de Tichborne.¹¹ The latter, apparently as lord of the manor, presented a rector during the episcopacy of Adam Orleton (1333-45).¹² Nevertheless Nicholas de Hagheman, a descendant of Alan de Hagheman,¹³ was stated to be holding 1 hide of land in Winslade, formerly belonging to John de

Knolle, in 1346,¹⁴ while a rector was instituted at his presentation by William Edendon, Bishop of Winchester¹⁵ (1346-66). However, Roger de Tichborne son of John de Tichborne was recognized as lord of the manor in 1349,¹⁶ and from this date Winslade continued in the Tichborne family for over two centuries. John de Tichborne great-great-grandson of Roger¹⁷ died seised of the manor in 1498, leaving as his heir his son William.¹⁸ William died without issue soon afterwards, and Winslade then passed to his brother Nicholas, who was succeeded by his son of the same name.¹⁹ The latter died in 1555 and was followed by his son Francis,²⁰ who as lord of Kempshott and Winslade was fined 4*d.* for non-attendance at the Basingstoke hundred court in 1560.²¹ Two years later he sold Winslade to his overlord, William Marquess of Winchester,²² with whose descendants it has continued ever since,²³ Lord Bolton being at the present day lord of the manor and the chief landowner in the parish.

The manor of *KEMPSHOTT* (Campesete, xi cent. ; Campeshet, Kempeschete, xiii cent. ; Kembeshete, xiv cent. ; Kempshote, xv cent.), which had belonged to Aldret in the reign of Edward the Confessor, formed part of the possessions of Hugh de Port in 1086, being held of him by Walter.²⁴ The overlordship continued with the Ports and their successors²⁵ for a considerable period, Kempshott occurring in lists of the St. John knights' fees as late as 1349.²⁶ In 1498 the overlord was returned as Sir John Paulet, lord of Basing,²⁷ the descendant and one of the representatives of Isabel sister and eventually sole heir of Edmund de St. John, but later, viz. in 1555, Kempshott was said to be held of the heirs of Peter Coudray as of their manor of Herriard.²⁸ This latter statement can be explained by the fact that Kempshott like Herriard was held of the St. Johns

²⁹ MSS. *penes* Merton College, Oxf. ; Magdalen College, Oxf. ; *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 1866, p. 2210.

³⁰ *Arch. Journ.* ix, 251.

³¹ Pat. 14 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 1.

¹ This area comprises 509½ acres of arable land and 193 acres of permanent grass (Statistics from Bd. of Agric. 1905).

² *Ibid.*

³ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 441-3.

⁴ Stat. 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 61.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 480a.

⁶ See Basing.

⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cvi, 58.

⁸ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.

⁹ See Eversley in the hundred of Holdshot.

¹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 313.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. III.

¹² Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 151.

¹³ See Eversley.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

¹⁵ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 43 d.

¹⁶ Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18.

¹⁷ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 28-31.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 16.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* cvi, 58.

²⁰ *Ibid.* ²¹ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 343-4.

²² Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Eliz.

²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125 ; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Jas. I ; Hil. 7 Jas. I ; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxviii, 102 ; Recov. R. Trin. 1652, rot. 112 ; Mich. 28 Geo. II, rot. 383.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 480a.

²⁵ See Basing.

²⁶ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221 ; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 180.

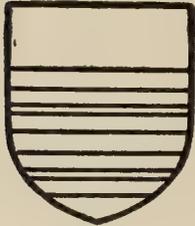
²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 16.

²⁸ *Ibid.* cvi, 58. Again in 1611 it was stated to be held of Sir Richard Paulet as of his manor of Herriard (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dclxxvii, 5).

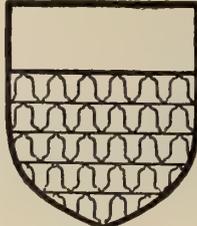
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

by Reginald Fitz Peter in the middle of the 13th century,²⁹ and by Matthew Fitz Herbert in the reign of Edward III.³⁰

In 1256 it was returned that Hugh de Sifrewast had withdrawn his suit from the hundred court of Basingstoke for his land of Kempshott,³¹ and it is probable that at this time he was demesne lord of the manor, holding it from Reginald Fitz Peter for half a knight's fee. Kempshott seems to have continued with the Sifrewasts for a considerable time, ultimately passing early in the 14th century to the family of Tichborne by the marriage of Margaret daughter and heir of Roger de Sifrewast with John de

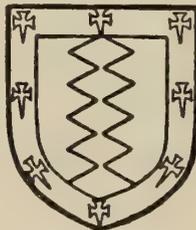


SIFREWAST. *Azure two gimmel bars and a chief or.*



TICHBORNE. *Vair a chief or.*

Tichborne.³² It formed part of the Hampshire possessions of the Tichbornes (q.v. *supra*) until 1578, when it was sold by Benjamin Tichborne, half-brother and eventually heir of Francis Tichborne,³³ who alienated Kempshott to Henry Pincke, a Hampshire yeoman, who had been living in the parish as early as 1571.³⁴ He died in 1611 and the manor then passed in accordance with a settlement of 1590 to his widow Elizabeth for life with remainder to Robert his eldest son by her in fee-tail.³⁵ Robert Pincke, D.D., who became warden of New College, Oxford, in 1617, was greatly esteemed by James I for his skill in argument. Charles I owed him a debt of gratitude for his loyal conduct during the Civil War in raising the University Militia and



PINCKE. *Argent a pale indented gules and a border azure with eight crosses formy fitchy or thereon.*

exhorting the backward citizens of Oxford to take up arms for their sovereign. Falling into the hands of the Roundheads, for a short time he suffered imprisonment for his devotion to his sovereign, but on 5 January 1643 was ordered to be released on bail. He died on 2 November 1647 and was buried in New College Chapel between the pulpit and the screen.³⁶ He never resided at Kempshott, but allowed his younger brother Walter to occupy the house,³⁷ and by will left the manor to Walter's eldest son Henry Pincke of North Waltham (co. Hants).³⁸ Henry Pincke died in 1672 and was buried at Winslade.³⁹ He was succeeded by his son Thomas Pincke, Mayor of Winchester 1689-90, who died in 1708, leaving as his heir his son the Rev. Henry Pincke, vicar of South Damerham⁴⁰ (co. Wilts). The latter resided at South Damerham until his death in 1723, when the manor passed to his son Henry, who died unmarried in 1770.⁴¹ By will Henry left the estate to his niece Dorothy wife of John Lee of Woolley Firs, White Waltham (co. Berks.), and only child of his sister Dorothy by Thomas Hasker of Bramley (co. Hants) and afterwards of Arborfield (co. Berks.).⁴² Philip Dehany of Farleigh Wallop (co. Hants) purchased Kempshott from Mr. and Mrs. Lee soon afterwards,⁴³ and pulled down the old manor-house, building a large brick mansion in its stead.⁴⁴ In 1787 he sold the estate to James Morley, an East India merchant,⁴⁵ whose wife died there the same year and was buried in Winchester Cathedral.⁴⁶ The next year Mr. Morley parted with the manor, selling it to J. C. Crook, of Stratton, in whose tenancy the Prince Regent made use of Kempshott as a hunting-box and in 1795 kept his honeymoon there.⁴⁷ In 1832 Edward Walter Blunt purchased the estate and quite transformed the appearance of the house by alterations of an Italian character. From Mr. Blunt Kempshott was purchased by the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart.,⁴⁸ and is now the property of his son Sir Richard Nelson Rycroft, bart. It is at present occupied by Mr. Henry Gourlay, J.P.



RYCROFT, baronet. *Party bendwise or and gules three griffons' heads rased and countercoloured and a chief ermine with a fleur de lis between two roses gules.*

²⁹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.
³⁰ Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 18 d., 19.
³¹ Assize R. Hil. 40 Hen. III.
³² Betham, *Baronetage of England*, i, 204. John de Tichborne is given as the lord of Kempshott in 1316 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 313).
³³ He died without issue in 1564 (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], cxli, 12).
³⁴ Notes of F. Hants, Hil. 20 Eliz. In 1571 Joan widow of Francis Tichborne, who had married William Page as her second husband, gave up her right in the manor to Benjamin in return for an annuity of £20 (*Feet of F. Hants Div. Co. Trin.* 13 Eliz.). One of the conditions of the sale in 1578 was that the annuity should still be paid to her from the manor (*Notes of F. Hants*, Hil. 20

Eliz.). She had evidently died before 1600, in which year Benjamin Tichborne and Amphyllis his wife and Richard his son gave up their claim to it to Henry Pincke (*Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 42 Eliz.).
³⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dclxxvii, 5. His heir was William, aged thirty. He apparently was his only son by his first wife, who was buried at Basingstoke in 1567.
³⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
³⁷ Thus in a list of those lending money to Charles I in 1626 occurs the name of Walter Pincke of Kempshott (Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 399-400).
³⁸ P.C.C. Will 19 Essex.
³⁹ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 3), ii, 105-12.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*
⁴¹ *Ibid.*
⁴² *Ibid.*
⁴³ *Ibid.* Philip Dehany is given as the owner in Sir Thomas Gatehouse's MS. Survey of Hants (dated 1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.
⁴⁴ *N. and Q.* (Ser. 5), iii, 187.
⁴⁵ *Feet of F. Hants*, Trin. 27 Geo. III.
⁴⁶ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 3), ii, 105-12.
⁴⁷ *Ibid.* The H.H. foxhounds were reformed in 1795, the year the prince left Kempshott. The hunt button then adopted is still in use. It is engraved with the letters H.H. surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume (ex inform. Mr. John H. Cope).
⁴⁸ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 3), ii, 105-12.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* is a plain rectangular building, the chancel and nave combined measuring 45 ft. by 19 ft. 8 in. At the west end is a small tower with a vestry on the north side and a porch on the south.

Though the site is old, the church in its present form dates from 1816, and is a plain and rather unattractive building with a low-pitched slated roof, plastered walls and a gabled yellow brick tower.

All the windows have wooden frames, the east one having three cinquefoiled lights with perpendicular tracery. The north and south windows have two plain lights each under square heads. Above the doorway from the tower to the nave is an old window arch, partly blocked, through which the west window of the tower is seen.

On the north side of the east window is a rudely carved white marble wall tablet to William Pincke, 1694, second son of Henry Pincke of Kempshott. There are other gravestones of the Pincke family.

In the east window are a few fragments of mediaeval glass and six small white and gold quarries of Flemish glass, with the Crucifixion, the serpent in the wilderness, St. John Baptist (dated 1520), the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, Susanna and the elders, and the healing of Lazarus.

Above this window is an almost obliterated wall painting of the Coronation of our Lady in an oval waved border. It formed perhaps the central part of a Doom. Near the pulpit is part of a 17th-century altar rail, and over the chancel step a pretty piece of early 18th-century scrolled wrought ironwork, gilt over. The font is modern with a small octagonal panelled bowl. The tower contains one bell by S K (Samuel Knight), 1695.

The church possesses a silver chalice, paten and alms dish, the chalice being engraved with the arms of the Bolton family, the paten and alms dish with the inscription 'The gift of the Right Honble. Lord Bolton to the Parish Church of Winslade 1815.'

The first book of registers contains entries of baptisms 1723 to 1812, marriages 1723 to 1754, burials from the same date to 1810. The second book contains marriages from 1755 to 1807, and the

third continues them up to 1812. There is also a church rate book from 1775.

Winslade and Kempshott were *ADVOWSONS* distinct parishes—each with a parish church of its own⁴⁹—until 1393, in which year the patron of the two churches, John de Tichborne, directed a petition to the Bishop of Winchester praying that by reason of their poverty the parishes might be united.⁵⁰ Neither of the parish churches was of itself sufficient, he said, for the support of one rector or curate, the church of Kempshott was utterly destroyed, and under these circumstances he petitioned that the church of Winslade, which was large enough for the parishioners of both churches, might be maintained in future with the rights of both churches and that the patronage might continue in the hands of him and his successors.⁵¹ The official of the bishopric held an inquiry attended by rectors of neighbouring churches and made the following return:—that the annual value of Winslade was six marks and of Kempshott one mark, that the patron of both churches was John de Tichborne, that the distance between the two churches was only 1½ miles, that there was no river between the parishes, and that only three parishioners resided at Winslade and none at Kempshott. The bishop accordingly decreed the union of the churches on 26 August 1393.⁵² The advowson has continued with the lords of the manor,⁵³ the living at the present time being a rectory of the net yearly value of £133 with 12 acres of glebe and residence in the gift of Lord Bolton. Joseph Warton the critic, the elder brother of Thomas Warton the historian of English poetry, was instituted rector here in 1748.⁵⁴ Another distinguished rector was John Wooll, afterwards head master of Rugby School—from 1807 to 1828—who was instituted in 1796, but soon afterwards exchanged the living for the rectory of Blackford (co. Somers).⁵⁵

This parish participates in the *CHARITIES* Duke of Bolton's charity, founded by will of 9 April 1694 (see Basingstoke Municipal Charities). The sum of £7 9s. annually is distributed about Christmas in clothing to the poor.

⁴⁹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 375; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 88, 140, 151; 2033, fol. 43 d.; Pat. 22 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 22.

⁵⁰ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 441-3.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*
⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Ibid.* i, 221; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 92 d., 144, 176 d.; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

THE HUNDRED OF MAINSBOROUGH

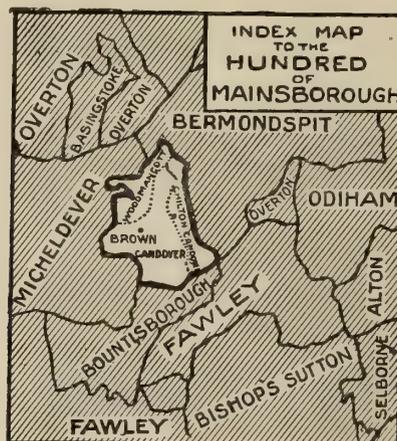
CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BROWN CANDOVER

CHILTON CANDOVER

WOODMANCOTT

The above list represents the extent of the hundred both in 1086¹ and in 1831.² Woodmancott was added to the hundred of Holdshot before 1841, so that Mainsborough now contains only Brown Candover and Chilton Candover. The hundred was assessed at 30 hides in the time of Edward the Confessor and at 23 hides and 2½ virgates in 1086.



In 1280 Robert Daundeley, when called upon to show by what warrant he had pillory and the assize of bread and ale in Chilton Candover, asserted that these liberties belonged to the hundred of Mainsborough, and stated that he was then holding that hundred by the annual payment of 5s. to the king.³ From that date the hundred continued to descend with the manor of Chilton Candover⁴ (q.v. *infra*). There are no endowed charities in this hundred.

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 462b, 469a and b.

² *Pop. Ret. of 1831*.

³ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 765.

⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 307; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 & 3 Eliz.; East. 4 Eliz.; East. 16 Jas. I; *Recov. R.* Mich. 36 Geo. III, rot. 142.

BROWN CANDOVER

Candefer (ix cent.) ; Candevre (xi cent.) ; Brunkardoure, Candevre Abbatis (xiii cent.) ; Candovere, Brunecandevere (xiv cent.).

Brown Candover parish lies 5 miles north from Alresford and contains 2,810 acres. The village lies along the main road from Winchester to Basingstoke in the valley of the Itchen, which intersects the parish from east to west. From the river-valley the ground rises steeply towards both the north and south, a height of 539 ft. above the ordnance datum being reached in the north. The modern church of St. Peter, standing on the right bank of the Itchen, was built in 1845, chiefly at the expense of the first Lord Ashburton, replacing a church destroyed by fire which had stood about half a mile distant on the left bank of the river. Candover House is situated nearly opposite the site of the old church in large grounds sloping down towards the river, and is now the residence of the Hon. Frederick Arthur Baring, the younger brother of the present Lord Ashburton. The Rectory House was on the opposite side of the stream and road and was entered through a small garden. The National school was built in 1850 and enlarged in 1854. The soil is chalky loam and gravel, the subsoil chalk and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, turnips and oats. The parish contains 1,226 acres of arable land, 734½ acres of permanent grass and 363 acres of woods and plantations.¹ Part of Northington parish, with a population of 27, was transferred to this parish for civil purposes only in 1888.²

The manor of *BROWN CANDOVER MANOR* belonged to the Crown till the beginning of the 10th century,³ when it was granted by Edward the Elder to the New Minster afterwards known as Hyde Abbey.⁴ In 1086 it was farmed out at £10, although only worth £8.⁵ The manor continued in possession of the abbey till the Dissolution,⁶ when it came into the hands of Henry VIII, who granted it in 1539 to Sir William Paulet Lord St. John.⁷ Sir William Paulet was created Marquess of Winchester in 1551, and twenty years later sold the property to Roger Corham and Mabel his wife.⁸ This Corham leased the farm of Brown Candover to various tenants for an annual rent, and in 1587 an interesting case was heard concerning an annuity of

£20 granted by the late Marquess of Winchester out of this estate, the claimant Robert Halliwall bringing an action for arrears of annuity against the then tenants (Knight, Fisher and Woodward), and they in turn demanding payment on the part of their landlord Roger Corham,⁹ on the plea that 'he had got a good bargain of the property from the late Marquis.'¹⁰ Roger Corham died in 1600 and was succeeded by his son William,¹¹ who forty years later, in conjunction with his son Roger, dealt with it by fine with Francis Fortescue and Thomas Travers.¹² Roger was in possession of the manor in 1641, conveying it in that year to Henry Sandys and others, probably in trust for John fifth Marquess of Winchester.¹³ The marquess was a zealous loyalist and forfeited all his lands, the manor of Brown Candover being purchased from the Treason Trustees for Walter Strickland and four others.¹⁴ However, on the accession of Charles II he was restored in his possessions,¹⁵ and died seised of Brown Candover in 1675.¹⁶ The manor then passed to his third, but second surviving son, Francis Paulet. Francis dealt with it by recovery in 1676 and 1685¹⁷ and died in 1696.¹⁸ By the beginning of the 18th century Brown Candover had passed into the possession of the Worsleys of Appuldurcombe and Chilton Candover. Sir Robert Worsley, bart., presented to the church as lord of the manor in 1709,¹⁹ and from this date the descent of Brown Candover follows that of Chilton Candover (q.v. *infra*), the present owner being Francis Denzil fifth Lord Ashburton.



CORHAM. *Argent a cross sable between four eagles gules.*



WORSLEY, baronet. *Argent a chevron between three falcons sable having their beaks, legs and bells or.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 24 Mar. 1888.

³ Alfred the Great by his will (880-5) bequeathed the vill of Candover, which probably at this time comprised Brown and Chilton Candover, to his midmost daughter Ethelgiva, the Abbess of Shaftesbury (Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* ii, 115).

⁴ Brown Candover is not the 'six hides at Kendefer' mentioned in the charter (c. 900) to the New Minster printed in the *Liber de Hyda* (pp. 85-96). These 6 hides, as was pointed out by the Rev. W. L. W. Eyre, rector of Swarraton and Northington, are clearly the 700 acres between Brown and Chilton Candover, formerly a detached portion of Northington parish. It starts on the west side from the 'burnstow', a pool and spring 300 yds. east of Brown Candover Church on the north side of the brook; goes north past the 'stan cystal' (Stanchester, an existing field name) and 'Bicanhyrst' (preserved

in Beckett's Down and Bickhurst fields in the northern part of the 700 acres); and so round to 'urde dæl' and 'Tigelhangra' (Dell fields and Tegdown Copse on the south-east) to 'Bucganora' (now Bugmoor or Bogmoor Hill at the south-eastern corner of the parish and partly in Godsfield [q.v.]) and then to the 'micel dic,' a dyke at the south-western corner. The probability is that Brown Candover is represented by 'Candefer,' with 10 hides and a church which is named in the almost certainly spurious Golden Charter (903) of Edward the Elder to the New Minster, printed in Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* ii, 144-5.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232b; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 307; Pat. 15 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 3; 12 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 26.

⁷ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. v, m. 7.

⁸ *Vide Exch. L.T.R. Memo. R. East.* 22 Eliz. m. 76.

⁹ It was to this lord that Norden, after mentioning the depopulation of Chilton Candover, referred so bitterly in 1595: 'In like manner beginneth one Coreham to doe with Browne Candovre, hoc nocumentum, omnium pessimum' (Add. MS. 31853, fol. 26).

¹⁰ Exch. Dep. East. 29 Eliz. no. 10; Exch. Spec. Com. 30 Eliz. no. 2036.

¹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxiii, 76. See also Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 39 Eliz.; Close, 39 Eliz. pt. xvii; 43 Eliz. pt. x.

¹² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Chas. I. 18 Ibid. Hil. 17 Chas. I.

¹⁴ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2533.

¹⁵ He dealt with it by fine in 1660-1 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 & 13 Chas. II).

¹⁷ P.C.C. Will 29 Dycer.

¹⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 28 Chas. II, rot. i; East. 1 Jas. II, rot. 170.

¹⁸ P.C.C. Will 99 Bond.

¹⁹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The Brunes of Rowner held land in the parish of Hyde Abbey during the 15th and 16th²⁰ and probably the two preceding centuries,²¹ and the name 'Brown' Candover possibly still marks their connexion with the place.

In 1086 Hugh de Port was holding 2½ hides in Brown Candover of Hyde Abbey as of its manor of Brown Candover.²² This estate had been in the possession of Airaf in the time of Edward the Confessor.²³ In 1207 Henry de Brayboef gave King John 1 mark to recover possession of half a knight's fee with appurtenances in Brown Candover which he claimed to hold from Adam de Port (great-grandson of the Domesday holder) but of which Ruald de Woodcott had deprived him.²⁴ The entry in the *Testa de Nevill* to the effect that Robert de Tregos was holding half a knight's fee in Brown Candover 'of the old feoffment of Henry de Brayboef and the same Henry of Robert de St. John, and the same Robert of the king,'²⁵ apparently refers to this holding. It further appears in a list of the St. John knights' fees in 1329,²⁶ but is omitted in a list of 1349,²⁷ and nothing further can be definitely ascertained concerning the history of the tenement, although the probability is that it ultimately came into the possession of Hyde Abbey.²⁸

The church of *ST. PETER, BROWN-CHURCH CUM - CHILTON CANDOVER*, is modern and consists of chancel 19 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft. 10 in., nave 75 ft. 7 in. by 27 ft. 10 in., and a south tower 7 ft. 10 in. square, these dimensions being taken internally. The church is faced with squared flint with limestone dressings and the roofs covered with tiles, with a tower at the south-west, the lower stage of which serves as a porch, surmounted by an octagonal lead spire.

There is a curious brass on the north chancel wall of the figures of a civilian (c. 1520) and his wife with their arms locked in each other's, and their hands

raised in prayer; it was restored to the church in 1889.

The panels below the oak altar rail are filled with elaborate carving of 18th-century date with cherubs, flowers and fruit.^{28a} There are also three 17th-century oak chairs, one of which has a carving of Adam and Eve at the back. They came from the old Worsley mansion at Chilton Candover.

There are five bells, by G. Mears of London, 1844.

The plate consists of a pair of silver-gilt chalices and a silver-gilt flagon, said to have been given by Miss Mary Cholmondeley in 1854, and two silver-gilt patens and a silver-gilt alms dish, said to have been made at the same date out of the silver of a service given by Sir R. Worsley in 1675.

There are five register books. The first contains entries of baptisms, marriages and burials from 1695 to 1765, and also entries for the parish of Woodmancott from 1698 to 1708. The second, which also includes Woodmancott, contains mixed entries from 1612 to 1742. In the other three the entries are separated: baptisms, 1766 to 1812; marriages, 1768 to 1812; burials, 1706 to 1812.

A church in Candover is mentioned in the Golden Charter (903) to Hyde Abbey,²⁹ but there is no reference to one in Domesday Book.³⁰ In 1302 Edward I claimed the advowson from the Abbot and convent of Hyde on the ground that Henry III had presented a certain Philip Paytevyne to the church.³¹ The abbot and convent proved that they had been the patrons of the living from time immemorial,³² and recovered the advowson from the Crown in 1305 by payment of a fine of 40 marks.³³ Henceforward the advowson has followed the descent of the manor,³⁴ the living at the present time being a rectory with that of Chilton Candover annexed, of the net annual value of £330 with residence and 61 acres of glebe in the gift of Lord Ashburton.

CHILTON CANDOVER

Candevre (xi cent.); Candovere (xiii cent.); Chilton, Chilternecandevre (xiv cent.); Chylton Candevour (xvi cent.).

Chilton Candover is a parish of 1,451 acres. The country in the north consists of open down and the ground here reaches a height of 39 ft. above the ordnance datum. The village is situated on the main road from Basingstoke to Winchester, and consists of a few scattered houses built of brick and roofed with

slate and tiles. To the north lies a churchyard inclosed by a flint stone wall, now abandoned and overgrown with weeds. The old church of St. Nicholas,¹ originally situated in it, having been pulled down in 1876, nothing now remains but the graves and tombstones. The bourne takes its rise here at some springs and ponds near the rectory and flows thence in a south-westerly direction to Brown Candover. Near the sources of this stream is a fine avenue of yew

²⁰ Close, 2 Edw. IV, m. 21; *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 420; *Chan. Inq.* p.m. (Ser. 2), xxvii, 79.

²¹ They were probably the tenants of the abbey at the end of the 13th century. In 1296 the parish church is called the church of 'Basingstoke' (Close, 24 Edw. I, m. 40).

²² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.),

413.

²⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

²⁶ *Cal. of Close*, 1327-30, p. 506.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 1349-54, pp. 20, 21.

²⁸ Perhaps it is identical with the message and lands in Brown Candover

and Northington which John de Lavynton and Roger de Wyllesford alienated to the abbot and convent in 1341 (*Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 198).

^{28a} These panels have been very badly treated. They were removed from Northington to Brown Candover Church when the new church at Northington was built, but were formerly brought many years ago from Italy and were of a deep black colour. However, probably during the interregnum caused by the death of the builder of Northington Church during its erection, the clerk of the works, who had no interest in the old rich lacquer, placed the panels in an ammonia bath and then covered them

with a sticky varnish which did not dry for months. The result was disastrous to the panels (ex inform. the Rev. W. L. W. Eyre).

²⁹ *Kemble, Cod. Dipl.* ii, 144-5.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469.

³¹ *Plac. Abbrev.* (Rec. Com.), 248.

³² *Parl. R.* (Rec. Com.), 167.

³³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 142; *Pat.* 33 Edw. I, pt. ii, m. 22.

³⁴ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 105; Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

¹ It is called the church of St. Mary the Virgin in 15th-century documents (*Inq. p.m.* 15 Edw. III, no. 43; *Pat.* 3 Ric. III, m. 6).

trees, half a mile in length and of some antiquity, which leads south-east to the road to Preston Candover. Afterwards this avenue, though no longer shaded by yew, continues towards Juniper Hill.

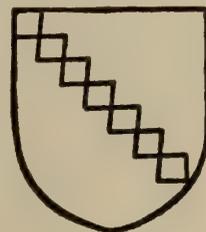
At Stanchester Field, one of the few 'chesters' in Hampshire, foundations of a Roman villa have been discovered.²

The soil is chalky loam and gravel, the subsoil chalk and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, turnips and oats.

Among place-names occurring in an early 17th-century deed of sale are the following:—'The Breaches, Chilton Wood, Dundridge, Shilton Warren and South Downs.'³ 'The Breaches' is preserved in Breach Farm and Breach Cottages, and Chilton Wood and Dundridge Copse still retain their old names.

In 1086 the manor of *CHILTON MANOR CANDOVER* was held of the Bishop of Winchester by Richer,⁴ who is generally identified with Richer de Andely, ancestor of the family of Daundely whose name so long flourished in the parish.⁵ In the middle of the 12th century Godfrey de Andely (Daundely) was holding three knights' fees of the bishop,⁶ and he was succeeded by his son Walter, who was holding four fees in 1166.⁷ It was probably this Walter who granted his land between the two 'Buggenores' to the Hospitallers, and his grant was confirmed by his son and successor of the same name. In 1280 Robert Daundely being summoned before the king to show by what warrant he claimed the return of royal writs and the right to pillory and the fines arising from the breaches of the assize of bread and ale in Chilton Candover, denied that he had ever exercised the first privilege, but asserted the other liberties belonging to the hundred of Mainsborough, which he held of the king by the rent of 5s., and the case was accordingly dismissed.⁸ Robert was succeeded by John Daundely, who, as patron of the church, presented a rector between 1282 and 1304.⁹ In 1316 the manor of Chilton Candover belonged to Roger Daundely.¹⁰ In 1346 Philip Daundely held one fee in Chilton Candover, which formerly belonged to John Daundely,¹¹ and this same Philip was knight of the shire some nine years later.¹² In 1372 the manor of Chilton Candover was settled on Nicholas Bayntun, lord of Falstone (co. Wilts.) and Joan his wife in fee-tail,¹³ and from the fact that in default of heirs of Nicholas and Joan the property was to pass to the right heirs of Joan it seems probable that Joan was the heiress of the Daundely family. In 1401, on the marriage of their son Nicholas, the manor with Week (Daundely) in St. Mary Bourne was settled on him with remainder to his heirs.¹⁴ He died in 1421, and John his son and

heir succeeded;¹⁵ the latter, however, in 1429, conveyed the manor to his mother Joan for life on her second marriage with William Whapplode of Chalfont¹⁶ (co. Bucks.). Sir John Bayntun the grandson of Joan¹⁷ died seized of the manor in 1465, leaving as his heir a son Robert,¹⁸ who, having taken up arms for Henry VI, was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury and attainted.¹⁹ Chilton Candover consequently escheated to Edward IV, who granted it in tail-male to John Cheyne in 1475.²⁰ Ten years later George Nevill for his good services against the rebels obtained a similar grant from Richard III.²¹ The manor, however, was subsequently recovered by the Bayntun family, John Bayntun the son and heir of Robert obtaining a reversal of his father's attainder by Act of Parliament in 1504.²² This John succeeded to Bromham (co. Wilts.) as kinsman and heir of Richard Beauchamp Lord St. Amand in 1508,²³ and died in 1516 and was buried in Bromham Church.²⁴ He was succeeded by his son Sir Edward Bayntun, who rose in favour at the court of Henry VIII and was vice-chamberlain to three of his queens.²⁵ Sir Edward married as his second wife a certain Isabel,²⁶ and in 1540 Chilton Candover was settled upon them for life with remainder to their eldest son Henry Bayntun in tail-male. Isabel survived her husband, who died in 1544,²⁷ and it would seem married afterwards Sir James Stumpe, for in 1562 Sir James Stumpe and Isabel his wife sold the manor to John Fysshier in return for an annuity of £12 to Isabel;²⁸ Henry Bayntun and his younger brother Francis having two years previously surrendered their reversionary right for the sum of £200.²⁹ The desolation³⁰ of Chilton Candover apparently dates from this time. Norden, writing in 1595, declared that 'One Fisher, deceased, depopulated this place, extirping the inhabitants pulling downe the howses, onlie remaineth the churche and a ferme.' On the death of John Fysshier in 1591, his son William succeeded to the manor³¹ in accordance with a settlement of 1567,³² and continued in possession until 1618,³³ when he sold it to Sir Edward Villiers.³⁴ In 1620 William Rolfe purchased the estate from Sir Edward Villiers,³⁵ but sold it eleven years later to Edmund Clarke,³⁶ who died in 1633, leaving a son and heir Edmund.³⁷ There is a blank in the history of the manor from this date till 1662, when Sir Henry Worsley, bart.,



BAYNTUN. *Sable a bend indented argent.*

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 306.

³ Close, 16 Jas. I, pt. ii, no. 36.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 462.

⁵ Stevens, *Hist. of St. Mary Bourne*, 97-8.

⁶ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 205-6.

⁷ *Harl. MS.* 6603, fol. 80.

⁸ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 765.

⁹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 8.

¹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 307.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 329.

¹² Close, 29 Edw. III, m. 3 d.

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 46 Edw. III.

¹⁴ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A 10413.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, no. 48.

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 7 Hen. VI; cf. *Feud. Aids*, ii, 364.

¹⁷ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* iii (4), 7.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. IV, no. 30

¹⁹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* iii (4), 5;

Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. IV, no. 43.

²⁰ Pat. 15 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 19.

²¹ *Ibid.* 3 Ric. III, m. 6.

²² *Stat. at Large*, iv.

²³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 1905.

²⁴ Kite, *Monumental Brasses of Wilts.*

46.

²⁵ Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 685.

²⁶ She is described in one pedigree as the sister of Sir John Alley of Stockwell (Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 685), in another as daughter of Sir John Leigh (Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* iii (4), 7).

²⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 498; Chan.

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxii, 93.

²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Eliz.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Mich. 2 & 3 Eliz.

³⁰ Add. MS. 31853, fol. 26.

³¹ Inq. p.m. 34 Eliz. pt. i, no. 52.

³² Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 9 Eliz. m. 18 d.

³³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 35 Eliz.; East. 9 Jas. I; Hil. 14 Jas. I.

³⁴ Close, 16 Jas. I, pt. ii, no. 36; Feet

of F. Hants, East. 16 Jas. I.

³⁵ *Ibid.* Mich. 18 Jas. I.

³⁶ *Ibid.* Mich. 7 Chas. I.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 182.

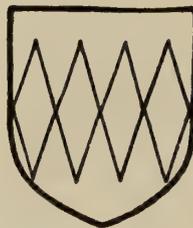
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

presented to the church of Chilton Candover, as lord of the manor.³⁸ He died in 1666 and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Worsley, bart.,³⁹ who died in 1676, having by his will dated 12 December 1675 directed that 'his charities to the poor of Chilton, where he then lived and in the Isle of Wight should be continued during his son's minority, meaning his constant weekly alms at his door which amounted to £50 yearly.'⁴⁰ This son, the last Sir Robert Worsley, bart., died without male issue in 1747,⁴¹ and the manor then passed in accordance with his will, dated 4 June 1746, to his grandson Robert Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, son of his only surviving daughter Frances.⁴² Earl Granville died without issue in 1776,⁴³ having left the manor by will dated 13 December 1771 to his nephew Henry Frederick Thynne,⁴⁴ who assumed the name of Carteret and was on 20 January 1784 created Lord Carteret of Hawnes (co. Beds.⁴⁵). Lord Carteret dealt with Chilton Candover by recovery in 1795,⁴⁶ and died unmarried in 1816. It was acquired in 1818 by Alexander Baring, who was created Lord Ashburton in 1835, and it has remained in his family till the present day, Francis Denzil Edward Baring, Lord Ashburton, being the present lord of the manor.

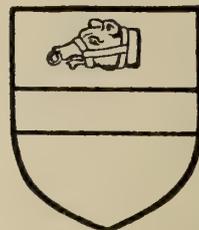
The first mention of the church *ADVOWSON* of Chilton Candover is in 1291, when it was valued at £9 a year.⁴⁷ The lords of the manor presented the rectors until

1847,⁴⁸ when the living was annexed to that of Brown Candover.⁴⁹ The registers are kept at Brown Candover.

The first register book begins in 1695, and the entries for baptisms, marriages, and burials, which are all entered as they occurred without being tabulated,



CARTERET, Earl Granville. *Gules a fesse indented of four points argent.*



BARING, Lord Ashburton. *Azure a fesse or and a bear's head in the chief with a golden muzzel and ring.*

finish in 1752. Another book for burials in woollen—1706 to 1741; a third book in which the entries are mixed as in the first, 1742 to 1759; and a fourth in which the entries are tabulated—baptisms, 1772 to 1810; marriages, 1681 to 1795; burials, 1677 to 1812.

WOODMANCOTT

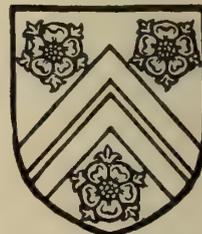
Wodemancote (x cent.); Udemancote (xi cent.); Woodmancote (xiii cent.); Wodmancote, Wudemancote (xiv cent.).

The parish of Woodmancott consists of 1,404 acres of down and country, which rises here to considerable heights—in one spot near Popham Down Copse in the north 580 ft. above the ordnance datum being recorded.

The village is grouped round St. James's Church and the Manor Farm in the extreme west of the parish. A short distance to the north is College Wood, in which Roman remains have been found.¹

The soil is clay, loam and chalk with a subsoil of chalk, and the Agricultural Returns for Hampshire (1905) reckon the arable land at 990 acres, permanent grass at 230 acres, and woods and plantations at 295 acres. The chief crops are wheat, oats and turnips. Copses called Westhurst, Esthurst, Downe, Highwood, Walters, Well, Thornbury and Bramleys are mentioned on a 16th-century Patent Roll.²

Ten hides at *WOODMANCOTT* were *MANOR* named in the almost certainly spurious charter of Edward the Elder to the New Minster.³ In 1086 Woodmancott was assessed at 6 hides and 2½ virgates, and was then held of the abbey by Alsi the son of Brixii.⁴ Its value, which was then £7, had risen to £7 16s. 1½d. in 1291.⁵ The manor continued in possession of the abbey⁶ till the Dissolution, when it became Crown property.⁷ Henry VIII in 1544 granted it with its appurtenances to the warden and scholars of St. Mary's College, Winchester, in part exchange for the manor of Harmondsworth (co. Midd.) and other property.⁸ Under this grant the warden and fellows of Winchester College still hold the



WINCHESTER COLLEGE. *Argent two cheverons sable between three roses gules.*

³⁸ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 66.

⁴⁰ P.C.C. Will 27 Hale.

⁴¹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 66.

⁴² P.C.C. Will 219 Potter.

⁴³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 84.

⁴⁴ P.C.C. Will 66 Bellas.

⁴⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 170.

⁴⁶ Recov. R. Mich. 36 Geo. III, m. 142.

⁴⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 211a.

⁴⁸ Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁹ Sumner, *Conspectus of Diocese of Winton.*

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 306.

² Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 6.

John Popham, lord of the neighbouring manor of Popham, who had common of pasture in the Hurst wood at Woodmancott, granted leave to the Abbot of Hyde in 1294 to make and maintain a copse in the wood for six years from Lady Day in that year, neither party having the right of grazing cattle there during that period (*Hants N. and Q.* ix, 20). This name has now been lost, but there are still an Upper Down Copse and a Lower Down Copse in the parish, while Walker's Copse probably represents the 16th-century Walter's Copse.

³ Kemble, *Code. Dipl.* ii, 144-5.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469.

⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232b; Close, 3 Edw. II, m. 2 d.; Pat. 3 Edw. II, m. 3; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 307; Chart. R. 3 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 35; Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, no. 150; Exch. Mins. Accts. Hants, 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 135, m. 30 d.

⁷ It was then leased to Richard Bethell for a term of ninety years at a rent of £11 12s. 8d., the term having commenced from 1536. On the transfer of the manor to St. Mary's College, Bethell obtained an additional grant empowering him to fell timber.

⁸ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 6.

MAINSBOROUGH HUNDRED WOODMANCOTT

lordship of the manor and are the chief landowners in the parish.

The church of *ST. JAMES* was burnt down on Easter Day, 1854, and the present building dates from the next year, and contains nothing of interest.

The plate consists of a plated chalice and paten and a very early pewter chalice, probably Jacobean, two pewter cups and four plates.

Woodmancott was a chapelry dependent on Brown Candover until 1838, when it was separated and constituted a separate benefice.⁹ In 1854 Popham, which had hitherto been a chapelry of Micheldever, was annexed to it,¹⁰ and the living is at the present day a vicarage of the net yearly value of £129, with 13 acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of Lord Ashburton.

⁹ Sumner, *Conspectus of Diocese of Winchester*, 68.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 30.

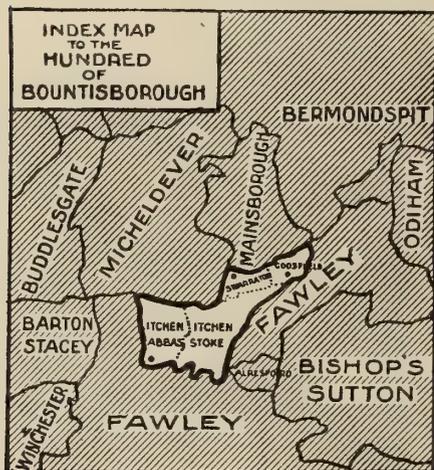
THE HUNDRED OF BOUNTISBOROUGH

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

GODSFIELD (EXTRA-PAROCHIAL)
ITCHEN ABBAS

ITCHEN STOKE (WITH ABBOTSTONE)
SWARRATON¹

In the Domesday Survey Bountisborough is found under the name of 'Mantesberge Hundred.'² At this time it included Itchen Abbas, Itchen Stoke, Abbotstone, Ovington, Wield and 'Stradfelle.'³ Swarraton is not mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey, but 3 hides 3 virgates held by Hugh de Port of the Abbot of Hyde in the hundred of Micheldever⁴ were at Swarraton⁵ and continued to be included in the hundred of Micheldever⁶



until comparatively modern times. There is no mention of Godsfield in the Domesday Survey. The 'Stradfelle' mentioned is probably Stratfield Mortimer, in Berkshire, but is now difficult to identify.⁷ Before 1316 Ovington and Wield had been included in Fawley Hundred.⁸

At the time of Edward the Confessor the whole hundred of Bountisborough was assessed at 35½ hides, and at the time of the Domesday Survey at 19½ hides.⁹ In 1316 Bountisborough included the parishes of Abbotstone, Itchen Abbas, and Itchen Stoke and part of Swarraton,¹⁰ and has not greatly changed since except that the extra-parochial

district of Godsfield has been included in the hundred. From the 14th century the whole of Bountisborough Hundred was Crown property.¹¹ During the Commonwealth the Parliamentary Commissioners took a survey of the hundred as part of the possessions of 'Charles Stuart, late king of England.'

This survey mentions that a court was held twice yearly at the usual place, but the name of this place is not stated.¹²

¹ *Pop. Ret.* 1831.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 462. It is supposed by some writers that the scribes had mistaken the old English B for an M, and ought to have written 'Bantesberge.' Mr. Round has pointed out a clear instance of this confusion in Bucks where the scribe has written 'Molebec' for the Norman name 'Bolebec.'

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 462b, 463a, 474a, 474b, 491a, 496a.

⁴ *Ibid.* 470.

⁵ *Ibid.* 418.

⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306, 329, 348.

⁷ *Ibid.* 491.

⁸ *Ibid.* 320.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 462b, 463a, 474a, 474b, 491a, 496a.

¹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Parl. Surv. Hants*, 1652, no. 8.

GODSFIELD

Godesfeld, Godefild (xii cent.).

The parish of Godsfield lies 3 miles north-east of New Alresford. It was formerly extra-parochial, but is now a parish in Alresford union, and adjoins Armsworth, which lies on the east.

Godsfield Farm, and the remains of the chapel of the Hospitallers, now in disuse, are in the south-east of the parish. The ground is fairly high, rising in some places to over 520 ft. above the ordnance datum. The north of the parish is occupied by a large copse and plantations. There are several old chalk-pits scattered throughout the parish.

Duthy, writing about 1830, states that there was only one house in Godsfield, which was occupied by the farmer and his family.¹ A few cottages have been added since then, but in 1903 the number of inhabitants was only 13.

The area of the parish is 509 acres, of which 164 acres are arable land, 225 acres permanent grass and 103 acres woods and plantations.²

Constant reference is made in Godsfield and Swarraton charters to the wood of 'Buggenore' and to a well-known landmark at one of its corners known as Buggenores thorn.³ The name may be retained at the present day in 'Bogmoor Hill' in Godsfield. This wood also extended into the adjacent parishes, into Brown Candover (q.v.) and into Wield, for in a conveyance⁴ of 1598 we hear of 'Behunger Coppice' and 'Bugner Coppice' situate in the parish of Wield.

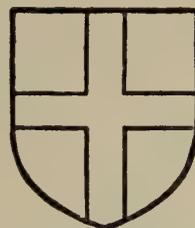
The Hospitallers' manor of *GODS-MANOR FIELD* was formed by the consolidation of certain lands, the most important of which were granted them in the 12th and 13th centuries by the Daundelys, lords of Chilton Candover, and by Adam de Port.

The first⁵ of these grants was made not later than the year 1171 by Walter de Andely (Daundely) and comprised all his land 'between the two Bogenores which belonged to Candover' (*vide* Chilton Candover) as well as pasture for 12 oxen and 200 sheep among his own herds. For this a rent of 5s. a year was to be paid.⁶ As the grantor was a knight holding under the Bishops of Winchester this conveyance was effected in the episcopal court in the actual presence of Henry of Blois, who thus witnessed and allowed it.⁷ Other grants in the neighbourhood followed, and of these one of the most noteworthy was the gift⁸ to the Hospitallers in frankalmoign by Adam de Port the lord of Abbotstone of the whole of his land in Godsfield 'between the new ditch as it extends from the bishop's grove as far as the boundaries of Swarraton.' Again in 1267 the knights exchanged the right of pasture for 12 oxen⁹ against 18 acres in

Chilton Candover, and three years later their still more valuable right of sheep pasture¹⁰ against 50 acres near 'Buggenore.' These gifts were the chief constituents of the manor of Godsfield proper. But in addition, possibly as early as the reign of John, we hear of William of St. Martin and Erenburgia his wife granting¹¹ to the Hospitallers an extensive tract of land and pasture in Swarraton, the boundary of which is traced 'from the corner of the wood of Buggenora,' at an annual rent of 20s.¹² Hugh son of William confirmed his father's grant but remitted the rent.

Again, Hugh de St. Martin, possibly a later tenant of the same family, granted to the knights his manor of Swarraton, as we learn from a release by Roger de Mortimer of his right therein,¹³ and from this circumstance the estate of the Hospitallers was sometimes called the manor of Godsfield and Swarraton (q.v.). The Hospitallers established a preceptory at Godsfield which appears to have been the principal of the three estates of the order in Hampshire, namely, Godsfield, Baddesley and Rownhams, the last two being described as members of Godsfield. The report made on the property of the order in 1338 as regards Godsfield is as follows:—'At Gods field is one messuage in bad repair, with garden worth 3s. 4d. At the same place there are 300 acres of arable land, 100 acres of which are worth 4d., 100 acres worth 2d., and 100 acres uncultivated worth 1d. an acre per annum.'¹⁴ After the Dissolution the manor of Godsfield was for some time in the possession of Sir Thomas Seymour, and was probably granted to him at the same time as North Baddesley (q.v.).¹⁵ After his attainder in 1549, all his estates, including the manor of Godsfield, were given to Sir William Paulet Earl of Wiltshire,¹⁶ afterwards Marquess of Winchester, who in 1570 obtained licence to alienate the manor,¹⁷ and sold it in the following year to Richard Knight for £361 9s. 2d.¹⁸ The manor remained in the Knight family¹⁹ until 1584, when Robert son of Richard Knight sold it to Richard Beaconsaw.²⁰ Of the purchase money (£1,000) £600 was forfeited to the queen by reason of the recusancy of the said Robert Knight.²¹

In 1595 Richard Beaconsaw died seised of the manor of Godsfield and Swarraton, which descended to his son William.²² Three years later William Beaconsaw conveyed it to William Petre and other



THE HOSPITALLERS.
Gules a cross argent.

¹ Duthy, *Sketches of Hants*, 129.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Harl. MS. 6603, fol. 80 d. et seq.

⁴ Close, 40 Eliz. pt. vii, no. 12.

⁵ Harl. MS. 6603, fol. 80 d.

⁶ As late as 1338 we find it paid to Roger Daundely, Walter's descendant (*Knights Hospitallers in Engl.* [Camd. Soc. lxx]).

⁷ This accounts for John's confirmation of this grant in 1199 as the gift of Henry

Bp. of Winchester, in Godsfield (Chart. R.

1 John, pt. i, m. 17).

⁸ Harl. MS. 6603, fol. 79 d. et seq.

⁹ Ibid. fol. 82, 84.

¹⁰ Ibid. fol. 83 d.

¹¹ Ibid. fol. 85.

¹² Ibid. fol. 86, 86 d.

¹³ Ibid. fol. 73.

¹⁴ *Knights Hospitallers in Engl.* (Camd.

Soc.), 21.

¹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (i), 403.

¹⁶ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v, m. 22; and

4 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 25.

¹⁷ Ibid. 13 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 6.

¹⁸ Close, 14 Eliz. pt. xlix, m. 5.

¹⁹ L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich. 16 Eliz. m.

38; Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxxiii, 49.

²⁰ Close, 26 Eliz. pt. ix, no. 9; Feet of

F. Hants, Mich. 26 & 27 Eliz.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlii, 61.

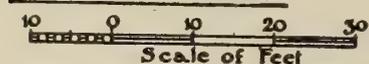
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

trustees,²³ who in 1607 conveyed it to John Wilmot and William Latton to the use of Charles Wilmot of Culham (co. Oxon.).²⁴ The latter was created Viscount Wilmot of Athlone on 4 June 1621,²⁵ and remained in possession²⁶ of the whole estate until 1634, in which year he sold 'the mansion or manor-house of Godsfield, and the site and demesne of the manor and all the arable land, meadow, pasture and feedings now used, occupied and enjoyed by Robert Goudge tenant,' to Dame Constance Lucy and Sir Richard Lucy, bart., respectively widow and son of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote (co. Warw.).²⁷ This family continued to hold the property generally called the manor of Godsfield until about 1747, when it was sold by Sir Berkeley Lucy, bart., the last male heir of his family.²⁸ It is uncertain who purchased it, but shortly afterwards it came into the possession of George Rodney Brydges, who was descended from a younger branch of the family of Sir Giles Bruges.²⁹ In 1751 he was found drowned in the canal of his garden at Avington, in the seventy-second year of his age; as he left no issue, the greater part of his estates reverted to the Chandos branch of the family, but he devised his property of Godsfield to George Brydges Rodney, afterwards the great Admiral Rodney, who had been brought up by him.³⁰

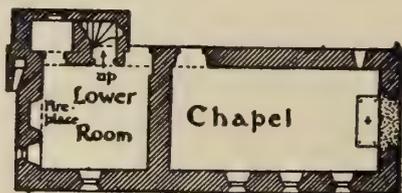
In 1845 Godsfield was sold to John Houghton of Armsworth House, father of the present owner,³¹ Mr. Thomas A. Houghton.

At some distance to the west of the CHURCH house is the site of the preceptory of the Hospitallers known as Godsfield, of 12th-century foundation. A chapel with living-rooms at the west still stands here, in very good preservation except for the loss of the glazing of the windows, and carefully protected by its present owner.

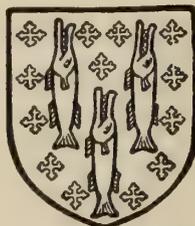
GODSFIELD CHAPEL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND PLAN



LUCY, of Charlecote. *Gules crusilly argent with three lucas argent.*

Its arrangements may be seen on the annexed plan. It is all of one date, about 1360-70, built of flint walling with large ashlar dressings, having the chapel, 26 ft. by 13 ft. to the east, and the living-rooms to the west. The east window of the chapel is blocked, but was evidently of three lights, and there are three single cinquefoiled windows on the south, retaining their iron stanchions. In the north wall near the east end is a small opening splayed outward, evidently to give a view of the altar from some building adjoining the chapel on the north, all traces of which have disappeared, and the entrance to the chapel is by a plain pointed doorway at the north-west. Three couples of the original roof remain at the west end, the rest of the roof being modern, as is the wooden floor, which is raised above the level of the old. The position of the altar is marked, and to the north of it is a corbel for an image.

The lower living-room is entered from the north-east, and has a fireplace in its west wall, with a square-headed window close to it on the south, and another in the south wall. On the north side is a projecting block containing a stone stair to the upper room, and beneath the stair a small barrel-vaulted chamber with a window in its north wall, and entered from the living-room; it doubtless served as a store-room. The upper room has a fireplace with an arched head in the east wall, and close to it on the south a small opening commanding a view of the chapel. In the south wall is a cinquefoiled window, and in the north-west angle a garderobe, close to the door from the stairhead. A recess at the stairhead, corbelled over above, may have contained a press or chest, and the western gable is crowned by an embattled chimney shaft. The wooden joists carrying the floor of the upper chamber are all ancient but one.

Close to the chapel on the north is a modern farmhouse, and to the north-west the broken lines of the ground suggest the existence of remains of ruined buildings beneath the surface.

In a 16th-century survey³² of Godsfield the 'faire chappell' was described as adjoining 'a convenient dwelling house for a gentleman builded of tumber with viij or nyne good lodging chambers . . . watered with a well of excellent good water with garden, orchard, barnes, stables and all other outhousing of all sortes sufficient.'

There was a chapel at Godsfield as early as 1338, and for its service the Hospitallers provided a chaplain at the yearly stipend of 4 marks without commons.³³ He would seem to have been distinct from the professed chaplain John Couffen, who was at this time in residence with the preceptor William de Multon.

²³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 40 & 41 Eliz. See also Close R. 39 Eliz. pt. ix, m. 9.

²⁴ Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. iii, no. 23.

²⁵ G.E.C. Complete Peerage, viii, 160.

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Jas. I; Recov. R. Mich. 9 Chas. I, rot. 22.

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Chas. I; Close, 10 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 1.

²⁸ Recov. R. Hil. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 97; and Mich. 21 Geo. II, rot. 348.

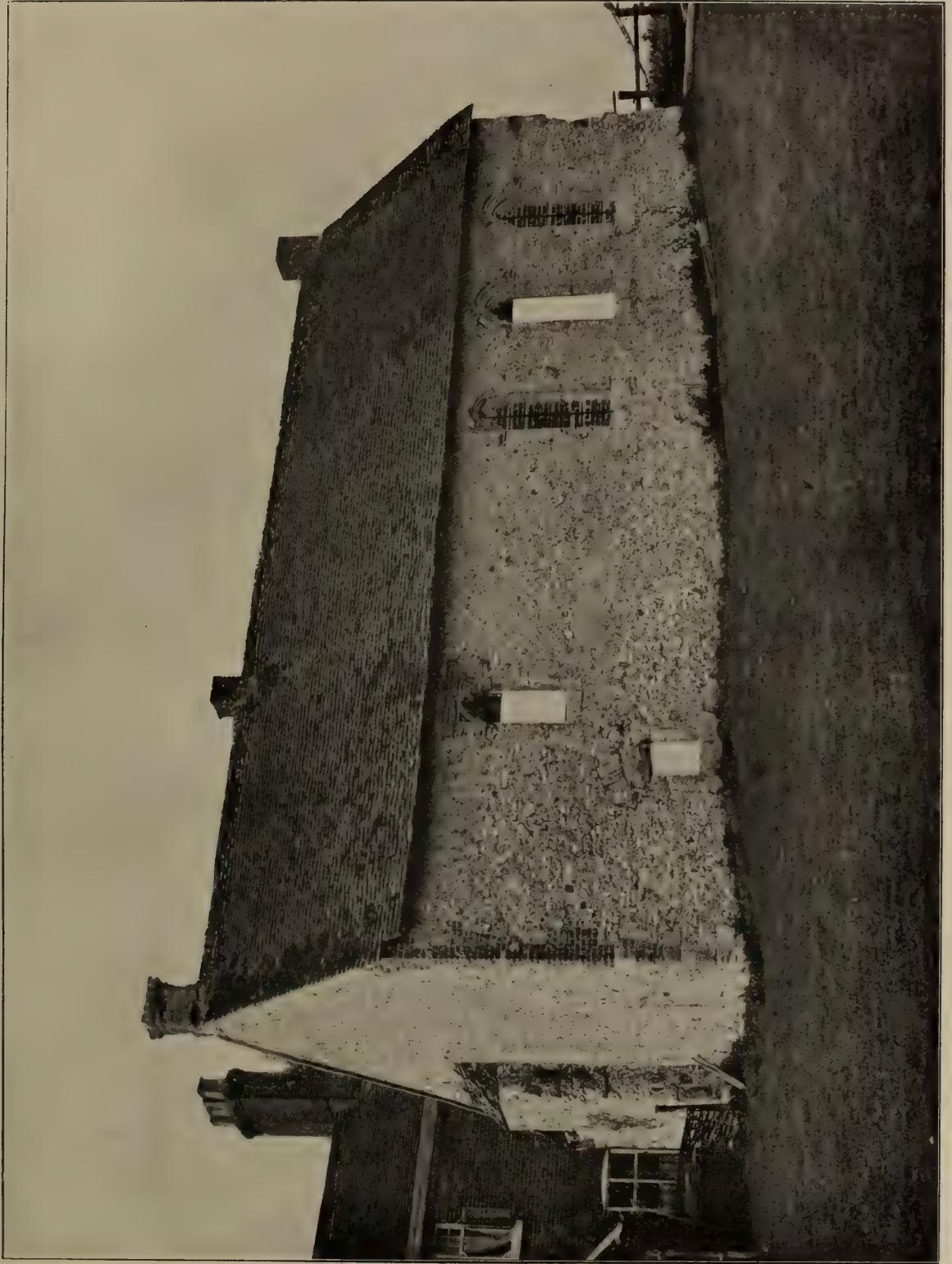
²⁹ Ibid. Trin. 18 Geo. III, rot. 275.

³⁰ Burke, Dormant and Extinct Peerage, 83; Collins, Peerage, vii, 560.

³¹ Hants N. and Q. vii, 111.

³² Rentals and Surv. (P.R.O.), portf. 30, no. 33.

³³ Knights Hospitallers in Engl. (Camd. Soc. lxxv), 23.



GODSFIELD CHAPEL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

ITCHEN ABBAS

Iceue (xi cent.) ; Ichene (xiii cent.) ; Ichyn, Ichin Abbas (xv cent.).

The parish of Itchen Abbas is situated 6½ miles from London, 3½ miles west of Alresford, and 4 miles from Winchester. It is bounded on the south by the River Itchen. The village stretches from west to east along the north bank of the river, and is on low ground gradually rising to over 400 ft. above the ordnance datum towards the north. The manor farm is situated at the west end of the village. The Mid-Hants line of the London and South Western Railway crosses the parish from west to east and has a station near the village. The principal landowners are Lord Ashburton and Sir John Courtown Edward Shelley, bart., J.P., of Avington Park, who is the lord of the manor.

There are several old chalk-pits in the parish, especially in the north. Duthy records the discovery of two curious chalk coffins containing skeletons.¹ On the high ground north-west of the railway station is the site of a Roman villa. This was opened up, but the site was covered again, and no details of the find were preserved beyond the fact that a pavement was discovered.²

The soil is loam and chalk, the subsoil chalk. Turnips and most kinds of grain grow well. The parish covers an area of 1,951 acres, 8 of which are covered by water. About 1,200 acres are occupied by arable land, about 500 by permanent grass and 200 by woods and plantations ;³ common lands in the parish were inclosed by 1811.⁴

From the Domesday Survey it appears *MANOR* that the manor of *ITCHEN ABBAS* was in the time of Edward the Confessor held by the abbey of St. Mary, Winchester. It was subsequently granted to Hugh the son of Baldri, but was restored to the abbey by William I in consequence of a suit made by the abbess.⁵ In 1205 a lease of the manor was granted to Emma de Stanton,⁶ and was confirmed by the king.⁷ At the expiration of this lease the manor reverted to the abbess and convent and remained in their possession till the Dissolution.⁸ In an inquisition taken in 1384⁹ on the death of Alice de le Mare, Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester, the manor of Itchen Abbas is mentioned as being held by the abbey of the king in chief in free alms as of the ancient foundation. The manor was then valued at £10 yearly beyond reprises.¹⁰

After the dissolution of the abbey the manor was granted in 1539 to Sir William Paulet Lord St. John,¹¹ who was afterwards created Marquess of Winchester. The manor remained in the hands of the Marquesses of Winchester and their descendants¹² until

1820, in which year William Paulet, second Lord Bolton,¹³ sold it to Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.¹⁴

On account of the declining fortunes of the family of the Dukes of Buckingham, the manors of Itchen Stoke and Avington were sold in 1848 and passed to John Shelley of Avington House.¹⁵ Since that date the history of Itchen Abbas Manor is identical with that of Avington (q.v.), the present owner being Sir John Courtown Edward Shelley, bart.

There was a water-mill within the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey, when it was valued at 2*s.*, now represented probably by a mill on the Itchen.¹⁶

The church of *ST. JOHN*, standing *CHURCH* on low ground on the north bank of the River Itchen, consists of chancel 16 ft. by 12 ft. 4 in., nave 44 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., north and south transepts each 15 ft. 7 in. by 14 ft., and small porch at the east of the north transept.

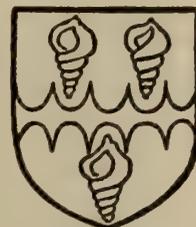
The whole church was rebuilt in 1867 in 12th-century style in flint and Bath stone, the old chancel arch being re-used and some stones of the north doorway.

The roofs are covered with red tiles and on the west gable there is a small bell-cot containing three small bells, dating from the rebuilding of the church.

Internally the walls of the church are plastered, with single round-headed windows in the nave, transepts and chancel and a double-light east window. The nave floor is paved with coloured tiles about 6 in. square, and the chancel with large squares of black and white marble. The chancel arch is semicircular with a heavy roll and a square inner order and a label, with a double line of round billet ornament. The outer order has jamb-shafts with capitals and bases of early 12th-century character ; the north capital has a plain leaf pattern and the south one is cushion-shaped. The width of the arch is 7 ft. 5 in. and the height to the springing from the nave floor 6 ft. 8 in.

The north-east doorway is of very similar detail to the chancel arch but retains very little old stonework : it is evident that the church of which they formed part was built early in the 12th century, probably between 1110 and 1120.

The font is of a poor design with a shallow bowl



SHELLEY, baronet.
Sable a fesse engrailed
between three shells or.

¹ Duthy, *Sketches of Hants*, 232.

² Ex inform. Rev. William L. W. Eyre, rector of Swarraton.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Stat. 52 Geo. III, cap. 133.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 496.

⁶ *Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.)*, 155.

⁷ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin. (Rec. Com.)*, 295.

⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

⁹ Inq. p.m. 9 Ric. II, no. 56.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), g. 906 (1).

¹² Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccccxviii, 102.

¹³ Charles sixth Marquess of Winchester was created Duke of Bolton on 9 Apr. 1689. On the death of Harry sixth Duke of Bolton the greatest part of his estates passed in accordance with a previous settlement to Jean Mary only daughter of Charles fifth Duke of Bolton

(vide Basing). Her husband Thomas Orde assumed by sign-manual the additional surname and arms of Powlett and was elevated to the peerage as Lord Bolton of Bolton Castle (co. Yorks.) on 20 Oct. 1797. He was succeeded in 1807 by his elder son William second Lord Bolton (Burke, *Peerage*).

¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 & 8 Geo. IV.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 308.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* i, 496.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

on a tall stem, of early 19th-century date, and in the churchyard is a disused modern Norman font.

The church is at the west side of the churchyard, which is inclosed by a flint wall, and stands but little higher than the bank of the river which runs close by. There is a fine yew tree at the east boundary of the churchyard.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and flagon of 1861, presented at the consecration of the new church in 1862. A set of pewter vessels which cannot be traced was used in the church up to that time. There is also a Sheffield plated alms dish.

The first three books of registers contain:—(1) baptisms, 1586 to 1701; marriages, 1586 to 1699; burials, 1586 to 1600. (2) marriages, 1754 to 1812. (3) baptisms, 1702 to 1810; marriages, 1708 to 1754; burials, 1709 to 1812.

The earliest known mention of the church of Itchen Abbas occurs in 1280, when John of Lexford, parson of Itchen, made suit for a virgate of land which the Abbess of St. Mary of Winchester gave to this church.¹⁷ The living, which was under the patronage of the abbess and convent, was a rectory, and to it was attached a prebendal stall in the abbey.

At the Dissolution the advowson, together with the manor, was given to Sir William Paulet Lord St. John.¹⁸ Although it appears that the advowson did not continue without interruption in the possession of his descendants,¹⁹ we find that family again presenting to the living in the episcopacy of Stephen Gardiner (1531–55),²⁰ and William fifth Marquess of Winchester died seized of it in 1630.²¹ From the evidence of the institution books it appears to have

continued in the possession of the Dukes of Bolton²² and their successors the Lords Bolton until 1820.²³

Duthy states that the advowson of the church was given by Charles third Duke of Bolton as a provision for one of his children by Lavinia Fenton, afterwards Duchess of Bolton, and that the advowson was sold by her descendants to the Rev. Robert Wright. This statement is borne out by the fact that the Rev. Robert Wright was dealing with the advowson by fine in 1825²⁴ and again in 1830.²⁵

In 1870 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners authorized the sale of property formerly belonging to the prebend of Itchen Abbas, and the living is now a rectory²⁶ in the gift of the rector, the Rev. J. Mugliston.²⁷

The Parliamentary Returns of CHARITIES 1786 mention that Jane Clark by will, 1696, gave to the poor of this parish £10, now represented by £10 11s. 2d. consols.

In 1874 the Rev. William Webb Spicer by deed settled a sum of money, now represented by £21 6s. 3d. consols, with the official trustees, the dividends to be distributed among the poor. These two charities are administered together by the churchwardens, the dividends of 15s. 8d. a year being from time to time applied in bread.

In 1823 Nathaniel Bailey by will, dated 5 June proved in the P.C.C., left £10 a year to be applied in employing a schoolmistress for teaching six poor boys and six poor girls. The trust fund consists of £344 10s. consols, with the official trustees, producing yearly £8 12s., which is paid to the Elementary School.

ITCHEN STOKE

Ytinstoce (x cent.); Stocche (xi cent.); Ichenstok, Echenstok (xiii cent.).

The parish of Itchen Stoke lies partly in and along the valley of the River Itchen, which at Kingsworthy turns nearly at right angles and runs south after a westerly course of some 5 miles or more. The parish also runs in a northerly direction up to Itchen Common, the ground rising rather sharply. The whole parish both low and high is well wooded, and along the river banks is very picturesque. The village, a small one, lies near the river, which here widens considerably and is crossed by a ford. It contains a number of pretty brick and half-timber cottages, many of which are thatched. None, however, present any special features of interest or are apparently of an earlier date than the 17th century. The present church stands on the north side of the road, and the churchyard is fringed with trees and contains one or two Scotch firs. The site of the

old church is some 200 yds. south of the present church on the banks of the river, the old churchyard remaining.

The hamlet of Abbotstone, which was formerly an important parish, lies about 1½ miles north-east of Itchen Stoke, and at a considerably higher level, the ground rising in some places to a height of 468 ft. above the ordnance datum. The greater part of Abbotstone is thickly wooded, and there are several old gravel-pits.

Pavey, writing in 1719, describes¹ the then existing house at Abbotstone as 'a large noble brick house edged with stone built by the Duke of Bolton for a convenient hawking seat of which spot he was a great admirer, in allusion whereof he caused two vast large hawkes to be fix'd on the top of two banquetting houses just before the entrance into the house.' He further states that it was 'built after the Italian manner opening a vista from one end of the house

¹⁷ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 763.

¹⁸ Egerton MSS. 2034, fol. 79, 128; 2033, fol. 18.

¹⁹ *L. and P. Hen.* VIII, xiv (1), g. 906 (1). In spite of the grant it appears that five years later the advowson was granted to Nicholas Bacon with licence to alienate it to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, and it is included among the list of the posses-

sions given in the inquisition taken after the death of Henry third Earl of Southampton and grandson of the above (Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvii; *L. and P. Hen.* VIII, xix [1], g. 116).

²⁰ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 166; W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxxi, 120.

²¹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxviii, 102.

²² The Marquess of Winchester was

created Duke of Bolton in 1689. (See n. 13.)

²³ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 59 Geo. III.

²⁴ Ibid. Hil. 5 & 6 Geo. IV.

²⁵ Ibid. East. 11 Geo. IV; Duthy, *Sketches of Hants*, 233.

²⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 1870, p. 1997.

²⁷ Clergy List (1907).

¹ B.M. Add. MS. 14296, fol. 62.

to the other. The wings are rather of the largest, darkening the body too much . . . there are above 100 rooms in the house in one of which adorned with curious fretwork the Duke of Bolton had the honour to entertain Queen Anne; in the ceilings are figured several keys in memory of his being Lord Chamberlain (July 1715–April 1717) when he built it.^{1a} This house, however, was left unfinished, and was finally supplanted by Hackwood as the chief seat of the family.

A knoll on the south-east of the site of the old house is shown as the place where the church of Abbotstone formerly stood. The date at which the church and house were destroyed seems to be unknown.²

At Ibsden, near a farm-house now just outside the parish, Oliver Cromwell is said on very questionable authority to have encamped, and certainly a place in Abbotstone is now called Oliver's Battery, but this is no rare thing in Hampshire.³

In Abbotstone there exists at the present time an oval-shaped earthwork, with the outlines complete, but the ditches much filled up and the banks levelled.⁴ It stands on the Downs at a height of 445 ft. above the ordnance datum. Some tumuli also exist.

Itchen Stoke, including Abbotstone, covers an area of 2,717 acres, of which about 1,144 acres are arable land, 475 acres permanent grass and 280 woods and plantations.⁵ Under Itchen Stoke the place-names Ryplinges and Southcotes occur in the 16th century.⁶

Mention of *ITCHEN STOKE* occurs *MANORS* in 960, when King Edgar granted to his kinsman Brihtelm, Bishop of Winchester, land in 'Ytinstoce' on the River Itchen.⁷ This land was to be held by Brihtelm for life, and after his death was to revert to the Old Minster of St. Peter,⁸ Winchester, afterwards called the Priory of St. Swithun.

In the Domesday Survey mention of the manor occurs under the name of 'Stoche,' and it is stated that 'Stoche' was then held and always had been by the abbey of Romsey.⁹ It may be inferred from this that the manor had come into the hands of the latter abbey before the time of Edward the Confessor. It was then assessed at 8 hides, and in the time of William I at 6 hides.¹⁰ There is ample evidence that the manor continued in the hands of the abbey of Romsey until 1539.¹¹

In a report as to the state of the abbey sent to Sir Thomas Seymour in 1538 the annual value of the manor of Itchen Stoke is given as £28 9s. 0½d.¹² In 1539 the manor was granted to Sir William Paulet Lord St. John, who was created Marquess of Winchester in 1551.¹³ The manor remained in the hands of successive Marquesses of Winchester until the Commonwealth.¹⁴

In 1650 a large part of the property of the fifth Marquess of Winchester fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, and it is recorded that in that year the manor of Itchen Stoke was bought for Walter Strickland, afterwards a member of Cromwell's House of Lords, and four others.¹⁵

The fifth marquess lived, however, to receive back his property at the Restoration, and was succeeded by his son who was created Duke of Bolton in 1689.¹⁶ The manor remained a part of the property of the Dukes of Bolton and their successors¹⁷ until about 1818, when it was sold to Alexander Baring, who was created Lord Ashburton in 1835.

The later history of Itchen Stoke is given under Northington,¹⁸ the present owner being Francis Denzil Edward Baring fifth Lord Ashburton. At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a mill within the manor worth 22s. 6d. and a mill still exists.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Hugh de Port held *ABBOTSTONE*¹⁹ (Abedestune, xi cent.; Abbotson, Abbodeston, xiii cent.; Abbodestone, xiv cent.; Alberston, Abbotston, xvi cent.). It was then assessed at 9 hides. It is remarkable that for over 700 years, dating from the Domesday Survey, Abbotstone remained in the hands of a descendant of the same Hugh de Port, not passing from that family until about 1818, in which year it was sold by William second Lord Bolton.²⁰

In 1240 it was held by Robert St. John,²¹ and passed from him to his son John, who in 1285 granted it, probably in settlement on mortgage, to Thomas Paynel and his issue at a rent of a sparrow hawk.²² This grant was confirmed to Thomas in 1311.²³ John de St. John is returned in 1316 as the owner of Abbotstone.²⁴ In 1317 John obtained licence to lease the manor for twelve years to John Beauchamp of Somerset,²⁵ but six years later John granted it to William de St. John and Eleanor his wife in fee-tail, with contingent remainder to himself and his heirs.²⁶ William and Eleanor apparently died without issue, or the grant may have been for the purpose of a mortgage, for the manor was among the possessions of which Edmund de St. John, grandson of John, died seised in 1347.²⁷

In 1361, on the death of Edmund's widow Elizabeth, to whom the manor had been assigned in dower, Abbotstone fell to Isabel wife of Sir Luke de Poynings, sole surviving sister of Edmund de St. John.²⁸ On her death in 1393²⁹ the manor passed to her son Sir Thomas de Poynings, who died seised of it in 1429, when it was divided among his three granddaughters, Joan, Alice and Constance, the last named of whom married Sir John Paulet.³⁰ John Paulet the son and heir of Sir John Paulet and Constance bought the other two-thirds of the manor from the descendants of

^{1a} This is not accurate: the key and wreath are a Paulet badge and occur on a 15th-century seal of the family.

² *Hants N. and Q.* i, 1. ³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 23.

⁵ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁶ *Exch. Mins. Accts. Hants*, 30 & 31

Hen. VIII, no. 135.

⁷ *Birch, Cart. Sax.* iii, 273.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 30, no. 10; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

¹² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), 1115.

¹³ *Ibid.* xiv, g. 906 (1).

¹⁴ *Ct. of Req. bdle.* 33, no. 51; *Com. Pleas Recov. R.* 43 *Eliz.* m. 15; *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccccxlvi, 102.

¹⁵ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2533.

¹⁶ *Burke, Peerage.*

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, *Mich.* 26 *Geo. II.*

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 395.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* i, 462.

²⁰ For the descent of the Dukes of Bolton, a pedigree of the Ports, St. Johns and Paulets, see under Basing, Itchen Abbas, &c.

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, *Hil.* 25 *Hen. III.*

²² *Ibid.* *Trin.* 13 *Edw. I.*

²³ *Ibid.* *Mich.* 5 *Edw. II.*

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, p. 642.

²⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. *Hil.* 16 *Edw. II.*

²⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 21 *Edw. III.* pt. i, no. 57.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 36 *Edw. III.* pt. ii, no. 46.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 17 *Ric. II.* no. 45.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 7 *Hen. VI.* no. 69; 17 *Hen. VI.* no. 22; 21 *Hen. VI.* no. 22; 35 *Hen. VI.* no. 4. See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 9.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Joan and Alice,³¹ and died seised of the whole in 1492,³² leaving a son John.

On the death of this John Abbotstone passed to his son, created Marquess of Winchester in 1551, and from this date followed the same descent as the manor of Itchen Stoke (q.v.).

There was a mill in Abbotstone at the time of the Domesday Survey,³³ and one still exists there on the Candover stream. Mention of a fishery occurs in several records.³⁴

The first mention of *BROME* Manor (Brome, xv cent.; Brome Court, Brome Place, xvii cent.) occurs in 1457, when it is included among the possessions of Richard Holt, who died in that year.³⁵ It was then said to be held of the Prior of Southwick, for services not known, but this seems to be an error, for in 1495³⁶ the overlord is given as the Prior of St. Swithun, Winchester.³⁷

Richard Holt left the manor to his wife Joan for life, and after her death to his daughters Christine and Elizabeth.³⁸ Christine died before her mother, leaving a daughter Lora, and on the death of Joan in 1495 the manor was divided between Elizabeth the wife of John Pound and Lora who had married the seventh Earl of Ormonde.³⁹

In 1547 William Unwyn died seised of the manor of Brome, and a house and two water-mills in the parish of Itchen Stoke, the reversion of which had been settled on him after the death of his maternal uncle William Frost and Juliana his wife.⁴⁰

William Unwyn was succeeded by his nephew John, who died in 1619,⁴¹ leaving Brome Manor to his son and heir Simon Unwyn,⁴² who died in 1625. In 1640 John Unwyn dealt by recovery with a messuage called Bromehouse and a mill called Brome Place Mill in Itchen Stoke,⁴³ but some time afterwards, being a Royalist, his lands were forfeited to the Commonwealth,⁴⁴ and in 1654 were sold to Edward Keats of Horton (co. Wilts.)⁴⁵ by the description of 'a Close of pasture ground called Broomes, containing 30 acres; a Close called Broomefield, and a water corn mill in the parish of Itchenstoke.'⁴⁶ The later descent of the manor cannot at present be traced.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* consists of an apsidal chancel with a small north vestry, a moderate-sized nave and a west porch extending across the whole width of the church. The whole structure was built in 1864 and is of mid-13th-century French design. The apse is semi-octagonal in form and lit by five two-light lancets with circular tracery. The roof is vaulted in stone with moulded ribs and wall

columns. Over the chancel arch externally is a bell-gable containing two modern bells. The nave is divided into four bays by wall columns with foliated capitals which carry the trussed rafters of the elaborately painted open timber roof. In each bay are three tall lancets on each side with moulded jambs and rear arches. Below these the wall is ornamented with a diaper in plaster. The west wall contains the only entrance, and on each side of it is wall arcading in two stages. Above this is a large traceried rose window. The west porch is a lean-to structure with a vaulted roof and extends completely across the west end of the church. The entrance to it and the west door are shafted.

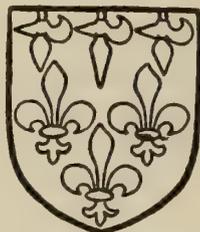
The seating, fittings, pulpit, font, &c., are all quite modern. Though the materials used are not in all cases of the best, the general effect is extremely good, and an appearance of richness has been obtained with considerable skill. Though of course somewhat out of place in an English country parish the church is very well designed, especially when the date of its erection is considered.

The old church was situated a short distance to the south of the present one on the banks of the River Itchen, but was completely destroyed when the new church was built. The only thing remaining is a brass, now on the west wall of the new church, with the figure of a woman in a long simple robe with moderately full sleeves, tight at the wrist, and with turned-back linen or lawn cuffs. The dress is cut square at the throat and is caught in by a girdle with a long hanging end. A rather ample head veil is worn. Beneath is an inscription running: 'Of yo' charite pray for the soule of Johan || Batmanson late wife of master John || Batmanson Docto' of Sevell which Johan || decessed the xij day of may the yer' of o' Lord || m'v^cxvii on whose soule Ihu have mercy. ||'

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1849, a plated chalice and flagon and two alms plates of old Sheffield plate.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms from 1719 to 1737, marriages from 1721 to 1732, and burials from 1721 to 1731. The second contains baptisms from 1736 to 1747, marriages from 1743 to 1758, and burials from 1736 to 1752. The third contains baptisms and burials from 1750 to 1780 and marriages from 1788 to 1805, all entered with a good deal of irregularity, and possibly not quite complete. A fourth book contains duplicate entries of marriages from 1764 to 1780. The fifth contains baptisms and burials from 1783 to 1792 and 1793 respectively. The sixth contains baptisms from 1806, marriages from 1807 and burials from 1808, all running to 1812.

There is no mention of a church *ADVOWSONS* in Itchen Stoke earlier than the end of the 13th century, at which time the advowson was stated to be in the hands of the



UNWYN. *Azure three fleurs de lis or with three heads of bills issuing from the chief argent.*

³¹ Constance died in 1442 seised of one-third of the manor only. Alice, who married Thomas Kyngeston, had died seised of one-third in 1439, and her trustee Thomas Batell died seised of a third in 1456. Between these dates and 1492 the two-thirds had evidently been bought by John Paulet.

³² Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), viii, 74.

³³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 462.

³⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Jas. I; Hil. 7 Jas. I.

³⁵ Inq. p.m. 36 Hen. VI, no. 32.

³⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 121.

³⁷ 'Broombridge,' on the Itchen, occurs as a boundary of Chilcomb Manor in the charter to the church at Winchester by Edward in 908 (*Dugdale, Mon.* i, 208).

³⁸ Inq. p.m. 36 Hen. VI, no. 32.

³⁹ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xi, 121.

⁴⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 30.

⁴¹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxxv, 89.

⁴² *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), cccxxviii, 47.

⁴³ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 16 Chas. I, m. 16.

⁴⁴ *Cal. of Com. for Compounding*, iv, 2728.

⁴⁵ Close, 1655, pt. xxii, no. 35. ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*



SWARRATON CROSS IN THE OLD CHURCHYARD

Abbess and convent of Romsey.⁴⁷ In 1291⁴⁸ the church was assessed at 15 marks and in 1318⁴⁹ at the same amount. In 1317 the Abbess and nuns of Romsey obtained licence to appropriate the rectory of Itchen Stoke,⁵⁰ and from that date until the Dissolution the advowson was held by the abbey, as a vicarage.⁵¹

The advowson was granted with the manor after the Dissolution to Sir William Paulet Lord St. John,⁵² and has followed the descent of the manor up to the present time,⁵³ the patron being now Lord Ashburton. The living is still a vicarage,

forming a benefice with the rectory of Abbotstone annexed.

The church at Abbotstone was dedicated to the honour of St. Peter. It is stated at the end of the 15th century that it was valued at 10 marks.⁵⁴ The advowson followed the descent of the manor⁵⁵ (q.v.).

The living is now annexed to that of Itchen Stoke, and there is no church at Abbotstone.

Poor's Money.—The principal *CHARITIES* sum of £10 given by a donor unknown is stated to have been distributed amongst the poor many years ago.

SWARRATON

Swerweton (xi cent.); Sereweton, Swarneton (xiii cent.); Sarweton, Serveton, Swareweton, Swarhtone (xiv cent.); Swarveton (xv cent.); Swerverton, Swarroughtone, Swallowtone (xvi cent.); Swarrotton, Swarreton (xvii cent.).

The parish of Swarraton, covering an area of 755 acres, lies 57 miles from London, 9 miles north-east of Winchester, and 3½ miles north by east from Alresford station, on the Mid-Hants section of the London and South Western Railway.

The Candover branch of the River Itchen forms the western boundary of the parish. The land rises slightly from the river towards the east to a height of about 400 ft. above the ordnance datum. The Grange Park, only a part of which lies in the parish, occupies the south-eastern portion. Swarraton farmhouse is in the centre of the parish, and Spye Bush Plantation forms the eastern boundary, separating it from Godsfield. This plantation was planted about 1830, and is said to have taken its name from a large white thorn bush¹ which formerly stood there, and on which a watchman used to be posted to spy upon smugglers.² 'The great ditch' lies within the northern end of Spye Bush Plantation and is referred to in a grant of Edward the Elder in 902 concerning the boundaries of Candover.³

On the site of the old church, which stood in the meadows close to the river, and which was pulled down in 1849, a stone cross has been erected. The old rectory, which was pulled down in 1820, stood north of the churchyard, the site being now covered by water meadows.

There are 535 acres of arable land, 265 acres of permanent grass and 95 acres of woods and plantations.⁴

As early as the 14th century at least there was a

common pasture at Swarraton known as 'le Doune.'⁵ An Elizabethan surveyor⁶ estimated the extent of the common cow-pasture at 60 acres and the common sheep-down at 300. The sheep-down⁷ had in 1662 been 'lately inclosed' and divided by mutual consent among the tenants in the ratio of 6 acres to one yardland. About the rector's portion however some dispute arose. His original share was fixed at 3 acres, but he held less than half a yardland and a proposal was afterwards made that one of his 3 acres should be allotted to the repair of the parish church. To this, as certain of the tenants deposed, the rector agreed, but litigation soon followed. The Sheep's Down as a locality is now lost.⁸

SWARRATON, with 3 hides and *MANORS* 1½ virgates, was granted in 903 by Edward the Elder to the New Minster or Hyde Abbey.⁹

Although Swarraton is not mentioned in Domesday Book by name, it has been identified with 3 hides and 3 virgates which Hugh de Port held of Hyde Abbey as parcel of the manor of Micheldever.¹⁰ This theory is supported by the fact that Robert de St. John, the descendant of Hugh de Port, is returned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding half a knight's fee in Swarraton of the Abbot of Hyde,¹¹ and that Swarraton occurs in lists of the St. John knights' fees as late as 1394.¹² From another entry in the *Testa de Nevill* it is clear that at an early date the De Ports had enfeoffed the Brayboefs of the manor.¹³ The tenant under the Brayboefs in the early part of the 12th century was Robert de Venuz or Venoiz, probably son of Geoffrey de Venuz, the king's marshal.^{13a} He granted it by the name of the grange of Swarraton to the abbey of Waverley,¹⁴ and his grant was afterwards confirmed by Richard I,

⁴⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 38.

⁴⁸ *Pope Nicb. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 211.

⁴⁹ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, ii, 182.

⁵⁰ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.),

i, 243; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 642.

⁵¹ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 79, 91, 166.

⁵² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), g. 906 (1).

⁵³ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 40 Eliz.;

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxlvi, 102; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵⁴ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 370.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 243; Feet of F. Hants, Trin.

13 Edw. I; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 9; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹ In the 13th and 14th-century charters we hear of 'Buggenoresthorn' and the 'Threthorns' as landmarks (Harl. MS. 6603, fol. 85, 88).

² *Eyre, Hist. of Swarraton and North-ington.*

³ Ex inform. Rev. William L. W. Eyre rector of Swarraton.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ Harl. MS. 6603, fol. 87 d., 88.

⁶ P.R.O. Rentals and Surv. portf. 30, no. 33.

⁷ Exch. Dep. Trin. 14 Chas. II, no. 10, Hants.

⁸ Ex inform. Rev. William L. W. Eyre, rector of Swarraton.

⁹ *Kemble, Cod. Dipl.* ii, 145, no. 336; Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 47.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 418, 470.

¹¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 239.

¹² *Close*, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17.

¹³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232.

See also Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I, file 387, no. 6.

^{13a} See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 518, and iii, 370.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 294; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Stephen, John and Edward II.¹⁵ In 1284 the abbey of Waverley was stated to be holding half a knight's fee in Swarraton in free alms of William de Brayboef,¹⁶ and it continued in the possession of the abbey until the Dissolution.¹⁷

In 1536 Henry VIII granted the manor to Sir William Fitzwilliam,¹⁸ who was created Earl of Southampton in 1537.

In 1538 the earl settled it in fee-tail upon himself and his wife Mabel, with contingent remainder to his half-brother Sir Anthony Browne, but died without issue four years later.¹⁹ Sir Anthony Browne died in 1548, and as Mabel, widow of the earl, was still living, the reversion of the manor went to his son Anthony, who was created Viscount Montagu in 1554.²⁰ In 1556 Anthony Browne Viscount Montagu, in whose possession the manor had come on the death of Mabel in 1550, obtained licence to convey Swarraton in trust to William Denton and Henry Hughes, and eleven years afterwards he sold it to Thomas Cobb.²¹ Michael Cobb, son and heir of Thomas, died seised of the Grange Manor and the lordship of Swarraton in 1598, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died seised in 1638.²² The estate went to his eldest son Michael, who shortly afterwards joined with his brother Richard in selling the property to Sir Henry Paulet, third son of William fourth Marquess of Winchester.²³

In 1662 Sir Henry Paulet sold the Grange Manor and lordship of Swarraton to Robert Henley, who in the following year was knighted.²⁴ Soon afterwards Sir Robert Henley purchased Northington Grange, and added it to his property at Swarraton. The later history of The Grange, as the whole estate is now called, has been given under Northington,²⁵ the present owner being Francis Denzil Edward Baring fifth Lord Ashburton.

By a grant dated 1228 King Henry III conveyed to Ingram of St. Martin land which Hugh his brother had held in *SWARRATON*, to hold during the king's pleasure.²⁶ It seems probable that this land was the same as the manor of Swarraton, which one Hugh of St. Martin granted at a later date to the Knights Hospitallers, and it became merged in their manor of Godsfield²⁷ (q.v.). From this time we find repeated mention of the manor of Godsfield and Swarraton, and the lands seem to have descended as one manor for several centuries.²⁸

A separation of the lands seems to have taken place in 1634, when the Godsfield portion was sold to the family of Lucy²⁹ (q.v. *supra*) and the Swarraton portion was conveyed to Edward Wilmot of Wield.^{29a} There is evidence that in 1671 the latter estate, which was still sometimes called the 'manor of Godsfield and Swarraton,' was held by Edward Hughes and Joan his wife, who sold it to George Pike.³⁰

In 1677 George Pike and Anne his wife sold this portion to Sir Robert Henley,³¹ who added it to his other lands in Swarraton.

There is no mention of a church *ADVOWSON* in Swarraton until the end of the 13th century.³² The advowson belonged to the Priors of the Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and followed the descent of their manor of Godsfield and Swarraton³³ until 1634,³⁴ in which year Charles Viscount Wilmot made a separation of his property, selling the Godsfield portion to the Lucy family and conveying the Swarraton portion, together with the advowson, to Edward Wilmot, apparently his cousin.³⁵ From this date the advowson went with this property in Swarraton until 1677, in which year it was purchased by Sir Robert Henley from George Pike and Anne his wife.³⁶

The living has from this time continued to follow the descent of Swarraton Grange (q.v.) and is at the present day a rectory, with the chapelry of Northington annexed, in the gift of Lord Ashburton.

The joint net income is £200 with a residence and 10 acres of glebe land.

The church is in Northington parish, there having been no church in Swarraton since the old one was pulled down in 1849. The key of Old Swarraton Church is preserved in Northington Church (q.v.).

The present rectory building, part of which consists of a thatched cottage of much earlier date, together with the parish rooms, is in Swarraton parish.

In 1879 George Harding by will *CHARITIES* proved at London 1 February bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens of Swarraton and Northington the sum of £200, the income to be applied yearly for ever in bread for the poor on the anniversary of the donor's burial day (28 December 1878).

The trust fund now consists of £205 7s. 10d. consols, producing yearly £5 2s. 8d., which is duly applied.

¹⁵ *Cal. of Pat.* 1340-3, p. 294. In the *Testa de Nevill* Walter Mantel, who was admitted to a corrody in the abbey at the mandate of King Edward II, is mentioned as the holder and not the Abbot of Waverley (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 232; Pat. 15 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 6).

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I, file 38, no. 6.

¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 348.

¹⁸ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 9, 10.

¹⁹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxx, 56.

²⁰ *Ibid.* lxxxix, 132; Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, 83.

²¹ Pat. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, pt. ii, m. 20; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary. See also L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 4 Eliz. rot. 32.

²² W. and L. Inq. p.m. xciii, 110.

²³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 14 Chas. I.

²⁴ Close, 14 Chas. II, pt. iii, no. 10.

See Eyre, *Hist. of Swarraton and Northington*, 23.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 395.

²⁶ Close, 12 Hen. III, m. 2.

²⁷ Harl. MS. 6603, fol. 73. This grant was confirmed by Roger de Mortimer (*ibid.*).

²⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306, 329, 356; Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v, m. 32; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxxiii, 49; cxlii, 61; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 40 & 41 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 9 Chas. I, rot. 22.

²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Chas. I; Close, Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 1.

^{29a} See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 346. This Edward Wilmot was possibly a son of John (ob. 1614), fifth son of Edward Wilmot of Witney. This John and his brother Arthur (the sixth son, who became baronet in 1621) both settled in Hampshire at Wield (*The Ancestor*, xi, 1-3). Arthur died s.p. legit. in 1628-9, leaving

only a natural daughter, and as his paternity is thus impossible it seems not unreasonable to conclude that Edward was the son of John. Since (according to G.E.C. *Baronetage*, i, 229) Charles first Viscount Wilmot of Athlone was son of Edward an elder brother of Arthur Wilmot, bart., it would seem that he and the above-mentioned Edward Wilmot of Wield were cousins.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 & 13 Chas. I.

³¹ *Ibid.* Mich. 29 Chas. II.

³² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 211.

³³ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 107; 2032, fol. 73; 2033, fol. 35, 110; 2034, fol. 173; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 184, 243; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³⁴ Close, 10 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 1.

³⁵ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 29 Chas. II.



SWARRATON CHURCH PULLED DOWN IN 1849
(From an old painting at Swarraton Rectory)



SWARRATON RECTORY

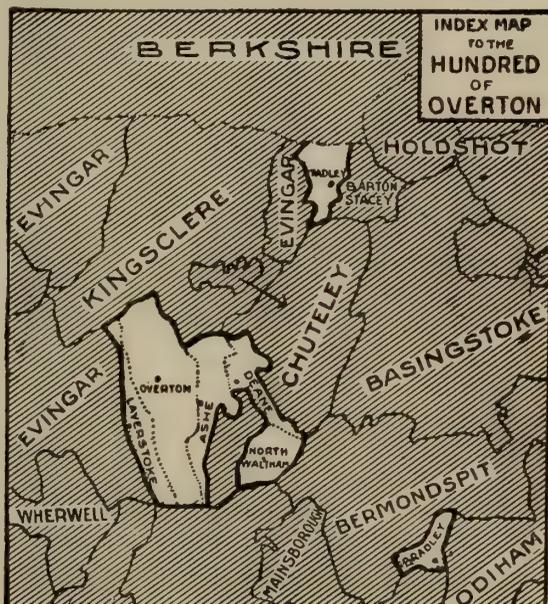
THE HUNDRED OF OVERTON

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

ASHE	DEANE	OVERTON
BRADLEY	LAVERSTOKE	TADLEY
		NORTH WALTHAM

The above list represents the extent of the hundred of Overton at the time of the Population Returns of 1831. The parish of Steventon was transferred from Basingstoke Hundred before 1841, and at the same time the parishes of Bradley and North Waltham were moved to the hundreds of Bermondsnit and Holdshot respectively.¹

At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred included Ashe, Bradley, Laverstoke, Tadley and North Waltham and the greater part of the parish of Overton.² Deane was then reckoned in Chuteley Hundred,³ while Quidhampton, a tithing in the parish of Overton, appears as 'Polem'tune' under the heading of Droxford Hundred.⁴ The land comprising the hundred was assessed in the time of Edward the Confessor at 62½ hides, and at the time of the Survey at about 53½ hides. By 1316 the hundred had practically assumed its modern proportions,⁵ and from this time the hundred court was usually attended by tithingmen from the tithings of Ashe, Bradley, Deane, Laverstoke, Tadley, North Waltham, Overton, Polhampton, Quidhampton, Northington and Southington.⁶ An inquiry was held at Whitchurch in 1598 to ascertain whether there was such a tithing as Hanyglode in the hundred of Overton—an inquiry which was rendered necessary by the custom of the collectors of fifteenths of demanding a sum of 17s. 4d. 'by the name of Haninglod' from William Cleer and Philip a Lee, inhabitants of the parish of Burghclere, and by the oaths of twenty-four jurors it was ascertained that there was no such tithing either in the hundred of Overton or elsewhere within the county.⁷



The hundred has followed the same descent as the manor of Overton (q.v.).

¹ Cf. *Pop. Ret.* 1831-41.

² The parishes are not all mentioned by name, the only entries under Overton Hundred being 'Ovretune' (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 461a), 'Lavrochestoche' (ibid. 472a), 'Esse' (ibid. 491a) and 'Polemetune' (ibid. 491b), but, as is shown under the parishes, 'Ovretune' probably included, beside the greater part of the modern parish of Overton, the parishes of Bradley, Tadley and North Waltham. 'Lavrochestoche' is the modern Laverstoke, 'Esse' the modern Ashe, while 'Polemetune' represents Polhampton in the parish of Overton.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491b.

⁴ Ibid. 466a.

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

⁶ *Eccl. Com. Ct. R. passim*. Northington and Southington are both tithings in the parish of Overton.

⁷ *Exch. Spec. Com.* 40 Eliz. no. 2055.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ASHE

Esse (xi cent.); Aisse (xii cent.); Asshe, Aysshe (xiii cent.); Esshemanners, Aisshe (xiv cent.); Ash (xvi cent.).

The parish of Ashe, stretching from Kingsdown in the north to Popham Beacons in the south, at each end reaches an altitude of 500 ft. above the ordnance datum, the middle of the parish being 200 ft. lower. It is situated in an undulating and well-wooded country $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Basingstoke and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Overton. From each end of the parish extensive views are to be had over Danebury, Quarley and Tangley and the Highclere Hills. The main road from London to Exeter runs through the parish, which is also crossed by the London and South Western Railway in two places. Kingsdown in the extreme north, formerly part of the manor of Wolverton, was purchased by Mr. Joseph Portal from Mr. George Garnyer in 1763.¹ Ashe Warren Farm, which was built about 1790, was sold with Kingsdown in 1885 to Mr. Henry Cripps by Col. Robert Portal, and sold again to the Hon. Henry Augustus Stanhope, J.P., in 1887.² The farm-house now called Ashe Warren House was remodelled and added to by Mr. Stanhope in 1887 for his own residence, and was sold by him in March 1906 to the present owner, Mr. Arthur Frederick Clifford.³ North of the main road is the old rectory, now called Ashe House, which was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1907⁴ to Admiral the Hon. Walter G. Stopford, R.N., who now occupies it. The house dates from the reign of James I, and Jane Austen often stayed there as a guest of the Lefroys. It was improved by Mr. M. G. Thoys when he bought the advowson. Further north is the church of the Holy Trinity and St. Andrew with the new rectory recently built from the proceeds of the sale of the old rectory^{4a} by the rector, the Rev. Leighton Brooke Barnett, B.A. The schools were erected in 1872-3 and enlarged in 1888. Near the rectory is the source of the River Test, which flows west to Overton. Ashe Park, the seat of Mr. Percy Mortimer, lies to the south of the London road and is approached from it by a long avenue. The parklands cover an area of 50 acres and are planted with oak, ash and elm.

South Litchfield, a hamlet lying about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of the village, is the property of Mr. Robert Mills. Pilgrim's Copse and Beggar's Clump suggest the existence of an early thoroughfare. At the close of 1883 it was proposed to build a mission-room here, and the then owner, Mr. Alexander Cunningham, gave his consent. When, however, it was put up it was discovered that it had been built upon land which had been bought by the London

and South Western Railway for a cutting. The cutting was thereupon altered to a tunnel, and the railway company granted a lease of the land at a rent of 1s. a year.⁵

The soil is light, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. In this parish there are $1,247\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land, $684\frac{1}{2}$ acres of permanent grass and $302\frac{1}{2}$ acres of woods and plantations.⁶ The following place-names occur in documents: Ashwood⁷ (xvii cent.); Levers and Crooks Freehold⁸ (xviii cent.).

The manor of ASHE, which had MANOR been held of Earl Harold by Ælwacre, at the time of the Domesday Survey was held directly of the king by Eudo the son of Hubert de Ryes.⁹ One Richard held it in 1167.¹⁰ Later it passed to the great Hubert de Burgh afterwards Earl of Kent, no doubt by the grant of King John. The exact date of the grant is uncertain, but in 1201 Hubert was seised of four and a quarter knights' fees in Hampshire,¹¹ and it seems likely that the manor of Ashe was included in these. On the death of Hubert in 1243 Ashe passed to his son John de Burgh the elder,¹² who held it for a considerable period. During Simon de Montfort's rebellion, however, for some reason it was taken into the sheriff's hands, and while in his care it was seized and plundered, not being restored to John de Burgh until 1265, in which year the king ordered the sheriff to reinstate him, as well as to give him the full value of all goods and chattels which had been taken from the manor.¹³ From this date the de Burghs had little or no interest in the manor. Thus in an assize roll of 1280 it is stated that John de Manners, who had formerly held the manor of John de Burgh, then held it of the king in chief by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee.¹⁴ On the other hand in 1354 the manor was said to be held of the Countess of Kent, as of her honour of Camel by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee,¹⁵ showing that the former connexion of Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent, lord of the manor of Camel Regis,¹⁶ with Ashe was still remembered. However, seven years later it was returned as held of Princess Isabel as of her manor of Hampstead Marshall, as of the fee of the Earl Marshal,¹⁷ while in the 15th century the Bishop of Winchester, the owner of the neighbouring liberty of Overton, was said to be the overlord.¹⁸

The exact date of the subinfeudation of the manor is uncertain. If Nutshelf still formed part of Ashe at the time of Robert de Manners' grant to Waverley Abbey (q.v. *infra*) he must already have been holding the whole manor as a tenant in the first half of the 12th century.¹⁹ This was not likely, however, for

¹ F. W. Thoys, *Hist. of Esse or Ashe*, 9.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ex inform.* Mr. A. F. Clifford.

⁴ *Ex inform.* Admiral the Hon. Walter G. Stopford, R.N.

^{4a} The balance was invested for the increase of the living (*ex inform.* Mr. J. H. Cope).

⁵ F. W. Thoys, *op. cit.* 3.

⁶ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁷ Fine R. 43 Eliz. pt. i, no. 19.

⁸ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin. 9 Geo. III, rot. 237.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491a.

¹⁰ *Pipe R.* 13 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 190.

¹¹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 148.

¹² *Herald and Genealogist*, iv, 338.

¹³ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 157.

¹⁴ Assize R. no. 789, m. 3. In 1228 Hubert de Burgh had given up to the

Crown the manor of Camel of which Ashe was afterwards held (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 82).

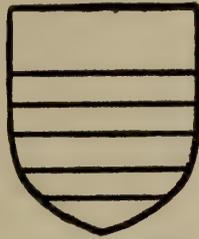
¹⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. III, no. 58.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* file 11, no. 2.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 57.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 17 Edw. IV, no. 45.
¹⁹ Pope Eugenius III confirmed the grant of Nutshelf to Waverley Abbey in 1147 (*Lansd. Chart.* 27).

John de Burgh seems to have been the actual holder in the reign of Henry III, and it therefore appears more probable that it was just after its restoration that he granted it to Robert de Manners, apparently a descendant of the benefactor of the abbey, to hold of him and his heirs. Robert de Manners before 1276 had been succeeded by his son John de Manners,³⁰ who while lord of Ashe, or *ASHE MANNERS* as it was sometimes called, granted for life to Henry de la Lyegh, rector of Ashe, common of pasture in all his demesne lands for fifty ewes, fifty sheep, three bullocks, two cows and twenty hogs.³¹ In 1297 John obtained licence to make an exchange of property with John Randolph and Joan his wife, giving up to them his manor of Ashe and receiving in return their manor of Chaddenwick (co. Wilts.).³² This transaction must have been completed before 1301, for in that year a commission of oyer and terminer was granted to William de Bereford and Philip de Hoyville to try persons accused of trespassing upon John Randolph's manor of Ashe by Overton.³³ Four years later John Randolph and Joan granted the reversion of the manor to John de Drokensford, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells (1309-29), and his heirs,³⁴ but they were not much longer allowed to stay in peaceful possession of the manor, since Robert de Manners, son and heir of John de Manners, claimed it in 1309 on the ground that Reginald FitzPeter had given it to his father in free marriage with Alice daughter of Reginald, and that therefore it ought to have descended to him in accordance with the form of the donation.³⁵ The case was adjourned several times, but finally in 1318 judgement was given in favour of John Randolph on the ground that John de Manners had succeeded to Ashe on the death of his father Robert, and held nothing in it of the gift of Reginald FitzPeter.³⁶ In 1330 Philip de Drokensford, brother and heir of John de Drokensford, granted the reversion of the manor after the deaths of John Randolph and Joan to John de Stonore,³⁷ upon whom it was settled in fee-tail in 1334.³⁸ John Randolph predeceased his wife,³⁹ but the exact dates of their deaths are unknown. John de Stonore had, however, succeeded to the manor by 1346, in which year he obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Ashe.⁴⁰ Eight years later he died seised of the manor, leaving a son and heir John de Stonore,³¹ who died in 1361.³² His heir was his son Edmund, who as soon as he came of age sold the manor to William of Wykeham,



MANNERS. Or two bars azure and a chief gules.

Bishop of Winchester (1367-98) for an annuity of £20.³³ In 1392 the manor was settled by fine on William of Wykeham for his life, with remainder to William Perot and Alice his wife, the niece of the bishop, for life, with remainder to their son William of Wykeham in tail-male with contingent remainder to William's brother Thomas.³⁴ The manor consequently passed to Thomas, who in 1402 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Ashe.³⁵ On his death the manor passed to his son and heir William, who settled the reversion in 1448 on William Fiennes,³⁶ son and heir of James Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele, and husband of his only daughter and heir Margaret.³⁷ William succeeded to the peerage on 4 July 1451. Twenty years later he was slain at the battle of Barnet, leaving a son and heir Henry, a minor,³⁸ on whom the manor was settled in 1474 on the occasion of his marriage with Anne daughter of Sir Richard Harcourt.³⁹



FIENNES. Azure three lions or.

A year later Henry Fiennes granted the manor to Richard Duke of Gloucester and Morgan Kidwelly,⁴⁰ while in 1476 he released an annuity which he had been receiving from it to trustees for the use of Morgan.⁴¹ Twenty years later by fine Morgan Kidwelly and his wife Joan granted the reversion of the manor to Richard Fiennes, son and heir of Henry who had died in 1476,⁴² and Elizabeth his wife.⁴³ Morgan died at Ospringe (co. Kent) in 1505.⁴⁴ Shortly after his death it was ascertained by inquisition that he had held the manor to the use of Richard III, and that it ought therefore to have escheated to Henry VII in 1485 on the attainder of Richard III,⁴⁵ but the following year the king, taking pity on Morgan's widow Joan, pardoned her all offences and intrusions into the manor of Ashe next Basingstoke, and granted it to her with all revenues for life.⁴⁶ She died at Buckland (co. Somers.) in 1524,⁴⁷ and about a month later the king granted the manor to his serjeant-at-arms Henry Thornton to hold for twenty-one years at a rent of £21.⁴⁸ Richard Fiennes had died in 1501,⁴⁹ but his widow Elizabeth, who had married as her second husband William West, was still alive, and, thinking herself entitled to the manor by the settlement of 1497, petitioned the king to restore the manor to her, alleging that the inquisition taken after the death of Morgan Kidwelly was untrue, and swearing that he had never been seised of the manor to the use of Richard III.⁵⁰ By the king's orders another inquisition was taken at Winchester on 24 January 1533 to

³⁰ Coram Rege R. 4 Edw. I, m. 4.

³¹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3101.

³² Inq. a.q.d. 25 Edw. I, no. 57.

³³ Pat. 29 Edw. I, m. 30d.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 33 Edw. I.

³⁵ De Banc. R. Trin. 2 Edw. II, m. 121.

³⁶ Ibid. Mich. 9 Edw. II, m. 410d.

³⁷ Coram Rege R. Hil. 4 Edw. III, m. 12d.

³⁸ Harl. R. G 17.

³⁹ Vide Inq. Nonarum (Rec. Com.), 121.

⁴⁰ Chart. R. 20 Edw. III, m. 14.

³¹ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III, no. 58.

³² Ibid. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 57.

³³ Close, 44 Edw. III, m. 6 and 4.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Ric. II.

³⁵ Chart. R. 3 & 4 Hen. IV, no. 2.

³⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 26 Hen. VI.

³⁷ G.E.C. Complete Peerage, vii, 65.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 14 Edw. IV.

⁴⁰ Close, 16 Edw. IV, m. 1, 18.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² G.E.C. Complete Peerage, vii, 66.

⁴³ De Banc. R. Hil. 12 Hen. VII, m. 21; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Hen. VII.

⁴⁴ Vide Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xlvi, 50.

⁴⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. file 961, no. 17.

⁴⁶ Pat. 21 Hen. VII, pt. iii, m. 22.

⁴⁷ Vide Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xlvi, 50.

⁴⁸ Pat. 16 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 8.

⁴⁹ Vide Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xlvi, 50.

⁵⁰ Pat. 18 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 1.

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ascertain the truth of her statements.⁵¹ The testimony of the jurors bore out her story, but notwithstanding this the manor remained the property of the Crown until 1553,⁵² in which year Edward VI made full restitution to Richard Fiennes,⁵³ the grandson of the Richard who had died in 1501.⁵⁴ On his death in 1573 it passed to his son and heir Richard, who in 1590 sold it to James Deane, a wealthy London draper,⁵⁵ afterwards knighted, who died in 1608.⁵⁶ By his will dated 19 August 1607 he endowed the almshouses called The Hospital, which he founded in Basingstoke for six poor old men and women of the town of Basingstoke and two from the parishes of Ashe and Deane with an annual rent-charge of £55 from the manor of Ashe, which was in addition burdened by an annual payment of £21 for 'the maintenance of a good and learned preacher a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in the town of Basingstoke and for the better keeping of a good and learned man to instruct the children and youth of Basingstoke (the present pension allotted to the schoolmaster being too small),' by an annuity of £5 4s. to the poor of the parish of St. Katharine Coleman, and by a like annuity to the poor of the parish of St. Olave's, Hart Street, the total sum issuing out of the manor to charitable uses being £86 8s.⁵⁷ The manor he bequeathed in fee-tail to his nephew Andrew Holdip the son of his sister Alice Holdip, with contingent remainder in fee-tail successively to his nephews John Chamberleyn son of Margery Chamberleyn, and Michael Shrimpton son of Margaret Shrimpton, and his cousin John Deane.⁵⁸ In 1618 Andrew sold the manor to Thomas Willis, clerk of the Crown in Chancery,⁵⁹ from whom it passed by sale in 1649 to John Trott.⁶⁰ John Trott son and heir of the latter was created a baronet in 1660 and died without male issue in 1672, when the manor passed to his only daughter and heir Catherine the wife of Sir Hugh Stewkley, bart., of Hinton Ampner.⁶¹ Catherine the eldest daughter of Catherine and Hugh brought the manor in marriage to her husband Sir Charles Shuckburgh, bart., of Shuckburgh (co. Warw.), from whom it passed in 1705 to his son and heir Sir John Shuckburgh, bart.⁶² Robert Reynolds 'by God's blessing on his industry purchased and acquired'⁶³ the manor from Sir John in 1707,⁶⁴ and on his death in 1721 it went to his daughter Elizabeth, who two years before married the Rev. Reginald Jones, the rector of Brighstone⁶⁵ (I.W.). On her death in 1763 Ashe passed to Joseph Portal, to whom she had bequeathed it by will.⁶⁶ The manor remained with the Portal family until 1894, being held successively by William Portal son of Joseph Portal from 1793 to 1846, John Portal brother of William Portal from 1846 to 1848, Colonel Robert Portal son of John Portal from 1848

to 1888, and Melville Portal brother of Colonel Robert Portal from 1888 to 1894. The present owner is Mr. Percy Mortimer, who purchased the estate in 1894.⁶⁷

Ashe Park is mentioned in a terrier of the PARK glebe of about 1580⁶⁸ whereby Richard Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele exchanged land with the then rector Mr. Harris to enlarge his park, and is also included in the sale of

the manor to Thomas Willis in 1618.⁶⁹ The mansion called Ashe Park, the seat of Mr. Percy Mortimer, the lord of the manor, is situated on ground which was formerly part of the old park, and was rebuilt in 1865 by the late Colonel Robert Portal.

LITCHFIELD GRANGE (Nutescheolva, Nutesself, Nutshelve, xii cent.; Nyteshull, xiv cent.; Nutsell, Newetsell, Nuthilve, xvii cent.), together probably with the whole district of South Litchfield, was, as has been mentioned above, granted by Robert de Manners to Waverley Abbey at some date previous to 1147, in which year the gift was confirmed by Pope Eugenius III.⁷⁰ The abbey obtained further grants of confirmation from Richard I,⁷¹ John, Edward II and Edward III,⁷² and remained in possession of the grange, which in 1291 was valued at £5,⁷³ until the Dissolution, when it was granted with the other possessions of the abbey to Sir William Fitzwilliam,⁷⁴ who was raised to the peerage as Earl of Southampton in 1537. On his death without issue in 1542 it passed with the greater part of his estates to his half-brother Anthony Browne, who died six years later and was succeeded by his eldest son Anthony, created Viscount Montagu in 1554. In 1567 Anthony Viscount Montagu and Magdalen his wife obtained licence to alienate one messuage, one garden, one orchard, 200 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture and 100 acres of wood in Steventon, Overton, Ashe and Quidhampton, no doubt representing the grange and its appurtenances, to Roger Hunt.⁷⁵ On the death of the latter in 1601 it passed to his son and heir John,⁷⁶ who must have parted with it before 1628, in which year Richard Hale and Edward Hayes sold it for £1,400 to Thomas Cotelee.⁷⁷ In 1646 a Royalist, Piers Edgcumbe of Mount Edgcumbe (co. Devon.), was the owner, and in that year being seised of the farm and demesne of Nuthilve or Litchfield and other property in Overton was admitted to composition.⁷⁸ It remained in the



PORTAL. *Argent a lion sable and a chief azure with six molets or therein.*

⁵¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xlvi, 50.

⁵² Mins. Accts. Hants, 27 & 28 Hen. VIII, no. 17, m. 2.

⁵³ Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. vi, 469b.

⁵⁴ G.E.C. Complete Peerage, vii, 66.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 32 Eliz.; Recov. R. East. 32 Eliz. m. 11.

⁵⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdlc. 13, no. 47.

⁵⁷ P.C.C. Will 55 Windebanck. In 1885, when the Ashe Warren Farm was sold by Col. Portal to Mr. H. L. Cripps, the charities were redeemed by a money

payment, thus rendering the manor free of charge. *Vide* Basingstoke under Charities.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Jas. I.

⁶⁰ Close, 1649, pt. xxiii, no. 9.

⁶¹ Burke, *Extinct Baronetcies*, 533.

⁶² Misc. Gen. et Her. (Ser. 2), iii, 354.

⁶³ On his memorial stone in the parish church of Ashe.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Anne.

⁶⁵ Ashe par. reg.

⁶⁶ On her memorial stone in the parish church of Ashe.

⁶⁷ Information supplied by Mr. Percy Mortimer.

⁶⁸ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 37.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Jas. I.

⁷⁰ Lansd. Chart. 27.

⁷¹ Cart. Antiq. S. no. 20.

⁷² Pat. 15 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 6.

⁷³ Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 215.

⁷⁴ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 9, 10.

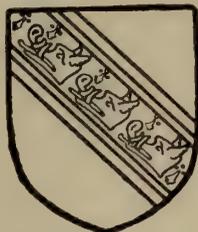
⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 9 Eliz. pt. iv, m. 33.

⁷⁶ Fine R. 43 Eliz. pt. i, no. 19.

⁷⁷ Close, 4 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 21.

⁷⁸ S.P. Dom. Commonw. g. 214, fol. 549-50.

Edgcombe family until about 1760,⁷⁹ when Richard Lord Edgcombe sold it and other property to Robert Mackreth of Ewhurst, from whom the estate passed by sale in 1769 to Thomas Benet of Tisbury (co. Wilts.).⁸⁰ During the 19th century the property seems to have changed hands frequently.⁸¹ From Mr. Alexander Cunningham, who purchased it in 1880, the estate has recently passed by sale to the present owner, Mr. Robert Mills of Shefford Park, Newbury.



EDGCOMBE. *Gules a bend erminees between cotises or with three boars' heads argent on the bend.*

The church of
CHURCH the HOLY TRINITY AND ST. ANDREW

was built in 1877-8 on an old site and consists of a chancel 23 ft. 4 in. by 19 ft. with a vestry and organ chamber on the north side, and a nave 48 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft., with a south porch and a west bell-turret.

The destruction of the original church was so complete that there are only a few details of it left. One of these is the basin and jambs of the 14th-century piscina in the south wall of the chancel, and in the vestry is a 12th-century pillar piscina which was found built up in the wall. It is a good and early specimen, c. 1120, with a plain foliate capital and moulded base.

The east window of the chancel is of 14th-century style, of three lights with tracery, and in the south wall is a window of two trefoiled lights with a square head, and another of a single trefoiled light. All the nave windows are of two trefoiled lights with square heads.

The tall and well-proportioned oak screen between the chancel and nave is a careful reproduction of a fine piece of 15th-century woodwork, of which enough remained in the west gallery of the old nave to make a certain restoration possible. Parts of the mullions and cornice are old, but the tracery on the heads of the lights and the cresting is modern. In the south wall just west of the screen is a small square hole closed with a little iron door, in which is kept the carving of a bird sitting on its nest. This is a record of the building of a nest by a robin during the restoration of the church, on the top of the screen, with the shavings left by the carpenters.

There is an old chair in the vestry cut out of four pieces of wood with a tapering seat. On the back are carved the initials T R.

There is only one bell in the turret, made by John Warner in 1860.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten

cover of 1671, also a plated flagon and a salver used as a credence plate and a glass water cruet mounted in electro-plate.

All the registers are contained in one book, and it begins with baptisms, marriages and burials mixed from 1619 to 1729, after which they were entered separately as follows:—baptisms 1729 to 1812, burials 1730 to 1812, and marriages 1730 to 1753. At the other end of the same book are some more marriages from 1757 to 1810.

On one page is a rough 18th-century seating plan of the church showing a chancel with a window in the east, north and south walls, and a nave of the same width with one north and one south window and a west doorway.

There was a church in the parish **ADVOWSON** at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁸²

The advowson followed the descent of the manor until 1608,⁸³ when it passed to Simon Holdip in accordance with the will of Sir James Deane dated 19 August 1607.⁸⁴ In 1660 Andrew Holdip the son of Simon sold the advowson for £360 to George Wither of Hall,⁸⁵ now Oakley Hall, in the parish of Deane, and from that date it followed the descent of that property, passing on the death of Charles Wither to his daughter Henrietta Maria, who married Edmund Bramston of Boreham (co. Essex) in 1748. In 1755 Edmund Bramston and Henrietta Maria sold three presentations to the rectory to Benjamin Langlois,⁸⁶ who in 1783 presented his nephew Isaac Peter George Lefroy.⁸⁷ On 3 March 1806 John Henry George Lefroy, son of Isaac Peter George Lefroy, was instituted on the presentation of the executors of his father's will to whom the advowson had descended on the death of his uncle Benjamin Langlois, and on 4 November 1823 Benjamin Lefroy, brother of John Henry George Lefroy, was instituted on the presentation of the executors of his brother's will.⁸⁸ At his death in 1829 the presentation reverted to Wither Bramston of Oakley Hall, the son of Edmund Bramston and Henrietta Maria.⁸⁹ It passed with Oakley Hall (q.v.) to the Beaches, with whom it remained until 1867, in which year it was purchased from William Wither Bramston Beach by Mortimer George Thoyts of Sulhamstead (co. Berks.).⁹⁰ The patron at the present day is the Rev. Francis Walter Thoyts, M.A., of Woodspeen Grange, Newbury, to whom it was conveyed in fee by his father, Mortimer George Thoyts, in 1873.⁹¹

On 10 April 1592 the churches of Ashe and Deane were united by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth with the consent of Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, and the patron James Deane.⁹² After a union of only twenty-seven years they were again divided by a Private Act of 1609-10 entitled 'An Act for the disuniting of the parsonages of Ashe and Deane being presentative and with cure of souls,'⁹³ and from this

⁷⁹ Recov. R. Hil. 32 Geo. II, m. 278.

⁸⁰ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 9 Geo. III, m. 237; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 18 Geo. III. The property is thus described in the deed of sale:—'The manor or lordship of Overton, the farm or grange of Nuteselve or Nutesell and Levers or Crooks Freehold commonly called Litchfield in the several parishes and hamlets of Ashe, Southington, Steventon, and Quidhampton.'

⁸¹ The Rev. F. W. Thoyts in his *Hist.*

of *Esse or Ashe* (pp. 4, 5) gives the following list of owners and occupiers between 1770 and 1880:—1770, Mr. Benet; 1775, Mr. Lewis; 1785, Richard Waterman; 1796, Mr. White; 1809, Mr. Thomas Trueman Villebois; 1838, Mr. Stephens; 1857, George Whistler; 1873, John Dollar.

⁸² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491a.

⁸³ De Banc. R. East. 4 Edw. II, m. 31, 159 d.; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 2 d.; 2033, fol. 3 d.; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants

Rec. Soc.), 119; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 78; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 32 d.; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁸⁴ P.C.C. Will 55 Windebanck.

⁸⁵ F. W. Thoyts, op. cit. 57. ⁸⁶ Ibid. 58.

⁸⁷ Ibid.; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁸⁸ F. W. Thoyts, op. cit. 58.

⁸⁹ Ibid.; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁹⁰ F. W. Thoyts, op. cit. 59. ⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Pat. 34 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 49, 50.

⁹³ *Statutes of the Realm* (Rec. Com.), iv (2), 1155.

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date the rectories have remained separate, although from time to time they have been held by the same incumbent.

On 28 July 1332 the bishop absolved Richard de Havenage from the sentence of the greater excommunication which he had incurred by his presence at a conflict which had then recently taken place

near the church of Ashe, on which occasion the church was polluted by the shedding of blood.⁹⁴ In the following year Richard de Chaddesle, chancellor and vicar-general, granted permission to Brother Benedict, Bishop of Cardica, to purge the church with holy water in the prescribed form so that divine service might not be suspended.⁹⁶

BRADLEY

Bradaneleag (x cent.); Bradelie (xi cent.); Bradelega (xii cent.); Bradelegh (xiii cent.).

The small parish of Bradley is situated 2½ miles from Herriard and Lasham, and contains 975 acres of hill country which reaches its greatest height of 560 ft. above the ordnance datum in the north. The parish is well wooded, containing 149 acres of woods and plantations as compared with only 3½ acres of arable land and 9 acres of permanent grass.¹ All Saints' Church with the rectory and the little group of houses comprising the village is situated in the south. According to tradition Bradley Wood in the south-eastern corner of the parish contains the site of a castle called Hurst Castle. The soil is light and the subsoil chalk and gravel.

Among early place-names may be mentioned Downewood, Brickhill Coppice,² Stutbins and The Lame (xvii cent.).³

By a charter of 909 King Edward the

MANOR Elder confirmed Frithstan, Bishop of Winchester, in his possession of 5 hides at **BRADLEY**,⁴ the nucleus of the later manor of Bradley. At this time the 5 hides evidently formed part of the manor of Overton, and they continued to do so in the 11th century, as may be seen from the entry under Overton in Domesday Book:—that of the land of the manor of Overton Geoffrey was holding 5 hides in Bradley, and that his predecessor Alric had held the same 5 hides of the bishop.⁵ In 1167 a certain Henry was holding Bradley as a separate manor,⁶ quite distinct from the manor of Overton, and from this date the overlordship alone continued with the Bishops of Winchester.⁷ In 1242 Henry de Bradley, probably a descendant of the Henry of 1167, exchanged 3 virgates of land in Bradley for 41 acres of land in Ellisfield with Geoffrey des Roches,⁸ nephew of the famous Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester. Geoffrey died some ten years later,⁹ but his wife Emma, the daughter of William Fitz Roger, survived him, and in 1260 one messuage and 1½ virgates of land in Bradley were settled upon her by Roger Fitz Roger, probably her uncle.¹⁰ Martin des Roches, the son and heir of Geoffrey and Emma, died seised of the manor of Bradley in 1277, leaving as his heir his brother Hugh,¹¹ whose son and

heir John was seised of the manor at his death in 1311.¹² He was succeeded by his son and heir Sir John des Roches,¹³ who in 1338 settled the manor upon himself and his wife Joan in tail-male, with contingent remainder in tail-male successively to his daughters Alice the wife of Henry Romyn and Mary the wife of John de Borhunte.¹⁴ Alice and Henry died without issue while Joan des Roches, who outlived her husband,¹⁵ was holding the manor, and thus on her death in 1361 it passed to her daughter Mary the widow of John de Borhunte,¹⁶ who almost immediately afterwards married Sir Bernard Brocas.¹⁷ Sir Bernard obtained a grant of free warren in the demesne lands of his manor of Bradley in 1363,¹⁸ and died in 1395 leaving a son and heir Sir Bernard.¹⁹ The younger Sir Bernard was executed at Tyburn for treason at the accession of Henry IV, but by means of settlements in trust the greater part of his estates, including the manor of Bradley, escaped forfeiture. His widow Joan²⁰ held them until the lease expired in 1406, when trustees by a release conveyed them to his son and heir William.²¹ William soon afterwards made over the manor in fee to his younger brother Bernard, generally called Bernard Brocas of Alton and Bradley,²² who in 1428 was returned as holding half a knight's fee in Bradley which had belonged to Joan the wife of John des Roches.²³ On his death in 1432 Bradley passed, in accordance with a settlement made during his lifetime, to his younger son William Brocas of Alton, who then settled it on himself and Agnes his wife with remainder if they had no children to William Brocas of Beaurepaire, the great-grandson of William the son and heir of the attainted Sir



DES ROCHEs. Sable two leopards argent.



BROCAS. Sable a leopard rampant or.

⁹⁴ Winton Epis. Reg. John de Stratford, fol. 74.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 79.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Exch. Dep. Mich. 9 Chas. I, no. 2. At the present day there are a Down Wood and a Brickkiln Copse in the parish.

³ *Ibid.* 29 Chas. II, no. 13.

⁴ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 297-300.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 461a.

⁶ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 186.

⁷ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. I, no. 12; 5 Edw. II, no. 44; Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxv, 126.

⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 26 Hen. III.

⁹ Montagu Burrows, *The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 323.

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 44 Hen. III.

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. I, no. 12.

¹² *Ibid.* 5 Edw. II, no. 44.

¹³ *Ibid.*; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 307.

¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Edw. III.

¹⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III (pt. ii), no. 49.

¹⁷ *Vide* Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 35 Edw. III.

¹⁸ Chart. R. 37 Edw. III, m. 11.

¹⁹ *Vide* Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II, no. 8.

²⁰ She died in 1429 at Holybourne.

²¹ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. IV (pt. i.), no. 17.

²² *Vide* Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. III, no. 21.

²³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 346.

Bernard.²⁴ William Brocas of Alton died without issue, and the manor passed in accordance with the settlement to his widow Agnes, who subsequently married Robert atte Moore and died in 1484.²⁵ At the inquisition taken after her death it was returned that William Brocas of Beaurepaire was lately dead, and the manor consequently passed to his son John,²⁶ thus returning to the old family stock whence it had been parted at the beginning of the 15th century. William Brocas the son and heir of John died seised of the manor in 1506, leaving two daughters Anne and Edith as his heirs.²⁷ The elder Anne married George Warham in 1514, but died without issue leaving her sister Edith wife of Ralph Pexall her sole heir.²⁸ Richard Pexall the son of Edith and Ralph died in 1571, having by will dated a day before his death left all his property to his second wife Dame Eleanor for thirteen years, until his grandson Pexall Brocas, the son of his eldest daughter Anne, should be of age.²⁹ The will, however, was declared void as regarded the third of the property, and this was consequently divided amongst his four daughters: (1) Anne the wife of Bernard Brocas; (2) Margery who married firstly Oliver Beckett and secondly Francis Cotton; (3) Elizabeth the wife of John Jobson; and (4) Barbara the wife of Anthony Brydges.³⁰ Shortly after their father's death Elizabeth Jobson and Barbara Brydges parted with their twelfths of the manor, the former to Dame Eleanor and her second husband Sir John Savage,³¹ and the latter to Anne and Bernard Brocas.³² Margery Cotton retained her portion and died in 1581 seised of one-twelfth of the manor, her heir being her son John Beckett, under age,³³ and her husband Francis Cotton was seised of a portion of the manor at his death some thirty years later.³⁴ Anne Brocas, who only survived her husband two years,³⁵ died seised of one-sixth of the manor in 1591, her heir being her son Pexall,³⁶ who had come of age in 1584, when he had succeeded to two-thirds of all the Brocas estates, Dame Eleanor's legal claim being thus reduced to the twelfth she and her husband had purchased from the Jobsons. Hence at the end of the 16th century, after the death of Sir John Savage, the manor of Bradley was thus divided: ten-twelfths were held by Sir Pexall Brocas, one-twelfth was in the hands of Edward Savage the son and heir of Sir John Savage, while the remaining twelfth was held by Francis Cotton.

Sir Pexall Brocas in 1621 granted a two hundred years' lease of his portion of the manor at a rent of £50 to Thomas Taylor,³⁷ who soon afterwards acquired one-twelfth of the manor from John Cotton,³⁸ to whom it had descended on the death of his father Francis.³⁹ Edward Savage had in the meantime conveyed his twelfth to Richard Burrell, and while Thomas Taylor,

who was naturally anxious to complete his property, was deliberating on the purchase, Edward Savage, at the instance of a certain Thomas Lambert and his aunt Denise Knight, was outlawed for a debt of £600 to William Knight the deceased son of Denise.⁴⁰ Under some misapprehension the twelfth part of the manor of Bradley was included in the return of Edward Savage's property made in 1619, and was accordingly taken into the hands of the king, who forthwith demised it to Denise Knight,⁴¹ who held it without disturbance for two years. In 1621 Thomas Taylor, who was still eager to acquire this portion of the manor, entered into the following agreement with Thomas Lambert on behalf of his aunt. Thomas Lambert was to cause the outlawry to be reversed under which Denise claimed her interest in the manor, thus enabling him to proceed with the purchase, and in return he promised to pay Thomas Lambert £10 immediately after the reversal of the outlawry and a further £100 in five instalments.⁴² However, Thomas Lambert, once having the bonds for the payment of the sums in his possession, did nothing with regard to the reversal of the outlawry, and even threatened to sue Thomas Taylor for the payment of £110.⁴³ The case was brought into the Court of Exchequer, depositions of various witnesses were taken on 26 May 1623,⁴⁴ and after many delays⁴⁵ the court finally decided on 21 October 1624 that Thomas Taylor should pay £79 for all claims to Thomas Lambert as heir of Denise Knight, who had died shortly before, and that Thomas Lambert should in return give up all right to the twelfth of the manor.⁴⁶ From this date Thomas Taylor remained in quiet possession until 1629, in which year the manor was taken into the hands of the king for a debt of £1,001 1s., and by him leased to Sir Kenelm Digby as the king's farmer and Sir John Savage the son of Edward Savage.⁴⁷ But Thomas Taylor, in spite of an injunction out of the Court of Exchequer and a writ of assistance to the sheriff to execute this injunction, steadily refused to deliver up the manor to them, garrisoned the manor-house and sent down from London a body of soldiers and sailors to keep it from all attacks.⁴⁸ Two unsuccessful attempts to gain possession of the manor were made by the sheriff Sir Francis Dowse in the autumn of 1629.⁴⁹ On 2 January 1630 his successor Sir Henry Wallop sent thither the under-sheriff Nicholas Christmas, who thus describes his adventures: 'Hee this deponent went about the said house with such as hee had in his companie, beinge in number eight or nyne or thereabout, to see where he could find a place to make a breach for entrance, and that cominge neare the parler windowe there was a muskett presented against him and his said companie by one in the said house, and that, as some of his said companie told him, the party

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. III, no. 21.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 961, no. 9.

²⁸ Montagu Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 208.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid. 210; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 15 Eliz.; Recov. R. Trin. 15 Eliz. rot.

³² 142; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 15 & 16 Eliz.; Trin. 18 Eliz.

³³ Montagu Burrows, op. cit. 212.

³⁴ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cc, no. 54.

³⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 55, no. 127.

³⁶ Ibid. bdle. 56, no. 147.

³⁷ Ibid. no. 123.

³⁸ Vide Exch. Bills and Answs. Hants, Jas. I, no. 333.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 55, no. 127.

⁴¹ Exch. Bills and Answs. Hants, Jas. I, no. 319.

⁴² Exch. Spec. Com. 18 Jas. I, no. 4510.

⁴³ Exch. Bills and Answs. Hants, Jas. I, no. 319.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Exch. Dep. East. 21 Jas. I, no. 22.

⁴⁶ Exch. Dec. and Orders (Ser. 2), vol. 34, fol. 2, 60 d., 179 d., 322 d., 342; vol. 35, fol. 68, 219; (Ser. 4), vol. 2, fol. 274, 289 d.

⁴⁷ Ibid. (Ser. 4), vol. 3, fol. 20.

⁴⁸ Exch. Bills and Answs. Hants, Chas. I, no. 27.

⁴⁹ Exch. Dep. Hil. 6 & 7 Chas. I, no. 7.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

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was readie to give fire to the same.’⁵⁰ He seems to have withdrawn hurriedly, but six days later returned with Sir Richard Tichborne, one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county, Sir Walter Tichborne and Sir Benjamin Tichborne and ‘many other knights and gentlemen of quality to the number of four or five hundred.’ ‘They caused,’ he said, ‘three or foure musketts to bee shott at the said house to affright them. Nevertheless the said forcible deteynors maintained the said possession and kept offe the said deponent and his company with swords and gunnes thrustinge out theire swordes and offeringe gunnes at those which came neare the house,’ and ultimately the whole company withdrew, having seen that they could not get the possession of the house ‘without imminent danger of many menn’s lives.’⁵¹ The sheriff then sent for the great guns from London, and on 23 January 1630 marched to Bradley with a band numbering about 200. Nicholas Christmas thus describes what follows: ‘And thereupon the said Sir Henry Wallop did command the ordinance to bee mounted and after conference with Mrs. Taylor did command a shott to bee made against one of the chymneys to see if hee could affright them, and immediately thereupon they in the house discharged diverse peeces at those that managed thordinance and came in ayd of the said sheriffe, whereby twoe or three of those which managed the said ordinance and other of the sheriff’s company received some light hurtes. The possession keepers continued shooting with their peeces for the most part of that day, and towards night some of the sheriffe’s company approached the walles of the said house and attempted to breake the same, whereupon some in the said house shott at them and dangerously hurt twoe of the said sheriff’s companie, whereof one in short tyme after dyed, and they in the house in that manner by force and strength maintained the possession all that day, soe that the said sheriffe was forced to depart without the possession.’⁵² It was not until the house was rendered completely uninhabitable that it was surrendered to Sir Kenelm Digby and Sir John Savage,⁵³ who kept possession for about two years—until at the instance of Thomas Taylor, who had often boasted that ‘the same parties who were a means to put him out of the possession should put him in again,’ the Court of Exchequer dissolved its injunction.⁵⁴ In 1634 Thomas Brocas, son and heir of Sir Pexall Brocas who had died in 1630,⁵⁵ and Thomas Taylor and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the manor to Thomas Westall, Thomas Sherman and Henry Fessant and the heirs of Thomas Sherman,⁵⁶ but whether in trust or not is unknown. The history of the manor for some time after this is uncertain, but according to conveyances co-heiresses sold it to J. B. Cockburne.^{56a} Ultimately Bradley passed to Anthony son and heir of Sir Robert Henley, who presented to the rectory in 1696.⁵⁷ On his death in 1711 it passed to his eldest son Anthony, who

died in 1745 and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who was raised to the title of Earl of Northington and Viscount Henley in 1764 and died in 1772.⁵⁸ His son Robert Earl of Northington died unmarried in 1786,⁵⁹ leaving as his heirs his sisters Lady Bridget Tollemache, Lady Jane Aston, Mary Dowager Countess Ligonier and Lady Elizabeth Eden, who conveyed the manor the following year to William Drewe,⁶⁰ probably in trust for John Blackburne, a merchant of London.⁶¹ The latter by his will dated 1792 left Bradley to his son John, on whose death in debt about 1829 it was sold to Mr. Rumbold.⁶² From Mr. Rumbold it passed by sale to Mr. H. King, who was succeeded by his son Mr. J. H. King.⁶³ The latter sold the estate in 1877 to Lord Templemore, from whom it was purchased by Mr. H. J. Hope in 1887. Mr. Hope died in 1905, and his widow is now lady of the manor.⁶⁴



HENLEY. Azure a lion argent with a crown or in a border argent with eight roundels gules thereon.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 20 ft. by 14 ft. 5 in. inside, nave 33 ft. 10 in. by 16 ft., south aisle 26 ft. 11 in. by 5 ft. 4 in. and south porch.

The church was entirely rebuilt in 1877, but some of the old work was re-used; from this it appears that the chancel dated from the first half of the 13th century. There is nothing to show the date of the nave, but the south arcade appears to be old work restored, and if so it proves the aisle to have been added early in the 14th century; all the other work is modern.

The east window of the chancel has modern tracery, but the inner quoins and two-centred drop rear arch are old; in the south wall are two 13th-century lancets; the first is rebated and chamfered outside, but the second has apparently been reset inside out, the rebate and chamfer being inside; both have two-centred drop rear arches. At the east end of the north window is another lancet window resembling that opposite it. In the south wall is a small piscina with a modern trefoiled head, but old jambstones and a shallow round basin.

The chancel arch is a modern one of two orders springing from corbel shafts. In the north wall of the nave are three modern trefoiled lancets. The arcade on the south side appears to be old work of about 1330; it has three bays with octagonal pillars having chamfered bases and moulded bell-capitals; the arches are of two chamfered orders dying on octagonal super columns above the capitals. The west wall of the nave is pierced by a single lancet. The aisle is lighted by a lancet in the east wall and a pair of lancets at the west end; the only piercing in the south wall is the entrance doorway which is

⁵⁰ Exch. Dep. Hil. 6 & 7 Chas. I, no. 7.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1629–31, p. 189. At the present day marks of the round shot are still shown in the kitchen ceiling of the old manor-house (ex inform. Lieut. J. F. R. Hope of Preston House, Basingstoke).

⁵⁴ *Vide* Exch. Dep. Mich. 9 Chas. I, no. 2; Exch. Dec. and Orders (Ser. 3), vol. 11, fol. 304 d.

⁵⁵ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxv, 126.

⁵⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 10 Chas. I.

^{56a} Ex inform. Lieut. J. F. R. Hope.

⁵⁷ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 79, 80.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 80.

⁶⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 27 Geo. III;

Close, 27 Geo. III, pt. iii, no. 3.

⁶¹ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 40

Geo. III, rot. 33, 154.

⁶² *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 373.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ex inform. Lieut. J. F. R. Hope.

approached through an open wood porch. The roofs of the chancel and nave are gabled and tiled; the former is panelled below and the latter open-timbered; the aisle has a lean-to roof. Above the west end of the nave is a small open wood turret covered by an oak-shingled octagonal spire; it contains one bell. All the furniture is modern; there are no old monuments.

The plate consists of three chalices, a paten and a flagon, all plated.

The first book of the registers is a small one containing baptisms, marriages and burials from 1725 to 1753 and baptisms and burials thence to 1812; the second book is the usual printed book from 1754 to 1812.

The first mention of a church in *ADVOWSON* the parish is in 1291, in which year it was returned as of the annual value of £5.⁶⁵

The advowson of the church followed the descent of the manor until early⁶⁶ in the 19th century. It was not included in the sale of the estate to Mr. H. King, but remained in the Rumbold family, the patron at the present time being Mr. Charles

Rumbold. The question of tithes was dealt with by the Court of Exchequer in 1677.⁶⁷

The Rev. Charles John Gough *CHARITIES* Seare, a former rector, by will proved in the P.C.C. 1816, bequeathed £333 6s. 8d. consols, the dividends to be applied for the benefit of the poor in such manner as the rector should direct.

This charity was augmented by a sum of £333 6s. 8d. consols by will of the donor's sister, Mary Gough, proved in the P.C.C. 1817.

The sum of £666 13s. 4d. consols is held by the official trustees in trust for these charities, producing yearly £16 13s. 4d., which in 1906 was applied in payment of bonuses to the coal and clothing clubs, in Christmas gifts to children and in small weekly payments to widows.

Mary Lovel of Preston Candover by her will proved in 1749 gave yearly to each of such three poor house-keepers' children in the parish of Bradley as her executor or his heirs should think fit, for ever, a Bible with the Book of Common Prayer bound therewith, of 7s. or 8s. value. Edward Acton of Bentworth, clerk, was appointed her executor.⁶⁸

DEANE

Dene (xi cent.); Dena (xii cent.); Den, Dene Maudit (xiii cent.); Dean (xiv cent.).

Deane is a parish situated 6 miles west from Basingstoke and containing 1,587 acres, of which 520½ acres are arable land, 256 acres permanent grass and 264½ acres woods and plantations.¹ It lies on high ground, the highest altitudes being reached on its northern and southern boundaries, viz. 472 ft. above the ordnance datum on the northern borders of Great Deane Wood in the north, and about 500 ft. above the ordnance datum at Ganderdown in the south. The village, which is situated on the main road from Whitchurch to Basingstoke, in the extreme south-west of the parish, about half a mile east from Ashe village and 1½ miles south-west from Oakley, occupies the lowest ground in the parish—a little over 300 ft. above the ordnance datum. Deane House, which is situated in a well-wooded park of 70 acres near the church on the north-east, has some traces of antiquity; two of its rooms are panelled with 17th-century woodwork and have carved wood mantels with round-headed panels; the staircase has carved brackets in the string, and thin turned balusters. On the outside of the house no work earlier than the 18th century is to be seen. To the south are the rectory, standing in extensive grounds, and the schools, which were built for 56 children in 1879; while a short distance to the east of the village is Oakley Hall, the property of Major William Archibald Hicks Beach. The mansion was built in 1795 upon the site of the former house

and altered in 1860, and stands in the midst of a well-wooded park, covering about 490 acres, which extends into Oakley parish. Deane is intersected by two branches of the London and South Western Railway—by the main line which traverses the south of Oakley Park and by the Andover and Salisbury branch which cuts through the north of the parish. The soil is gravel, but the high-lying land is stiff clay. The subsoil is chalk and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots. The following place-names in Deane occur in a 16th-century deed of sale:—Deane Heath, Noke Down, Ramsholte, Haule Heath and Haule Grove.²

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS DEANE* (Deane Maudit, xiv cent.) which a certain Thoe had held of Edward the Confessor was held by William de Ow.³ By the middle of the 12th century the manor had passed into the hands of Robert de la Mare,⁴ the lord of Castle Holdgate (co. Salop), probably coming to him by his marriage with his wife Alice.⁵ Robert died at Benevento in 1193 on his way back from the Crusades, leaving a daughter and heir Agnes, the widow of Robert Maudit of Warminster (co. Wilts.), chamberlain to King Henry II,⁶ who soon afterwards made fine at the discretion of the Chancellor for the relief of the lands which had belonged to her father.⁷ Agnes died before 1199 leaving a son and heir Thomas, who came of age in 1203, succeeding to large estates in Shropshire, Wiltshire and Hampshire.⁸ In 1216

⁶⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 211.

⁶⁶ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 53 d.; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 520; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 6; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 15, 92, 109, 133, 154, 204, 236, 244; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 34 d., 73, 113 d., 123 d.; *Inst. Bka.* (P.R.O.).

⁶⁷ Exch. Dep. Mich. 29 Chas. II, no. 13.

⁶⁸ Ex inform. Lieut. J. F. R. Hope, of Preston House.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Close, 30 Eliz. pt. xvi, no. 1.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491b.

⁴ He was probably the Robert men-

tioned as holding Deane in the Pipe Roll of 1167:—'Dena Roberti reddit compositum de dimidio marce' (Pipe R. 13 Hen. II, rot. 13, m. 1 d.).

⁵ Eyton, *Antiq. of Shrops.* iv, 56.

⁶ *Ibid.* 57.

⁷ *Ibid.*

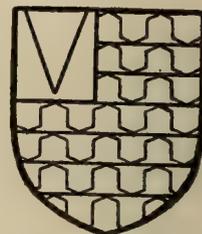
⁸ *Ibid.* op. cit. iv, 62.

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he joined the barons' party against King John, and, as he did not return to his allegiance on the accession of King Henry III, on 16 March 1217 all his lands in Shropshire, Hampshire and other bailiwicks were given to Robert de Ferrars wherewith to support himself in the king's service and during the king's pleasure.⁹ Under some misapprehension the manor of Deane, which was still held by Robert de la Mare's widow Alice, was included in the confiscation, but was not given back on 14 September 1217 when, having returned to his allegiance, Thomas was reinstated in his possessions.¹⁰ Thus in 1218 a certain Thomas le Gastin was summoned to show by what warrant he held the vill of Deane, which William de Ferrars had held while he lived,¹¹ and again in 1224 Alice's nephew William de la Mare sought to recover for his aunt a carucate of land in Deane from whomsoever was then holding it.¹² The manor was no doubt restored to Alice, and on her death descended to her grandson Thomas, who on his death in 1244 was succeeded by his son and heir William.¹³ William's successor was Thomas, who in August 1270, being about to accompany Prince Edward to Palestine, obtained licence from the king to put out at farm his demesnes of Warminster.¹⁴ He died shortly afterwards, leaving a son and heir Warin under age,¹⁵ and in 1274 Sir Alan de Plukenet granted the custody of the manors of Grateley and Deane which were of his inheritance to Sir John de St. Valery to hold from Thursday after the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul 1274 until Michaelmas 1279.¹⁶ Warin came of age in 1290 and obtained livery of all the lands which his father had held in chief.¹⁷ Five years later he obtained licence to demise his manor of Deane for six years to Bevis de Knovill¹⁸—no doubt on his departure to the Holy Land with Edward I, by whom he was highly esteemed. He died, however, at the early age of thirty, circa 1299, leaving a son and heir Thomas under age,¹⁹ whose marriage was granted in 1301 to Robert de Felton.²⁰ Thomas obtained a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Deane in 1318,²¹ but some years later, siding with the other barons against the Despencers, he was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge and executed, and his estates confiscated.²² His son and heir John, who was a minor at the time,²³ came of age in 1332, obtaining in that year livery of his estates,²⁴ and died in 1364 leaving as his heir his granddaughter Maud the only child of his son Thomas.²⁵ Five years later the manor was conveyed by trustees to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester,²⁶ and was settled on him in 1392 with remainder in tail-male successively to his great-

nephews William and Thomas of Wykeham.²⁷ It passed to Sir William Fiennes, second Lord Saye and Sele, in the same way as Ashe (q.v.), but unlike Ashe was never held by Morgan Kidwelly either to his own use or to that of King Richard III. Thus it escaped confiscation on the accession of King Henry VII. Richard Fiennes, the son of Henry Fiennes who had granted a life interest in Ashe to Morgan Kidwelly and his wife, died seized of it in 1501, leaving an infant son and heir Edward.²⁸ Deane remained with the Fiennes family until 1590,²⁹ in which year Richard Fiennes, grandson of Edward, sold it with Ashe to James Deane, afterwards Sir James (vide Ashe),³⁰ who by his will dated 19 August 1607 left it to his 'servant' James Deane, subject to annuities to Richard Deane and James Deane sons of his cousin John Deane of Froyle, and an annual rent-charge of £10 8s. for the relief of the poor people of Basingstoke.³¹ A James Deane, probably the legatee, was buried in the parish church of Deane in 1628,³² and on his death the manor seems to have passed to a John Harwood with whom he was in some way connected.³³ From this date the manor remained in the Harwood family until 1864,³⁴ when it was purchased by the Right Hon. William Wither Bramston Beach, who at his death in 1901 was Father of the House of Commons.³⁵ His son Major William Archibald Hicks Beach is at the present time lord of the manor of Deane.

OAKLEY HALL, which until the 18th century was called merely **HALL** or **HALL PLACE**, in early times formed part of the manor of Deane, the names of Robert atte Hall and John atte Hall, holders of 1 carucate and 2 virgates respectively, occurring as free tenants of the manor in 1299.³⁶ In 1317 it was sold by John atte Hall of West Oakley to Robert de Bury by the description of 2 messuages, 2 carucates of land, pasture for 4 horses, 12 oxen, 26 pigs and 104 sheep, and the profits of 8 carucates of underwood to be taken yearly in West Oakley, Church Oakley and Deane,³⁷ and before 1346 the holding had passed into the hands of John Mauduit, lord of the manor of Deane, who in that year is returned as holding the fourth part of a fee in Deane, which had belonged to Robert de Bury.³⁸ From this date Hall followed the same descent as Deane (q.v.) until the end of the 16th



BEACH. *Vairy argent and gules a quarter azure with a pile or.*

⁹ Close, 1 Hen. III, m. 22.
¹⁰ Ibid. m. 10.
¹¹ Ibid. 2 Hen. III, m. 3 d.
¹² Ibid. 7 Hen. III, m. 16 d.
¹³ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 418.
¹⁴ Pat. 54 Hen. III, m. 10.
¹⁵ *Vide* Pat. 1 Edw. I, m. 16.
¹⁶ Close, 2 Edw. I, m. 8 d.
¹⁷ Ibid. 18 Edw. I, m. 1.
¹⁸ Pat. 24 Edw. I, m. 20.
¹⁹ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 41.
²⁰ Pat. 29 Edw. I, m. 28.
²¹ Chart. R. 11 Edw. II, m. 8.
²² Hoare, *Wilts.*, iii (2), 5.
²³ Pat. 1 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 37.
²⁴ Close, 6 Edw. III, m. 22.
²⁵ Inq. p.m. 38 Edw. III, no. 28.

²⁶ Close, 43 Edw. III, m. 6; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 43 Edw. III. In spite of the care with which the conveyance was made, Ralph Grene, the son and heir of Sir Henry Grene and Maud his wife, granddaughter and heir of John Mauduit, in 1413 sued Sir Thomas Wykeham for the manor as his inheritance. He was not, however, successful in regaining the manor (De Banc. R. Trin. 1 Hen. V, m. 125), and two years later remitted all right he had in it to Thomas (Close, 3 Hen. V, m. 23).
²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Ric. II.
²⁸ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv (2), 61.
²⁹ Chan. Enr. Decree, no. 1, 88; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 1 Edw. VI; *ibid.* Hants, Trin. 28 Eliz.

³⁰ *Ibid.* East. 32 Eliz.; *Recov. R. East.* 32 Eliz. rot. 11.
³¹ P.C.C. Will 52 Windebanck.
³² Ashe par. reg.
³³ The name of one of John Harwood's sons—Deane (Ashe par. reg.)—makes it seem probable that he had married the daughter and heiress of James Deane.
³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Anne; *Recov. R. Hil.* 3 Anne, m. 112; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Geo. II; *East.* 27 Geo. III; Warner, *Hist. of Hants.*, i, 206.
³⁵ *Ex inform.* Mr. Ellice Hicks Beach.
³⁶ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 41.
³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Edw. II.
³⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 329.

century, when it passed by sale from Richard Fiennes to the yeoman family of Ayliffe. The Ayliffes only held the estate for a generation, selling it in 1620 to George Wither,³⁹ on whose death unmarried in 1666 it passed to his nephew Gilbert Wither, rector of Deane. Gilbert Wither died in 1676, leaving a son Charles Wither,⁴⁰ on whose death in 1697 it passed to his son and heir Charles. Charles died in 1731, his only son Charles having predeceased him, and the property consequently passed to his daughter Henrietta Maria, who had married Edmund Bramston of Boreham⁴¹ (co. Essex). Wither Bramston, of Hall

large single-pointed lights. The cornice is a heavy moulded one and the parapet is embattled with crocketed pinnacles at the corners. The ceilings of the nave and chancel are of pointed barrel shape in plaster.

The altar, pulpit, font, &c., are all modern. In the two small windows of the south porch are two figures in early 16th-century stained glass, that in the west window being St. Christopher, while the other is a saint holding a monstrance.

There are five bells, all by James Wells of Aldbourne, 1821.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1570; a silver flagon of 1694 given by Elizabeth widow first of Gilbert Wither of Hall and afterwards of Dr. Watson Dean of Battle in Sussex; two cruets and an alms plate and a silver tazza cup of 1551 inscribed 'ex dono Dorotheae Wither de Hall viduae 1698.'

The first book of the registers contains baptisms and marriages from 1659 to 1785 and marriages from 1679 to 1772; in this book is a note to the effect that from 2 July 1763 to 5 February 1764 there were seldom two dry days together in the seven months, and sometimes twenty days' rain together; the waters rose at Deane on 7 January and there was no passing for foot people until after Lady Day; it describes how the graves were filled with water, and wells rose, &c.

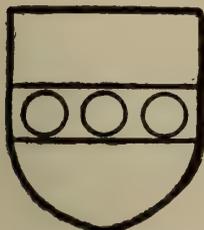
The second book has the printed marriages from 1761 to 1812, and the third baptisms from 1787 and burials from 1786 to 1812.

The advowson of the church of **ADVOWSON** Deane followed the same descent as the manor until 1608,⁴² when in accordance with Sir James Deane's will it passed to his cousin Simon Holdip, then parson of Ashe and Deane.⁴³ Andrew Holdip son of Simon sold the advowson to George Wither of Hall in 1660,⁴⁴ and from this date the owners of Hall or Oakley Hall have presented the rectors,⁴⁵ the patron at the present time being Major William Archibald Hicks Beach.

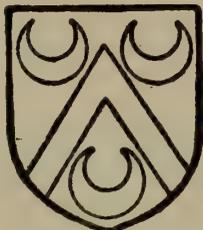
This parish is entitled to elect two **CHARITIES** poor widows to the almshouse established in Basingstoke by will of Sir James Deane, dated in 1607.

The Wither and Bramston Charity, regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 1 April 1884. (See under Oakley Church, hundred of Chuteley.)

In 1905 the sum of £5 4s. was paid to Deane Sunday School and £11 to the Deane Church Fund.



BRAMSTON. Or a fesse sable with three roundels argent thereon.



WITHER. Argent a cheveron gules between three crescents sable.

Place, son of Edmund and Henrietta Maria, died without issue in 1832, when the estate passed to William Hicks Beach, the son of his first cousin Henrietta Maria, the wife of Michael Hicks Beach, who by royal licence six years later dropped the name of Hicks and retained that of Beach only.⁴² The present owner of Oakley Hall is his grandson Major William Archibald Hicks Beach son of the Right Hon. William Wither Bramston Beach.

The church of **ALL SAINTS** was **CHURCH** built in 1818 in the Gothic style of the period; the exterior is wholly covered with cement. It has a chancel 23 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. 8 in.; nave 37 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 8 in.; south porch and west tower 11 ft. 4 in. square.

The east window of the chancel is a large pointed light with carved jambs and a large crocketed label inside, and in the south wall is a single light. On the north are two window-shaped panels and a blocked doorway, and a stone screen of three bays divides the chancel from the nave. The latter has two windows a side, each of two lights, and a doorway at the south-west. The tower, which is of three stages, has sham windows on the north and south in the two lowest stages and a west window like those of the nave; the bell-chamber walls are pierced by

³⁹ Ex inform. Mr. Ellice Hicks Beach.

⁴⁰ Stowe MS. 845, fol. 76.

⁴¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 256-7.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Pat. 18 Edw. I, m. 21; Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 10; Pat. 31 Edw. I, m. 10; Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 4; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 487; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 36;

Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 40, 125, 140; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁴ P.C.C. Will 52 Windebanck.

⁴⁵ Thoyta, *Hist. of Esse or Ashe*, 56.

⁴⁶ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

LAVERSTOKE

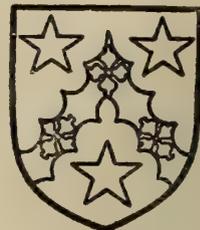
Lavrochesteche, Laverkestok (xii cent.); Laverstok (xiii cent.); Larchestoke (xvi cent.).

The parish of Laverstoke is a long narrow strip of land 6 miles long and not more than a mile in breadth stretching from the Port Way, leading from Silchester to Salisbury in the north, to the main road from Stockbridge to Basingstoke in the south, and bounded on the east by Overton and on the west by Whitchurch and Freefolk. Through the centre of the parish from east to west flows the River Test. Here the ground is low-lying, but it slopes up gradually towards the north and south, a height of 493 ft. above the ordnance datum being attained in Ridgeway Cope in the north.

Laverstoke House, standing in a park of 275 acres which slopes down to the right bank of the river, is a fine mansion built by Harry Portal in 1798 from the designs of the well-known architect Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. The former Laverstoke House, which was then demolished, was a brick-built late Tudor edifice with gabled and mullioned windows. It stood on the lower ground in the Park near the south-western side of the old parish church of St. Mary.¹ Along the left bank of the Test, following closely the course of that river, runs the main road from Basingstoke to Andover. The soil is light, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and turnips. The area is 1,966 acres, comprising 145 acres of arable land and 201 acres of permanent grass.² Among place-names mentioned in early records are Brokforlong, Westhanstygh, La Slade and Prouesdell³ (xiii cent.).

LAVERSTOKE from an early date **MANOR** formed part of the possessions of Hyde Abbey (the abbey of St. Peter by Winchester as it was then termed), and in the reign of Edward the Confessor was held of it by a certain Wulfgifu surnamed Betteslau.⁴ On her death, according to the entry in Domesday Book, William the Conqueror for the repose of his own soul and that of his wife restored the manor to the abbey.⁵ This statement, however, is slightly erroneous. It was really Maud the wife of William the Conqueror who made the restitution, as is evident from a charter contained in a cartulary of the abbey, whereby Maud queen of the English restored the manor which 'Wluve bettes laf' held of the abbey for the term of her life to 'Rivallonus' the abbot, and the brethren of the New Minster for the health of the bodies and souls of herself, her husband and her children, and in order that Wulfgifu might be deemed worthy of a

place in the orisons of the brethren.⁶ Free warren in their demesne lands in Laverstoke was granted to the abbey by Edward III, and the manor remained in the possession of the abbey until its dissolution. It then became the property of the Crown,⁷ and in 1539 Henry VIII sold the manor and advowson for £389 19s. 2d. to Richard Andrewes of Freefolk,⁸ reserving a rent of £2 2s. 5½d. Richard Andrewes died three years later, leaving three infant daughters, Katherine, Constance and Ursula.⁹ In 1544 Laverstoke was assigned as dower to Katherine, Richard's widow, who married as her second husband William Fortescue. In 1562 Katherine and William made good their title to the manor,¹⁰ and they were still living in 1570, in which year Richard Lambert and Constance his wife, the second daughter of Richard Andrewes, died seised of the reversion of the third part of the manor after the death of



ANDREWES of Freefolk.
Argent a chevron engrailed gules between three molets sable with three quatrefoils or on the chevron.

Katherine the wife of William Fortescue.¹¹ The heir of Richard and Constance was their son Thomas, a minor. The other daughters of Richard Andrewes, Katherine and Ursula, married respectively John Paulet of Herriard and Henry Norris.¹² Ursula died without issue, and in 1582, on the death of Katherine Fortescue, a partition of property was made between Katherine widow of John Paulet and Thomas Lambert as co-heirs of Richard Andrewes, the former taking the manors of Freefolk and Chalgrove subject to a rent-charge of £20 to Thomas Lambert and his heirs, and the latter Laverstoke.¹³ Thomas obtained a grant of free warren in Laverstoke from James I in 1619,¹⁴ and was shortly afterwards knighted. He died seised of the manor in 1621, leaving a son and heir Thomas, aged thirty-five,¹⁵ who died four years later, his heir being his son Robert, aged eight.¹⁶ In 1636 it became known that Robert intended to sell the manor immediately he attained his majority. Intending purchasers were numerous, Dr. Matthew Nicholas going so far as to survey the property for his brother Edward. An interesting description of the manor is contained in a letter which he wrote to his brother on the subject on 16 January 1636.¹⁷ He describes the

¹ Ex inform. Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Cott. MS. Domit. xiv, fol. 134.

⁴ V.C.H. Hants, i, 472a.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Cott. MS. Domit. xiv, fol. 131; Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 152. Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester, and Hugh de Port witnessed this charter. This date is evidently between 1072 (in which year Rivallonus or Reivalan was consecrated abbot) and 1083 (in which year Queen Maud died). The statement that Queen

Maud, daughter of the King of Scotland and wife of King Henry I, gave Laverstoke, with 10 hides, to the abbey (Dugdale, *Mon.* ii, 436) is thus found to be incorrect. Possibly the grant quoted by Dugdale may merely indicate a confirmation charter.

⁷ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 191; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 239b; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213; Pat. 3 Edw. II, m. 3; Close, 3 Edw. II, m. 2 d.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306; Chart. R. 3 Edw. III, m. 16; Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 16.

⁸ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. iv, m. 24.

⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 991, no. 12.

¹⁰ Memo. R. L.T.R. Mich. 4 Eliz. m. 26.

¹¹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1007, no. 4.

¹² Berry, *Hants Gen.* 330.

¹³ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 245.

¹⁴ Pat. 16 Jas. I, pt. viii, no. 14.

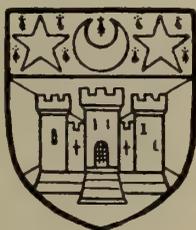
¹⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdle. 32, no. 97.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), 1 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 75.

¹⁷ S.P. Dom. Chas. I, cccliv, 21.

house as 'a very fayre brick built house not big, but as it seems of a good receipt seated harde by the water but so high from it that it is not nor can be any whit annoyed by it, besides that water is between the sunne and the house which makes it the healthier.' However, he laments the lack of stable accommodation, but praises the country as excellent for hawking and hunting, describes the River Test as but small but 'a cleare streame such as should seem to breed good trout,' and finally concludes that he does not know of 'a finer seat anywhere to the value after a few conveniences supplied at a litle charge.' The obstacles in the way of completing the purchase were so numerous, however, that Dr. Matthew Nicholas in another letter to his brother writes: 'If there had not been a divine hand against you, I cannot think how you should not have been fitted ere this time.'¹⁸ The manor was ultimately sold in 1637 to Thomas Hussey.¹⁹ Thomas sold it about 1653 to Sir John Trott,²⁰ and for some time after this the manor followed the same descent as Ashe, passing from the Trotts to the Stewkleys and from the Stewkleys to the Shuckburghs. On the death of Sir John Shuckburgh in 1724 Laverstoke passed to his son and heir Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh,²¹ who sold the property for £9,500 to James Dawkins in 1754.²² In 1759 the latter sold the manor to Joseph Portal, and from this time it has remained in the Portal family. Joseph Portal died in 1793. He was succeeded by his son Harry, who died unmarried in 1801. Harry Portal's heir was his brother William of Ashe Park, who died in 1846, leaving an only daughter, and the estate consequently passed to his brother John of Freefolk Priors, who died two years later. John Portal's heir was his son Melville, who died in 1904 and was succeeded by his brother Sir Wyndham Spencer Portal, bart., of Malshanger, who died in 1905, leaving a son and heir Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart., who is the present owner.²³

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two mills in Laverstoke²⁴—both probably worked by the River Test. In course of time one of these fell into disuse, one water-mill only being included in the sale of Laverstoke Manor to Thomas Hussey in 1637.²⁵ Its site is marked by Laverstoke Mill which Henry Portal held on a ninety-nine years' lease from 1718 'at the yearly rent of £5 payable half-yearly to Sir Stewkley during his life and after his decease to Dame Abigail if she survived him . . . and also one reame of fine foolscap paper neatly cut.' This mill was rebuilt in 1719, and in 1724 employed by Henry Portal for the manufacture of the paper for the Bank of England notes, to which purpose it has been continuously devoted to the present time.²⁶



PORTAL, of Laverstoke, baronet. *Party saltirewise azure and gules a castle argent and a chief ermine with a crescent azure between two molets gules iberein.*

The old parish church of *ST. MARY THE VIRGIN* consists of chancel 18 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft. 4 in. and a nave 28 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft. 3 in. It became a mortuary chapel for the Portal family in 1874-5 and stands in the grounds of Laverstoke House. At that date the east wall was rebuilt, the chancel floor was raised to allow headroom for a vault beneath and the remaining walls of the building were refaced. The eastern angles of the nave have quoins of very early character, probably pre-Conquest, and parts of the north and south walls of flint rubble are of the same date. The west end of the church has been rebuilt.

The chancel has a blocked 13th-century lancet in the north wall and a trefoiled lancet, also blocked, in the south wall. It is lighted by a small east window and a two-light window with trefoiled heads in the south wall, both being modern. The chancel arch is old and has one chamfered order which springs from the walls of the chancel and is without a base or label. It is perhaps of 13th-century date.

The nave has two north and two south windows, each being a modern single trefoiled lancet.

Between the two windows of the north wall in the rebuilt portion is a blocked doorway which has square jambs and a large irregular lintel on which is a mark which appears to be a sundial: it cannot of course in that case be in its original position. Opposite this in the south wall is another blocked doorway which has square jambs and a segmental head, all of old stonework. There is little evidence of its date, but it is, at any rate in its present condition, not very early. The west doorway is modern. The walls are of flint and stone, the new parts being full of old stones, moulded and plain built in. The roofs are tiled and at the west end of the nave is a wooden bell-turret with a small shingled spire. In the turret is one bell dated 1624. The roofs are of old timbers both in the chancel and nave.

In the chancel are several 17th-century monuments to the family of Trott, including one to Katherine wife of Sir Hugh Stewkley and daughter of Sir John Trott, who died in 1679. It has a very quaint inscription and a large white marble bust in a canopy. Another is to Sir John Trott, 1672, set up by his widow Elizabeth, afterwards wife of the Honourable James Russell. She died in 1693. There are also monuments to John Trott, 1658, and to his wife Katherine, 1661, and to John son of Sir John Trott, 1664, and Edmund his brother, 1667. All are very good examples in black and white marble.

The nave is full of the Portal monuments, two modern ones to Sir Gerald Portal, 1893, Melville Portal, 1904, and his wife Lady Charlotte Portal, 1899.

The modern church of *ST. MARY THE VIRGIN* is a well-proportioned structure built of flint and stone in 1896 to serve as the parish church for the combined parishes of Laverstoke and Freefolk. It is in the style of the 13th century and has a chancel 30 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in., nave 55 ft. by 20 ft. 3 in., north aisle 9 ft. 9 in. wide, south transept 12 ft. square, above

¹⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1636-7, p. 455.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Chas. I.

²⁰ *Cl. Cal. of Com. for Comp.* iv, 3017 (Thomas Hussey, M.P., of Laverstoke)

and iv, 3219 (John Trott of Laverstoke).

²¹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 12 Geo. II, m. 172.

²² *Close*, 28 Geo. II, pt. xi, no. 12.

²³ Ex inform. Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472a.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Chas. I.

²⁶ Ex inform. Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.

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which rises a tower, and south porch. The chancel has no east window; the side windows are pairs of lancets with quatrefoils over. An arcade of five bays divides the nave from the north aisle. The nave windows are generally lancets. The porch is an open one of wood. A tall spire rises from the tower and is covered with oak shingles. A stone and marble font is placed at the west end of the aisle; the pulpit is also of stone of 13th-century style. Two old monuments are placed in the church; they were brought from Freefolk Syfrewast Chapel in 1892; this is recorded by inscriptions near the monuments. The larger and older one in the transept is to Sir Richard Powlett, 1614, the full inscription reading: 'Death hath added to the Ornament of this place ye blessed memorialls of the Right Noble and Worthy Knight Sir Richard Powlett of Heriard by bloud and ancestry descended from Richard Powlett second sonne to Sir John Powlett of Basing, brother to the first Marques of Winton. He married Anne daughter of Sir Henry Wallop of Farley Wallop of Co. of Southⁿ Knight Tresuror of Warrs in Ireland by whom he had issue only two dgts Lucy married to Sir Thomas Jervoise Kt. and Anne first married to Sir William Younge Kt. After to Richard Hutton Esq^e, which Anne died without issue. Animam Redemptori reddidit A^o Salutis 1614. vicesimo Septimo die Julii Anoque aetatis suae 56.' The tomb has a panelled base carrying a flat canopy with Corinthian columns, under which lies the armed effigy of Sir Richard, all the colouring on effigy and tomb being carefully renewed. The effigy is well executed, but in a very stiff posture, lying on its right side, with the right hand on a helm and the feet on gauntlets. In a niche between two panels in the base are the two kneeling figures of his daughters. At the back is the inscription with an hour-glass on one side and a death's head on the other in strapwork cartouches. The frieze above has various shields of arms. The soffit of the canopy is enriched with roses. Over it is a pediment with pinnacles, obelisks, &c., and a Paulet shield of 28 quarters in a strapwork border. There are nine other smaller shields on the monument, all repainted, and some of them have as usual been incorrectly coloured. Those on the base appear to be Wallop impaling Gifford, and Paulet between Young and Hutton, the latter referring to the second daughter's marriages.

The other monument is a wall tablet to Thomas Deane, who died in 1686, and Anne his wife, daughter of William Farr, who died in 1706.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1669 with the arms of Sir John Trott and an inscription, 'Leverstoke June 10 . 70'; a pair of patens of 1738 given respectively by Miss Mordaunt and Miss Collins in that year; a circular cup of 1869 used as a chalice; a silver-gilt chalice of 1892; two silver-gilt patens of 1886 and 1891; a flagon of 1890; a pair of glass cruets with silver mounts of 1864; another pair with silver-gilt mounts of 1891, and a silver-gilt spoon of 1805. The silver-gilt service was given by the late C. Swinburne of Andover.

The registers are kept at Freefolk and are in three books, the first containing baptisms and burials from 1657 to 1812, and marriages 1657 to 1754, and also several briefs dating from 1709. The second book contains marriages from 1760 to 1804, and the third also marriages from 1808 to 1811.

A church existed in the parish at *ADVOWSON* the time of the Domesday Survey.²⁷

Its annual value was returned as £14 13s. 4d. in 1291,²⁸ £8 10s. in 1535,²⁹ and as 'not fourscore pounds' in 1636.³⁰

The rectory was united with the vicarage or perpetual curacy of Freefolk Syfrewast in 1872, and from this time the benefice became the united benefice of Laverstoke-cum-Freefolk.³¹

On 15 November 1872, upon application of Melville Portal, the patron of the benefice, and with the unanimous consent of the vestry, a faculty was granted by Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, declaring that the church of Freefolk Syfrewast should from henceforth be the parish church of the benefice, and that the church of St. Mary Laverstoke should from henceforth be a mortuary chapel only. The conversion of the church into a mortuary chapel was completed in 1876 by Mr. Melville Portal under the direction of Mr. Woodyer as architect, at a cost of about £2,000.

The advowson has throughout followed the same descent as the manor, the patron at the present time being Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.³²

The parsonage house and the schoolhouse were built in 1858 and 1860 respectively, by Mr. Melville Portal from the design of Mr. G. Street, R.A.

OVERTON

Uferantun (x cent.); Ovetune (xi cent.).

Overton is a large parish containing 6,762 acres and extending in length from the Port Way—the road from Salisbury to Silchester—on the north to the main road from Stockbridge to Basingstoke in the south. Through the centre of the parish and almost parallel with one another run the Basingstoke and Salisbury branch of the London and South Western railway, the River Test and the main road from Basingstoke to Andover. The principal part of the

village is on and near the main road on the left bank of the river, but St. Mary's Church, the rectory, Court House and Court Farm lie together on the right bank. Overton station is about half a mile north of the village. To the south of the station is Quidhampton, where the River Test forms a large pond. The old farm-house here was originally the manor-house of Quidhampton. Further east by the river is Polhampton, originally 'Pool-hampton' Farm,¹ marking the site of the manor of Polhampton. Berry-

²⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472a.

²⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212.

²⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 15.

³⁰ *S.P. Dom. Chas.* I, cccxlii, 21.

³¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 1872, p. 3583.

³² Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 31 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 82, 100, 187, 200, 204; Egerton MS. 2034, fol.

48, 80 d., 100 d., 140; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

¹ The Test here widens out into a large pond in which watercress is cultivated.



DEANE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



LAVERSTOKE : OLD PARISH CHURCH, NOW MORTUARY CHAPEL OF THE PORTAL FAMILY

down Court near the eastern boundary of the parish is the residence of Mr. Edward Ernest Cooper. The hamlet of Southington with Southington House, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Bertram Percy Portal, D.S.O., is situated about a quarter of a mile west of the village on the main road, while the hamlet of Northington lies the other side of the river on the western borders of the parish. The ground is low-lying on the banks of the river, but quickly rises both towards the north and south, heights of 576 ft. and 484 ft. above the ordnance datum being registered in the north and south respectively. The subsoil is chalk. About two-thirds of the parish is arable land, about a sixth pasture and a sixth woodland.² The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. Among place-names mentioned in 15th-century records are Portewey, Goselane,³ Mosedene, Ravenhill, Sappley Mede, Collesham, Cotelestrete, Foxdowne⁴ and Kyrkebyesmede,⁵ while among those given in 1649 are Southley Wood, West Harrow Field, East Harrow Field, Ramehill Field, Sheephouse Field, Winchester Field and Whitehill Close.⁶

The mesne borough of OVERTON BOROUGH first appears in the early years of Henry III, and the royal grant⁷ to the Bishop of Winchester of a market in his manor of Overton (May 1218) may have been obtained at the time when burgage-tenure was introduced. At Michaelmas 1219 Richard the bishop's serjeant and Alured the reeve accounting for the manor acknowledged £3 *os.* 2*d.* received as the borough issues, and these are set out in detail on the roll⁸ by the same serjeant and Edmund the borough reeve. In the first list of burgage rents 19 burgesses are named, but two of these held more than one burgage, Edmund Gel, who had three, and a certain Joseph, who had two. Among significant names of the remaining holders are those of Walter the merchant, Gilbert Parmenter, Herbert the Miller and a woman, Maud the daughter of Alured. The original rents were fixed at 2*s.* a year. Among other receipts in 1219 Richard of Waltham was charged 6*s.* 8*d.* 'pro fine vilenagii et pro burgagio habendo,' and other burgage fines of varying amount were paid both by the original burgesses and by newcomers.

In the next year⁹ some of the original burgesses were adding to their holdings, but the smith paid 1*s.* 8*d.* 'pro burgagio dimittendo.' Amercements for bad ale swelled the total receipt to £3 6*s.*, which was this year handed over to Denis, clerk of the bishop's treasury at Wolvesey. In 1221¹⁰ the assized rent was £2 14*s.*, but the increment added nearly 17*s.* more, and besides the payments for burgages and half-burgages we hear that Herbert the Miller gave 9*d.* 'for a small place in the marsh,' and Hugh de St. Philibert 3*s.* 4½*d.* 'for 4½ places in the same marsh.' The total receipt of £3 16*s.* 4½*d.* was this year paid to

Andrew the manorial reeve, and a similar disposition of the issues seems to have prevailed during the remainder of the pontificate of Peter des Roches. By 1236 the Gable of Assizes¹¹ had risen to £3 19*s.* 8½*d.* and the net receipts to £4 8*s.* 2½*d.*

On 8 February 1246 the king not only confirmed¹² the weekly market with a change of day from Tuesday to Monday, but also granted a fair on the eve, feast and morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury (7 July). The effect of this grant is shown by the increased issues. By 1249 the net assized rent¹³ and increment had risen to £7 15*s.* 7*d.* and we hear of a seld let for 16*s.* The 10*s.* farm derived from Freefolk was now included in the Overton budget, and this with the increased perquisites of court brought the total receipts to £10 12*s.* 7*d.*, which were all collected and paid to Sir Roger de Alynton at Wolvesey as well as 17*s.* 5*d.* arrears.

It is possible that Overton suffered directly or indirectly during the Barons' War, for an account¹⁴ of uncertain date belonging to the episcopate of Bishop Gervais is burdened with arrears of over £9. The townsmen fell behind again in the time of his successor, as in the eleventh year¹⁵ of Bishop Nicholas of Ely (? 1279), although the sum total of receipts should have reached £12 12*s.* 1½*d.* only £2 10*s.* was paid to Sir William de Cumbe at Wolvesey and the rest remained as debt, owing to the necessity of first satisfying the existing arrears. In the previous year¹⁶ it had been found that a seld was ruinous and its repair had cost 4*s.* 4*d.* In spite of temporary difficulties from war, pestilence or disease Overton was sufficiently important in 1295 to send Baker (Pistor) and William Horn as members to Parliament.¹⁷ About fifteen years later¹⁸ we know that the assized rent of the town was estimated at £8 1*s.* 9½*d.* net, allowance being made for the reeve's remitted burgage, rent of 2*s.* and a trifling default. Sixteen selds and 38 stalls were let at 10*s.* 8*d.* and 17*s.* respectively, while the perquisites of the Martinmas and Hockday tourns and four other courts amounted to £2 13*s.* The sum total of the receipts, £12 *os.* 9½*d.*, was paid in full to Sir Simon the treasurer at Wolvesey. From the Black Death the town suffered considerably. The account¹⁹ made up at Michaelmas 1349 shows that four burgages at 'Langepoule' had come into the bishop's hands, as well as one burgage in the borough proper and half a burgage, apparently 2 acres of land in 'la Coumb juxta Garnor.' The seldage and stallage had also fallen off owing to the pestilence; but eight selds more let at 8*d.* a seld, and twenty 'stallagia' at 2*d.* a piece. Still more significant was the drop in the perquisites of the courts. The Martinmas tourn was not held at all, a court before the Hockday tourn produced nothing, the Hockday

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 95, no. 159500½.

⁴ Ibid. bde. 96, no. 159500½. There are a Foxdown and a Sappley Farm in the parish at the present day.

⁵ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvii, 28.

⁶ Close, 1649, pt. xix, no. 30. Southley Cope marks the site of Southley Wood, and White Hill, Whitehill Cottages, and Upper Whitehill Farm that of Whitehill Close.

⁷ Close, 2 Hen. III, m. 5.

⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 22, no. 159275.

⁹ Ibid. bde. 22, no. 159276.

¹⁰ Ibid. bde. 22, no. 159277.

¹¹ Ibid. bde. 23, no. 159284.

¹² Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 312.

¹³ Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 24, no. 159290.

¹⁴ Ibid. bde. 55, no. 159458½.

¹⁵ Ibid. bde. 26, no. 159304.

¹⁶ Ibid. bde. 26, no. 159303.

¹⁷ Cal. Parl. Writs (Rec. Com.), i, p. lxxvi. Owing to the expense the borough was discharged from its parliamentary responsibilities after 1306.

¹⁸ Eccl. Com. Var. bde. 55, no. 1595458½ (7 Bishop H. [Woodlock]).

¹⁹ Ibid. bde. 35, no. 159358. 'Langepoule' probably survives in the modern 'Lampole' between Overton village and Quidhampton (ex inform. the Rev. G. N. Stenning).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

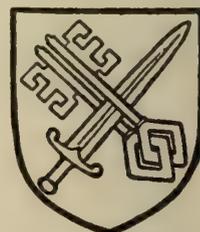
court itself 10s. 7d., and a court held between that and Michaelmas only one penny. Nevertheless the treasury at Wolvesey received £6 16s. 8d., but £2 12s. 4½d. was left in arrear. The second pestilence of 1361 does not appear to have been so destructive in Overton borough as in some other districts of Hampshire, but the effects of the repeated plagues of the 14th century were lasting.

In the reign of Henry VI very many lands and tenements were still in the hands of the bishop through default of an heir.²⁰ However, under the Tudors the town recovered its prosperity to some extent, and the reeve was able to pay the bishop large arrears of rent.²¹ A new fulling mill²² was built, the art of fulling was revived and the place received a large increase in population,²³ while in 1519 Thomas Wolsey, Bishop of Winchester, obtained licence to hold an additional fair at Overton on the eve, the feast and the morrow of the Feast of St. George the Martyr²⁴ (22-4 April). With the increase in prosperity came a desire for greater power, the freeholders began to choose their own officers—port-reeve, constable, bailiffs, beer-tasters and leather-sealers—at the court leet of the borough,²⁵ and in the reign of Elizabeth made a determined stand for liberty of action, asserting that from time immemorial there had been a corporation in Overton consisting of a port-reeve or prepositus, two bailiffs and all the freeholders, and that the port-reeve chosen by this corporation, as chief officer of the borough, was empowered to direct the two annual fairs and the weekly market, to supervise the setting up of the coops and stalls, to collect the market dues, and to manage Port-reeve's Meadow and 1 carucate of land and a meadow in Freefolk, paying £8 a year in return to the Bishop of Winchester.²⁶ They chose Edward Boroughe to be their port-reeve, who in his turn farmed out the office to John Dowse and Thomas Sweetapple.²⁷ William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, on the other hand, in 1585 leased for twenty-one years at a rent of £12 2s. 0½d. the office of port-reeve and collector of the market dues, rents of assize, and rents from Port-reeve's Meadow and the lands in Freefolk (excepting and reserved to the bishop and his successors the fines and perquisites of court of the borough) to Richard Fisher, Robert Francis, Francis Palmes, William Jefferye, John Hall, William Hunt and Hugh Denbye.²⁸ The crisis came on the eve of St. George's Day, 1587, when a broil between the lessees under the Bishop of Winchester and Edward Boroughe's deputies was only averted by the prompt action of Sir William Kingsmill, Richard Fiennes and John Fisher, justices of peace for the county. The case was brought into the Court of Chancery, which, after a careful exami-

nation into the ancient books of accounts and records of the bishopric, decided that there was no corporation in Overton and that the port-reeve and freeholders of the borough had no right to the profits of the fairs and markets, and therefore gave its judgement in favour of the lessees under the bishop.²⁹ From this date the bishop received every year from the reeve, who for the time being held the borough on lease, certain sums for reliefs and perquisites of court and a fixed sum of £12 2s. 0½d. rents of assize, from which was deducted every year £2 for the poor of Overton in accordance with an indenture of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.³⁰ The lessee of the fair now pays £4 annually.

Overton is at the present day a prosperous place especially noted for its sheep and lamb fair held on 18 July, the average number of sheep penned being 30,000. During the 18th century two other fairs were held—on 4 May and 22 October respectively,³¹ but these have since been discontinued. Overton had a local trade in silk manufacture in the 18th century,³² a silk factory being marked in Faden's map of Hampshire (1791). This has now disappeared, but its site is still marked by a group of cottages called Silk Mill Cottages.

The manor of *OVERTON* belonged *MANORS* to the bishopric of Winchester from an early date, and was confirmed to Frithstan, Bishop of Winchester, by King Edward the Elder in 909.³³ The Domesday Survey states that 'the bishop himself holds Overton in demesne; it always belonged to the bishopric,' assessing it at 41 hides with a rateable value of £50.³⁴ The Bishops of Winchester continued to hold the manor among the other possessions of the see³⁵ until 1649, when, under the ordinances of 1646 for the sale of the bishops' property, it was sold to Thomas Andrew, a London merchant.³⁶ At the Restoration it was given back to the bishopric,³⁷ and from this time successive Bishops of Winchester retained their hold upon it until the Bishops' Resignation Act of 1869 vested all the lands, tithes, hereditaments and endowments there belonging to the bishopric of Winchester in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.³⁸ The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are still lords of the manor, although the whole of the parish, with the exception of a small quantity of land, belongs to Sir William



DIocese of WINCHESTER. Gules St. Peter's keys crossed with St. Paul's sword.

²⁰ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 93, no. 159500½; bdl. 96, no. 159500½; bdl. 97, no. 159500½.

²¹ Ibid. ²² Called New Mill.

²³ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 95, no. 159500½; bdl. 96, no. 159500½; bdl. 97, no. 159500½.

²⁴ Pat. 11 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 22.

²⁵ Eccl. Com. Ct. R. bdl. 88, no. 4; bdl. 89, no. 1; bdl. 90, no. 3, 6; bdl. 91, no. 1, 2.

²⁶ That this was not so is clearly seen by the minister's account of Overton. Thus in 1572 the port-reeve paid the bishop £10 2s. 3½d., this sum including £8 5s. 2½d. rents of assize, 1s. 4d. new

rents, 19s. seldage and profits of fairs, 2s. 2d. reliefs, and 6s. 11d. perquisites of court; while the sum accounted for two years later was £10 12s. 5½d. (Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 96, no. 159500½; bdl. 97, no. 159500½).

²⁷ Vide Chan. Enr. Dec. 67, no. 5.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 95, no. 159500½; bdl. 96, no. 159500½; bdl. 97, no. 159500½.

³¹ Stowe MS. 845, fol. 123; Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 81; Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants penes Lord Swaythling.

³² Ibid.

³³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 297-300.

³⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 461a.

³⁵ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 190; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 186; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 248-9; Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 23 d.; *Chart. R.* 12 Edw. I, m. 5; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

³⁶ Close, 1649, pt. xix, no. 30.

³⁷ Thomas Andrew continued to hold the manor of the bishop under a lease for three lives (*vide* Chan. Enr. Dec. 1765, no. 2).

³⁸ *London Gaz.* 1 Apr., 1870.

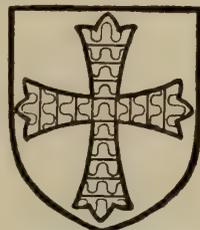
Wyndham Portal, bart., the owner of the adjoining estates of Freefolk and Laverstoke.

Among valuable appurtenances of the manor were a warren called Willesley Warren, a fishery in the Test, and various mills worked by that river. The warren together with 'The Logge' in the 15th century was let for £9 a year,³⁹ but in the next century the rent was raised to £10 and the annual payment of thirty-six couple of rabbits.⁴⁰ In 1585 the Bishop of Winchester leased the warren for forty years from Michaelmas 1602 to Queen Elizabeth, who transferred the lease six years later to Robert Mason.⁴¹ In 1648, under the ordinance for the sale of the bishop's lands, the commissioners sold the 'warren and game of coneyes called Willesley Warren near Overton . . . and a little house called The Lodge formerly standing in the said warren but now demolished' to Thomas Hussey of Laverstoke,⁴² but it was returned to the bishopric at the Restoration. In the course of the 18th century the payment in kind was commuted to an additional payment of 2s. 8d.⁴³ Willesley ceased to be a warren on 10 December 1751.⁴⁴

Four mills of the annual value of £3 2s. 6d. belonged to the manor of Overton at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁴⁵ In 1446 the mills of the vill and La Lynch with a fishery were let to Walter Milleward and William Egerton for a rent of £9 6s. 8d.⁴⁶ There was also an empty plot called New Mill, but the mill itself had not yet been built.⁴⁷ This had been done at the beginning of the 16th century, the fulling mill called New Mill with a fishery being let at 8s. a year.⁴⁸ By the reign of Henry VIII £10 a year was paid for the farm of three mills, of which two were under one roof called Lynch Mills, £1 for the New Mill, while the fishery was let separately for 6s. 8d. a year and the payment of a dish of fishes, value 8d., to the bishop's officer at every tourn held at Overton.⁴⁹ In the deed of sale to Thomas Andrew in 1648 the mills appurtenant to the manor are thus described—'a mill called The Burrough Mill or Towne Mill consisting of two water corn-mills, a mill commonly called Linch Mill, and a corn-mill formerly a fulling-mill.'⁵⁰ From the Bishop of Winchester's leasehold book for 1761 it appears that there were three mills belonging to the manor⁵¹—Overton or Town Mill, Linch Mill and New Mill, let respectively to George Small, Henry Portal and Joseph Portal. At the present day there are three mills in the parish, Town Mill, Southington Mill or Lynch Mill and Quidhampton Mill or New Mill. The first-named, owned by Sir William Portal, bart., is connected with the Laverstoke paper mills, while the two latter are flour-mills.

Half a knight's fee in *SOUTHINGTON* (Suthampton, Southampton, xiv cent.) was held of the Bishop of Winchester by Edward Jardyns, and from him passed to John Jardyns, who was holding in 1346.⁵² It was next held by William Sparks,⁵³ from whom for lack of an heir owing to the plague it escheated to the bishop as overlord.⁵⁴ From this date the bishop leased it out together with the rest of the demesne lands of the manor.

The manor of *POLHAMPTON* (Polhaematun, x cent. ; Polemetune, xi cent. ; Polhanton, xiii cent. ; Pollampton, xvi cent. ; Pollington, xvii cent.) as part of the ancient demesne of the Crown was granted by King Edmund to the religious woman Ætheldryth in 940,⁵⁵ and by King Edwy to his thegn Byrnic in 956.⁵⁶ It was held by Tosti in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and by William Bertram at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵⁷ The manor continued in the Bertram family until the beginning of the 13th century, when, on the loss of Normandy, Robert Bertram,⁵⁸ forfeited his English lands, and Polhampton among them fell to the Crown. In 1205 King John granted 100 shillingsworth of land in Polhampton, which had belonged to Robert Bertram, to Baldwin de Betun Earl of Albemarle.⁵⁹ He seems subsequently to have granted the residue of Robert Bertram's property in Polhampton to William de Fay, who held it until 1225, in which year Henry III granted it to William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle,⁶⁰ step-son of Baldwin. On the death of William in 1241 the manor passed to his son William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle,⁶¹ who died in 1256, leaving a son Thomas, aged four.⁶² Thomas died unmarried before 1269, and Polhampton consequently went to his only surviving sister and sole heir Avelina, who married Edmund Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster on 6 April 1269, but died without issue five years later,⁶³ when the manor reverted to the Crown.⁶⁴ In 1280 Edward I granted it in dower together with other estates of the annual value of £1,065 16s. 7d. to his mother Queen Eleanor,⁶⁵ by whom it was granted for life to her sergeant Adam de Richemund. This grant was confirmed by Edward I in 1291,⁶⁶ but Adam must have died soon afterwards, for in 1296 John de Drokensford was holding it at farm of the king for a rent of £10 18s. 4d., out of which sum he was ordered to pay £7 10s. a year to Joan the widow of John de Wanton in recompense for dower which she claimed



DE FORTIBUS. Gules a cross paty vair.

³⁹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 97, no. 1595003.

⁴⁰ Ibid. bdl. 96, no. 1595003. They were to be paid as follows—twelve pairs on Christmas Day, twelve pairs on Twelfth Night, and twelve pairs on the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and were to be delivered at the place where the household of the bishop and his successors should then be resident.

⁴¹ Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. xiv, m. 8.

⁴² Close, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 38.

⁴³ MS. penes Lord Swaythling.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ V.C.H. Hants, i, 461a.

⁴⁶ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 97, no. 1595003.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid. bdl. 96, no. 1595003. In the reign of Henry VII also the Lynch or Linch mills were rebuilt at a cost of £19 7s. 7d., the timber used coming from Sapley Wood and Willesley (ibid.).

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Close, 1649, pt. xix, no. 30.

⁵¹ MS. penes Lord Swaythling.

⁵² Feud. Aids, ii, 329.

⁵³ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 96, no. 1595003.

⁵⁴ Feud. Aids, ii, 346.

⁵⁵ Birch, Cart. Sax. ii, 491.

⁵⁶ Ibid. iii, 163-4.

⁵⁷ V.C.H. Hants, i, 491b.

⁵⁸ Probably identical with the Robert who was holding Polhampton in 1167 (Pipe R. 13 Hen. II [Pipe R. Soc.], 190).

⁵⁹ Close, 6 John, m. 9.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 9 Hen. III, m. 16.

⁶¹ G.E.C. Complete Peerage, i, 56.

⁶² Inq. p.m. 44 Hen. III, no. 26.

⁶³ G.E.C. Complete Peerage, i, 56.

⁶⁴ Assize R. 789, m. 3.

⁶⁵ Pat. 8 Edw. I, m. 10 d.; 9 Edw. I,

m. 17; 14 Edw. I, m. 23.

⁶⁶ Ibid. 19 Edw. I, m. 5.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

from the free tenement that had belonged to her husband in the manor of Frant (co. Suss.).⁶⁷ In 1310 Edward II granted the manor for life to William de Horwode and Christine his wife at a rent of £10, but shortly afterwards, discovering that it was usually let at £10 18s. 4d., granted them the manor and the pasture called 'Kyngeslese' in the parish of Kingsclere to hold by the rent of £12 18s. 4d.—£10 18s. 4d. for the manor and £2 for the pasture, at the same time excusing them the payment of the 18s. 4d.⁶⁸ In 1312 William de Horwode received six oaks fit for timber from the forest of Pamber and six beams of the timber felled in that forest in the time of Edward I to repair the houses of the manor,⁶⁹ and five years later, in consideration of his good service to the king and Queen Isabel, he was freed from all payment for the manor and pasture during his life, although it was settled that his wife should pay the rent for the premises should she survive him.⁷⁰ Yet, in spite of this grant, Edward III immediately after his accession granted the manor to Queen Isabel for life 'in consideration of her services in the matter of the treaty with France and in suppressing the rebellion of the Despensers,'⁷¹ but nine months later, having in the meantime had the claims of the Horwodes brought to his notice, he settled the manor on William and Christine and their issue.⁷² In 1328 William de Horwode obtained a grant of free warren in his demesnes of Polhampton,⁷³ and in 1341 the body of a fugitive serf Edmund son of Richard de Polhampton, who was born on the manor, was restored to him with all his goods.⁷⁴ William died seised of the manor in 1349, leaving as his heir his grandson William, son of his son Thomas.⁷⁵ On the death of William in 1422 the manor passed to his son and heir William,⁷⁶ who died twenty-five years later, leaving a son and heir John,⁷⁷ who made proof of his age in 1448.⁷⁸ John, the son and heir of the last named, died in 1479, leaving an infant daughter Eleanor as

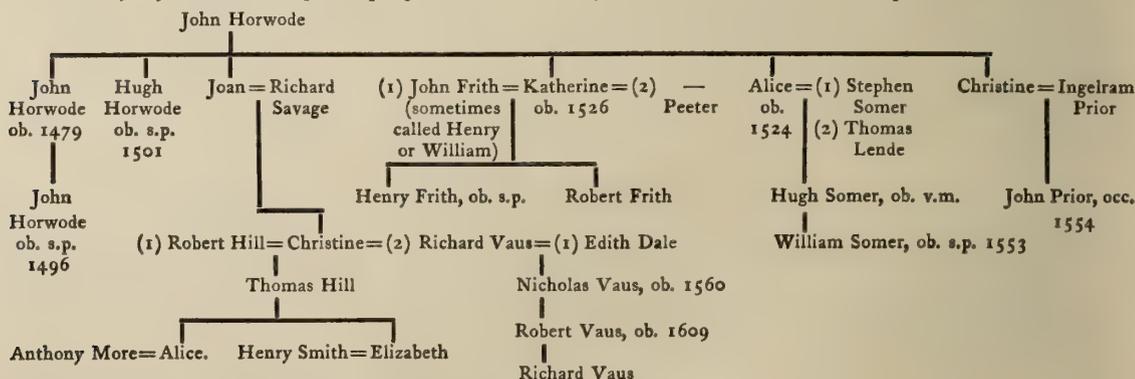
his heir, but six months later his widow Elizabeth gave birth to a posthumous son John, who consequently succeeded to the manor.⁷⁹ He died without issue in 1496, and the manor then passed to his uncle Hugh the brother of his father John,⁸⁰ who died seised in 1501, leaving as his heirs his four sisters:— (1) Joan wife of Richard Savage; (2) Katherine wife of John or Henry Frith; (3) Alice wife of Thomas Lende and (4) Christine wife of Ingelram Prior.⁸¹ Alice Lende (3) died seised of two messuages, 6 virgates of land and 20s. rent in Polhampton in 1524, leaving as her heir her grandson William Somer, son of Hugh Somer her son by her first husband Stephen Somer,⁸² and two years later Katherine Peeter (2) the remarried widow of John Frith died seised of two messuages, 6 virgates of land and 20s. rent in the same place, her heir being her son Henry, aged forty.⁸³ In 1528 John Prior son and heir of Christine (4) and Ingelram Prior sold his fourth part of the manor to the President and scholars of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.⁸⁴ Again, in 1553 William Somer died seised of a portion of the manor, leaving as his heirs Alice wife of Anthony More and daughter of Thomas Hill, son of Robert Hill and Christine his wife, the daughter of Richard Savage and Joan (1), Elizabeth wife of Henry Smith and sister of the last-named Alice, Robert Frith⁸⁵ son of Katherine Frith (2), and John Prior son of Christine Prior (4).⁸⁶ The manorial rights and the greater part of the manor however, to which was subsequently given the name of the manor of Polhampton, seem to have passed to Christine the daughter and heir of Richard Savage and Joan who married (1) Robert Hill and (2) Richard Vaus⁸⁷ She left issue by her first husband,⁸⁸ but she evidently settled the manor upon her second husband on her marriage with him,⁸⁹ and it consequently passed on his death to Nicholas Vaus, probably his son, who acquired the whole of Robert Frith's property in Polhampton and Overton in 1556.⁹⁰ Nicholas Vaus

⁶⁷ Council Proc. 24 Edw. I, no. 106; Close, 26 Edw. I, m. 6.
⁶⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 177, 185. In the grant nothing was said about the rent-charge of £7 10s. on the manor due to Joan de Wanton. She subsequently recovered £75 from William, who in consequence in 1329 owed the king £87 7s. 7½d. of the arrears of the

ferm of the manor. On his petition in 1329 the £75 was allowed to him out of the £87 7s. 7½d. (Close, 3 Edw. III, m. 22).
⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 5 Edw. II, m. 7.
⁷⁰ Pat. 10 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 20, 21.
⁷¹ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 2.
⁷² *Ibid.* pt. iii, m. 8; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 83.
⁷³ Chart. R. 2 Edw. III, m. 16.

⁷⁴ Pat. 14 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 21; 15 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 16 d.
⁷⁵ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 65.
⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 10 Hen. V, no. 11.
⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 25 Hen. VI, no. 7.
⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 26 Hen. VI, no. 37.
⁷⁹ Pat. 15 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 16 d.; Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. IV, no. 28.
⁸⁰ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 60.

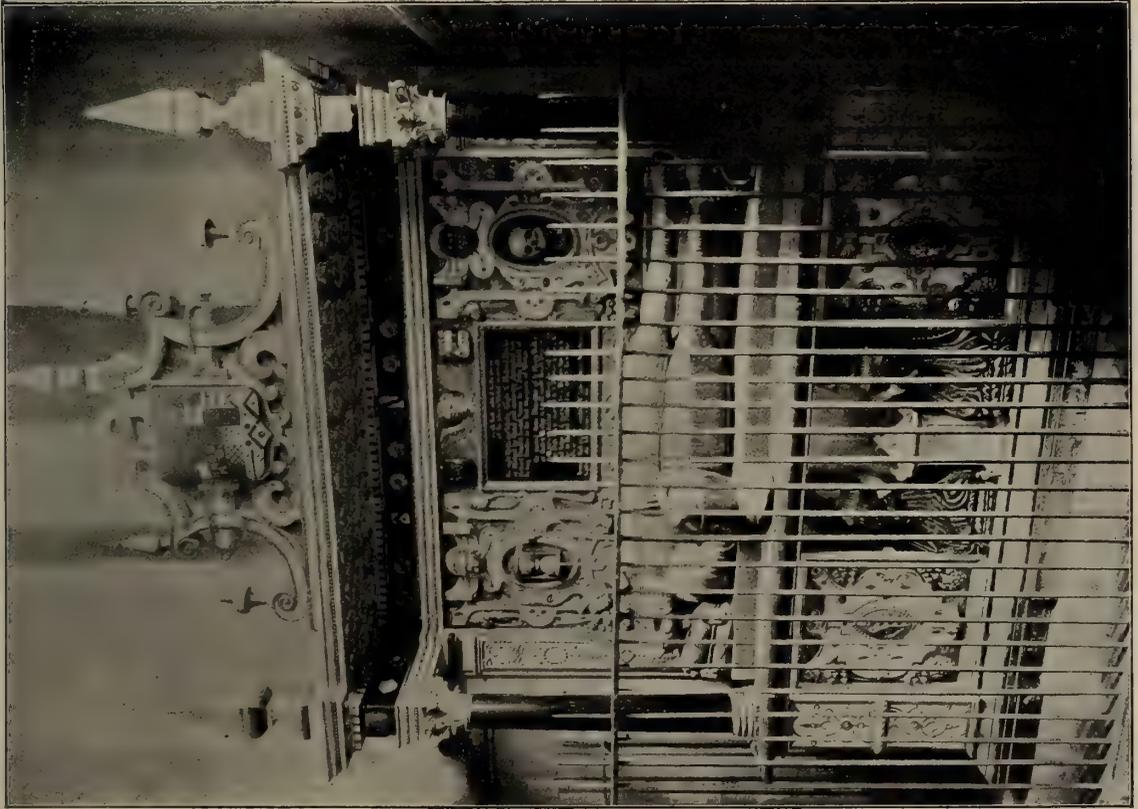
⁸¹ *Ibid.* xiv, 129. The following chart-pedigree shows more clearly the descent of the manor at this period:—



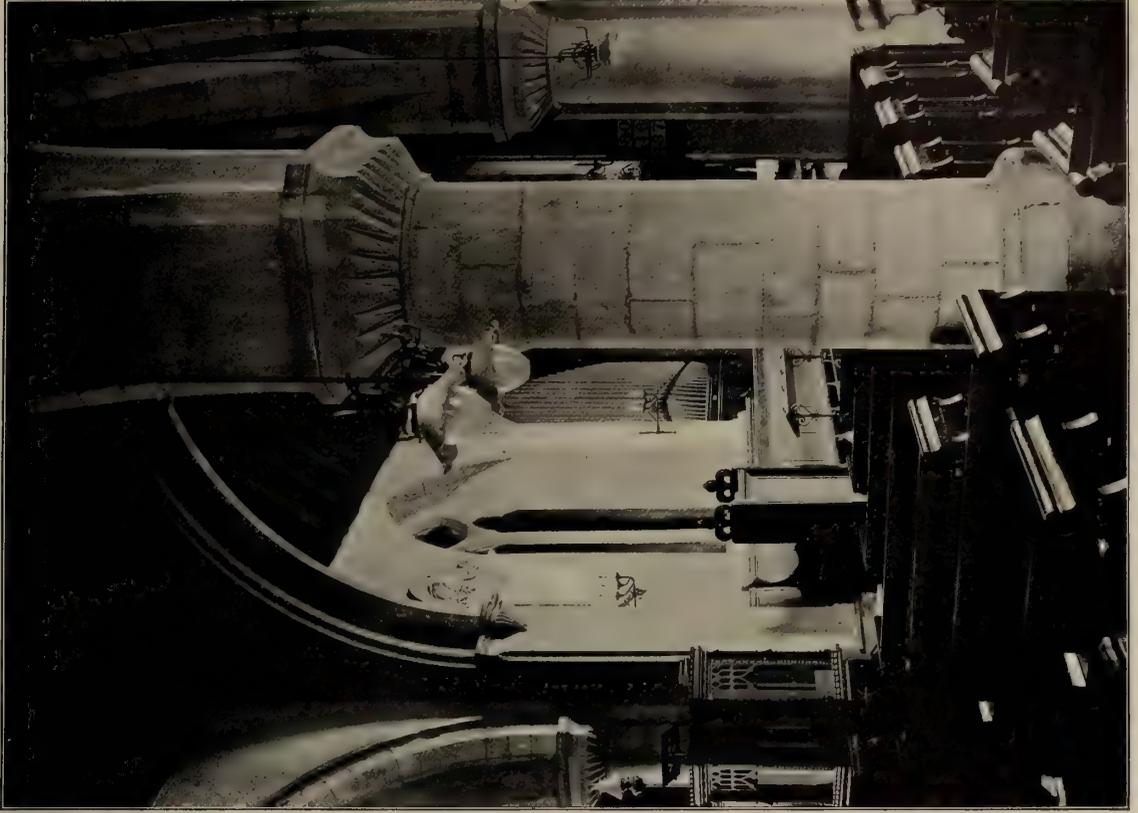
⁸² *Ibid.* xlv, 115.
⁸³ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 981, no. 1.
⁸⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII.
⁸⁵ By this time Robert had succeeded

his brother Henry, who probably died without issue.
⁸⁶ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ci, 113.
⁸⁷ *Vide* Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ci, 113; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 291.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*
⁸⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 31 Hen. VIII; Memo. R. L.T.R. East. 32 Hen. VIII, m. 46.
⁹⁰ Pat. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv, m. 3.



LAYERSTOKE PARISH CHURCH : MONUMENT TO SIR RICHARD POWLETT



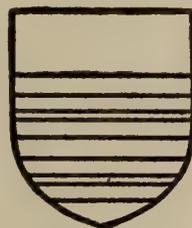
OVERTON CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING NORTH-EAST

died seised of the manor of Polhampton in 1560, leaving a son and heir Robert⁹¹ to whom Henry Smith and Elizabeth his wife quitclaimed their portion of the manor in 1564.⁹² Robert died in 1609, leaving a son and heir Richard, to whom some eighteen years before he had granted a ninety-nine years' lease of the manor in return for an annual payment of forty couple of rabbits between the months of September and March.⁹³ Richard Vaus dealt with the manor by fine in 1616,⁹⁴ and again in 1618,⁹⁵ but whether he was seised of it at his death is uncertain. If he was his three daughters and co-heirs⁹⁶ subsequently parted with the manor, as a John Palmer dealt with it by recovery in 1683.⁹⁷ It is now the property of Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.

Corpus Christi College for some time continued in possession of various lands and tenements in Overton representing the fourth part of the manor of Polhampton purchased from John Prior in 1528,⁹⁸ but it no longer owns any property in the parish, having disposed of the last of its possessions in Overton in May 1882.⁹⁹

The manor of *QUIDHAMPTON* (Quedhamton, xiii cent.; Quidhampton, xiv cent.), which until the middle of the 13th century was known by the name of the manor of *POLHAMPTON*, formed part of the manor of Overton from an early date, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor was one of the estates which had been allotted by the bishop for the support of the monks of St. Swithun.¹⁰⁰ At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held of the bishop by Ralf son of Seifrid,¹⁰¹ and from this date the interest of the Prior and convent of St. Swithun in the manor was reduced merely to a right to the tithes coming from it, which were appropriated to the office of almoner of the convent (q.v. *infra*). It seems probable that Seifrid was the founder of the Syfrewast family, the later lords of Quidhampton, for at the time of the Domesday Survey Freefolk or Freefolk Syfrewast was likewise held by Ralf son of Seifrid.¹⁰² As early as the beginning of the 12th century Richard de Syfrewast was holding the manor, and while lord thereof granted half a hide of land at Polhampton to the Abbot of Waverley¹⁰³—a gift which was confirmed by Pope Eugenius III in 1147.¹⁰⁴ He was possibly succeeded by Robert de Syfrewast, whose son William de Syfrewast held two knights' fees, probably Freefolk and Quidhampton, in Hampshire of the Bishop of Winchester in 1166.¹⁰⁵ In 1203 Ralph son of Ralph de Syfrewast gave up all his right to half a knight's fee and

2 virgates of land in Polhampton to Richard de Syfrewast, receiving 1 virgate of land in Clewer (co. Berks.) which his father Ralph had held.¹⁰⁶ Forty years later Richard de Syfrewast granted the manor of Polhampton to Roger de Syfrewast, probably his son,¹⁰⁷ who in 1245 was returned as holding a knight's fee in Quidhampton without Overton of William de Syfrewast, who in his turn held of the Bishop of Winchester.¹⁰⁸ Roger was succeeded by his son Richard, who died in 1275, leaving two sons under age, Richard and John, whose marriage was granted by Edward I to Geoffrey de Picheford.¹⁰⁹ Most of Richard's property, including the manor of Clewer, passed to the elder son Richard,¹¹⁰ but Quidhampton seems to have been assigned to John, who in the beginning of the 14th century engaged in a dispute with the Abbot of Waverley about the right of the abbey to 50 acres of land and 100 acres of pasture in Quidhampton.¹¹¹ This dispute was finally concluded in the abbot's favour in 1312.¹¹² John de Syfrewast was returned as holding the vill of Quidhampton in 1316,¹¹³ and remained seised of it until about 1340, when it was taken into the king's hands by the sheriff¹¹⁴ for certain felonies and misdeeds committed by him and his sons Roger and William in Buckinghamshire in 1334.¹¹⁵ He died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by his son Roger who was holding half a fee in Quidhampton in 1346.¹¹⁶ From Roger the manor passed to his son Godfrey de Syfrewast, who in 1377 sold it to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.¹¹⁷ From this date the manor followed the same descent as Deane (q.v. *supra*) until 1584, in which year Richard Fiennes and Constance his wife sold it to Michael Renneger, Archdeacon of Winchester,¹¹⁸ who died seised of a capital messuage, 44 acres of pasture, 12 acres of meadow, 160 acres of land and a pasture called Poultons in Overton, Quidhampton and Polhampton in 1609, leaving a son and heir Michael.¹¹⁹ Michael soon afterwards made over all his right in the premises to Thomas Elye, who died seised of one-third of the manor of Quidhampton, and the reversion of the other two-thirds after the death of Margery Renneger widow of



SYFREWAST. Azure two gimel bars and a chief or.

⁹¹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), 2 Eliz. pt. ii, no. 71. By some error Robert is made the son and heir of Richard in the pedigree given in Berry (*Hants Gen.* 291).

⁹² Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. i, m. 22. Alice and Anthony More, on the other hand, kept their portion of the manor which descended to Richard More, who dealt with it by fine in 1625 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 1 Chas. I).

⁹³ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxiii, 143.

⁹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Jas. I.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 16 Jas. I.

⁹⁶ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 291.

⁹⁷ Recov. R. Hil. 35 & 36 Chas. II, m. 81.

⁹⁸ In 1646 Piers Edgcombe was holding lands and tenements in Overton on lease from the College (S.P. Dom. Commonw. g. 214, fol. 549-50).

⁹⁹ Ex inform. the Bursar of the College.

¹⁰⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 466a.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid. 464b.

¹⁰³ Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 237.

¹⁰⁴ Lansd. Chart. 27.

¹⁰⁵ *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 205.

¹⁰⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 John.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid. Div. Co. 28 Hen. III, no. 69 ; 36 Hen. III, no. 47.

¹⁰⁸ Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. III, no. 41.

¹⁰⁹ Pat. 3 Edw. I, m. 29.

¹¹⁰ *Vide Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 269.

¹¹¹ Ibid. 231.

¹¹² *Obedientary R. of St. Swithun* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 399.

¹¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

¹¹⁴ *Enr. Accts.* P, 14 Edw. III, no. 28 ; C, 14 Edw. III, no. 11.

¹¹⁵ In that year he and his sons at the head of a large company drove away 40 horses, 60 oxen, 50 cows, 100 bullocks, 1,000 sheep and 200 swine belonging to Ralph de Wedon at Amersham and Chesham (co. Bucks.) (Pat. 8 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 10 d. ; 9 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 19 d.). They were committed to the Marshalsea, and while there so ingratiated themselves with the gaolers that they were permitted to wander at large, as appears from a Close Roll of 1342 ordering William Scott and his fellow-justices to punish the keepers of the prisons for their bad custody (Close, Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 16 d.).

¹¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 329.

¹¹⁷ Close, 1 Ric. II, m. 19 d.

¹¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 26 Eliz.

¹¹⁹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxiv, 160.

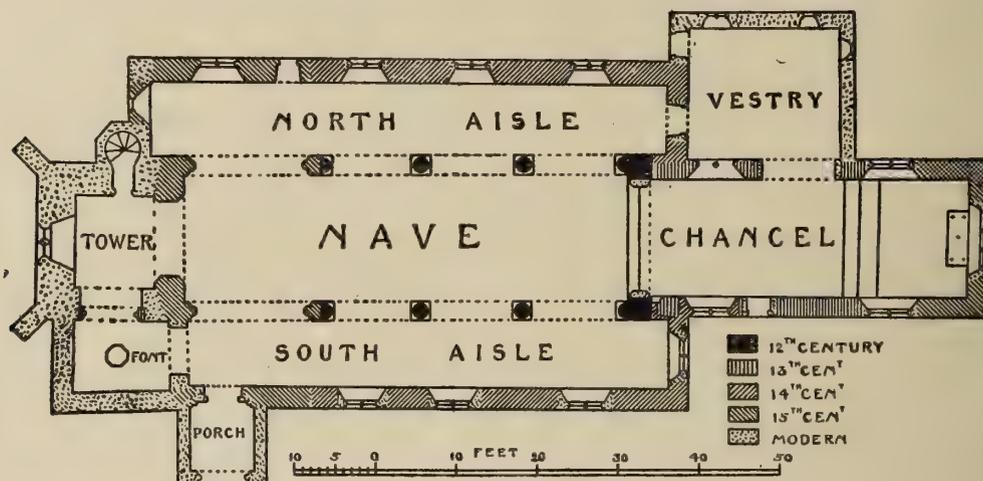
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Michael Renneger, Archdeacon of Winchester, in 1615, leaving a son and heir John,¹²⁰ who died in 1630 and was buried at Overton.¹²¹ The further history of the manor is somewhat uncertain. George Pitt of Stratfieldsaye, afterwards Lord Rivers, dealt with the manor by recovery in 1743 and 1773 respectively.¹²² It next passed to Henry Ellis St. John, son of a cousin of Sir Henry Paulet St. John,¹²³ who sold it in 1813 to John Portal.¹²⁴ On the death of John Portal in 1848 it passed with Laverstoke to his son Melville Portal, and from this date it has followed the same descent as Laverstoke (q.v.), the present owner being Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two mills in the manor of Quidhampton.¹²⁵ One of them apparently soon fell into ruin, but in the 14th-century obediatory rolls of St. Swithun's there is frequent mention of the other, the tithes of which were confirmed to the almoner of St. Swithun's by John Syfrewast.¹²⁶ The site of this one is probably marked by the present Quidhampton Mill.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* consists of a chancel 39 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft., north vestry, nave 56 ft. by 15 ft. 9 in., north aisle 8 ft. 8 in. and south aisle 8 ft. 7 in. wide, south porch and west tower, internal measurements.

About 1180 the church had a nave of three bays with narrow aisles and a chancel; it is probable that the building consisted originally of an aisleless nave and chancel. The chancel was entirely rebuilt and enlarged about 1250, being made equal in width to the nave; the aisles were perhaps widened at the same time, and again rebuilt in the 14th century, being lengthened eastward. Late in the 15th century a west tower was built outside the west end of the church, probably to the west of an earlier tower, which was then destroyed and the nave arcades and aisles carried westward to join the new tower. The chancel also was lengthened eastward, perhaps at this time; the eastern quins are, however, of 13th-century masonry, and being numbered are clearly re-used work.



PLAN OF OVERTON CHURCH

At an early date there was also another holding in *QUIDHAMPTON* sometimes called a manor. In 1281 Martin Senche granted a life-interest in the manor of Quidhampton and two messuages, 126½ acres of meadow and 7 acres of wood in Polhampton and Ashe to Robert de Ynmore and Joan his wife,¹²⁷ and ten years later recovered his seisin of common of pasture in Quidhampton belonging to his free tenement in that vill from Walter de Derneford and Joan his wife, William Cotenays, Walter Garlik and Roger de Sidemanton.¹²⁸ It seems likely that this tenement was subsequently purchased by the Syfrewasts and then followed the same descent as the manor of Quidhampton, for in 1346 Roger Syfrewast was returned as holding half a knight's fee in Quidhampton which had belonged to Walter de Derneford,¹²⁹ and it is probable either that Martin Senche had originally acquired the property from Walter de Derneford or that it subsequently passed to Walter from Martin.

This tower has been pulled down and rebuilt from the foundations in 1908. A 16th-century east window of the chancel was replaced by one of poor design in 1850, and those of the aisles were renewed, and in 1897 the east window of the chancel was again altered and the side windows of the aisles repaired.

The east window has three lights with tracery of late 14th-century character; the former east window (displaced in the 19th century) was of three plain lights with four-centred heads; it is shown in an old sketch hanging in the vestry. The north-west window dates from about 1250 and has two trefoiled lights with soffit cusps and over them a quatrefoil, it is now unglazed and looks into the organ chamber and vestry.

The north-east and south-east windows are of the same character but shorter; only their inner jambs are old, and they must have been moved eastward at the lengthening of the chancel: a window of two plain four-centred lights was formerly at the south-east. In the last restoration the old return stones of the former

¹²⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdlc. 53, no. 3.

¹²¹ *Hants N. and Q.* viii, 67.

¹²² *Recov. R. Trin.* 16 & 17 Geo. II, m. 205; *Mich.* 13 Geo. III, m. 162.

¹²³ *Berry, Hants Gen.* 230.

¹²⁴ *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 54 Geo. III.

¹²⁵ *V.C.H. Hants,* i, 466a.

¹²⁶ *Obediatory R. of St. Swithun* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 407, 466, 467.

¹²⁷ *Feet of F. Hants, Trin.* 9 Edw. I.

¹²⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 68. ¹²⁹ *Feud. Aids,* ii, 329.

east end are said to have been found below the north-east window. On the edge of the window ledge is carved a black-letter inscription: 'Hic jacet do' Willm's savage quondā rector istius ecclesie cuius aīē ppicietur deus amen.' The south-west window is apparently early 14th-century work repaired and to the east of it is a priest's doorway with a pointed head showing little trace of age. To the west of the window is exposed a short length of rebated jamb stone; this from its position appears to be the remains of a low side window blocked when the aisle was lengthened eastwards.

The organ stands under a modern arch on the north of the chancel; the organ chamber being divided up to form a vestry is lighted by windows to the north and east. It has two west doorways, one from the north aisle and one from the churchyard.

The chancel arch is of modern stonework; it has chamfered jambs and an arch of two orders, the inner springing from corbels. The nave arcades are of four bays a side, the first three of late 12th-century date and the fourth a late 15th-century addition. The former have round columns and half-round responds with double-roll bases on square sub-bases and scalloped capitals; the abaci are grooved and hollow-chamfered; the capitals of the east responds are modern, others are partly restored; the arches are of a single chamfered order with a hollow-chamfered label, except that at the south-east which has been rebuilt and heightened, probably when a rood-loft with a stair on the south was set up. It has two chamfered orders stilted at the springing. The 12th-century work is of very late character, all tooling being vertical, and the section of the label being very advanced; it is little if at all earlier than 1200. The west bays of the arcades have jambs of two chamfered orders with moulded bases and capitals and two-centred arches of two hollow-chamfered orders.

The north aisle has an east window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil of 13th-century style over the vestry door; the first three of the four north windows are modern outside but have old stonework inside; each is of two ogee trefoiled lights with half quatrefoils over, in a square head; the fourth window has old jambs only, the rest being modern; between the third and fourth windows is a late 15th-century blocked doorway with a four-centred head. The west window is modern with some re-used 13th-century masonry.

The east and three south windows of the south aisle are all modern; the former has two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil above in a two-centred head; the latter have two ogee trefoiled lights and semi-quatrefoils above on square heads; the south entrance (to the west of the third window) has a modern doorway of 12th-century style. The wooden door is an ancient one in two leaves with old ironwork, probably of 15th-century workmanship. The aisle has been lengthened westward in 1908 to form a baptistery, and several bits of 12th, 13th, and 14th-century detail have been here fixed against the walls.

The new tower is of stone, a great deal of old detail of 13th and 15th-century dates being re-used. It is designed to carry a shingled spire. The former tower had a stone base and lower story, but the upper

part was boarded and it had a timber spire. The south porch is of stone with a small window on either side and a pointed south archway, all of modern date.

The chancel roof is a very interesting piece of 13th-century woodwork, contemporary with its walls: it has two simple tie-beams with a boss of characteristic foliage in the middle of the soffit and a hollow-moulded plate stopped at the east ends with foliage. The rafters are trussed with collars and arched braces, and pairs of struts from the braces to the collars. The early work must have been copied at the lengthening of the chancel, and in the plates there is some evidence of this.

The nave roof also has old trussed rafters and tie-beams, but these are probably not older than the date of its west bay: the aisles have lean-to roofs which are modern.

The altar table, font and other furniture are modern, but part of what may have been a 12th-century font, with interlacing work on the bowl, is now in the baptistery. There are no old monuments in the church.

There are six bells, one added in 1908. Of the others the second is inscribed 'God be our guyd R. B. 1609'; the treble has the same inscription and date, but the latter has been reversed and reads '1909'; the third is by Henry Knight, 1663, the fourth by R. and W. Cor of Aldbourne, 1710, and the fifth by Henry Knight, 1692.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1676; a silver flagon of 1762 inscribed 'The gift of the Rev. Richard White M.A. to this parish 1762,' and a silver alms plate given by Susannah Spier in 1764.

The registers begin in 1621, the earliest being entered upon loose sheets of vellum mounted on paper and now carefully bound; they contain baptisms from that date to 1680, marriages 1628 to 1675, and burials 1669 to 1677; but having been long unbound there are naturally several gaps from lost sheets. The second bound volume has baptisms from 1678 to 1765, marriages 1680 to 1748, and burials 1685 to 1791; the third has marriages from 1754 to 1812, and the fourth baptisms and burials 1766 to 1802.

At the time of the Domesday *ADVOWSONS* Survey there were two churches in Overton,¹³⁰ representing respectively the parish church of Overton and the dependent chapel of Tadley. The living from an early date was a sinecure, the Bishop of Winchester presenting the rector, and the rector in his turn presenting a vicar to serve the cure.¹³¹ Owing to this circumstance there was a dispute about the advowson in 1657 between Thomas Andrew, the purchaser of the manor under the ordinances for the sale of the bishops' lands, and the Lord Protector.¹³² Thomas Andrew, asserting that the rector of Overton had the cure of souls and that the vicar merely assisted him in the exercise of his spiritual functions, based his claim to the advowson on the Act of Parliament passed 20 April 1649, which enacted that the respective purchasers of the manors and lordships of the archbishops and bishops, their heirs and assigns, should be and were thereby made, constituted and adjudged lawful patrons

¹³⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 461a.

¹³¹ *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.),

i, 79; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 21 d., 152 d.;

Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹³² Exch. Bills and Answs. Hants Com. no. 55.

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of the respective advowsons and benefices with cure within any of the manors and lordships by them purchased and which should thereafter be purchased. Thus on the death of the rector Michael Parkhurst he presented Thomas Kentish to the rectory, who in his turn presented his brother James Kentish to the vicarage.¹³³ The depositions of witnesses were taken at Overton on 8 April 1659 to decide whether the rectory was with or without cure, and from their evidence it is clearly apparent that it was without cure.¹³⁴ Thus one of the witnesses, referring to the time when there was a vicar of Overton 'whom they called Sir Roger who by reason of age and insufficiency could not preach,' stated that the rector even then did not serve the cure, and the other witnesses who deposed that the former rector Michael Parkhurst and his predecessor Lawrence Jackson sometimes preached, yet nevertheless gave it as their opinion that they did so of their own free will, 'in a conscientious way as receiving benefit from the place.'¹³⁵ The rectory continued to be a sinecure until 1896, in which year the Rev. George Covey Stenning was appointed the first rector, and was regularly inducted as rector and vicar.

The rector has in his possession three leases of the glebe and tithes made on lives dated respectively 17 March 1800, 10 January 1815 and 1 February 1838, which are interesting inasmuch as they all contain the proviso that the lessee should entertain for not more than two nights, and on not more than eight occasions in the year, the rector with his man and horses when he should come to take duty on Sunday.

A curious case of sanctuary is recorded in William of Wykeham's register in connexion with the church of Overton.¹³⁶ On a Sunday evening about Michaelmas 1390 a stranger John Bentley was in the church at evensong, and was asked by someone if he was a thief or a robber. He replied that he was neither, but had had the misfortune to kill a man, and went out into the churchyard. While talking with a certain Robert Dingle who was standing by the open south gate, a shoemaker of Overton, Geoffrey by name, suddenly pushed him from behind out of the churchyard into the highway. Bentley struggled to re-enter, but the villagers dragged him away, put him in the stocks, and afterwards took him to Winchester Gaol. The case was reported to the bishop, who issued a commission to his official, in conjunction with the Prior of St. Swithun's and the Abbot of Hyde, to punish the offenders and compel them to replace Bentley in sanctuary. At the same time the bishop petitioned the king for Bentley's discharge from gaol.¹³⁷ The outcome of the case is not to be gathered from the register.

Among distinguished rectors of Overton were Hugh Oldham, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, the founder of Manchester Grammar School, the divine and scholar John Claymond, Nicholas Claggett, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and Dr. Richard Russell, the grandfather

of Mary Russell Mitford. Robert Lowth, afterwards Bishop of London, and John Hoadley the youngest son of Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, were instituted vicars of Overton in 1735 and 1746 respectively.

There was a church in Polhampton in 1086,¹³⁸ but it no longer existed in the 13th century.¹³⁹ William de Horwode, however, lord of the manor of Polhampton, about 1340 built a chapel in East Polhampton in honour of the Virgin Mary to take its place, and in 1343 obtained licence from the king to alienate 3 virgates of land and pasture for 6 mares, 6 cows, 6 swine and 150 sheep in East Polhampton to the perpetual vicar of the church of St. Mary Overton, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service there twice daily.¹⁴⁰ All trace of this chapel is now lost. There was also from a very early date a chapel at Quidhampton, the cost of which was defrayed by the almoner of St. Swithun's out of the tithes coming from Quidhampton. From the obedientiary rolls of St. Swithun's we learn that the chaplain in the 14th century received sometimes £1 10s. 4d. a year, and at other times £1 4s. only.¹⁴¹ The clerk received 3s. or 4s. a year,¹⁴² while the expense of wax ranged from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. a year.¹⁴³ The chapel books were bound at a cost of 5s. and a bell bought for 3d. in 1319,¹⁴⁴ 3s. 4d. was spent on the chancel in 1438,¹⁴⁵ while the total sum spent in repairing the chapel in 1515 was £6 16s. 4d.¹⁴⁶ By the 17th century it was desecrated, as appears from the following extract from a Parliamentary Survey: 'The aforesaid chappell of Quidhampton is altogether ruined, and noe minister hath officiated therein for many years past.'¹⁴⁷ It is now part of the farm buildings on the Manor Farm. Its east wall has gone, but the other three walls remain, built of flints set in herring-bone fashion, and having no wrought stonework at the angles, doorway or windows. It was doubtless plastered over within and without. The original doorway, now blocked, is in the south wall, a plain round-arched opening with a label of flints, and just to the east are the jambs of a little window, which was probably round-headed at first, but now ends square. In the north wall are traces of a similar window, and on the outer face of the west wall. The simplicity of the detail suggests though it does not prove an early date, but the chapel may belong to the end of the 11th century. After years of neglect it is now cared for and kept structurally sound. The tithes and glebe of Quidhampton on the dissolution of the abbey were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.¹⁴⁸ They were leased on lives from very ancient times, and the last lease is now fallen in.

St. Mary's Hall, erected in 1901 by the rector, is used for parish purposes and will hold 160 persons.

In 1662 Cornelius Dowse by will *CHARITIES* left 10s. a year for the repair of the church. The rent-charge has been redeemed by the transfer to the official trustees of £16 13s. 4d. consols producing 8s. 4d. a year.

¹³³ Exch. Bills and Answs. Hants Com. no. 55.

¹³⁴ Exch. Dep. East. 1659, no. 17.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 429.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491b.

¹³⁹ There is no mention of it in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

¹⁴⁰ Pat. 17 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 28, 25.

¹⁴¹ *Obedientiary R. of St. Swithun* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 399, 403, 407.

¹⁴² Ibid. 403, 407.

¹⁴³ Ibid. 403, 466.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. 405.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid. 444.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid. 457.

¹⁴⁷ *Hants N. and Q.* viii, 66. *Vide also* Stowe MS. 845 (circa 1702), fol. 123. 'At Quidhampton is a chappell in which there is no service.'

¹⁴⁸ *Winton Cath. Doc.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 73.



OVERTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH



OVERTON : QUIDHAMPTON CHAPEL

In 1811 Thomas Streatwells, by will proved in the P.C.C., left £100, the interest to be distributed among forty poor families resident in Overton and Southington in bread on the first Sunday in January.

In 1817 Mrs. Mary Streatwells, widow of the said Thomas Streatwells, by her will proved in the P.C.C., left £100 upon the like trusts for other forty poor families in the same places. The trust funds now consist of £195 8s. 7d. consols, producing yearly £4 17s. 8d., which is distributed in bread to about 110 people.

In 1848 John Jago by deed gave £600 consols, the dividends to be applied in the distribution of clothing to twenty poor men and twenty poor women in alternate years. The dividends, amounting to £15 a year, are duly applied.

The same donor gave £400 consols towards the endowment of the National School.

In 1869 George Lamb by deed gave £120 consols or prizes at the National School.

'Corrie's Trust,' founded by will of Mrs. Martha Corrie, proved 1877, consists of £188 14s. 7d. consols, the dividends, amounting to £4 14s. 4d., being applicable under scheme of 23 November 1877 for repairs of school and school-house.

In 1904 Charles Farmer by will, proved at London on 28 April, bequeathed his residuary estate to the minister and churchwardens of Overton to be disposed of by them for the benefit of aged widows and widowers of the parish. The net residue, amounting to £362 1s. 4d., was invested in the purchase of £411 7s. 7d. Guaranteed 2½ per cent. (Irish Land) Stock, producing yearly £11 6s. 2d., which, under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 12 June 1906, is applicable in the payment of a pension to an aged poor widow or widower of the parish.

The several sums of stocks are held by the official trustees.

TADLEY

Taddele, Tadeleye (xiii cent.); Tadelegh, Taddelegh (xiv cent.); Tadele (xv cent.).

Tadley is a parish in the north of Hampshire on the borders of Berkshire situated about 4 miles south from Aldermaston station on the Newbury and Devizes branch of the Great Western Railway and 6½ miles north-west from Basingstoke. St. Peter's Church stands about half a mile south-west from the principal village, which is situated on the main road from Basingstoke to Reading. In the extreme north near Tadley Common are the hamlets of Heath End with the modern church of St. Mary, New Town and Mount Pleasant. Bishop's Inclosure and Bishop's Wood Farm to the south of the common mark the connexion of the Bishop of Winchester with the parish, recalling the fact that his property in Tadley comprised a wood.¹ Near Bishop's Wood Farm Bishop's Wood Stream takes its rise and flows thence east, its name being changed to Silchester Brook when it enters Silchester. The parish is on the whole well populated, and there are several modern residences, among them being Hawley House about half a mile west of the village, and the Wilderness in the north on Tadley Common. Tadley Place Farm is situated on the Port Way, the ancient road from Old Sarum to Silchester which intersects the south of the parish. Wyford Farm with its old fishponds, the ancient seat of the Ludlows, is in the extreme south-east. Bricks are manufactured at Tadley Common. There are many copses scattered through the parish, the number of acres given up to woods and plantations being 234¾²; 453¾ acres are devoted to permanent grass, and crops of wheat, barley and oats are grown on the 417 acres of arable land which it contains.³ The total area is 2,079 acres. The soil is sand, gravel and clay, and the subsoil clay and sand. Part of the parish was assigned to the consolidated chapelry of Ramsdale⁴ on 15 January 1869.

A large part of the parish of *TADLEY MANORS* was included from a very early date in the manor of Overton. Thus in the confirmation of the manor of Overton to Frithstan, Bishop of Winchester, by King Edward the Elder in 909 the wood at Tadley is mentioned as an appurtenance,⁵ and there are very frequent references to Tadley in the court rolls and other documents relating to the manor of Overton.⁶

But from an early date there was an independent estate in the parish, called at first the manor of *TADLEY* and afterwards the manor of *WITHFORD* or *WYFORD*, which is probably represented by the half a knight's fee which William Hotot was holding in Hampshire in 1166.⁷ William was succeeded by Robert Hotot, probably his son, who in 1205 granted half a knight's fee in Tadley to Henry de Soberton to hold of him and his heirs.⁸ By 1286 the holding had passed to Reginald son of Peter, who died in that year seised of the manor of Tadley which he held of Andrew Hotot by the service of half a knight's fee.⁹ His son and heir John seems to have parted with the manor soon afterwards, and in 1305 by fine between Richard de la More and Christine his wife, and Walter le Blunt and Joan his wife, two-thirds of a messuage, 2 carucates of land, 15 acres of wood and 8s. rent in Tadley were settled on Richard and Christine.¹⁰ In 1337 the reversion of one messuage, 2 carucates of land, 3 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 10 acres of moor, 15s. 3d. and rent of 1 lb. of pepper and 1 lb. of cummin in Tadley was granted to William de la More after the death of his father and mother, Richard de la More and Beatrice his wife,¹¹ and he had succeeded to his inheritance by 1346, by which year he is returned as holding half a fee in Tadley which had belonged to John son of Reginald.¹² In 1428 John de la More, called John de la More of Wyford in 1475,¹³ was holding the half fee,¹⁴ and his

¹ *Plac. Abbrev.* (Rec. Com.), 140; *Winton Episc. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 249.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 1869, p. 219.

⁵ *Birch, Cart. Sax.* ii, 297-300.

⁶ *Mins. Accts.* bdlc. 1142, no. 8; *Eccl.*

Com. Var. bdlc. 95, no. 159500½; bdlc. 96, no. 159500¾; bdlc. 97, no. 159500¾; *Eccl. Com. Ct. R. of Overton passim*; *Plac. Abbrev.* (Rec. Com.), 140; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

⁷ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 206.

⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 John.

⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 14 Edw. I, no. 18.

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 33 Edw. I.

¹¹ *Ibid.* East. 11 Edw. III.

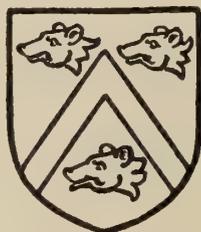
¹² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

¹³ *Pat.* 15 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 16 d.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 346.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

son William de la More died seised of the manor of Wyford and three messuages and 2 carucates of land in Tadley in 1481, leaving a son and heir Henry, aged forty.¹⁵ Nicholas de la More the son of Henry died in 1496, leaving two infant daughters, Joan and Christine,¹⁶ the former of whom afterwards married William Ludlow of Hill Deverill (co. Wilts.), while the latter became the wife of Sir John Dawtrey and died without issue.¹⁷ Joan afterwards married Robert Temmes and died seised of four messuages, 200 acres of land, 100 acres of pasture, 2 acres of meadow and 40 acres of wood in Tadley and the manor of Wyford in 1563, leaving a son and heir George Ludlow, aged forty.¹⁸ George



LUDLOW. Argent a cheveron between three bears' heads razed sable.

died in 1580, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Edmund Ludlow,¹⁹ who dealt with the manor of Wyford and the park of Wyford or Tadley Park by fine in 1601 on the occasion of the marriage of his son Henry with Lettice daughter of Thomas West, Lord De La Warr.²⁰ Sir Edmund obtained a grant of free warren in his manor of Wyford in 1617,²¹ and died seised of the manor of Wyford and a capital messuage in the park of Wyford or Tadley Park in 1625, leaving a son and heir Henry, aged forty.²² If a judgement is formed from the notices of Henry in the state papers his character does not appear in a very satisfactory light. He seems to have oppressed his tenants in Tadley in various ways, pulling down their houses, failing to give them their wages, and utterly refusing to pay all rates and taxes.²³ In 1639 he was ordered to redress the grievances of his tenants,²⁴ but died a month or two afterwards, being succeeded by his son and heir Edmund,²⁵ who conveyed the manor of Wyford or Tadley to Joseph Blgrave in 1641.²⁶ The later history of the manor is somewhat uncertain, but it had passed into the possession of the Withers of Hall Place, the modern Oakley Hall,²⁷ before the end of the 17th century, Charles Wither dying seised of it in 1697.²⁸ Wither Bramston of Oakley Hall dealt with the manor of Wyford by recovery in 1807,²⁹ while Tadley Place was purchased about fifty years ago by William Wither Bramston Beach after the death of Mr. Congreve of Aldermaston House (co. Berks.), who had purchased it from a Mr. Searle in whose family it had been for some years.³⁰ Tadley Place and Wyford Farm still form part of the Oakley Hall estate, the present owner being Major William Archibald Hicks Beach of Oakley Hall.

The church of *ST. PETER* is a small **CHURCH** plain building consisting of a chancel 17 ft. by 13 ft. 2 in., a nave 33 ft. by 17 ft. 2 in., west tower 10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 9 in., and a south porch.

It is impossible to say how old the nave of the building is, as it is completely covered with plaster inside and roughcast outside, but its present condition seems to date from the 17th century.

The low west tower of brick is perhaps late 18th-century work, and the chancel and porch, also of brick, are of no great age.

The chancel has a square-headed three-light east window with a wooden frame and a modern lancet in the north wall.

One of the north and both of the south windows of the nave are of two plain round-headed lights, the stonework being covered with stucco and plaster.

The other north window, near the west end, is a lancet light and perhaps is a 13th-century opening reworked. Between the two north windows is a plain round-headed blocked doorway with a heart-shaped panel in plaster over it, and opposite to it, in the south wall, is a doorway with plain chamfered jambs and three-centred head, offering nothing by which its date can be decided. The outer opening of the porch is fitted with an old wood moulded frame with a four-centred arch and a square head, probably late 15th-century work; the spandrels are filled with carved foliage. The foiled bargeboards of the porch are also old, and are much damaged. The tower arch is modern, 1877, and has a semicircular head.

The chancel has a plastered ceiling, while that of the nave is boarded with a plastered partition at the east carried on a beam. Below it is a modern beam carrying a cross. The roofs are tiled outside; the tower has a low pyramidal roof covered with wood.

The interior of the nave is very picturesque, with plain but good 17th-century seats, and in the north-east angle is a very good early 17th-century pulpit with a large panelled sounding-board.

Over the west end of the nave is a large 17th-century gallery with a balustraded front reached by stairs with solid steps and turned balusters in the tower.

On the north wall of the nave is a brass inscription setting forth the bequests of Thomas Sympson to the poor of six parishes of the neighbourhood; a similar brass is to be found in each of the other five parish churches which received legacies. It is dated 1674.

The small modern font has an octagonal bowl resting on an alabaster shaft with a foliate capital.

The tower contains three bells, the first of which is inscribed 'Henry Wright made me 1669'; the second is a modern casting by John Warner, and the tenor has an apparently meaningless inscription.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1780, both inscribed 'The gift of W^m. Dee Bust Curate 1780'; a glass cruet with plated mounts, and a modern plated service for use at St. Mary's Mission.

The registers are in four volumes. The first contains baptisms 1683 to 1769, burials 1695 to 1769 and marriages 1691 to 1754. The second has baptisms and burials 1770 to 1812; the third marriages 1754

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. IV, no. 31.

¹⁶ Ibid. (Ser. 2), xi, 57.

¹⁷ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 192.

¹⁸ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1002, no. 7.

¹⁹ Hoare, *Wilts.* i (2), 15.

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 43 Eliz.; Mich. 43 & 44 Eliz.

²¹ Pat. 15 Jas. I, pt. xv, m. 14.

²² Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclv, 86.

²³ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1634-5, pp. 291, 292; 1635, p. 305; 1635-6, p. 211; 1637-8, pp. 433, 443; 1639, pp. 339, 345.

²⁴ Ibid. 1639, p. 366.

²⁵ Hoare, *Wilts.* i (2), 15.

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 17 Chas. I.

²⁷ For the pedigree of the Withers and their descendants the Bramstons and the Beaches see Oakley Hall in the parish of Deane.

²⁸ Ex inform. Mr. Ellice Hicks Beach.

²⁹ Recov. R. Trin. 47 Geo. III, m. 216.

³⁰ *Trans. of Newbury District Field Club*, iv, 155.

OVERTON HUNDRED

NORTH
WALTHAM

to 1811, and the fourth marriages 1811 to 1812. There are churchwardens' accounts from 1765.

Tadley was a chapelry dependent *ADVOWSON* upon the mother church of Overton until 1878,³¹ when by an Order in Council it was severed from Overton parish and constituted a separate ecclesiastical parish and perpetual curacy in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.³²

St. Mary's Church at Heath End was built in 1874 at the sole cost of the Rev. Dugald Campbell Gill, M.A. In 1897 this church became the property of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. It is served from St. Peter's Church.

An iron church capable of seating 130 was built near the rectory and licensed for divine service in 1888. There is also a church-room which is used for meetings and entertainments.

The Congregational chapel with 300 sittings has a burial-ground attached,³³ and was registered for the solemnization of marriages in 1864.³⁴

The Primitive Methodists have also a chapel in Tadley.

The schools, with accommodation for 222 children of Tadley and Pamber, were erected in 1876 at a cost of £1,340.

In 1674 Thomas Sympson by will *CHARITIES* charged his lands with an annuity of £15 for the poor of six parishes, including Tadley. The annuity of 50s. for this parish is paid by Mrs. S. Kent as a charge on Buller's Farm, Baughurst, and applied in the distribution of blankets.

In 1739 William Mothe by deed gave to the poor certain tenements and land adjoining, containing about half an acre. The property now consists of four almshouses, and the rent of the land, £2 a year, is applied in keeping same in repair.

By an Inclosure Award, confirmed by the Inclosure Commissioners on 11 October 1851, an allotment of 6 acres was made for public quarries; 25 acres as Poor's Allotments, producing in 1906 £15 15s.; 4 acres as recreation ground, in respect of which £4 7s. 6d. was in 1906 received for letting of the herbage; 100 acres as Turbary Common. By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 8 November 1898 made under the Local Government Act 1894 the Turbary allotment was transferred to the Parish Council.

Land containing 10 acres was also allotted to the school.

NORTH WALTHAM

Wealtham (x cent.); Waltham (xii cent.); North-waltham, Waltham parva (xiii cent.); North Walton (xvii cent.).

North Waltham is a parish situated 3 miles south from Oakley station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway and 6½ miles south-west from Basingstoke. It contains 1,958 acres of down-country, which reaches its greatest height of 539 ft. above the ordnance datum in the north-east. The southern boundary of the parish is formed by the main road from Stockbridge, which at the Flower Pot Inn is joined by a road from Winchester, and then runs in a north-easterly direction to Basingstoke, forming in its course the eastern boundary of the parish. From the Wheat Sheaf Inn, a short distance north of the 'Flower Pot,' Popham Lane runs north-west towards Overton, and it is at the junction of this lane with other roads sent off west from the main road and a road running south from Steventon that the village is situated. St. Michael's Church and the Manor Farm lie to the south of the road to Overton, and near them is the rectory, standing in extensive grounds. The Primitive Methodist chapel is on the east of the road to Steventon, while a short distance to the west are the schools for 150 children, which were built in 1873 by subscription.

The soil is light, the subsoil chalk and clay in the lower portions of the parish. Crops of wheat, barley, oats and turnips are grown in the 1,222½ acres of arable land which it contains.¹ Only 371¼ acres are given up to permanent grass and 182¾ acres to wood-

land.² Major William Archibald Hicks Beach is the principal landowner in the parish.

The following are place-names occurring in records dealing with the parish:—'Berrydown'³ (xvi cent.), Warren Combe Hill, Warren Field, and Waltham Marke⁴ (xvii cent.).

The manor of *NORTH WALTHAM MANOR* from an early date belonged to the see of Winchester, King Edward the Elder confirming 15 hides at 'Wealtham' to Frithstan, Bishop of Winchester in 909.⁵ There is no separate entry for North Waltham in Domesday Book, and it is probably included under the heading of Overton in the Survey. The manor continued in the hands of successive Bishops of Winchester until 1648,⁶ when, in accordance with the ordinances for the sale of the bishops' lands, it was sold to George Wither the younger of London, and John Yate the younger, a London goldsmith, for a sum of £964 13s. 6d.⁷ At the Restoration the manor was restored to the bishopric, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as representing the bishop are lords of the manor at the present day.

After the Restoration John Yate still continued to hold the manor-house and demesne lands on lease from the bishop, and they passed from him to George Yate, probably his son.⁸ The leasehold estate passed from George to his daughter and heir Frances (died 1761), who married Sir Francis Mannock, bart. (died 1758) of Gifford's Hall⁹ (co. Suff.), and from them to their son Sir William Mannock, bart., who died

³¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 461a (Tadley Church was probably one of the two churches included under Overton in the Domesday Survey); Chart. R. 12 Edw. I, m. 5; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 113, 144; 2034, fol. 152 d., 169 d.; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³² *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 1878, p. 4925.

³³ *Congregational Year Bk.*

³⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 1864, p. 5008.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Ibid.*

³ Close, 30 Eliz. pt. xvi, no. 1. There is still a Berrydown Copse in the north of the parish.

⁴ *Ibid.* 24 Chas. I, pt. iii, m. 11.

⁵ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 297-300.

⁶ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II, rot. 12, m. 1 d.; Mins. Accts. bdle. 1142, no. 25; Chart. R. 12 Edw. I, m. 5; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 306.

⁷ Close, 24 Chas. I, pt. iii, m. 11.

⁸ *Vide* *Recov. D. Enr. Trin.* 4 Geo. III, m. 183.

⁹ Burke, *Extinct Baronetcies*, 338.

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in 1764.¹⁰ After his death his widow Lady Elizabeth Mannock surrendered the estate to the bishop,¹¹ by whom it was granted on a lease of three lives at a rent of £9 7s. 11d. to Peter Holford, one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery,¹² and by the latter conveyed for £4,000 in 1772 to John Batchelor of Potbottom Farm in the parish of Laverstoke.¹³ John Batchelor was apparently succeeded by William Batchelor, who died in 1797.¹⁴

The church of *ST. MICHAEL* consists of a chancel 25 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 9 in. with a north vestry, nave 52 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft., and a north aisle 8 ft. 5 in. wide. There are also a south porch and a timber bell-turret over the west end of the nave.

The nave was completely rebuilt and lengthened in 1865, but the chancel was only repaired. Before 1865 there was a 12th-century arcade of two bays. All the windows are of early 14th-century style, of simple but very good detail. The labels are worked in the same stone with the outer order of the arch, and there is a bevelled sinking between the orders which is very effective. The chancel probably dates from c. 1300.

The east window of the chancel is entirely modern and has three trefoiled lights and a traceried head. The north window is of old stonework, and has two plain lights under a two-centred head with a pierced spandrel, the internal as well as the external stonework being old. To the west of this window is the modern doorway to the vestry, which has a small two-light north window and an outside doorway in the north wall.

The south-east window of the chancel has two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled circle over, with old stones in the jambs, and next to it is a single trefoiled light, half of the head and parts of the jambs being old. Between the two windows is a modern doorway. The piscina is a very pretty early 14th-century example with crocketed ogee head and a stone shelf.

The chancel arch is all modern, and has shafted jambs with moulded bases and foliated capitals and a two-centred arch of two orders encircled with cheverons and a diapered label.

The north arcade of the nave is of three bays with narrow arches at either end cut through the responds: the east respond is old with a double roll base and scalloped capital, while in the west respond only the base and a few other stones are old. The two columns are circular, the easternmost being old, with moulded base and scalloped capital, and a grooved and hollow-chamfered abacus, but the other column is entirely modern. All the arches are two-centred.

The two north windows of the aisle have each two trefoiled lights with quatrefoils over, all modern, and in the west wall is a small modern lancet.

The two south windows of the nave have two plain lights like the north window of the chancel, the easternmost being modern and the other old with restored internal splays. To the west of these windows is the modern south doorway, which has

plain chamfered jambs and pointed arch. The porch has small trefoiled windows in the side walls.

In the west wall of the nave are two modern trefoiled lancets and a sixfoiled circular light over.

All the walls are of flint and stone and the roofs tiled. The bell-turret is shingled and is finished with an octagonal spire. It contains three bells, two recast in 1866 and the tenor of 1573.

The font has a 15th-century octagonal bowl; it came from the old church of Popham. Each side has a quatrefoiled panel with a square flower in the centre and is moulded beneath. The pedestal and base are modern.

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass plate bearing a Latin inscription to two brothers of the Pincke family; the elder, William, was a Master of Arts, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, &c., and died in 1628, aged 27. The younger, John, died in 1629, aged 23.¹⁵

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice and paten cover of secular pattern inscribed 'Ecclesiae Parochiali de North Waltham Sacrum d.d.d. G. Yate 1599,' with a coat of arms, and a silver-gilt paten of 1681 inscribed as the chalice.

The registers are contained in three books, the first having baptisms, marriages and burials from 1654 to 1794, the marriages stopping at 1765. The second book contains baptisms and burials from 1794 to 1812. The third book is of the usual printed form for marriages from 1765 to 1811.

There is also an interesting account book which begins in 1596 and ends in 1708; amongst other entries are mentioned the casting of the church bell, 1657, and the carriage of the same bell from Reading and the hanging of the bell. There is also an item for repairing the three bells in 1674.

The advowson of the church of *ADVOWSON* North Waltham was confirmed to the Hospital of St. Cross near Winchester by Richard I in 1189,^{16a} having probably been granted by its founder Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester. The advowson was however subsequently resumed by the bishopric, being included in the episcopal possessions quitclaimed by Edward I to John of Pontoise, Bishop of Winchester in 1284,¹⁶ and the rectors have ever since been presented by the Bishops of Winchester.¹⁷

The charity of Walter Pincke for *CHARITIES* apprenticing, founded prior to 1707-8, consists of £200 consols with the official trustees, the dividends of which, amounting to £5 a year, are, in accordance with a scheme of 15 August 1899, applicable primarily in apprenticing or in providing outfits for children entering on a trade or occupation or into service. In 1906 five children received 30s. each.

In 1797 William Batchelor by will left £50 on trust that the interest thereof should be distributed among the poor. The trust fund now consists of £100 consols with the official trustees. In 1906 45½ cwt. of coal were distributed among fifteen poor persons.

¹⁰ Burke, *Extinct Baronetcies*, 338. He dealt with it by fine in 1760 (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 33 & 34 Geo. II).

¹¹ *Recov. D. Enr. 4 Geo. III, m. 183, 208.*

¹² *Ibid.*; *Recov. R. Mich. 6 Geo. III, m. 58.*

¹³ *Recov. D. Enr. 12 Geo. III, m. 2.*

¹⁴ See *Charities*.

¹⁵ See Winslade in *Basingstoke Hundred* for the Pincke family.

^{16a} Harl. Chart. 43, C 28.

¹⁶ Chart. R. 12 Edw. I, m. 5.

¹⁷ Pat. 8 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 3; pt. ii, m. 32; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 77, 87; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

THE HUNDRED OF CHUTELEY

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

CHURCH OAKLEY

HANNINGTON

MONK SHERBORNE

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE

WORTING

The above list represents the extent of the hundred at the time of the Population Returns of 1831.

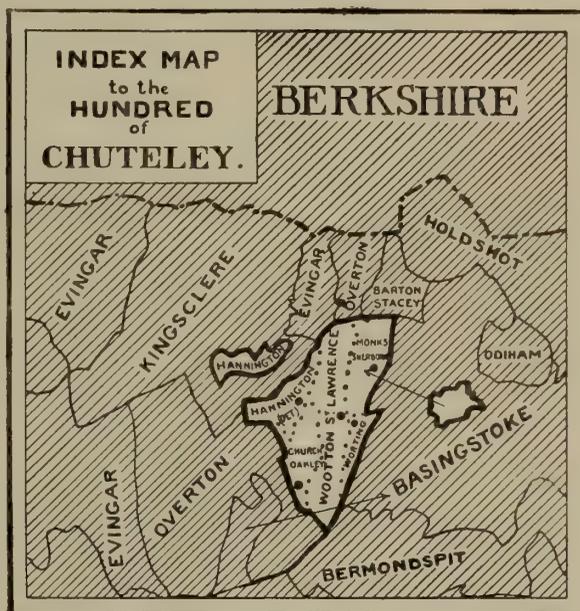
At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred contained the same parishes with the addition of Bighton and Deane,¹ which were transferred respectively to the hundreds of Bishop's Sutton and Overton before 1316.² 'Gerlei,' a district in Deane and Church Oakley, which seems to have comprised much of what is now the Malshanger estate,³ was also included among the holdings in Chuteley Hundred at the time of the Survey.⁴ The tithing of Chineham,⁵ and probably also Woodgarston,⁶ both in the parish of Monk Sherborne, were in Basingstoke Hundred in 1086. Both these tithings formed part of Basingstoke Hundred as long as the courts were held.

The total assessment before the Conquest was 81½ hides and half a virgate, which was reduced in 1086 to 61 hides and 1½ virgates.

The parishes of Monk Sherborne, Worting and Wootton St. Lawrence were added to the hundred of Basingstoke after 1831, and the hundred of Chuteley now contains only the parishes of Church Oakley and Hannington.

The hundred was one of the five 'out-hundreds,' which belonged in early times to the manor of Basingstoke, and were separated from it in 1228, when the king reserved them to himself.⁷ Chuteley remained in the possession of the Crown until the Commonwealth,⁸ when it came into the hands of the Tilney family,⁹ by whom it was sold in March 1653 to William Wither of Manydown.¹⁰

The courts were 'kept under a certaine hedge at Malshanger at Michaelmas and Hocktide according to the ancient custom,' but they had been discontinued for some years before 1652.¹¹



¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468, 470, 471, 482, 486, 488, 491, 496, 497.

² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 364, 307. ³ See in Church Oakley *infra*.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488, 491, 496, 497. ⁵ *Ibid.* i, 480.

⁶ Woodgarston is not mentioned separately in the Survey, but it was included in Basingstoke Hundred as early as 1275 (Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, 178).

⁷ *Ibid.* 171, 176, 236, 364. ⁸ *Parl. Surv. Hants*, no. 6.

⁹ Bigg Wither, *The Wither Family*, 30. ¹⁰ *Ibid.* ¹¹ *Parl. Surv. Hants*, no. 6.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

CHURCH OAKLEY

Aclei (xi cent.); Ocling, Ocle, Chircheoccle (xiii cent.); Churcheokle, Chyrhocle (xiv cent.).

The parish of Church Oakley covers an area of 1,630 acres: it lies between the parishes of Wootton St. Lawrence and Deane.

The village stands so close to the eastern border of the parish that the neighbouring hamlet of East Oakley is in the parish of Wootton St. Lawrence. Near the cross roads at the western end of the village stands the church of St. Leonard. The rectory and Oakley Manor, the residence of Mrs. Beach, are close to it, and here too is the school. Further to the east is a reading-room for the use of the villagers.

Malshanger House stands in a well-wooded park to the west of the village, and commands an extensive and pleasant view of the surrounding country: it was built by Edward first Lord Thurlow¹ on the south side of the ancient house, of which a lofty octagonal tower is still standing. The parish of Church Oakley also includes parts of Oakley and Tangier parks and several coppices. In one of these, Bull's Bushes Copse, there are two tumuli, and at a little distance to the south in a small belt of trees near Bull's Bushes Farm is a third tumulus.

The soil is light loam, the subsoil chalk: the most northern and southern points of the parish are alike marked by an old chalk pit.

The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots. According to the returns of 1905 about two-thirds of the parish were arable land and about one-third pasture and woodland.²

Among place-names mentioned in extant local records the following occur:—La Mede³ (xiv cent.); Marwelles, Hennodesferme⁴ (xvi cent.).

The manor of *MALSHANGER MANORS* (Gerlei, xi cent.; Gerdelai, xii cent.; Gerdeleigh, Gerlega, Yardesleye, xiii cent.; Mayslanger in Yerdele, Mailleshangre, xiv cent.; Maleshanger, xv cent.; Malsanger Yereley and Dyngley, xvi cent.) probably represents the 3 hides in 'Gerlei' in Chuteley Hundred which were held as an alod by Ocsen of King Edward the Confessor and at the time of the Domesday Survey were in the possession of Walter the son of Other, governor of Windsor Castle and the ancestor of the baronial house of Windsor.⁵

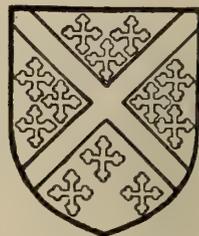
In 1166 Robert de 'Yerlega' held a knight's fee of William de Windsor,^{5a} and in 1167 he paid half a mark for 'Gerdelai,'⁶ while at the

beginning of the 13th century John de Gerdeleigh, probably his descendant, held a knight's fee in 'Gerdeleigh.' He died about 1219,⁷ leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Sibyl, who married Adam de la Bere, and Alice the wife of Richard Chambers.⁸ The fee was at first divided between them,⁹ but in 1239 Alice quitclaimed her share to her sister.¹⁰

The manor was held by the de la Beres and their successors by knight's service of Richard de Windsor, rendering 6s. 8d. every twenty-four weeks.¹¹ This rent, called 'ward-silver,' which Richard paid for the ward of Windsor Castle, was held by the Windsors of the king in chief as parcel of the manor of Stanwell (co. Midd.).¹² The last mention of this overlordship occurs in 1502-3, when the manor of Malshanger was stated to be held of Robert Lytton as of the manor of Stanwell.¹³

Adam de la Bere was succeeded by his son John,¹⁴ who died at a great age in 1360, and was followed by his son Thomas. The latter died childless in 1362, leaving as his heirs Maud Punchardoun, the grandchild of his sister Sibyl, and Joan and Christine Ernys, the grandchildren of his sister Katherine.¹⁵

These co-heiresses married respectively John atte Pole, Thomas Snel and Nicholas Seyntlowe, and in 1383 in conjunction with their husbands conveyed 120 acres of land, 80 acres of pasture, 12 acres of wood and 3s. 6d. rent in Malshanger and 'Yerdele' to John Cok and Margery his wife,¹⁶ who four years later sold the same premises with the addition of lands and rent in Deane and Church Oakley to Robert de Dyneley and Margaret his wife.¹⁷ Robert Dyneley the son of Robert de Dyneley and Margaret¹⁸ was holding the manor of Malshanger of Miles Windsor in 1451.¹⁹ He died in 1455 and was succeeded by his son William,²⁰ upon whose wife Anne the manor was settled for life, with remainder to Edward Dyneley, William's grandson, and Sanchea his wife.²¹ She survived not only Edward and Sanchea²² but their son Thomas,²³ and was still living in 1504,²⁴ when the manor was sold by the guardians of Eliza-



WINDSOR. Gules a saltire argent between twelve crosslets or.

¹ Ex inform. Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2230.

⁴ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI, m. 2.

⁵ V.C.H. Hants, i, 497b.

^{5a} Red Bk. of Excb. (Rolls Ser.), 315.

⁶ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 191.

⁷ Vide Feet of F. Hants, East. 3 Hen. III.

⁸ Ibid. Mich. 23 Hen. III.

⁹ Vide Testa de Nevill, 233b, which returns Sibyl de la Bere as holding only half a knight's fee in 'Jerdelye' of the old enfeoffment of William de Windsor.

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 Hen. III.

¹¹ Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, 378.

¹² Ibid.; Inq. p.m. 13 Ric. II, no. 32; 22 Ric. II, no. 52; 9 Hen. V, no. 45; 6 Hen. VI, no. 46; 30 Hen. VI, no. 11; 17 Hen. VI, no. 36.

¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 123.

¹⁴ Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, 378.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, file 166, no. 55.

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Ric. II.

¹⁷ Ibid. East. 10 Ric. II.

¹⁸ See Wolverton in Kingsclere Hundred.

¹⁹ Inq. p.m. 30 Hen. VI, no. 11.

According to the inquisitions taken on the deaths of Brian Windsor (Inq. p.m.

22 Ric. II, no. 52) and Richard Windsor (ibid. 6 Hen. VI, no. 46) the manor was held by William Hornby in 1399, and by Thomas Bromfete in 1428. It is known that William Hornby was a trustee of the Dyneley family (see Pat. 18 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 3; 19 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 25). Thus in 1400 he presented a rector to the living of Wolverton as 'lord of Wolverton' (*Wykeham's Reg.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], i, 226). It is probable that Thomas Bromfete was a trustee also.

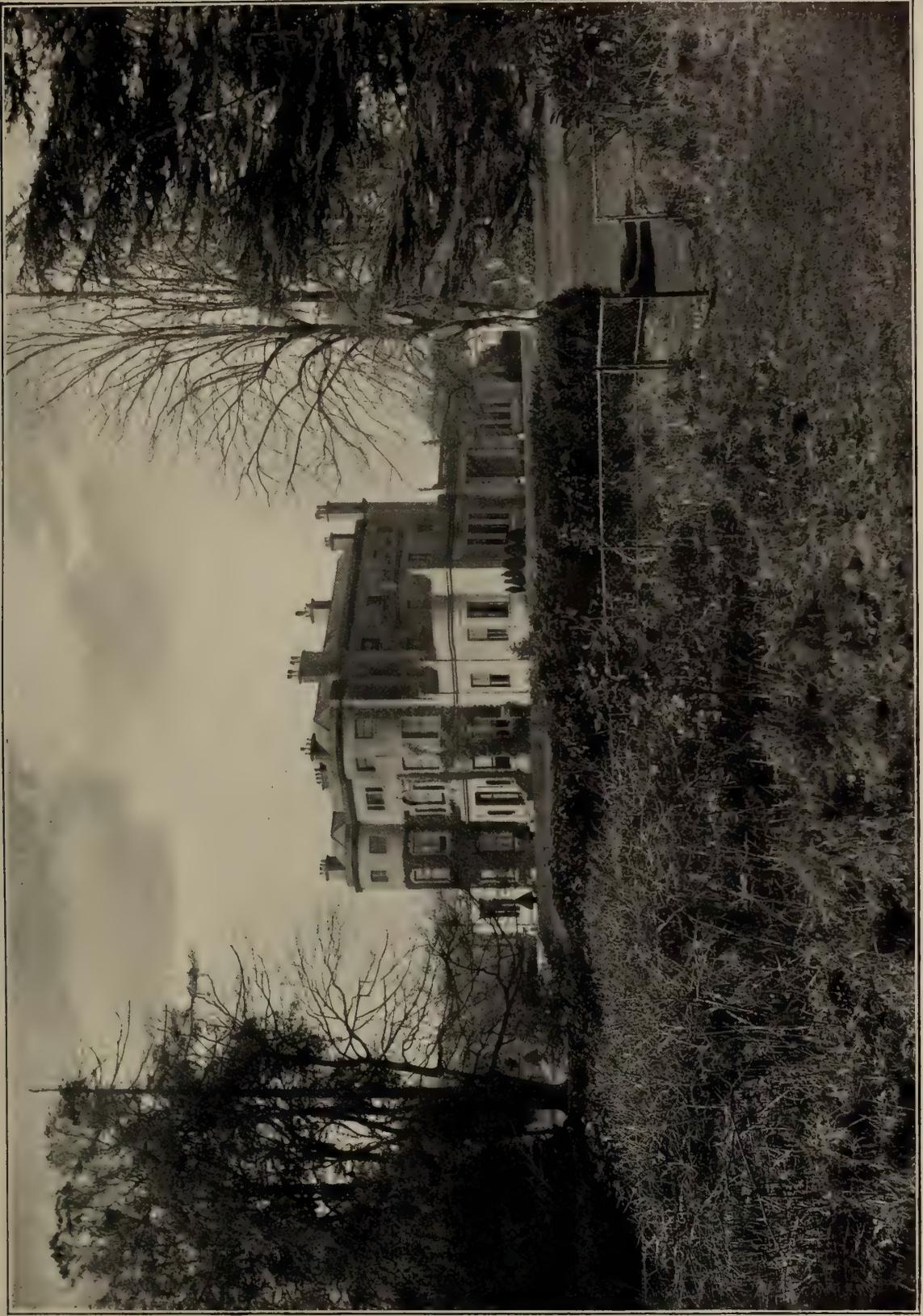
²⁰ P.C.C. Will 8 Stockton.

²¹ Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, i, 411-12.

²² Ibid.

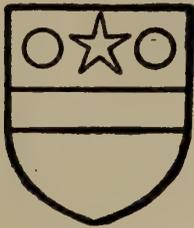
²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 123.

²⁴ De Banc. R. Hil. 19 Hen. VII, m. 503.

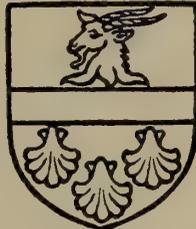


CHURCH OAKLEY : MALSHANGER HOUSE

both the infant daughter and heir of Thomas to William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury,²⁵ the most distinguished member of a family which had already been established for many years at Malshanger.



DYNELEY. *Argent a fesse sable with a molet between two roundels sable in the chief.*

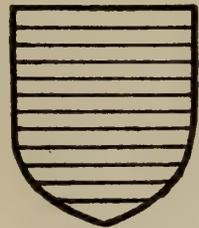


WARNAM. *Gules a fesse or with a goat's head razed argent having golden horns in the chief and three scallops argent in the foot.*

Here the archbishop appears to have been brought up, and hence he was sent to Wykeham's colleges at Winchester and Oxford. He was afterwards a diligent student of the law and practised in the Court of Arches: he then became known to Archbishop Morton, who commended him to Henry VII. Both under this king and Henry VIII Warham filled high office, being successively Keeper of the Rolls, Ambassador to Burgundy, Bishop of London and Chancellor of England.²⁶ He was a reformer on a moderate scale who ruled over the English Church with gentleness and some pliability. He died in 1532,²⁷ and was succeeded at Malshanger by his nephew and namesake,²⁸ who was still living in 1560.²⁹ In June 1550 he seems to have been in trouble with the Privy Council, probably as a partisan of the Protector Somerset, for 'a recognisance was taken of him of cc^{li}, the condicion tappare within xij monethes at any time that reasonable warning shall be given him, and for the meane season to be a good and obedient subject.'³⁰ His only daughter Mary³¹ married Richard Puttenham, the reputed author of *The Arte of Poesie*, the first real example of a philosophical criticism of English literature.³² Their daughter Anne became the wife of Francis Morrys and succeeded to the Malshanger estate,³³ which she sold in 1571 by the description of 'the manor of Malshanger *alias* Malshanger Yereley *alias* Malshanger Dyngley' to Sir William Kingsmill and Wolstan Dixie,³⁴ Alderman and afterwards Lord Mayor of London. Dixie sold his moiety to Henry Middlemore,³⁵ from whom it was bought in 1587 by Sir Richard Fiennes,³⁶ who subsequently conveyed it to his father-in-law Sir William Kingsmill.³⁷ The further descent of the manor of Malshanger is iden-

tical with that of Tangley in Pastrow Hundred (q.v.) until 1806, when it was sold by the trustees of John Fisher to the Lord Chancellor, Edward first Lord Thurlow.³⁸ Maria the illegitimate daughter of Lord Thurlow had married in 1801 Sir David Cunynghame, bart., of Milncraig and Livingstone: she died in 1816, leaving an only son, afterwards Sir David Thurlow Cuninghame, bart., of Cosham,³⁹ who sold Malshanger about 1858 to Sir Wyndham Spencer Portal, bart.,⁴⁰ from whose son Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart., it was bought in 1908 by its present owner, Mr. Godfrey Walter.⁴¹

In 1086 Hugh the son of Baldri, the owner of Stratfieldsaye, was holding 1½ hides in OAKLEY which Bundi had held of Edward the Confessor.⁴² The overlordship of this estate passed with that of Stratfieldsaye (q.v.) to the family of Stoteville, and early in the 13th century John de Gerdeleigh, Nicholas de Kipping and John the parson of Deane were holding one-fifth of a knight's fee of the old enfeoffment of Robert de Gray, who held of John de Stoteville.⁴³ This holding of John de Gerdeleigh passed to his daughter Alice the wife of Richard Chambers,⁴⁴ but its later history cannot be traced further with any certainty. Nicholas de Kipping's descendant acquired other property in the parish, and the history of the whole estate to which was afterwards given the name of Kippings is traced below. Nothing more is known about the holding of the parson of Deane in this parish.



STOTEVILLE. *Burelly argent and gules.*

There was another manor in Church Oakley in the reign of Edward the Confessor which was held by Alwin as an alod of that king⁴⁵: it belonged at the time of the Survey to Hugh de Port,⁴⁶ of whose descendant Robert St. John it was afterwards held as two knights' fees by Geoffrey Arundel of Nicholas Rastall.⁴⁷ Geoffrey Arundel seems to have been succeeded by Robert, whose son and heir Roger⁴⁸ in the early years of the 14th century conveyed his fee to Nicholas Kipping,⁴⁹ already owner of property in the parish, John Rastall⁵⁰ and Nicholas atte Berton.⁵¹ These three holdings afterwards came to be regarded as three separate manors.

The ATTE BERTONS' holding belonged in 1329 to James atte Berton,⁵² who was probably the son and heir of Nicholas. He seems to have met a tragic death, for in 1345 an inquiry was held as to

²⁵ De Banc. R. Trin. 19 Hen. VII, m. 413; Mich. 20 Hen. VII, m. 478 d.; De Banc. R. Chart. Enr. Hil. 20 Hen. VII, m. 2 d.; Mich. 20 Hen. VII, m. 1 d.; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 20 Hen. VII.

²⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI; Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI, m. 2; Recov. R. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI, rot. 156.

²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Eliz.

³⁰ *Acts of the P.C.* 1550-2, p. 46.

³¹ She is also called 'Anne.'

³² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³³ The reversion had been settled upon her by her grandfather in 1560 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Eliz.).

³⁴ *Ibid.* Hil. 13 Eliz.

³⁵ *Close*, 29 Eliz. pt. xii.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ W. and L. Inq. p.m. 17 Jas. I (Ser. 2), bde. 28, no. 49.

³⁸ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 47 Geo. III, m. 107.

³⁹ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iv, 402.

⁴⁰ Ex inform. Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 496.

⁴³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

⁴⁴ 'Gray' ought perhaps to read 'Say,' for Robert de Say was lord of Stratfieldsaye at this date.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 23 Hen. III.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 482.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ *Testa de Nevill*, 230.

⁴⁹ *Vide Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), C 2230.

⁵⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² There is some uncertainty as to this last, but Nicholas atte Berton seems to have acquired property in Oakley at this time (*vide* 'Farley Chamberlayne,' *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325, 352). James atte Berton certainly held half a knight's fee there of John de St. John in 1329. John Rastall and Nicholas Kipping held only half the Arundel fee between them.

⁵³ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 506.

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the sanity of John, his son and heir, and 'it was found that the said John was of sound mind from his infancy, having no hope of idiocy, but by the great grief and terror caused by the death of his father he lost much of his memory.'⁵³ He, however, afterwards regained his lands, which had been given into the custody of Thomas de Missenden for payment of a yearly rent to the king,⁵⁴ and sold them with the consent of Roger atte Berton to Robert de St. Manefeo in 1347.⁵⁵ Robert enlarged his holding in 1354 by an acquisition of land from Thomas Paynel,⁵⁶ but after this date the history of the property becomes very difficult to trace. It seems, however, to have passed to the Whiteheads,⁵⁷ and probably therefore became incorporated in the estate of Kippings.

KIPPINGS (Cuppyngs, xiv cent. ; Kyppynges, xvi cent.).

Nicholas Kipping held land in Church Oakley of the Stoteville fee at the beginning of the reign of Henry III⁵⁸ and was still living in 1241, in which year he acquired half a virgate of land from Agnes widow of Gerold de Redvers.⁵⁹ In 1346 his descendant, another Nicholas, shared with John Rastall half a knight's fee which they had acquired from Roger Arundel,⁶⁰ and another half-fee which had formerly belonged to Rastall only⁶¹; this property passed before 1428 to Robert Whitehead,⁶² and subsequently followed the same descent as the manor of Norman Court in West Tytherley⁶³ (q.v.) until it was sold by Augustine Whitehead to William Warham.⁶⁴

In 1552 William Warham settled the manor of Kippings on himself, Elizabeth his wife and their issue, with remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth.⁶⁵ At this point the history of the estate becomes somewhat obscure, but it probably descended to Anne the wife of Francis Morrys, and was sold towards the end of the 16th century.

In 1587 John Hunte died seised of half the manor, leaving as his heir his only daughter Anne, then wife of Thomas Clerke,⁶⁶ who seems to have been the owner of the other moiety, for he settled the whole manor in the same year on himself, his wife and the heirs of his body.⁶⁷ On the marriage of their son Thomas to Alice the daughter of William Crosse of

Norton Fitzwarren (co. Somers.) in 1625 the manor was, however, settled upon the young couple.⁶⁸

In 1633 the estate was conveyed by Thomas Clerke the younger and his brother Henry to Adam Airye and James Martyn⁶⁹; it subsequently passed to the Withers of Oakley Hall in the parish of Deane (q.v.).

In 1807 the manor of Kippings was in the possession of Augusta Bramston,⁷⁰ who died unmarried in 1819, when the estate passed to her brother Wither Bramston. Upon his death in 1832 Kippings became the property of his kinsman William Beach, whose grandson Major William Archibald Hicks Beach is the owner at the present day.

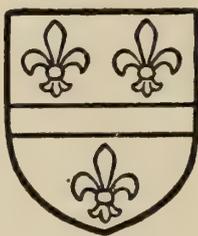
RASTALLS (Rastels, xv cent. ; Rascalls, Rastawells, xvi cent.).

The family of Rastall was connected with Church Oakley at least as early as 1211, for in that year Walter Rastall and Rose his wife unsuccessfully claimed against the Prior of Sherborne the advowson of the church.⁷¹ In the reign of Henry III Nicholas Rastall, who was perhaps the son of Walter, held one knight's fee of the old enfeoffment of Robert de St. John,⁷² which was subsequently held jointly by John Rastall of Nicholas Kipping.⁷³ This property remained in the possession of the same family until the close of the 15th century, but on the death of the last John Rastall at an advanced age in 1487 it passed to his great-nephew Richard Algar,⁷⁴ and subsequently came into the hands of William Warham.⁷⁵

In 1552 William Warham settled it on himself and his heirs,⁷⁶ and in 1560 it formed part of the portion of his granddaughter Anne Puttenham, who married Francis Morrys.⁷⁷ By them it seems to have been sold to Richard Pile, who conveyed it in 1581 to Michael Reneger.⁷⁸

'The message called Rastawells' was sold in 1587 by Sir Richard Fiennes to Gilbert Wither,⁷⁹ but the manor belonged in 1625 to Thomas Clerke the elder, and was settled on his son and namesake together with the manor of Kippings,⁸⁰ the descent of which it seems to have followed since that date.⁸¹

In 1305 John de Acton granted a message, a carucate of land and rent in Church Oakley to Sir John Randolf the lord of Ashe,⁸² who settled the property in 1306 on himself and Joan his wife and his issue with contingent remainder to John de Drokensford and his heirs, a settlement to which John de la Bere, the owner of Malshanger, opposed his claim.⁸³ In 1308 Sir John Randolf acquired several other



WHITEHEAD. *Azure a fesse between fleurs de lis or.*

⁵³ *Cal. of Close*, 1343-6, p. 623.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 20 Edw. III.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 27 Edw. III.

⁵⁷ The Whiteheads were seised of a manor of Oakley worth 40s., which they held of the Paulets by fealty only (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], xi, 104; *De Banc. R.* Mich. 15 Hen. VII, m. 121; *Hil. m.* 21, m. 427).

⁵⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 25 Hen. III.

⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² *Ibid.* 347.

⁶³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xi, 104.

⁶⁴ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI, m. 2.*

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxii, 168.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 29 & 30 Eliz.

⁶⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dcxxvii, 51.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 8 Chas. I.

⁷⁰ *Recov. R. Hants*, Trin. 47 Geo. III, m. 218. She was the daughter of Edmund Bramston and Henrietta Maria his wife, daughter and heir of Charles Wither (*Berry, Hants Gen.* 256-7).

⁷¹ *Cur. Reg. R. Mich.* 13 John, m. 2 d. Rose was the daughter and heir of Bartholomew de Oakley, one of the sons of Revelendus lord of Mattingley in the parish of Heckfield (q.v.), sometimes called Ralph de Portlandis of Mattingley (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 208). In 1204 she paid King John 100s. to have her reasonable share of the two knights' fees in Oakley and Mattingley formerly belong-

ing to her father (*Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* 218). In reality she only had a right to the fee in Oakley, for her father had given up the fee in Mattingley to his younger brother Stephen (*vide* Bigg-Wither, *The Wither Family*, 70).

⁷² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230.

⁷³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

⁷⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxiii, 82.

⁷⁵ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI, m. 2.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Eliz.

⁷⁸ *Close*, 23 Eliz. pt. ix, m. 21.

⁷⁹ *Ex inform. Mr. Ellice Hicks Beach.*

⁸⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dcxxvii, 51.

⁸¹ *Vide* *Recov. R. Trin.* 47 Geo. III, m. 218.

⁸² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 32 Edw. I.

⁸³ *Ibid.* Trin. 33 Edw. I.

small holdings in the parish,⁸⁴ and the estate which was afterwards known as the manor of *CHURCH OAKLEY* was said in 1354 to be held partly of John de la Bere and partly of John Rastall and Robert de St. Manefeo.⁸⁵ It passed with the manor of Ashe (q.v.) to the family of Fiennes in the middle of the 15th century and continued with that family until 1589,⁸⁶ when Sir Richard Fiennes sold it to Gilbert Wither.⁸⁷ George Wither the son of Gilbert Wither purchased the adjoining property of Oakley Hall in 1620,⁸⁸ and from this date the descent of the two estates has been identical, the present owner being Major William Archibald Hicks Beach.

Sir John Stonore, who was seised of the manor in 1346, received from Edward III a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Church Oakley.⁸⁹

Besides the manors belonging to Hugh de Port, Walter the son of Other, and Hugh the son of Baldri in 1086, there was an estate in Church Oakley containing 1½ hides which belonged to Robert son of Gerold. It had been formed by the union of two estates, one of which had been held of King Edward by Tovi and the other by Bolle. This latter holding lay in 'Gerlei,' and the jurors affirmed that it had never belonged to his manor.⁹⁰ The further history of this estate cannot be traced with certainty. There was yet another holding in 1086, i.e. half a virgate of land and 4 acres in 'Gerlei' belonging to William de Ow,^{90a} but this had already been merged in the manor of Deane (q.v.) which William also held.

The church of *ST. LEONARD* has a *CHURCH* chancel 27 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 9 in., nave 32 ft. 4 in. by 16 ft. 4 in., north and south chapels 14 ft. 7 in. by 11 ft. 3 in., north and south aisles 10 ft. wide, and a west tower 11 ft. 3 in. square; all these measurements are internal.

There was a church here in the 12th century with a nave of the size of the present one and a chancel. To this nave about 1180-90 a south aisle was added, the west arch of the south arcade being of that date.

The tower seems to have been built by Archbishop Warham early in the 16th century, and the south aisle, or Malshanger Chapel, was rebuilt at the same time, including the first bay of the south arcade. The chancel has no old features and its history is not now to be traced; its width is probably that of the 12th-century chancel. A great deal of repair and rebuilding took place in 1840 and 1868-97; the north aisle was added at the former date, but in 1868 was replaced by the present one, and the whole of the chancel, except part of the north wall, the north and south chapels (the east window of the south aisle being re-used in the latter), and the greater part of the tower are of this date, the roofs and most of the fittings and furniture being also modern. Before 1868 the church had a north porch and doorway, above which was the curious 12th-century carving now on the west face of the tower; a very narrow north aisle, containing a single bench set east and west along the wall and a small chancel with no seats, partly used as a vestry. It was separated from the nave by a screen with cresting like that now at Baughurst Church,

which is known as the Warham screen. The loft over it remained within living memory, and in it sat the village quire. The pulpit was at the south-east of the nave and the font at the south-west. At a later date the quire sat in a gallery under the tower, the rood-loft having been taken down. About this time the north door was closed, and the west door of the tower became the principal entrance.

The chancel has an east window of three lights with tracery, and a south window of a single cinquefoiled light. In the south wall is a trefoiled piscina and on the north side a credence recess, both of modern date. Arcades of two bays on either side separate the chancel and the chapels; these have pairs of marble shafts in the middle and on both responds with carved stone capitals, moulded bases, and two-centred moulded arches; the chancel arch, which is modern, is similar in design, but the marble shafts rest on moulded corbels carried by figures of angels.

The east window in the south chapel is of early 16th-century date, partly restored, and has three cinquefoiled ogee-headed lights with tracery above in a four-centred head. In the south wall are a modern doorway and a cross-shaped window. The north chapel has similar windows and a doorway near its west end. The arches dividing the chapels from the aisles are both modern; they have chamfered jambs and double-chamfered arches.

The north arcade of the nave has two bays with a round middle pier and half-round responds with moulded capitals and bases; the arches are pointed and of two chamfered orders. The first bay of the south arcade (c. 1500) has continuous chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch, the three internal faces of both jambs and arch being worked in long panels trefoiled at top and bottom; the second arch (c. 1190) has half-round responds with moulded and spurred bases; the capitals are cut with small scallops and have a hollow-chamfered abacus; the arch is pointed of two chamfered orders. The plaster edges round the arch are cut in scalloped and zigzag lines, but there is no evidence whether this reproduces the old treatment.

The south aisle, or Malshanger Chapel, has three early 16th-century south windows, each of two cinquefoiled four-centred lights, all much repaired, and the west window is a modern single light; the north aisle has two north windows and one in the west wall to match those of the south aisle.

The tower is of three stages; the arch opening to it from the nave is of two continuous hollow chamfers, the upper parts of the jambs and the arch being modern, while the rest is of early 16th-century work.

The west doorway has a four-centred arch in a square head, the spandrels are carved with foliage, showing Renaissance influence; in the northern is a goat's head, part of the Warham arms; in the southern a bent arm holding a sword, the Warham crest. The label is moulded with a hollow down the sides, but in the head the hollow is omitted and the words 'AVXILIV M EVM A DNO'—Archbishop

⁸⁴ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2230. Some of these lands were acquired from Roger de Arundel, and were probably, therefore, those which were afterwards said to be held of John Rastall and Robert de St. Manefeo.

⁸⁵ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III, no. 58.

⁸⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Ric. II; Div. Co. East. 26 Hen. VI; Mich. 14 Edw. IV; Mich. 1 Edw. VI; Close, 18 Hen. VI, m. 9; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 61; xlvi, 93; xlix, 4.

⁸⁷ Ex inform. Mr. Ellice Hicks Beach.

⁸⁸ Vide parish of Deane.

⁸⁹ Chart. R. 20 Edw. III, m. 4.

⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488a.

^{90a} *Ibid.* 491b.

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Warham's motto—*are cut* on its plain splay. Over the label are three shields; the northernmost is modern and bears the arms of the Province of Canterbury, the middle has Canterbury impaling Warham, the southern has Warham alone with a molet on the fesse. Over the doorway is a modern window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head. Over this in the second stage is set the curious carving formerly over the north door of the nave; it is of good 12th-century style and represents in low relief a seated human figure with the head of a beast or bird; it is perhaps St. Mark or St. John; its right hand is raised and its left hand rests on its knee. The third stage (bell chamber) is modern; it is lighted by two-light traceried windows; the parapet is embattled and has pinnacles at the corners. A modern stair turret at the north-east angle of the tower stands up above the parapet in octagonal form.

All the furniture is modern except the bowl of the font, which was formerly used as a horse-trough in a farm near by (The Chestnuts) and was placed in the church in 1869. It looks like the base stone of a mediaeval cross and is octagonal above with large rounded stops at the corners, but there seems good foundation for the story of its having been taken from the church to the farmyard by a former churchwarden.

Two old tombs remain in the south chapel and south aisle respectively; the former has no inscription or date but dates from c. 1520, and probably commemorates the parents of the archbishop. A mid-18th-century note in the register states that £5 was left 'to clean the tombe in the isle,' but it is evident that the tomb was then supposed to be that of some later Warhams, 1569 and 1595.

The tomb is altar shaped with panelled sides and ends; on either side is an arched niche between a pair of cusped quatrefoils inclosing shields with the Warham arms, and at either end are similar quatrefoils. On the tomb are somewhat weathered alabaster effigies of a knight and lady; he wears plate armour over a mail hauberk, and around his neck is a slender chain; he has frilled cuffs at his wrists and rings on his fingers and wears square-toed sabbatons; his sword is much broken away, but the pommel remains carved with an I.H.S. The lady has a kennel head-dress, a loose sash at the waist, a full-skirted gown and a long mantle fastened across the breast by cords; about her neck a chain with a cross pendant is thrice wound. The other tomb is below the easternmost window of the south aisle set in a recess; it has a panelled front with a plainly moulded top edge and plinth; in the top slab are two small brass figures of a man in civil dress and his wife, and the inscription below the figures reads:—'Orate p. aiabz Roberti Warham q' obiit p'mo die mē̄s Octobris anno dni m^occclxxxvii^o et Elizabeth uxor' ei que eciā obiit eodē anno dñi xv^o die Septēbris q'rm aiabus p'picier' de^o amē.' Below are their four sons and the indent of two daughters. The recess has a four-centred arch in a square head with cusped spandrels.

In the west window of this aisle is a little old glass.

It came from Wootton Church, and has been partly restored. It represents Archbishop Warham in processional vestments with mitre and cross; below are fragments of inscriptions: 'Warā et paniā [Orate pro] no statu Issabella (sic) que istā fenestrā fieri fecit.'

There are six bells, all by James Wells of Aldbourne, excepting the tenor and the third; the latter was recast by Mears & Stainbank in 1894 and the tenor added in the same year.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1569; a silver paten of 1617 inscribed with the name 'St. Coperthwait, 1617' (a rector of Oakley); and a silver flagon of 1792.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms, marriages and burials mixed from 1559 to 1754, and baptisms and burials to 1782; the second book has marriages 1754 to 1812, and the third baptisms and burials 1784 to 1812.

There was a church on Hugh de ADVOWSON Port's estate in Church Oakley at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁹¹

The right of presentation belonged in the 12th century to Revelendus lord of Mattingley, and was by him granted to the Prior and convent of Monk Sherborne with the consent of his son Bartholomew de Oakley father of Rose the wife of Walter Rastall.⁹² It continued in the possession of the priory until the 14th century,⁹³ when it was taken into the king's hands on account of the war with France.⁹⁴ In 1462 it was granted by King Edward IV to the God's House at Southampton together with the manor of Monk Sherborne,⁹⁵ the descent of which it has followed since that date.⁹⁶ The present patrons are the Provost and fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

The charities founded by will of CHARITIES George Wither, 12 January 1666, and by Gilbert Wither by deed 11 February 1667, and by the will of the said Gilbert Wither dated 20 June 1676, and by Wither Bramston by deed dated 28 January 1826, are regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 1 April 1884.

The endowments consist of annuities of £8 and £2 issuing out of a messuage in Tadley, now in the possession of Major Archibald William Hicks Beach and £2,548 *or* 9*d.* consols, held by the official trustees, producing a yearly income of £63 14*s.*, which together with the rents-charge of £10 was in 1905 applied in prizes of money and books at the Deane and Oakley School at a cost of £17 11*s.* 6*d.*, and for the Deane and Oakley Sunday Schools £8 17*s.*, £31 in clothing, £5 4*s.* in apprenticing, and £11 to the Bramston Church Fund, Deane.

By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 8 September 1903 made under the Board of Education Act, 1899, the sum of stock above mentioned was apportioned as to £1,445 5*s.* 7*d.* consols for the Wither Bramston Educational Charity, and as to £1,102 15*s.* 2*d.* consols for the Church and Poor Charity.

In 1790 Mrs. E. Bramston left £21, the interest to be applied in clothing and other articles in kind for the poor of Church Oakley and Deane.

⁹¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 482.

⁹² *Cur. Reg. R. Mich.* 13 John, m.

⁹³ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 134.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 297; Egerton MSS. 2033, fol. 9; 2034, fol. 8; Pat. 12 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 12.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. IV, pt. iv, m. 13.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 3 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 17; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 36; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

HANNINGTON

Hanitune (xi cent.); Hanyngton (xiv cent.).

The parish of Hannington covers an area of 2,045 acres, of which 1,312 acres are arable land, 290½ acres permanent grass and 174¾ acres woodland¹: the main part of the parish lies to the south of Kingsclere, but there are several detached portions. Hannington village is in the south-west part of the parish. At its western end stands the church of All Saints, between Hannington Farm and the Manor Farm, where, it is said, the courts used to be held, 'but not within the memory of the oldest living inhabitants.'² Dicker's Farm, which still bears the name of its 17th-century tenants,³ is a little further north. The rectory, which is almost a quarter of a mile away from the church, stands close to the Primitive Methodist chapel in the north of the parish. William Page, the celebrated Laudian divine, was rector here in 1642, but the living was sequestered in August 1646 on account of his delinquency.⁴

Dean's Wood and Gaston Copse lie to the east of Hannington village, and together stretch almost across the parish; for the great oak tree which marks the north-east corner is not far from the borders of Dean's Wood. To the south of Gaston Copse runs Ibworth Lane, which, with Folly Lane, connects the main part of the parish with the largest of the detached parts. This part of the parish lies to the south of Ewhurst Park, and contains the hamlet of Ibworth, of which the principal buildings are Ibworth Farm and Bailey Hall Farm. Here too is an old timbered cottage called Warhams, where, according to local tradition, Archbishop Warham was born: Malshanger, however, is also claimed as his birthplace, though the Warhams certainly had property in Hannington at least as early as 1463.⁵ The cottage belongs to Sir William Portal, bart., the former owner of Malshanger.

About a quarter of a mile north-west of Shear Down Farm, and close to the Kingsclere road, is a tumulus.

The Roman road from Silchester to Salisbury runs through another detached part of Hannington, which lies to the north-east. On Cottingham Hill, in Kingsclere parish, about half a mile north of the Roman road, is a barrow, from near which a fine view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

The soil is clay, the subsoil chalk; the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

Among place-names mentioned in local records the following occur:—Ibbeworthe, Shirdoune, Roghedowne, Splotlonde, Foxcote⁶ (xiv cent.), Haselholt⁷ (xvii cent.).

The manor of *HANNINGTON* was *MANOR* held at the time of the Domesday Survey by the Bishop of Winchester, and had belonged from very early times to the cathedral monastery.⁸ In 1284 John of Pontoise, Bishop of Winchester,

quitclaimed to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun all his right in the estate,⁹ which subsequently followed the descent of the manor of Manydown in Wootton St. Lawrence (q.v.) and was granted by Henry VIII to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.¹⁰ The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the lords of the manor at the present day.

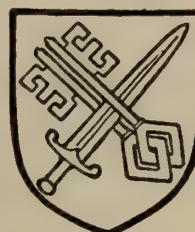
The farm of Hannington was in the hands of Thomas Drewett in 1575,¹¹ and eighteen years later it was leased to Roland Drewett 'for and dureing the natural lives of Sibyl, Thomas and Richard Druett, and the longest liver of them.'¹² In 1625 William Drewett was among those appointed 'to see what timber trees, and what wood and underwood have been felled, grubbed, and carried away by any tenaunt of this manor, and to certifie at the next audit the truth what has been done in this matter, and in the meantime . . . to appoint their tymes for herroeing of the waste upon peine of £5 evry one making default to meet at the times appointed.'¹³ Thomas the son of Roland Drewett was the tenant of Hannington in 1649.¹⁴

The church of *ALL SAINTS CHURCH* consists of a chancel 20 ft. 4 in. by 15 ft. 10 in., nave 41 ft. 2 in. by 16 ft. 9 in., south aisle 6 ft. 8 in. wide and north porch.

The north-east angle and doubtless much of the north and east walls of the nave are of pre-Conquest date, belonging to a building which had a nave about 28 ft. long by the present width (16 ft. 9 in.), and a small chancel probably some 12 to 14 ft. square. To this nave a narrow south aisle was added with an arcade of two bays about 1180-90, and the chancel arch was perhaps rebuilt at this time. In the 14th century the arches of the south arcade and the chancel arch were renewed and windows inserted in the south aisle. The chancel appears to date from the 15th century, but may not be the immediate successor of the early chancel.

A squint from nave to chancel was cut in the south jamb of the chancel arch after the chancel was widened. In modern times the church has been lengthened by some 13 ft. or more, an additional bay being built on to the arcade, and the bell-turret erected above the roof. The pressure of the roofs has forced the chancel walls outward, and the east wall has been rebuilt and a new roof put on, with several smaller repairs; the north porch is also modern.

The east window of the chancel is a modern one



DIocese of WINCHESTER. Gules St. Peter's keys crossed with St. Paul's sword.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Kitchin, *Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 78-9.

³ *Ibid.* 'Court R. of 1661.'

⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The College of All Souls, of which he had been elected fellow in 1619, immediately presented him to the rectory of East Lockinge (co. Berks.),

which benefice he held till his death in Feb. 1663.

⁵ 'Sheredoune' and other lands were leased to Robert Warham in that year (Kitchin, *op. cit.* 79).

⁶ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 'Rental of Hannington, 1351.'

⁷ *Ibid.* 'Survey of Manydown, 1649.'

⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 467.

⁹ *Cal. Chanc. R.* 1257-1300, p. 288.

¹⁰ *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII*, pt. ix.

¹¹ Walter Money, *A Perfect Boke*, 34.

¹² Kitchin, *op. cit.* 'Survey of Manydown, 1649.'

¹³ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 71.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 'Survey of Manydown, 1649.'

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of three lights under a traceried head ; south of it in the east wall is a plain ogee-headed recess with ledges for a shelf. There are no sedilia or piscina. In each side wall are two wide single windows of 15th-century date with cinquefoiled lights and small cusped piercings over under square heads, with moulded labels. Between the southern pair is a blocked pointed doorway, the outer stonework of which has been renewed and set upright to buttress the great outward lean of the wall. The chancel arch has old square jambs which have been much mutilated and are now mostly of modern stone, with plain hollow-chamfered abaci ; these may be of late 12th-century date, while the arch is a pointed one of two chamfered orders ; it is thinner than the jambs, being probably of 14th-century rebuilding. In its south jamb is a squint with a round head.

The north-east angle of the nave has well-marked long and short quoins of pre-Conquest date, set out to stop the original external plastering, which has now been taken off. Both north windows of the nave are modern, that at the north-east being of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head of 14th-century style, while the other, west of the north door, is a modern lancet.

The north doorway has a pointed arch of a single chamfered order, with hollow-chamfered abaci and a chamfered label ; the stone has been retooled and altered, but may be of late 12th-century date.

The south arcade has three bays with round pillars and half-round responds ; they have base moulds with a small hollow between two rolls—on a square sub-base ; the capitals are square with fluted scallops of very late type, and the abaci are hollow-chamfered below. The arches are pointed and have small edge chamfers, the outer half order on the north side being cut back above the capitals, which are not wide enough to take it. The eastern respond and the first pillar are 12th-century work, the second pillar and the western respond are modern ; the first two arches are also old, probably 14th-century work, while the third arch is modern. In the west wall of the nave are two modern lancet windows.

The east window of the south aisle is of three lights with plain pointed heads and intersecting tracery ; it is probably of early 14th-century date ; the three south windows are all single lights, the first

has moulded jambs and a trefoiled pointed arch in a square head and is of 15th-century date ; then comes a blocked 15th-century doorway ; the second window is of the 14th century and has a trefoiled ogee head, and the third is a modern copy of the second ; in the west wall is a modern lancet. The wall leans outward and has been strengthened by three buttresses and a massive south-eastern angle buttress. The modern north porch is lighted by a window on either side, and has an outer doorway of 14th-century style. The walling is of flint and stone rubble ; the old part of the south aisle and the south wall of the chancel are cement faced outside.

The eastern half of the nave roof is old and quite plain and of uncertain date, all its timbers being left rough. It has tie-beams with a king post and two struts, all tenoned into a collar, and there are two purlins with wind braces below the upper ones. The rest of the nave roof is modern, and over it is a bell-turret with square slated sides, above which is a lead roof, and arising from this is a shingled octagonal oak spire.

The altar, font, &c., are all of modern date, but the pulpit is a good piece of early 17th-century work, hexagonal, with two tiers of carved panels

There are three bells ; the first is inscribed ' Prayse ye the Lord 1624,' the second is by Henry Knight, 1619, and the third by the second Henry Knight, 1680.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, a paten cover of 1680 inscribed with the names of the rector, Thomas Webb, and the churchwardens, a silver paten of 1714 inscribed with the name of the rector, Abraham Ogden, and the churchwardens of that year, and a silver alms plate of 1844.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms, marriages and burials from 1771 to 1812, the second has marriages from 1768 to 1812 and some later.

At the time of the Domesday *ADVOWSON* Survey there was a church in Hannington, which was included in the holding of the Bishop of Winchester.¹⁵ The right of presentation remained in the possession of the bishop until 1852,¹⁶ when it passed to the Bishop of Lichfield¹⁷ : he transferred it in 1873 to the Lord Chancellor,¹⁸ who is the patron at the present day.¹⁹

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 467.

¹⁶ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 77 ; 2034, fol. 176 ; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 June 1852, p. 1578.

¹⁸ *Clergy List*, 1874. ¹⁹ *Ibid.* 1910.



HANNINGTON CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING SOUTH-EAST



MONK SHERBORNE : PRIORY CHURCH : EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT

MONK SHERBORNE

Sireborne (xi cent.); Shireburn, Sherbourne, Sherborn Monks (xiv cent.); Westshirbourne (xv cent.).

The parish of Monk Sherborne lies to the north of Wootton St. Lawrence and west of Sherborne St. John: it covers an area of 2,045 acres. The road from Kingsclere runs through the southern part of the parish to Basingstoke, and the point at which it enters Monk Sherborne, near Piccadilly Hill, is marked on one side by a stone and on the other by an oak tree which stands a little to the south of the road.

The village of Monk Sherborne stands close to the Monk Sherborne Wood in the east of the parish at the crossing of Kiln Lane and Stokes Lane: the church of All Saints stands at the southern end of the village, and the Manor Farm is close to it. The parish pound was still standing in 1877.

The Priory, now the residence of Major-General Lukin, is at the northern extremity of the parish, close to Pamber, the inhabitants of which still use the Priory Church. The Priory Farm stands close by: it was once surrounded by a moat, the track of which is still to be seen.

The Chineham estate forms a detached portion of Monk Sherborne 3 miles to the south-east, and lies between the two parts of Basing parish. It is crossed by the main road from Basingstoke to Reading: the farm itself stands at a little distance from this road.

Woodgarston is also a tithing in Monk Sherborne, and is 2 miles south-west of the village. By a Local Government Board Order of 1879 six detached portions of the parish were in 1881 transferred to Wootton St. Lawrence.

Monk Sherborne common lands were inclosed in 1793 under the Act of the preceding year,¹ and other common lands in the parish, known as Great Woods, Privett Green, Salter's Heath, Stony Heath, and West Heath, were inclosed in 1832 under a Private Act of 1829.² The soil and subsoil are chalk and clay, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and roots.

According to the returns of 1905 about four-sevenths of the parish were arable land, about two-sevenths permanent grass and one-seventh woodland.³

The following place-names occur in local records:—La Firugeden, la Bene⁴ (xiv cent.), Bulscroft, Shothanger Copse.^{4a}

The manor of *MONK SHERBORNE MANORS* was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor as an alod of the king by Alnod Cild,⁵ and belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to Hugh de Port,⁶ whose son Henry gave it to the priory which he founded there as a cell of St. Vigor at Cerisy in Normandy.⁷

Though subject to St. Vigor, the priory of Sherborne seems to have enjoyed a certain degree of independence, for the prior and convent were accepted by the Bishops of Winchester as patrons of the living of Church Oakley.⁸ It was, however, regarded throughout as an alien priory by the civil authorities, and was taken into the king's hands in the 14th century on account of the war with France⁹; though the custody of the land was granted to the prior during the royal pleasure for the payment of a yearly ferm.

On the forfeiture of Monk Sherborne as an alien priory King Edward IV granted the manor in 1462 to the Hospital of St. Julian, commonly called God's House, at Southampton.¹⁰ This house had been granted to Queen's College, Oxford, by King Edward III,¹¹ whose charter had subsequently been confirmed by Richard II,¹² and the lands and muniments of Monk Sherborne Priory consequently came into the hands of the Provost and fellows of that college.

In 1473 the estate was granted to Eton College by Edward IV,¹³ but the deed seems to have been vacated by reason of the former grant, for Queen's College remained in possession, and its provost and fellows are the lords of the manor at the present day.

The manor of *CHINEHAM* (Chinham, xi cent.; Chynnam, Chynham, xiv cent.) was held of Hugh de Port in 1086 by Aghemund,¹⁴ who had himself held it of King Edward the Confessor¹⁵. It was granted by Adam de Port and the Prior and convent of Sherborne to William, whose son and namesake obtained a confirmation of the grant from William St. John.¹⁶

In 1272 the lord of the manor was William de Chineham,¹⁷ who died before 1316. He was succeeded by his son Richard,¹⁸ who seems to have made enemies, for 'the houses and goods in his manor of Chineham' were burnt in 1317,¹⁹ whereupon a commission of oyer and terminer touching the incendiaries was issued.

Richard de Chineham died before 1346,²⁰ for in that year the estate was held by his son John²¹: it subsequently passed to William Brocas, who was seised of it in 1428,²² but conveyed it before 1431 to William Warblington of Sherfield-upon-Loddon.²³ In 1444 William settled it on himself and his wife



QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD. *Argent three eagles gules with a molet of six points or on the breast of the dexter eagle.*

¹ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

² *Ibid.*

³ *Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).*

⁴ *Burrows, Brocas of Beaurepaire, 423.*

^{4a} In 1666 the trees in Shothanger Copse were marked in presence of the vicars of Monk Sherborne and Wootton St. Lawrence as a boundary between the two parishes (Par. Reg. Monk Sherborne; ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope).

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants, i, 486.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid. ii, 226.*

⁸ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 134; 2033, fol. 9; 2034, fol. 8.

⁹ *Cal. Close, 1327-30, p. 18; 1339-41, p. 240; V.C.H. Hants, ii, 226.*

¹⁰ Pat. 1 Edw. IV, pt. iv, m. 13.

¹¹ *Ibid. 3 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 17.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid. 13 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 10.*

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants, i, 480.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Warner, *Hants, i, 164.*

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III, 285.* Herbert

Pecche died seised of a piece of land held of William de Chineham in 1272. He left a son and heir Bartholomew. In 1356 this holding was granted by Sir John Pecche to Bernard Brocas and ultimately became reunited to the manor (*Burrows, Brocas of Beaurepaire, 362*).

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids, ii, 313.*

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat. 1313-17, p. 689.*

²⁰ *Feud. Aids, ii, 332.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid. 344.*

²³ *Ibid. 364.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

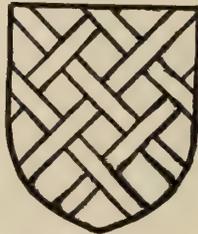
Margaret in tail with contingent remainder to Henry Puttenham, his first cousin.²⁴ He died in 1469,²⁵ but his widow survived until 1484, when she was succeeded by William, the son and heir of Henry Puttenham.²⁶

Richard, the grandson of William Puttenham, was seised of the manor of Chineham in 1552,²⁷ in which year he settled it on himself and his wife Mary and their issue, with remainder to his own right heirs²⁸; but after this date the history of the holding becomes obscure.²⁹

In 1747 John Harwood, William Hunt, Simon Boulton and James King and their wives dealt with the manor, which they quitclaimed to Thomas Cowslad,³⁰ a member of a family which had long been established at Basingstoke.³¹ The estate passed shortly afterwards to William Earl of Dartmouth, who with his wife Frances Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholle, was vouchee in a recovery of 1755.³² George Viscount Lewisham, the eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, was the vouchee in a recovery of 1786.³³ At the present day Chineham belongs to Lord Bolton, having been purchased about seventy years ago by the late Lord Bolton from Mrs. Hasker, whose husband had purchased it from Lord Dartmouth.³⁴

The manor of *WOODGARSTON* (Wealagerstune, x cent.; Wudegarestone, Wodcastone, xii cent.; Wodegarstone, xiii cent.; Wodgaston, Woodcastle, xvi cent.) was probably included in the manor of Sherborne at the time of the Domesday Survey, but it was not among the lands granted to the priory. In 945 King Edmund had granted 24 'jugera' of land in the place called 'Wealagerstune' to Æthelnod his priest,^{34a} and this probably represented the later manor.

In the reign of Henry I John de Port enfeoffed Matthew de Scures,³⁵ and towards the end of the 12th century another Matthew, who was perhaps the great-grandson of the first feoffee, settled Woodgarston with the consent of Roger his heir upon his younger son and namesake.³⁶ In 1226 James de Scures, the son of the last Matthew, was lord of the manor: in that year he obtained licence from the pope to have Mass celebrated three times a week in his chapel at Woodgarston by the Prior of Sherborne.³⁷ Richard de Scures, who was perhaps the grandson of James, was living in 1314,³⁸ but in 1331 Beatrice the daughter of Sir John de



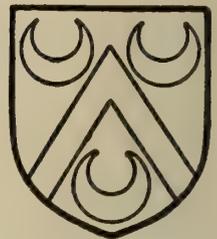
SCURES. *Azure fretty or.*

Scures was dealing with the manor, which she leased to Roger Fyfehide,³⁹ whose widow Edith obtained an extension of the lease in 1340.⁴⁰

In 1336 John de Scures, who was afterwards knighted, settled the estate on himself, with remainder to Roger his son, and after Roger's death to his own children by his wife Sibyl.⁴¹ Sir John was sheriff of Hants from 1321-38, and knight of the shire in three Parliaments⁴²: he seems to have outlived his son Roger, for at his death in 1354 he was seised of Woodgarston Manor, which he left to his son John, then aged seventeen.⁴³ John de Scures died childless in 1381,⁴⁴ when he was succeeded by his sister Sibyl, the wife of John Uvedale,⁴⁵ who leased the estate in 1402 to Robert Gerard.⁴⁶ John Uvedale died before 1417⁴⁷: his heir was his son William, sheriff of Surrey in 1429,⁴⁸ but Woodgarston appears to have been settled on his younger son John, who was seised of the manor in 1428.⁴⁹ This John Uvedale was four times sheriff of Hants, viz. in 1419, 1422, 1426 and 1433.⁵⁰ In 1417 he received a mandate on the occasion of making an array against the arms of Spain in expectation of an invasion.⁵¹ On the death of his brother William he succeeded to the manor of Wickham⁵² (q.v.), the descent of which Woodgarston followed until 1619, when it was sold to William Wither of Manydown in the parish of Wootton St. Lawrence.⁵³

William Wither died seised of the manor in 1620⁵⁴: his heir was his son and namesake, who left two children, a daughter Dorothy who married Lovelace Bigg of Chilton Foliat (co. Wilts.) in 1684,⁵⁵ and a son and heir William, whose wife was Mary the daughter and heiress of his kinsman George Wither.⁵⁶ The son and namesake of this William succeeded to Woodgarston and died in 1732.⁵⁷ His cousin, another William, who was his heir, died unmarried in 1789,⁵⁸ when the estate passed to Lovelace Bigg, the grandson of Dorothy, who thereon assumed the name of Wither.⁵⁹ Mr. Bigg-Wither was succeeded in 1813 by his second but eldest surviving son Harris,⁶⁰ whose son and heir, another Lovelace, sold the property in 1871 to Sir Edward Bates, bart.⁶¹

Sir Edward Bates died in 1896,⁶² leaving as his heir his son Sir Edward Percy Bates, whose younger son, Mr. Sydney Eggers Bates, at the present day resides at Woodgarston.



WITHER. *Argent a chevron gules between three crescents sable.*

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. III, no. 33.

²⁵ Ibid. 8 Edw. IV, no. 44.

²⁶ Ibid. 2 Ric. III, no. 33.

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Edw. VI.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ In the list of the Brocas lands in 1585 the manor of Chineham is mentioned, but this seems to have been a mistake (Feet of F. Hants, East. 27 Eliz.).

³⁰ Ibid. Hil. 21 Geo. II.

³¹ Baigent & Millard, *Hist. of Basingstoke*, *passim*.

³² Recov. R. Hil. 28 Geo. II, rot. 56.

³³ Ibid. Trin. 26 Geo. III, m. 389.

³⁴ Ex inform. Mr. Hugh E. Raynbird of Basingstoke

^{34a} Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 560-1.

³⁵ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (3), 241.

³⁶ Ibid. 245. The deed is undated, but

Guy, Prior of Southwick (circa 1190-1217), was one of the witnesses.

³⁷ Ibid. 246-7.

³⁸ Burrows, *op. cit.* 77.

³⁹ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (3), 249.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 250.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 9 Edw. III.

⁴² Burrows, *op. cit.* 327.

⁴³ Inq. p.m. 27 Edw. III (1st nos.), file 121, no. 12.

⁴⁴ *Surrey Arch. Coll.* iii, 83.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (3), 251.

⁴⁷ *Surrey Arch. Coll.* iii, 85.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 86.

⁴⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 344.

⁵⁰ *Surrey Arch. Coll.* iii, 89.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 16 Jas. I.

⁵⁴ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (3), 251.

⁵⁵ Ibid. iv (3), 252.

⁵⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1874.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ *Hants Field Club Proc.* loc. cit.

⁶⁰ Burke, *loc. cit.*

⁶¹ *Hants Field Club Proc.* loc. cit.

⁶² Burke, *Peerage*.

In the 14th century the Atte Moure family owned land in Monk Sherborne,⁶³ which subsequently followed the same descent as their holdings in Pamber and Tadley⁶⁴ (q.v.), and has been known as the 'manor' of WEST SHERBORNE since the 17th century.

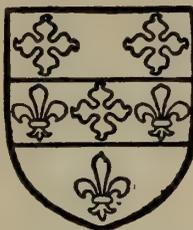
The church CHURCHES of ALL SAINTS consists of a chancel 22 ft. by 17 ft., and a nave 60 ft. 2 in. by 22 ft. 6 in., with a south-east vestry built in 1852, and a north porch. The whole of the walling, with the exception of the east wall of the chancel, the west end of the nave and the small vestry, appears early, where it can be seen free of ivy or plaster, and is of flint in herring-bone courses. No ornamental detail in the church suggests a date earlier than the second quarter of the 12th century, but in the north wall of the nave are traces of a window just above and to the west of the north doorway, which must almost certainly have been cut into by the outer head of the doorway, and is therefore probably earlier than it. The doorway is of c. 1140-50, so the window and all the early walling may date from the beginning of the 12th century.

In the east wall of the chancel are the jambs of a wide blocked and nearly destroyed arch of c. 1140, the chancel arch being of the same date, and it seems that there was formerly a sanctuary, whether square or apsidal, east of the present chancel, the east wall of which is built up of pieces of shafts, arches, &c., of 12th-

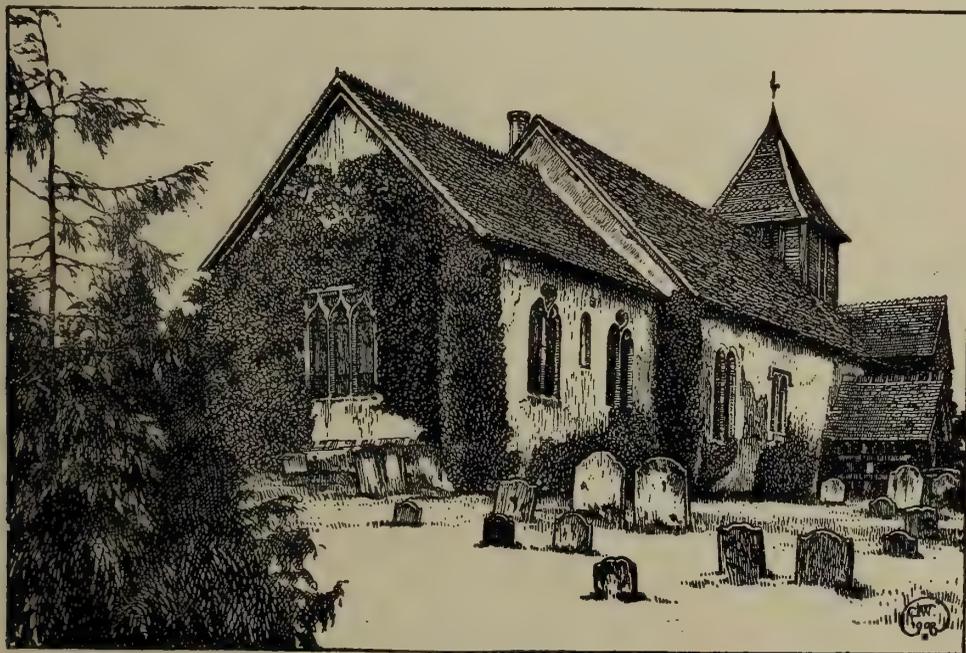
century date. The present east window, c. 1340, gives the possible date of its destruction. This sanctuary, with the chancel and a north doorway, seems to have been added about 1140, while of earlier work one north window of the chancel and parts of two in the nave are to be seen. The lengthening of the nave by a few feet perhaps dates from the 14th century, and the external north-west stair turret is doubtless an addition of this time. The north porch is also a fine specimen of 14th-century woodwork.

The east window of the chancel is of mid-14th-century date, of three trefoiled lights under a square head; the remains of the 12th-century arch on either side of it show an outer order of a single line of zigzag between two rolls, and a capital with palmette foliage and channelled abacus.

The early window in the middle of the north wall is round-headed with a small chamfer at the outer wall face and a wide internal splay. On either side of it are early 14th-century windows with two trefoiled lights and a trefoil over, but no inclosing arch. On the south side are like windows, and between them a blocked 13th-century lancet, but the history of this wall is complicated by the existence at its west end of the springing of an arch or perhaps the west splay of a low side window, which shows that some alterations have here taken place. At the east end the masonry bonding with the blocked 12th-century jamb in the east wall, and looking like the jamb of a contemporary arch opening southwards, suggests the former existence of a south chapel here, but if so it must have been destroyed before the 13th-century window was inserted. There are no sedilia or piscinae, but in the vestry a late 12th-century pillar piscina is to be seen, and in the east splays of the north-east and south-east windows of the chancel are blocks of stone which



BATES, baronet.
Argent a fesse between two quatrefoils in the chief and a fleur de lis in the foot azure with a quatrefoil between two fleurs de lis argent on the fesse.



MONK SHERBORNE: ALL SAINTS' CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST

⁶³ Inq. a.q.d. file 289, no. 7; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 197.

⁶⁴ Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. III (2nd nos.),

no. 36; 21 Edw. IV, no. 31; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 531-2; Feet of F. Hants, East. 1 Mary; Pat. 13 Jas. I,

pt. iii; Close, 4 Chas. I, pt. iii, no. 5; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 17 Chas. I, &c.

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probably carried the ends of a wooden beam, forming part of a screen across the east end of the chancel, and cutting off a narrow strip for use as a vestry.

The chancel arch is semicircular and of two square orders to the west and one to the east. The jambs are similarly arranged and have half-round shafts to the inner order and smaller complete shafts to the outer. The capitals of the latter are enriched with volutes and palmettes like that remaining at the east of the chancel, while those of the former are scalloped and have in the middle a grotesque head, the teeth of which rest upon the necking. A channelled abacus also like that already noted runs round both orders.

Near the east end of the north wall of the nave is a window of two trefoiled lights. The jambs are chamfered and rebated and may be of 13th-century date. The heads, however, are clumsy trefoiled openings, widened by the insertion of a stone at their crowns, and are probably late insertions, as they do not fit the jamb section. West of this is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with moulded head, jambs and mullion and a square-headed external label. Its west jamb cuts into the lines of an original window, high in the wall, whose west jamb may be seen inside the church. The north door is some 16 ft. west of the centre of the wall. It is of two orders, the outer having a zigzag on both planes, the inner a roll, inclosing a tympanum of plastered rubble which has had a masonry pattern of lozenges in red; the large cambered lintel below is plain, but bears traces of painted decoration, perhaps a scroll pattern with a central medallion. The jambs of the outer order have circular shafts with scalloped capitals of fully developed style. Over the doorway are remains of a stepped string ornamented with billets and resting on head corbels, an unusual detail. It is unfortunately much damaged by the roof of the pretty 14th-century wooden porch which now stands in front of the door. In the east jamb of the door, inside the church, is a hollow for the back of a holy water stone. Immediately west of the door is a single-light window with a four-centred head, probably 15th-century work, and partly over the lines of an original window, whose east jamb remains.

At the east end of the south wall is a round-headed modern archway of 12th-century design to the vestry, which is partly filled by a dwarf wall. The entrance to the vestry, which was built in 1852, is by a small doorway, apparently formerly opening to a rood stair on the outer face of the wall. It seems of 15th-century date; in it is hung a modern door with two pieces of early 17th-century panels worked into it. West of this are two two-light windows. The first is of two ogee trefoiled lights rebated internally for shutters, and retaining parts of the hanging hooks, and probably of 14th-century date, while the second is of the same date and detail as the window immediately east of the north door, but lacks the external label. There is no trace of a south door to the nave. The whole of the west end of the nave is raised a couple of steps above the general level and is railed off as a ringing space by a good 17th-century balustrade. The west bell-turret over this bay of the nave has been rebuilt and rests on four new posts which stand on the floor of the church. On the north is a small doorway to the belfry stairs with a clumsy head of late date. In the west wall

is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with a square-headed external label. Below this is a door of the same date with a two-centred hollow-chamfered head.

The font stands near the north door of the nave; its bowl, which is the only old part, of c. 1230, is of rounded form standing on three small circular marble shafts, with plain capitals, and a large circular stem. Between the corner shafts on the lower edge of the bowl are three heads carved in high relief, one only of which is old. It was given a new base in 1887.

There is a good wooden screen across the chancel of 15th-century date but very much restored in 1887, when it was also lengthened. It is of very solid character, and consists of four traceried bays or panels on either side of an arched doorway with pierced trefoils in the spandrels. The cresting and nearly all the side bays are modern. The seating is in great part old work reframed and recut about 1852; its style suggests a 16th-century origin. There is also a bench front of early 17th-century date west of the north door of the nave, and the pulpit, which has panels of flat arabesque carving, was set up by William Dobson, rector, whose epitaph is given below. The ringing space at the west end of the nave is railed off by late 17th-century moulded rails with turned balusters. The roofs are modern (1887), that of the chancel panelled, that of the nave plain and of open timber construction. The bell-cot has been reconstructed in modern times, but incorporates some old materials. The fittings of the chancel are all modern, but of excellent character, the organ and case being particularly satisfactory in design and workmanship. The north door is largely old and has a pair of very fine wrought strap hinges of late 14th-century date worked into fleurs de lis.

On the north wall of the nave is a small brass plate with the inscription; 'Here lyes expecting y^e second coming of our saviour y^e body of William Dobson a painful servant of God and sometime rector of this parish who exchanged earth for Heaven the first of March anno domini 1653.' The arms given are a cheveron between three fleurs de lis impaling a voided lozenge between three roundels. Near it is another brass recording the bequests in 1674 by Thomas Symson of Sherborne St. John of 'fifteen pounds yearly, so long as the world shall endure,' to be divided between the poor of Sherborne St. John, Monk Sherborne, Wootton St. Lawrence, Baughurst, Pamber and Tadley; the money to be derived from the testator's land in 'Monks Sherborn known as Hill House and . . . in Bagehurst late Edward Hillcup.'

The tower contains five bells, the treble, second and fourth cast by G. Mears & Co. in 1862 and the third by Henry Knight in 1595. The fifth bears the date 1653, but has no maker's mark or inscription.

The plate consists of an Elizabethan chalice, paten cover and alms plate, a silver-gilt chalice, paten and flagon and another chalice, paten and flagon.

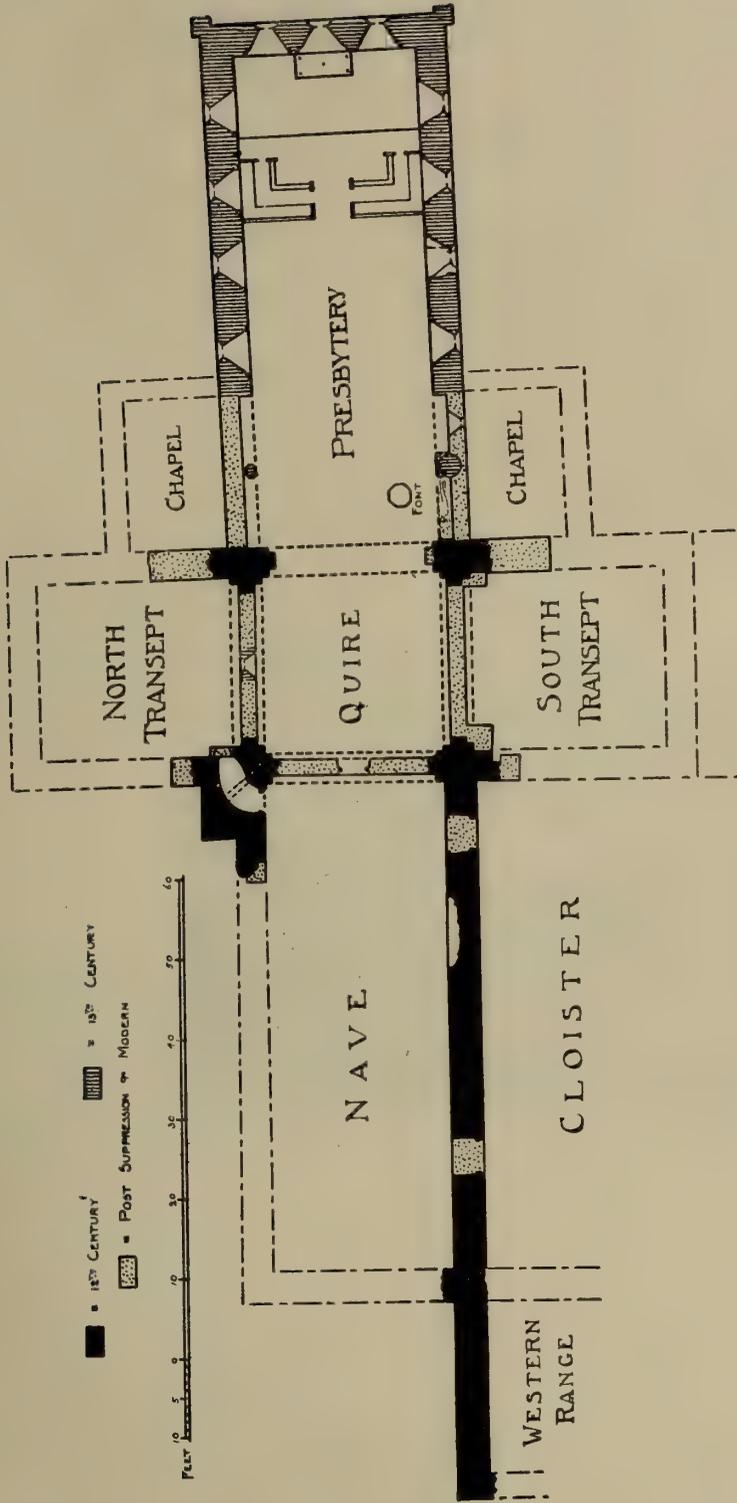
The registers begin in 1618. The first book contains all entries from that date to 1708. It is arranged in alphabetical order, and the letter A is missing. The second book has baptisms and burials from 1713 to 1812 and marriages from 1713 to 1753, with a few briefs. The third book has marriages only from 1754 to 1812.



MONK SHERBORNE, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH : THE PORCH



MONK SHERBORNE, ALL SAINTS' CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST



PLAN OF THE PRIORY CHURCH, MONK SHERBORNE (USED AS PAMBER PARISH CHURCH)

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The priory church of *ST. MARY* and *ST. JOHN BAPTIST*, known locally as Pamber Church, since it is used by the inhabitants of Pamber, was consecrated by William Giffard, who was Bishop of Winchester from 1107 to 1129.

Of the 12th-century church, which was cruciform, without aisles, the only parts now standing are the arches of the crossing or central tower and a portion of the south wall of the nave. The eastern arm was rebuilt and lengthened about 1220; this with the tower space forms the present chapel-of-ease to Monk Sherborne. The cloister was on the south side of the nave, but nothing is left of it except the doorways in the south wall of the ruined nave.

The dedication by Bishop Giffard can hardly have marked the completion of the first church; all the 12th-century detail remaining in the tower is obviously of later date.

The east arm or presbytery is a simple but finely proportioned building of flint masonry with ashlar dressings, and has at the east angles very slender and graceful clasping buttresses of three stages.



MONK SHERBORNE PRIORY CHURCH (USED AS PAMBER PARISH CHURCH)
FROM SOUTH-EAST

In the east wall are three lancet windows which are rebated and chamfered outside and splayed all round inside, with a label and a keeled edge-roll from small moulded bases but without capitals, the roll continuing round the head of the window. In either side wall are four similar but shorter lights, without labels.

A moulded string runs round the inside below the sloping window sills, stopping abruptly west of the westernmost windows. Below the first window on the south is a well-designed piscina, with a trefoiled head and engaged jamb shafts with moulded capitals and bases. At the back of the piscina is a narrow shelf.

Under the third south window is a small doorway, doubtless once old but now of modern stonework outside; it has a four-centred head of 15th-century character.

The angles between the chancel and transepts were formerly occupied by small chapels of two bays; these

are gone, but the archways opening into them from the chancel remain; they are now blocked up. Each side has two bays, those on the south side appear to have been divided by a circular pillar, now for the greater part buried in a later pier; the jambs of the recesses are chamfered and have partly restored chamfered abaci; the arches are segmental, with keeled edge-rolls, the voussoirs being in many cases old worked stones re-used. The backs of the arches are closed up and form large recesses, which now contain a marble gravestone and the wooden effigy of a knight. In the back of the eastern recess is a small blocked square-headed window. The arches in the north wall have a filleted bowtel instead of the keeled roll, and they are separated by a free eight-sided shaft from which an arch sprang northwards; in other respects they resemble the southern pair, and are also closed up to form recesses for gravestones. High up in the wall above these arches, to clear the roofs of the former north and south chapels, are two small circular lights on either side.

The central tower stands on large round-headed arches, those to the nave and transepts being now blocked with masonry of fairly good character and probably dating from the suppression of the alien priory early in the 15th century. The jambs are of two square orders, those of the eastern arch being mostly of modern stonework; they have plain chamfered abaci and no capitals. The arches are also of two orders; the inner to the chancel arch is chamfered and the outer has an edge roll on the west face; the label is chamfered. The north transept arch is chamfered in its outer order, the inner is square. The opposite arch is square in both orders.

The western arch is slightly richer than the other three; its inner order is chamfered, the outer has a three-quarter edge roll on both faces and the label is moulded. In the filling of the north transept arch is a lancet window of 13th-century date brought from elsewhere. In the west filling is a doorway of 16th-century style but modern stonework, and over it a blocked window now without tracery. An old wood door now used in the village school and said to have been brought with other timbers from the priory was probably the former west door of the building. In the blocking to the north of the entrance doorway is a small blocked opening with a round head on the west; its sill is 5 ft. 10 in. above the floor, and it was evidently a doorway to the stair turret, which rises in the north-west angle of the tower, and is entered from the south by an outside doorway at almost the same level. The turret is patched with modern brick, but is of 12th-century date, and on the ground floor contains a curved passage from the north transept to the nave, to give access to the eastern parts of the church without passing through the quire, which was probably in the first instance under the tower. The

upper part of the tower is open to the ground and lighted on each face by a pair of round-headed windows whose inner jambs have edge rolls with bases and capitals, above which the roll continues around the window head. Between each pair of the windows is an arched recess ranging with them and of like detail but having larger capitals. A string cornice runs round below the windows and above them is the floor to the bell chamber, which is contained in the pyramidal roof. The tower was probably intended to have a third stage, but there is nothing to show whether this was ever built.

The presbytery roof, though now mostly modern, preserves what is probably its original 13th-century design with semicircular braces under each rafter and has four unequally spaced tie-beams, moulded with a torus between two rolls, at the west end. The plate is also of 13th-century section, and parts of the old timbers are re-used.

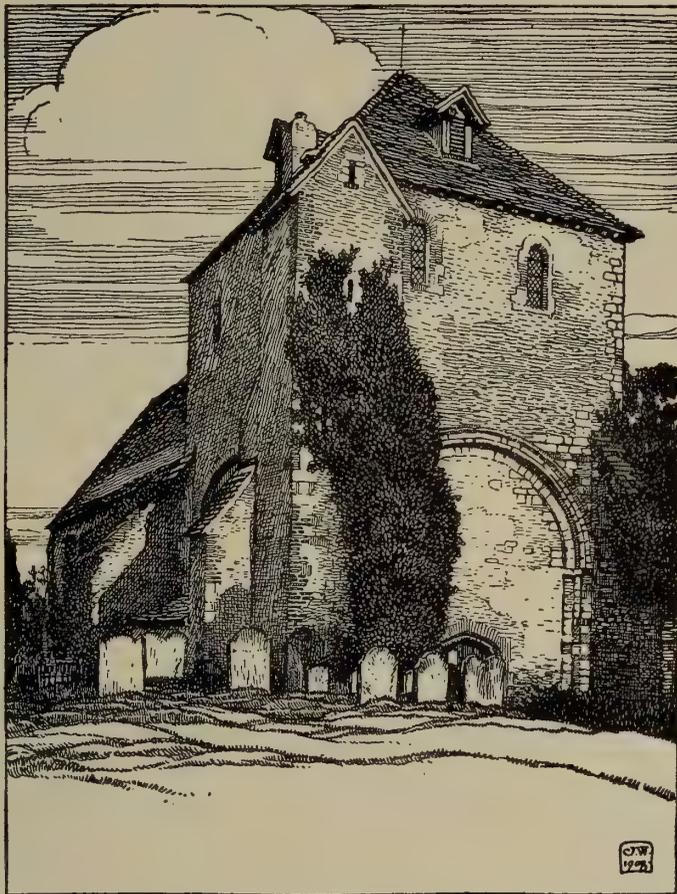
Both transepts are ruined, but the marks of their roofs remain on the tower, and the bonding of the chapels to the chancel may still be seen. The lower part of the south wall of the nave remains overgrown with ivy. It retains the two procession doorways to the cloister, now blocked up, and the return of the west wall of the nave is marked by a masonry projection. The wall continues west of it in the same line and formed the north end of the western range of the claustral buildings. Against the north-west buttress of the tower are a few remains of cinquefoiled 15th-century lights.

The font is of 15th-century date, and stands on the south side of the church; it is octagonal with panelled sides to the bowl inclosing quatrefoils or floral ornament and has a moulded base. Opposite to it is a large mortar fitted with an 18th-century cover and set on a pedestal of broken gravestones, among which is a foliate 13th-century capital. Another smaller mortar, with carved heads at the four projections, is set in the blocking of the eastern arch of the south chapel.

The present chancel screen, set between the second and third windows of the presbytery, is a very solid piece of plain 15th-century character, containing a good deal of old work; it has a central doorway, and probably formed no part of the monastic fittings, and there are some good solid oak benches and poppy-head bench ends which belong to the same work.

There are a number of early gravestones in the church, but the most interesting monument is the wooden effigy of a knight which lies in the western recess in the south wall; he wears a long surcoat with short sleeves over his mail, the rings of which must have been shown by paint, and are not carved on the wood. His head rests on a diamond-shaped pillow, and is protected by a hood of mail. Of his shield the strap only remains, it was doubtless cut in a separate piece of wood, and he wears a sword in a

belt on the left side; his legs are crossed and his feet rest on a lion. The work is very good and the details minutely worked where the decay of the wood has not damaged them; the figure rests on a wide plank cut out of the solid with it and is hollowed out behind for lightness. It dates from the second half of the 13th century, and cannot represent John de Port, son of the founder, as commonly said. It is now set on a tomb-shaped block of masonry, on which is a marble grave slab, and there are similar blocks and gravestones in the other three recesses, all of 13th or early 14th-century date. To the north and south of the altar table are set four similar slabs; the first is very like that in the south recess; the cross on



MONK SHERBORNE PRIORY CHURCH (USED AS PAMBER PARISH CHURCH): THE TOWER

the second is almost obliterated, but the other two have leaves of late 12th or early 13th-century style branching from the stems of the crosses, and one has an inscription running round its moulded edge in early Gothic characters, some of the letters contained within others, as often in 12th-century inscriptions. It reads:—

‘❖ SI QUIS ERIS QVI TRANSIERIS STA PERLEGE
FLORA ❖ SVM QVOD ERIS FVERAM QUE QVOD ES PRO
ME PRECOR HORA.’

At the foot of the cross shaft is an *Agnus Dei*.

Near the font are a few old tiles, probably 15th-century work; the patterns on them are almost obliterated.

On the north wall of the presbytery below the string some of the old painted decoration has been

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

uncovered, showing a consecration cross and some winged angels, with a few letters in black letter smalls; the whole is probably of 15th-century date. On the same wall is the brass plate recording Thomas Sympson's benefactions, 1674, as at Baughurst and elsewhere.

The evidences of the arrangement of the church in monastic times are small, and the priory having been alien, and therefore suppressed early in the 15th century, much of the mediaeval fittings may be parochial and not monastic.

The consecration cross painted on the north wall of the chancel seems contemporary with the paintings of angels close to it, which from their style and the letters of the inscription seem to be not earlier than the 15th century. The heavy wooden screen, which is a good deal like that of Monk Sherborne close by, is also of 15th-century date, and can only be parochial, and the seats are apparently made up of woodwork of the same character. It is probable that a complete refitting of the church took place after the suppression, and that the monastic arrangements were swept away. The nave, transepts and chapels probably did not long survive the priory, and the blocking of the three sides of the crossing is carefully done, and no doubt mediaeval. The stair turret at the north-west angle of the tower, which is part of the 12th-century work, gives some interesting evidence about the original arrangements. Its ground stage, as already noted, forms a passage from the north transept to the nave, and the stair only begins on the next stage above, and is reached through a doorway immediately over that opening from the passage to the nave. This can only have been reached from a raised passage or gallery, which was probably nothing else than the original *pulpitum* at the west end of the 12th-century quire, the position of which has been already referred to. When the eastern arm was rebuilt and lengthened in the 13th century the quire was probably moved eastward, and the modern repairs to the responds of the east arch of the tower suggest that they have been formerly cut back for the fitting of stalls. When the nave was destroyed the access to the upper doorway in the north-west turret was provided for by making a doorway in the blocking of the west arch of the tower, as already noted.

There are four bells: the treble was dated 1598, but has been recast by Taylor in 1851; the second is

by Joseph Carter, 1579, and the inscription is obviously the continuation of a verse originally begun on the treble, 'That has sent us thy holy worde'; the third is also by Joseph Carter, 1582, and is inscribed: 'O Lorde even for thy holy name'; and the tenor originally of 1579 but recast in 1850 by Taylor: 'Inflame our hearts to love the same.'

The plate consists of a silver Elizabethan communion cup, paten cover and alms dish. There are also two other services, one of which is of silver gilt.

The registers of the parish begin in 1661; the first book contains baptisms thence to 1812, burials same period and marriages to 1754. The second has the marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The church of Monk Sherborne *ADVOWSON* with all tithes⁶⁵ was granted to the priory at its foundation by Henry de Port.^{62a} The advowson was taken into the king's hands in the 14th century on account of the war with France,⁶⁶ and was subsequently granted by King Edward IV to Queen's College, Oxford.⁶⁷ The Provost and fellows of the College are the patrons at the present day.⁶⁸

A chantry was founded in the 15th century by Queen's College,⁶⁹ and the priest appointed to serve it was accustomed 'to minister there as in a chapel of ease' to the inhabitants of Pamber who lived close to the priory and had no parish church.⁷⁰ The result was that by the time the chantry was dissolved in 1547 the people of the district had come to believe that the priory chapel was their church, and they subsequently brought a suit in Chancery against the Provost and fellows for neglecting to provide a priest.⁷¹

In the 13th century there was also a church at Chincham.⁷²

In 1674 Thomas Sympson by will *CHARITIES* gave to the poor of six parishes, including this parish, the sum of £15 yearly for ever, to be received out of his land in this parish and the parish of Baughurst, £2 10s. each parish. In 1905 twelve persons received 4s. 2d. each.

The annual sum of £1 3s. 4d. is received from Queen's College, Oxford, in respect of a gift of Adam de Port, and distributed to the poor on 2 January in every year. The same college also remitted £4 a year to the schools, claimed to be a voluntary payment.

⁶⁵ As late as 1676 hay, apples, wool, lambs, white cows, calves, pigs, honey, geese, eggs and winter sheep were all tithable (Par. Reg. Monk Sherborne; ex inform. Mr. J. H. Cope).

^{65a} Warner, *Hants*, i, 162.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 68.

⁶⁷ Pat. 13 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 10.

⁶⁸ *Clergy List*, 1910.

⁶⁹ Chant. Cert.

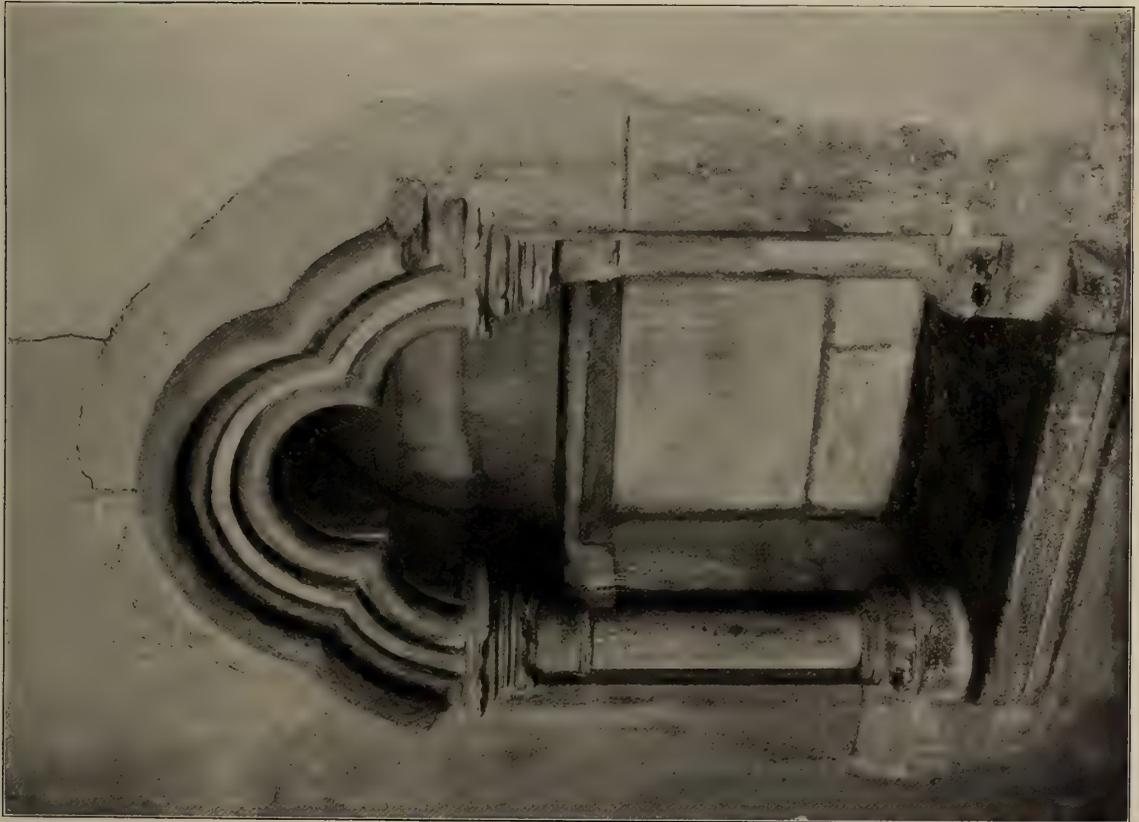
⁷⁰ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 145, no. 85.

⁷¹ See 'Pamber' in Barton Stacey Handed for a further account of this lawsuit.

⁷² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212; *Inq. Non.* 125; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 227; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.).



MONK SHERBORNE PRIORY CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST



MONK SHERBORNE PRIORY CHURCH : PISCINA

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE

Wudutune, Wudetone (x cent.); Odetune (xi cent.); Wutton, Wotton (xiii cent.); Laurence Wotton (xvi cent.).

The parish of Wootton St. Lawrence covers a long strip of land stretching from Tadley and Baughurst in the north to Deane and Kempshott in the south: it contains 4,405 acres, of which 2,911½ acres are arable land, 1,070½ acres are permanent grass and 405 acres woodland.¹ The woods in the parish were always very valuable and extensive. They supplied William of Wykeham with timber when he was reconstructing his cathedral nave: in 1392 no fewer than ninety-one cartloads were sent from Manydown, and wood was again supplied in 1398 for the works of the cathedral.² In 1459 three huge oaks were sent to Winchester for the roof of the great hall of the priory, which now forms the main part of the deanery, and may still be seen in the upper rooms into which the roof was afterwards divided.³

The village of Wootton St. Lawrence is close to the eastern border of the parish: almost in the centre of it stands the church of St. Lawrence, and close to the church is the school. The philologist Charles Butler, author of *The Feminine Monarchie*, was vicar here for forty-eight years: he died on 29 March 1647 and is buried in the church.

Skeyers Farm, near Ewhurst Park, was held of Magdalen College by John Ayliffe at the end of the 15th century. In 1501 the college granted a lease to Archbishop Warham,⁴ but the property was afterwards again leased to the Ayliffe family, who continued to be the tenants at least as late as 1674.⁵

Newfound, a quarter of a mile south of Wootton St. Lawrence village, and East Oakley, on the border of Church Oakley, are hamlets in the parish. The common lands of Wootton St. Lawrence were inclosed in 1832 under a Private Act of 1829.⁶ The soil is loam, the subsoil chalk, and the chief crops are barley, swedes, clover and sainfoin.

Ramsdell, formerly a tithing in the north of this parish, was formed into a separate ecclesiastical district in 1868: the church had been built in the previous year. Charter Alley is a hamlet in this parish, but belongs also to the civil parish of Monk Sherborne.

The following place-names occur in local records: Est Acle,⁷ Heselden, Rammesdelle⁸ (xiii cent.); Sengette Boddene, Hordhulle, Haghyate, Samsoneswode⁹ (xiv cent.); Cowedowne or Sower Downe, Bottom Meade¹⁰ (xvii cent.).

The manor of *WOOTTON*, afterwards *MANORS* called *MANYDOWN*, was held by the monks of the bishopric of Winchester at the time of the Domesday Survey, when the land was

assessed at 20 hides¹¹: it was probably the same property as that which had been granted by King Edgar to his thegn Æthelric in 958,¹² but the date at which it came into the possession of St. Swithun's is uncertain.

In the reign of Henry III the prior and convent enlarged the estate by the addition of several holdings in East Oakley,¹³ and in 1284 John of Pontoise, Bishop of Winchester, quitclaimed to them all his right in the manor.¹⁴ In 1332 they received licence to impark their wood of Wootton,¹⁵ which was visited by the royal huntsmen in 1361 and 1363.¹⁶ In 1377 the park was fenced round in order that the deer might not stray.¹⁷ The Prior and convent of St. Swithun remained in possession of Manydown until the Dissolution,¹⁸ when the estate was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester,¹⁹ who continued to hold it until 1649, in which year the trustees for the sale of church-lands sold it to William Wither, whose family had long been resident at Manydown.²⁰ There is a tradition that Robert, the first of the Hampshire Withers, was the godson of Prior Robert Rudborne (1384-94), who made him farmer of the demesne lands of Manydown,²¹ and the Withers certainly held lands in Wootton under St. Swithun's as early as 1402.²²

Thomas Wither is described as 'farmer' (*firmarius*) in 1487: he rendered the account of the manor in 1491, 1501 and 1506,²³ and the estate was leased after his death to Joan his widow, who was 'farmer' in 1507, 1516 and 1522.²⁴ John the son of Thomas Wither rendered the account in 1530 after his mother's death.²⁵ He died in 1536, leaving by his will his 'endurent of yeres' to his second son Richard,²⁶ who obtained a renewal of the lease in 1544.²⁷ Richard Wither died in 1577, and was succeeded by his eldest son John.²⁸

In 1613 John Wither made an agreement by which he gave up to his eldest son William all his right in Manydown on condition that certain rooms in the manor-house were reserved for himself and his wife, and that he was allowed £40 yearly, two servants and 'a horse, three couple of beagles and one greyhound for his pleasure.' If at a future time he chose to live elsewhere he was to receive 200 marks. William was also to provide for the education of his three younger brothers, and to pay £300 to each on his twenty-sixth birthday.²⁹ It was this William who bought the manor in 1649.³⁰

In 1662, after the Restoration, the dean and chapter re-entered upon their rights in the manor,³¹ for which William Wither's son and heir, another William, received no compensation. In 1674 this

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Kitchin, *Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 8-11.

³ *Ibid.* ⁴ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 80.

⁵ Exch. Dep. Mich. 26 Chas. II, no. 2.

⁶ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 31 Hen. III.

⁸ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 58.

⁹ *Ibid.* 62. ¹⁰ *Ibid.* 186.

¹¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468.

¹² Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 246.

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 31 Hen. III;

Mich. 35 Hen. III; Hil. 40 Hen. III; Trin. 47 Hen. III.

¹⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 288.

¹⁵ Pat. 6 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 13.

¹⁶ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 9. There were deer in the park in 1430 (*ibid.*).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Bigg-Wither, *The Wither Family*, 117.

¹⁹ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix.

²⁰ Close, 1650, pt. ii, m. 35.

²¹ Bigg-Wither, *op. cit.* 20.

²² *Ibid.* ²³ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 207.

²⁴ Bigg-Wither, *op. cit.* 21.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 24.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.* 'Leases of Manydown.'

²⁸ *Ibid.* 28.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 31.

³⁰ He also bought from the Uvedales in 1619 the manor of Woodgarston in Monk Sherborne (q.v. for a further account of the Wither family).

³¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1673-5, p. 422.

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William Wither sent a petition to the king 'praying a dispensation of the new statutes . . . which restrain the dean and chapter from granting leases of their lands for any term other than twenty-one years,' and stating that he and his ancestors had been 'tenants time out of mind for the demesnes of the manor of Manydown by lease of three lives.'³² Charles II recommended him to the dean and chapter for the renewal he desired,³³ but he seems to have been unable to obtain it, for the property was held by the Withers on leases for the term of twenty-one years from that date until 1863,³⁴ in which year the Rev. Lovelace Bigg-Wither purchased the reversion of the manor.³⁵ He sold the estate in 1871 to Sir Edward Bates, bart.,³⁶ whose grandson, Mr. Sydney Eggers Bates, is the owner at the present day.

To the west of the village, and surrounded by a park of 250 acres with 400 acres of plantations, is Manydown, a large irregular brick house which retains at least the original plan and traces of the original building: there are some pillars in the cellars which may be of the 14th century. One of the most remarkable relics is the well, with its raising gear carried up above the middle of the first floor, so that the water might more easily be conveyed to the upper rooms. The house is built round a square court, still called Cheyney Court, on one side of which is the old court room, where the 'courts Leet and Customary' were held. The south front was rebuilt in 1790.

The estate now known as *TANGIER PARK* was called *FABIANS*³⁷ until the reign of Charles II, when Sir Thomas Hooke, bart., is said to have renamed it after the town which formed part of the dowry of Katherine of Braganza.

John Fabian held lands in Yerdeley and Wootton before 1282, in which year they were included among those which were to pay tithe to the rector of Wootton.³⁸ The property in 1331 covered an area of 100 acres, and must have been valuable, for it is said to have been worth about one-sixth as much as the whole tithe of Wootton rectory.³⁹ It seems subsequently to have been enlarged, for it was described as 'a messuage, 2 carucates of land and 20 acres of pasture' in 1411, in which year another John Fabian and Isabel his wife quitclaimed it to John Gerveys and Thomas Horton,⁴⁰ who in the following year obtained licence to grant it to the priory of St. Swithun.⁴¹

In 1541 the estate was granted as part of the manor of Manydown to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester,⁴² who continued to hold the manorial rights until the reversion was purchased by the Rev. Lovelace Bigg-Wither in 1863.

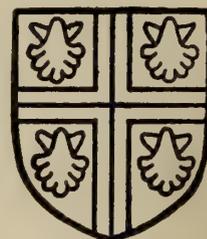
In 1413 the Prior and convent of St. Swithun had leased the land lately bought from John Fabian to Robert Dyneley,⁴³ and the tenancy afterwards followed the descent of the manor of Malshanger⁴⁴ (q.v.) in Church Oakley, until it was sold at the Restoration by Sir Richard Kingsmill to Sir Thomas Hooke, bart.,⁴⁵ who is said to have built the existing house in 1662. The property again changed hands in 1710, when it was sold by Sir Hele Hooke son and heir of Sir Thomas to Henry Limbrey,⁴⁶ from whose family it subsequently passed by marriage to the Sclaters.⁴⁷ In 1833 it was bought by the Rev. Lovelace Bigg-Wither,⁴⁸ who lived there until 1871, when he sold it with Manydown to Sir Edward Bates.⁴⁹ Mr. Sydney Eggers Bates is the owner at the present day.

Tangier House, which stands to the north of Manydown, was built in the 17th century by Sir Thomas Hooke, bart.: the park, which covers an area of about 143 acres, forms part of the Manydown estate, but was leased in 1903 to Colonel William Ironside Bax.

EAST OAKLEY, on the borders of Wootton St. Lawrence, was acquired by the Prior and convent of St. Swithun from several small landholders in the reign of Henry III,⁵⁰ and subsequently formed part of the manor of Manydown (q.v.).

There were 4 hides of land at *WOOTTON* which were granted in 940 by King Edmund to his thegn Eadric for three lives,⁵¹ and in 956 by King Eadwig to Æthelwold⁵²: this land was perhaps included in the 5 hides which belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to Hugh de Port⁵³ and had previously been held of King Edward the Confessor by Elmar and Alviat.⁵⁴ The estate was probably incorporated in the manor of Monk Sherborne and granted to the priory there by Henry de Port, for no mention occurs of it among the St. John lands, and Michael, the Prior of Sherborne, was stated to be holding a lay fee in Wootton St. Lawrence in the reign of Henry III.⁵⁵

The church of *ST. LAWRENCE CHURCHES* consists of a chancel 26 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 8 in. with a vestry on the north side, a nave 40 ft. by 17 ft. 9 in., with a north aisle 12 ft. 4 in. wide and a south aisle 12 ft. 8 in. wide. There is also a west tower 11 ft. square and a south porch. All the measurements are internal.



HOOKE, baronet.
Quarterly sable and argent
a cross quarterly between
four scallops counter-
coloured.

³² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1673-5, p. 422.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Bigg-Wither, *op. cit.* 'Leases of Manydown.'

³⁵ *Ibid.* 118.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ It was called 'Fabians and Marvins' in the Survey of 1649 (see Kitchin, *op. cit.*), probably because it included the downland called Marvin's Down. It was still called 'Fabians' in the lease of 1670 (see Bigg-Wither, *op. cit.* 186).

³⁸ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 24.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 58-9.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Hen. IV.

⁴¹ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 442, no. 12. In 1427 the prior was fined by the manorial court

for blocking the bridle path between the land formerly Fabian's and the park at Manydown; i.e. from Tangier Lodge to the gate overlooking Malshanger (Bigg-Wither, *op. cit.* 186; Kitchin, *op. cit.* 64).

⁴² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 878.

⁴³ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 204; Bigg-Wither, *op. cit.* 118. The lease was renewed in 1440 (*ibid.* 119).

⁴⁴ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, m. 2.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 204.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* Sir Thomas died in 1677. His widow died at Tangier Park in or before 1708. His heir was his son Sir

Hele, who died without issue in 1712 (*G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*, iii, 254).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 31 Hen. III; Mich. 35 Hen. III; Hil. 40 Hen. III; Trin. 47 Hen. III.

⁵¹ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 493. It is doubtful whether this grant refers to Wootton St. Lawrence, for, though the boundaries are given, it is difficult to identify them.

⁵² *Ibid.* iii, 157.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 486.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East, 40 Hen. III.

With the exception of the tower the whole of the church was rebuilt and the south aisle added in 1863, but the old work re-used shows that there was a 12th-century building which had a north aisle with an arcade of three bays. In the chancel and south aisle are some early 14th-century windows, and the tower as it now stands is probably in part of the same period.

The east window of the chancel is of 15th-century style and has three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a two-centred arch with a moulded label. The outside jambs and the mullions are moulded. The inside splays of this and all the rest of the windows are modern.

The north window of the chancel is apparently of 14th-century work and has two trefoiled lights with a pierced quatrefoil in the spandrel. There is no label. To the west of this window is a modern doorway to the vestry. The rebate is on the chancel side and the jambs and two-centred arch are chamfered.

The vestry has an old east window of three small trefoiled lights. There is also a modern doorway in the north wall.

The easternmost of the two south windows of the chancel has two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over and is without an arch. It is of early 14th-century date. The other window in the same wall is similar to the one in the north wall of the chancel, but the top foils are of an ogee shape and the spandrel is not foiled.

The chancel arch is entirely modern, and has plain hollow-chamfered jambs and a moulded two-centred arch, the inner order of which rests on foliated corbels.

The north arcade is of four bays, the first three having circular columns with scalloped capitals and modern moulded bases. Both responds of the arcade have capitals resting on broad conical corbels. The western pier is square with stop-chamfered angles.

The western 13th-century bay is much narrower than the rest and has a flat-chamfered respond. The arch to this bay is pointed, with slightly chamfered angles. The other three arches are semicircular of one square-chamfered order with hollow-chamfered labels on the nave side.

The modern south arcade is of three bays with circular marble columns having moulded bases and foliated capitals and corbels. The drop arches are two-centred and have two chamfered orders.

All the windows of the north aisle are modern, the first three in the north wall having each two trefoiled lights with a pierced quatrefoil over. The fourth window near the west end is a single trefoiled lancet.

The west window of this aisle is similar to the two-light north windows but has a moulded label and carved head stops.

The east window of the south aisle is modern and has three trefoiled lights with tracery of 14th-century design, moulded label and head stops.

The easternmost of the two south windows is of 14th-century date and is similar to the north window of the chancel. The other window is a modern copy of it. The west window of the aisle is similar to the corresponding one in the north aisle.

The south doorway is placed near the west end of the aisle and is of rebuilt and partly restored 12th-century work. The jambs are shafted and have moulded bases and cushion capitals enriched with beads. The abaci above are clumsy modern additions.

The arch is semicircular of a single order with lines of zigzag and an outer line of hatched ornament.

The tower arch is modern and has two chamfered orders continuous with the jambs. In the south wall of the tower is a small old trefoiled light. The west doorway is modern and has moulded jambs and a four-centred arch under a square head with a moulded label. The spandrels are carved. Above this doorway is a modern window with two cinquefoiled lights and a quatrefoil spandrel under a two-centred head with a moulded label.

The walls of the whole building are faced with flint and stone and the roofs are tiled.

The quoins in the upper part of the tower and part of a north buttress are old. The top is crowned with a cornice moulding and is roofed with a slated pyramidal roof. In each face except the east, near the top, is a modern window of two cinquefoiled lights. In the west face lower down is an old small trefoiled light.

The roofs are of modern open timber work and all the internal fittings, except a few pews in the north aisle, are quite modern.

Under the tower arch is a narrow strip of old tiles with various designs in yellow on a red ground, including a fleur de lis, a cross made of four fleurs de lis, two lions rampant face to face, an eagle displayed and other patterns.

In a recess in the south wall of the chancel is a white marble monument to Sir Thomas Hooke, bart., who died in 1677, aged 36. His effigy of white marble is in plate armour, resting on one arm, with one hand on his helmet. The crest above the inscription is a scallop between two wings, and the arms on the base of the tomb are Hooke quartered with (Gules) a bend indented ermine, for Hele, and impaling (Or) a fesse dancetty (azure) with three stars (argent) thereon and a quarter (azure) with the sun (or) therein, which are the arms of Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Thompson, his wife.

Placed on the sill of the east window is a 14th-century grave slab with a floriated cross on the top.

There are several good armorial slabs on the floor of the chancel, including one to William infant son of William Dyer of Newnham in the county of Hertford, esquire, and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Hooke. The date is hidden under the footpace of the altar. In a shield are the arms Quarterly 1 and 4 a chief indented, 2 a cross paty, 3 a cross paty in a border engrailed, all impaling the arms of Hooke.

On the north side is a slab to John Wither of Manydown, esquire, 1620, and Joan his wife, daughter of John Love of Basing 1639. On the lower part of the same slab is an inscription to William Wither, 1671, son and heir of the above John Wither, and Joan his wife, daughter of Thomas Geale, 1691.

In the centre is another inscription to Alethea Bethell daughter of the above William and Joan Wither, 1708.

On the top of the slab are the arms, Quarterly 1 and 4 a chevron between three crescents, 2 and 3 a lion with two heads, impaling Barry and in chief three lions' heads razed.

In the centre of the slab is a shield charged with the same arms as in the first half of the above. In the centre is an escutcheon Quarterly 1 and 4 two

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spear heads and a boar's head in chief, 2 and 3, two bars with three lions' heads razed in chief.

On the south wall of the south aisle is a monument with a Latin inscription to Susan wife of William Wither, who died 1653. There are three shields of arms, the first having Wither, the second has a fesse between three crescents, and the third shield has Wither impaling the arms of the second shield.

There are several other wall and floor monuments to the Wither and other families of 17th and 18th-century dates, in different parts of the church.

On the westernmost pier of the north arcade is a replica of the brass to be found in Monk Sherborne and other neighbouring churches setting forth the bequests of one Thomas Sympson, dated 1674.

On the south wall of the chancel is an iron bracket on which are placed a helmet, a pair of spurs, a pair of gauntlets and a dagger. On the bracket are the initials of Sir Thomas Hooke and the date 1677.

The tower contains five bells, the treble being by Warner, 1864. The second is inscribed, 'This bell was made 1625'; the third, 'Our hope is in the Lord, 1625'; the fourth, 'Praise ye the Lord, 1625'; and the tenor, 'Let your hope be in the Lord, 1625.' All the last four are evidently by the same man, but there is no name or maker's mark.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice and paten cover of 1624 inscribed, 'The gift of John Wither gent. to the parish church of Laurence Wootton, 1625,' and bearing the arms of Wither of Manydown; a silver paten of 1735, the gift of Elizabeth Wither of Manydown; a silver flagon of 1688; a silver alms dish inscribed as the paten and a baptismal bowl of 1743.

The first book of the registers contains all entries from 1560, the baptisms and burials running to 1785 and the marriages to 1753. The book is very complete and is beautifully written. The second book contains burials from 1563, marriages from 1564, baptisms from 1657, all running to 1706. On the first page is a note as follows: 'Memorandum that ye Births, Marriages and Burials entered here were done to signify ye taxes quarterly paid to King William for every one born, married and buried. This distinguisheth ye Burials Marriages and Burials (sic) written in ye other register where there is not account of ye quarterly entry of births, etc.' The third book contains marriages between 1754 and 1811, the fourth contains baptisms and burials from 1770 to 1812, and a fifth book brings the marriages up to 1812.

The first book of churchwardens' accounts contains entries between 1558 and 1675, and there are books containing subsequent entries.

CHRIST CHURCH, RAMSDELL, built in 1867, is of flint with stone dressings in 13th-century style,

and consists of chancel, nave and tower with spire. The registers date from 1868.

There was a church at Wootton **ADVOWSONS** St. Lawrence as early as 940,⁵⁶ if the 4 hides of land at Wootton granted by King Edmund to Edric in that year were in this parish. There is no mention, however, of any church here in Domesday Book.

The advowson belonged to the Bishops of Winchester until the end of the 13th century, for though in 1243 Pope Innocent IV included the church in his confirmation of the liberties of St. Swithun,⁵⁷ Aylmer bishop-elect of Winchester was acknowledged as the true patron about 1256,⁵⁸ and it was not until 1299 that the bishop, John of Pontoise, gave up to the prior and convent the patronage of the church of Wootton and all other rights thereto belonging.⁵⁹

The priory of St. Swithun continued in possession until the Dissolution,⁶⁰ when the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted with the manor of Manydown to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester,⁶¹ who are the patrons at the present day.⁶²

The living of Wootton St. Lawrence was said to be a vicarage in 1238,⁶³ when the king presented to it by reason of the voidance of the bishopric of Winchester, but this seems to have been a mistake, for it was certainly a rectory during the second half of the 13th century,⁶⁴ and a vicarage was not ordained until 1299. At this time a dispute arose between the rector, Ralf de Stanford, and the Sherborne monks who laid claim to the tithes from certain lands in Wootton St. Lawrence⁶⁵ in respect of the gift of Henry de Port.⁶⁶ As the bishopric was then vacant the case went before the archbishop's court, and after due hearing it was decided, probably about 1282, that the rector should receive in peace the tithes from certain of the lands in question, while the remainder should be paid to Sherborne Priory.⁶⁷ The rector, however, was evidently not allowed to receive his share in peace, for in 1283 John of Pontoise, then Bishop of Winchester, learned upon trustworthy report that 'certain satellites and followers of the Ancient Enemy having no fear of God before their eyes had molested disquieted and disturbed the rector,' so that he could not take his tithes.⁶⁸ It was perhaps on this account that the bishop decided in 1299 that these tithes should for the future be paid to the priory of St. Swithun.⁶⁹

The living of Ramsdell is a vicarage, net yearly value £275, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

Newfound has a small Wesleyan chapel, and there is a small Primitive Methodist chapel at East Oakley. At Ramsdell there is a Congregational chapel.

In 1674 Thomas Sympson by will **CHARITIES** gave to the poor of six parishes, including this parish, the sum of £15 yearly —see under Monk Sherborne. The sum of £2 10s. is annually distributed in money.

⁵⁶ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 493. There is mention of the 'cyrichide' in this charter.

⁵⁷ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 201.

⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 40 Hen. III.

⁵⁹ Chart. R. 27 Edw. I, m. 5.

⁶⁰ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 17; 2033,

fol. 18, 134; 2034, fol. 29, 94, 134, 176; Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* ⁶² *Clergy List*, 1910.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 230.

⁶⁴ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212;

Cal. of Papal Letters, i, 547.

⁶⁵ Kitchin, *Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 22.

⁶⁶ Warner, *Hants*, i, 162.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 23.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 26.

⁶⁹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 41.



WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH : NORTH ARCADE OF NAVE

WORTING

Wortinges (xi cent.); Wothing, Wurting (xiii cent.); Worthyng (xv cent.); Wourtinge (xvi cent.).

The parish of Worting covers an area of 1,145 acres: it lies to the west of Basingstoke, and the eastern boundary runs along the line of the Roman road¹ from Winchester to Silchester, part of which, under the name of Rooksdown Lane, is still used. The western border skirts the edge of Wootton Copse.

Worting village is on the road from Andover to Basingstoke, not far from the point at which the London and South Western Railway crosses both this and the Roman road. The great lime tree by the railway arch was planted in 1740 by Walter Bigg, rector of Worting, the son of Dorothy Wither, to mark the boundary between this parish and Basingstoke.² A lane leads north to Worting Wood from the Basingstoke road; at its junction with the road is the post office, at a little distance to the south is Worting Farm, and here too are the smithy and the village school. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury stands to the north, on the way to Worting Wood; the rectory is on the opposite side of the road.

On 9 May 1655 a great fire broke out in the village 'which burnt to the ground the parish church, a farm-house adjacent to the parsonage, the White Horse Inn, six other dwelling houses, eleven barns and many goods.'³ The inhabitants 'lost £2,000 and were utterly destitute.' They appealed to the justices of the peace for 'leave to make a public collection, and a brief to pass through Hampshire and other counties for their charitable relief'⁴; and an Order in Council was issued for a collection in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Sussex and Dorset.⁵ The church which was subsequently rebuilt was pulled down in 1848, when a new one was built on the same site.⁶ The present rectory was built in 1732.⁷ A little to the north of the rectory is Hillside House, the residence of Mr. Sidney Lauriston Bullock.

Within half a mile north of Lone Farm in the southern part of the parish there are four tumuli, two of which stand close together, the other two being at equal distance from them, to the north-east and south-west respectively.

Worting House, the seat of Major-General Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B., stands at the western end of the village.

The soil is chalk and light loam, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

The manor of *WORTING* was granted *MANOR* by King Edmund Ironside in 1016 to the Abbot and convent of Hyde by Winchester,⁸ who continued in possession of it until the Dissolution.⁹

In 1249 the abbot enlarged the estate by the addition of 1 virgate of land, which was quitclaimed to him and his successors by Robert Achard,¹⁰ and in February 1311 William de Lutgareshall obtained licence for the alienation in mortmain to the abbey of a mesuage, 204½ acres of land, 3 acres of wood and 3s. 2d. rent in Worting and Wootton St. Lawrence,¹¹ for which concession the abbot paid 50s. to the king.¹²

In 1388 it was found by inquisition that 'the Convent of the Abbey of Hyde . . . hold, and they and their predecessors from time immemorial have held, of their own portion, separately from the portion of the Abbot thereof,' the manor of Worting.¹³ The king therefore granted, in July of that year, that the premises and every parcel thereof distinct from the abbot's portion should on all voidances of the abbey be exempt from seizure, saving only the advowson belonging thereto.¹⁴

At the Dissolution, in 1539, Henry VIII granted the manor of Worting to William Paulet Lord St. John,¹⁵ who in 1571 obtained licence to alienate it to James True and Richard Pyncke and their heirs.¹⁶

Richard Pyncke sold his moiety in 1579 to James Rumbold,¹⁷ who in 1591 had a lawsuit concerning it with one William Stynt.¹⁸ It seems that there was some agreement between them concerning the moiety of Worting, which, because Rumbold was 'a man utterly unlearned and could neyther wright nor read,' Stynt 'did set down with his own hand . . . which articles of agreement, before that they were read . . . he did cause the defendant (James Rumbold) to sign.'¹⁹ Afterwards, when the document had been read to him, Rumbold 'did then make challenge to the said articles and said that they were not set down according to the true meaning of their agreement.'²⁰ Apparently James Rumbold won his case, for he was seised of his moiety in 1596, in which year he settled it on himself for life with reversion to his younger son James.²¹ He died in 1607, and was succeeded by his son James,²² who sold his moiety of the manor to William Wither of Manydown in 1619.²³

James True and Elizabeth his wife and Thomas Dabridgecourt²⁴ and Margaret his wife dealt with the 'manor' of Worting in 1576, conveying it in that year to John Coroderoy²⁵: it was afterwards bought



HYDE ABBEY. *Argent a lion sable and a chief sable with two keys argent having their bows interlaced therein.*

¹ Not only does the Roman road form the boundary of the parish, but it is of interest to notice that a far more ancient track, the Harrow Way, crosses the Roman road at Worting.

² Bigg-Wither, *The Wither Family*, 123.

³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1655, p. 350.

⁴ *Ibid.* 349.

⁵ *Ibid.* 350.

⁶ Bigg-Wither, *The Wither Family*, 123.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* ii, 436.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 470; Feet of F.

Hants, Trin. 3 Hen. III; Hil. 33 Hen. III; *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 321; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 180; *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II, no. 150; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), g. 906 (1).

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III.

¹¹ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 85, no. 3.

¹² *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 180.

¹³ *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II, no. 150.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 496.

¹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), g. 906

(1).

¹⁶ *Pat.* 13 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 28.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 21 Eliz.

¹⁸ Ct. of Req. bdle. 102, no. 60.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ W. and L. *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 41, no. 14.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Bigg-Wither, *The Wither Family*,

121.

²⁴ Richard Pyncke had mortgaged his moiety to Thomas Dabridgecourt in 1573 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 15 Eliz.).

²⁵ *Ibid.* Trin. 18 Eliz.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

by William Wither, who had shortly before acquired the other moiety from James Rumbold the younger.²⁶ The reunited manor subsequently followed the same descent as Manydown (q.v. in Wootton St. Lawrence) until 1871, when, although much of the land was sold to Sir Edward Bates, bart.,²⁷ the manorial rights were retained by the Rev. Lovelace Bigg-Wither, whose son, the Rev. Reginald Fitzhugh Bigg-Wither, the rector of Wonston, is the lord of the manor at the present day.

Worting House was apparently included in the moiety which belonged to James True, and was leased for eleven years to Francis and William Saunders by William True and Anne his wife in 1615.²⁸ It subsequently passed to the Edwards family, by whom it was held in the 18th century,²⁹ and was sold in 1797 to Lovelace Bigg-Wither.³⁰ After his death in 1813 it was bought from his son and heir Harris by Lord Spencer Chichester,³¹ whose creditors subsequently sold it to Lady Jones,³² from whom it descended to its present owner, Major-General Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B. The house, which was built in the time of George I, stands in well-wooded grounds of 47 acres, and commands a pleasant view of the surrounding country.

The church of *ST. THOMAS OF CHURCH CANTERBURY* stands a little back from the main road in a very pretty and well-kept churchyard. It was built in 1848 in 14th-century style, and consists of a chancel 26 ft. 2 in. by 15 ft., with a small vestry on the north side, and nave 42 ft. 5 in. by 21 ft. 6 in., with a north aisle 8 ft. 8 in. wide. On the south side is a porch and over the west end is a timber bell-turret. The turret contains one bell.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt service made in 1848 and a silver paten. The flagon is engraved

'*Kyrie Eleison*' and '*Christe Eleison*.' There is also a gilded alms dish.

The first book of the registers contains all entries from 1604 to 1733, but is in a very fragmentary condition; a copy made of it in 1812 is preserved. The second volume is the printed marriage register 1754-1812.

There was a church in Worting at the time of the Domesday Survey.³³

ADVOWSON The right of presentation belonged to the Abbot and convent of Hyde until the Dissolution,³⁴ though it was reserved to the Crown 'in times of voidance of the Abbey' by King Richard II in 1388.³⁵

In 1539 it was granted with the manor by Henry VIII to William Paulet Lord St. John,³⁶ who apparently alienated the whole advowson to Richard Pyncke in 1571.³⁷ The patronage then followed the descent of Pyncke's moiety,³⁸ and subsequently of the whole manor until 1832,³⁹ in which year Harris Bigg-Wither presented to the church. The advowson was, however, bought from the Bigg-Wither family in 1892 by Major-General Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B., who is the patron at the present day.⁴⁰

In 1835 Mrs. Waldo by deed conveyed to trustees two cottages and 2 acres 2 roods of land, the rents thereof to be applied for the benefit of the poor. The land is let at £6 a year, which is divided among poor families. A sum of £60 consols is also held by the official trustees, representing a gift in 1873 of George Lamb, for the repair of this property.

In 1873 George Lamb also by deed gave £120 consols, the dividends amounting to £3 a year, to be applied in prizes at the National School. The stock is held by the official trustees.

²⁶ Bigg-Wither, loc. cit.

²⁷ Ibid. 122.

²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Jas. I.

²⁹ Bigg-Wither, op. cit. 121.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid. 122.

³² Ibid.

³³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 470.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 496; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 151; 2033, fol. 43; 2034, fol. 29, 69, 121, 144. Richard II presented 'by voidance of the Abbey' in Jan. 1381 (*Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 584).

³⁵ Ibid. 1385-9, p. 496.

³⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), g. 906 (1).

³⁷ Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 28.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 21 Eliz.; W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdle. 41, no. 14.

³⁹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.). Thomas Bigg presented for one turn in 1795 (ibid.).

⁴⁰ Ex inform. Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B.

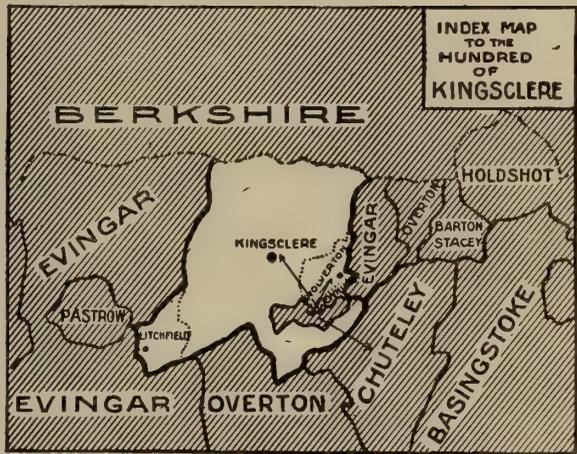
THE HUNDRED OF KINGSCLERE

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

EWHURST
KINGSCLERE¹ (PART OF)

LITCHFIELD
WOLVERTON

The above list represents the extent of the hundred at the time of the Population Returns of 1831.² At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred of Kingsclere comprised Ewhurst,³ Wolverton,⁴ Ecchinswell,⁵ Sydmonton,⁶ the tithing of Swampton in St. Mary Bourne,⁷ the tithing of Earlstone in the parish of Burghclere,⁸ and the whole of the modern parish of Kingsclere,⁹ with the exception of the tithings of Kingsclere Lordship and Kingsclere Parsonage and a small estate called Tidgrove in the tithing of North Oakley. Kingsclere Lordship was entered under Basingstoke Hundred¹⁰ and Kingsclere Parsonage under Mainsbridge Hundred,¹¹ while Tidgrove and a portion of Litchfield formed part of the hundreds of Redbridge¹² and Pastrow¹³ respectively. The land comprising the hundred was assessed at a little over 30 hides.



By 1346 the hundred had assumed practically the same dimensions as in 1831, comprising as it did the modern parishes of Ewhurst, Kingsclere, Sydmonton¹⁴ and Wolverton, the greater part of Litchfield and the tithing of Earlstone in the parish of Burghclere.¹⁵ The rest of Litchfield, as in 1086, was still in Pastrow Hundred,¹⁶ but how much longer it remained so is unknown.¹⁷ Ecchinswell, as part of the liberty of the Bishop of

¹ Except Ecchinswell, which till 1852 formed part of the parish of Kingsclere.

² With the addition of the tithing of Earlstone in the parish of Burghclere.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 481*b*.

⁴ *Ibid.* 502*a*.

⁵ *Ibid.* 467*b*.

⁶ *Ibid.* 474*b*.

⁷ *Ibid.* 490*a*.

⁸ Earlstone is not mentioned by name in Domesday Book, but it is represented by the 3 hides 2½ virgates in Clere in Clere Hundred held by William son of Baderon (*ibid.* 498*b*). Earlstone (q.v.) was held subsequently of his descendants the baronial Monmouths.

⁹ The parish is represented by two entries under 'Chenol' (*ibid.* 481*b*, 490*a*), the modern Sandford, five entries under Clere (*ibid.* 481*b*, 508*a*, *b*), and one under Hannington (*ibid.* 508*b*), afterwards Hannington Lancelevy (q.v. *infra*).
¹⁰ *Ibid.* 456*b*.
¹¹ *Ibid.* 471*b*.
¹² *Ibid.* 487*a*.

¹³ *Ibid.* 481*b*, 482*a*. The rest of Litchfield was at this time most probably included in the royal manor of Kingsclere.

¹⁴ Till 1852 Sydmonton formed part of the parish of Kingsclere.

¹⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330-1.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 323.

¹⁷ It was not apparently in Pastrow Hundred in the reign of Henry VIII (Exch. Lay Subs. R. Hants, *bdle.* 173, no. 216).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Winchester, was included in Evingar Hundred¹⁸ and is so still, and Swamp-ton also before 1346 had been transferred to the same hundred.¹⁹

Since 1831 the tithing of Earlstone has been transferred to the hundred of Evingar, and the hundred of Kingsclere now consists of the parishes of Ewhurst, Kingsclere, Litchfield, Sydmonton (constituted a separate parish in 1852) and Wolverton.

As its name implies, Kingsclere Hundred formerly belonged to the Crown. The grant of the manor of Kingsclere to the church of St. Mary, Rouen, was followed by the grant of the hundred, the grantor being probably King Henry II, and his charter was confirmed by King John and by King Henry III in 1227.²⁰ By 1280, however, the hundred had once more become Crown property,²¹ and it is probable that during the reigns of Edward I and Edward II the king held one hundred court only for the villis comprising the hundreds of Pastrow and Kingsclere.²² The hundred was perhaps included in the sale of Kingsclere Manor to William de Melton, Archbishop of York, in 1335, although it is not specifically mentioned. It was sold, however, with the manor in 1544 to Sir William Paulet by Sir George Darcy and Dorothy his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Melton,²³ and from this time it has followed the same descent as the manor (q.v.).

The hundred court was held in the open air on Nothing Hill,²⁴ near Frobury.²⁵

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 308. See also Exch. Lay Subs. R. Hants, bdl. 174, no. 416.

¹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330.

²⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 46. The original charter is not extant, but Henry III in his confirmation refers to charters of King Henry and King John.

²¹ Assize R. no. 789, m. 23.

²² Thus in 1316 the villis of Kingsclere, Sydmonton, North Oakley and Wolverton are entered under the hundred of Pastrow (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 309).

²³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 36 Hen. VIII.

²⁴ This is said to be a corruption of 'Mote-thing Hill.'

²⁵ A. T. Finch, *The Ancient Church at Clere*, 1.

EWHURST

Werste (xi cent.); Ywhurst (xiii cent.); Iwehurst, Yhurst, Iwerste (xiv cent.); Ewerst (xvi cent.).

Ewhurst is a small parish of 477 acres situated 6 miles north-west from Basingstoke and containing 103 acres of arable land, 254½ acres of permanent grass and 86¾ acres of woods and plantations.¹ Ewhurst House, standing in a large park which contains a fine artificial lake of 18 acres surrounded by beech trees, is one of the seats of the Duke of Wellington. A little to the north of the house is the parish church, which was rebuilt in 1872-3 at the expense of Mr. William Henry Chichele Plowden, who rented Ewhurst for over twenty years from the Dukes of Wellington. Warner gives the following description of the estate in 1795: 'Here is a winding road amongst well-growing plantations, and by the side of a considerable sheet of water. The ground gradually rises from hence towards the house, and the gentle swells and inequalities are pleasingly interspersed with groups and single trees which we continued amongst till we approached the front of the house. The building is certainly not equal to these outward ornaments, as it consists of no particular style of architecture, being evidently built at different periods and very low, but within it contains a most excellent dining-room. The small parish church, which he (Robert Mackreth) has much improved, stands very near it upon the same eminence, so that together with the surrounding foliage they form a picturesque assemblage. But a retrospect upon the water and scenes we had just left was by far the most pleasing. The grounds yet unfinished in the back part of the house also deserve commendation, particularly a terrace, which, though thickly shaded with shrubs and evergreens, affords at intervals much fine prospect of the hills in Berkshire and the surrounding country.'²

Ewhurst Farm, which stands just outside the boundary of the park, was used as the parsonage in the 18th century³; the rector now resides at Wolverton, to which Ewhurst is annexed for ecclesiastical purposes.

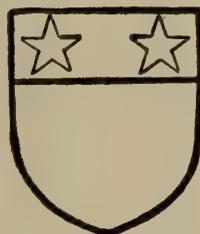
The soil is chalk and clay, and the subsoil chalk and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The children of this place attend the school at Ramsdell (*vide* Wootton St. Lawrence).

Among place-names mentioned in extant local records are the following—'Estlogelonde' and 'Breche,' a field near Dorroll Copse (xiii cent.).⁴

EWHURST, which had formed part *MANORS* of Earl Godwin's estates, was held by Walter of Hugh de Port in 1086, and was assessed at 1 hide.⁵ Like the rest of the Port Barony, Ewhurst passed to the St. Johns as overlords, occurring in 14th-century lists of St. John knights'

fees,⁶ but as early as 1315 it was stated to be held of the king in chief by barony as a member of the manor of Sherborne St. John.⁷ Peter de Pirifist was returned as holding half a knight's fee in Ewhurst of the old enfeoffment of Robert de St. John in the middle of the 13th century.⁸ The manor subsequently reverted to the overlord, and in 1310 was settled by John de St. John the son of Robert on his son Roger de St. John and Joan his wife in fee-tail.⁹ Roger died seised of the manor in 1315, leaving a son and heir Edward aged six,¹⁰ and in the same year the custody of his lands and tenements in Ewhurst and North Oakley was granted by Edward II to Isumbert de St. Blumund to hold until the coming of age of the heir by the rent of £6 *os.* 7*d.*¹¹—a rent which Edward III released to Isumbert in 1327 in consideration of the services which he had rendered Queen Isabel.¹² Sir Edward de St. John, perhaps the son and heir of Roger, but more probably his grandson, died seised of the manor of Ewhurst in 1384.¹³ His heir was returned as Joan the daughter of his brother Richard de St. John aged eighteen and more, but by indenture he had granted the reversion after the death of himself and his wife Joan to trustees,¹⁴ and it is doubtful, therefore, whether his niece ever succeeded to the manor. The history of the manor at this period is obscure, the only light thrown on it being afforded by the names of the patrons of the church as given in the episcopal registers. William Purchas of Alton, one of the trustees, presented the rector in 1392,¹⁵ and four years later Nicholas Westone acted as patron,¹⁶ but whether as lord of the manor does not appear. By the middle of the 15th century, however, Ewhurst had passed into the hands of John Norwode or Northwode, lord of the manor of 'Northwode Chastyners' (Norwood, co. Kent), who presented to the living of Ewhurst four times between 1447 and 1492.¹⁷

By his will John gave his land in 'Hamshire and Wildeshire' to his wife for the term of her life,¹⁸ and she was still holding it in 1496, in which year her son and heir John Norwode died seised of the manor of 'Northwode Chastyners,' leaving as his heirs his two daughters Joan and Elizabeth aged respectively six and three.¹⁹ The former married Sir John Norton, while the latter became the wife of Henry Barley, who owned much property in Essex and Hertfordshire,²⁰ and whose estates were increased in 1516 by the surrender of the manors of Ewhurst and



ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or therein.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 253-4.

³ P.C.C. Will, 442 Cheslyn.

⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III.

⁵ V.C.H. Hants, i, 481*b*.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230a; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17.

⁷ Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 15.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230a.

⁹ Pat. 4 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 23.

¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 15; 9

Edw. II, no. 44.

¹¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 227.

¹² Pat. 1 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 34.

¹³ Inq. p.m. 8 Ric. II, no. 34.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 184.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 203.

¹⁷ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 47, 80, 105.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 29.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

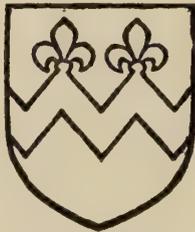
²⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 8 Hen. VIII; Berry, *Herts. Gen.* 75.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

North Oakley by Sir John Norton and Joan.²¹ Henry died in 1529 and was succeeded by his son William,²² whose name appears as patron of Ewhurst in the register of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester (1531-55).²³ William left two daughters. Anne, who married William or Richard Barley of Isleham (co. Cambs.), and Dorothy, who married first Thomas Clopton and secondly Thomas Leventhorpe,²⁴ and the manor seems to have been sold by these co-heirs to Richard Ayliff, a Hampshire yeoman,²⁵ who by deed of 1581 settled the reversion on his nephew, Brian Ayliff, the son of his brother Roland.²⁶ Brian died in 1588 during the lifetime of his uncle, and consequently on Richard's death in 1597 it passed to Brian's son and heir Richard.²⁷ From the latter it descended to the Richard Ayliff who in 1654 petitioned to contract for his estate at Ewhurst which had frequently been plundered during the civil wars.²⁸ He was succeeded by John Ayliff, probably his son, who was holding in 1664,²⁹ but within the next twenty years the manor had passed to James Plowden,³⁰ who had married Dorothy the eldest daughter of John Ayliff, and his descendant, the Rev. James Plowden of Ewhurst, died on 8 August 1761.³¹ His son and heir James Chichele Plowden sold the manor shortly afterwards to the notorious Robert Mackreth,³² who began life as a servant and billiard-marker at White's Club, St. James's Street, and amassed a large fortune in India. He was nominated for the pocket-borough of Castle Rising by the third Earl of Orford in 1774 and was knighted by George III in 1795.³³ Seven years later, on his withdrawal from public life, he retired to his estate at Ewhurst, on which he spent enormous sums³⁴ and ruined himself. The house was then sold to a Mr. Symonds, from whom it passed to Sir Peter Pole, who also spent large sums on Ewhurst.³⁵ In 1837 he sold it to Arthur Wellesley first Duke of Wellington,³⁶ whose grandson Arthur Charles fourth Duke of Wellington is the lord of the manor and the owner of the whole parish. He resides at Ewhurst and has much improved the house.

A wind-mill was included in an extent of the manor made in 1315.³⁷

FINLEY, once a farm in the parish of Ewhurst,³⁸



Plowden. *Azure a fesse dancetty with its points ending in fleurs de lis or.*

occurs as 'Finlei' in Domesday Book, being held with Wolverton by Alvred the Priest.³⁹ There are two references to land in Finley in early fines—the first in 1249, in which year Godfrey de Finley quitclaimed half a virgate in Finley to Adam de Finley, receiving in exchange 12 acres in the same vill lying in fields called 'Estlogelonde' and 'Breche,'⁴⁰ and the second in 1293, in which year John de Batesford settled a messuage and 2 virgates of land in Finley on Robert de Finley and Maud his wife and their issue.⁴¹ The name is still preserved in Finley's Row, which is situated a little to the north of Ewhurst Park.

The church of **CHURCH ST. MARY THE VIRGIN**,

rebuilt at the expense of Mr. W. H. C. Plowden and consecrated in 1873, consists of a chancel 12 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft., nave 25 ft. 4 in. by 15 ft. 8 in., with a north transept and vestry 9 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft. 8 in., and a south transept 9 ft. 2 in. by 6 ft. 3 in., the measurements being internal.

The east window is partly of 15th-century stonework, and has three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with a moulded label.

The other windows throughout the church are modern, in 14th-century style. The west doorway is the principal entrance to the church, and has shafted jambs and a moulded two-centred arch.

The piscina in the south wall of the chancel has two late 13th-century stones in the jambs with stop chamfers, and the old drain is also preserved. The walls are of flint and stone and the roofs are tiled. All the internal fittings are modern.

In the north transept is a monument to Sir Robert Mackreth's wife, while in the south are two modern wall tablets to members of the Plowden family of Ewhurst House. The stone bell-cot over the west gable contains one small bell.

The plate consists of a silver chalice inscribed, 'The gift of Francis Chute, 1739'; a silver paten of 1720 given by the rector, the Rev. Richard Pole, in 1847; a silver flagon of 1847 inscribed, 'The gift of W. H. C. Plowden, August 1873'; and a silver alms dish of 1863, inscribed as the flagon.

There is only one book of registers, and the entries



Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. *Gules a cross between twenty roundels argent, for WELLESLEY, quartered with Or a lion gules collared with a crown or for COLLEY, and in the chief a scutcheon of the union device of Great Britain and Ireland.*

²¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 8 Hen. VIII.

²² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), li, 4, 5.

²³ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 163 d.

²⁴ Berry, *Herts. Gen.* 75.

²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclii, 43.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*; P.C.C. Will, 87 Cobham.

²⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* v, 3197.

²⁹ Exch. Dep. East. 9 Will. III, no. 2.

³⁰ *Ibid.* He was the grandson of Sir Edmund Plowden, the governor of New Albion, who died in 1659 (*N. and Q.* [Ser. 1], iv, 321).

³¹ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (5th ed.), ii, 1100. According to Burke the name of his eldest son was Richard Chichele, but it is given in his will as James Chichelle (P.C.C. Will, 442 Cheslyn).

³² He conveyed it to Thomas Duck in 1763, no doubt for purposes of sale (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Geo. III; Recov. R. Mich. 4 Geo. III, rot. 270). Robert Mackreth had certainly purchased the estate prior to 1778, in which year he is returned as the patron of the church (Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants penes Lord Swaything).

³³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* He and a fellow servant Rumbold went to India together. Rumbold, who had been under Mackreth in England, amassed the larger fortune, and hence the following epigram:

'When Robert Macreath with upper servant's pride,
'Here, fellow, clean my boots,' to Rumbold cried,

He meekly answered, "Yea, Bob."

But since returned from India's plundered land

The purse-proud Rumbold at the same command

Would stoutly answer, "Na, Bob." (Ex inform. Mr. John Hautenville Cope.)

³⁴ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 233.

³⁵ Ex inform. the Rev. A. T. Finch.

³⁶ Ex inform. the agent of the Duke of Wellington.

³⁷ Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 15; 9 Edw. II, no. 44.

³⁸ Money, *A Perfect Book* 60.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 502a.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Trin. 21 Edw. I.

are arranged in columns, on the parchment pages, under the headings of baptisms, marriages and burials, the first dating from 1684 to 1810, with a gap between 1765 and 1772, the marriages from 1682 to 1738 and from 1771 to 1812, and the burials from 1687 to 1762 and from 1792 to 1800. At the other end of the same book are a few marriage entries from 1771 to 1812, the number being only eight.

The first mention of a church in *ADVOWSON* the parish is in 1310, in which year the advowson was included in the settlement of the manor upon Roger de St. John and his wife Joan.⁴² The advowson has throughout followed the descent of the manor⁴³ (q.v.).

On 2 July 1880 Ewhurst rectory was united with the rectory of Wolverton by Order in Council.⁴⁴

There was also a free chapel in the parish endowed

with tithes which were of the yearly value of £1 6s. 8d. in the reign of Edward VI. The incumbent, Sir Richard Gosmer, clerk, received the profits, it was stated, but 'doth nether celebrate nor saye the devyne service there at any tyme.'⁴⁵

In the reign of William III James Plowden, lord of the manor of Ewhurst, engaged in a dispute with Andrew Bruce, the rector of Ewhurst, about the payment of tithes. Plowden wished to compound for them by an annual payment of £15, while the rector wished to take his tithes in kind—a practice which had fallen into disuse during the civil wars—because he had been informed that if he did so he would make £25 a year from them.⁴⁶ The result of the suit has not been discovered.

There are apparently no endowed charities in this parish.

KINGSCLERE

Klere (ix cent.); Cleare, Clera (x cent.); Clere (xi cent.); Kyngescler (xiii cent.).

In 1831 the parish of Kingsclere, which has been described as 'too healthy to die in and too poor to live in,' covered a far larger area than it does at the present day. It extended over 17,000 acres, and stretched from the River Enborne in the north to the Port Way, the ancient road from Salisbury to Silchester, in the south, Baughurst and Wolverton bounding it on the east, and Newtown, Burghclere and Litchfield forming its western boundary. Since then Kingsclere Woodlands has been formed into an ecclesiastical district, Ecchinswell and Sydmonton have been constituted separate parishes, and the area of Kingsclere with Kingsclere Woodlands is now only 13,116 acres of land and 10 acres of land covered by water. The general rise of the ground is from the north up to the range of lofty downs in the south which runs from King John's or Cottington's Hill to Inkpen Beacon, near Hungerford. The town is situated in about the centre of the parish at the point where the roads from Basingstoke to Newbury and from Andover to Reading cross, and are joined by a road running north from Whitchurch. A stream rises about 300 yds. south of Kingsclere and flows almost due north through the town to empty itself into the River Enborne, which forms the boundary between Hampshire and Berkshire. The town is picturesque, but none of its buildings present any special architectural interest except the parish church, which stands on the western side of the market place. The rectory was originally at the north-east of the church, but in 1853 the building was used as two cottages and afterwards demolished.¹ Some of the oak panelling was taken to Beenham Court, about 2 miles north of Kingsclere, when that house was being built

in 1875, and some is at Elm Grove, the residence of Mr. William Holding, D.C.L., J.P., to the east of the town—a house built in the early part of the 19th century and much enlarged and altered at its close. The ancient vicarage-house was to the south-west of the church. It was abandoned, and the vicar had no residence of his own until 1850, when the present vicarage was built at a cost of £1,407 on 2 acres of land given by William third Lord Bolton.² The Falcon Inn, one of the oldest in Hampshire, is especially interesting as being at one time in the possession of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1510 gave it to Winchester College upon trust for the maintenance and support of the scholars upon its foundation.³

It is probable that the kings of England often rode through Kingsclere on their way to and from Freemantle Park, to which they resorted for hunting. The park remained part of the royal demesne till the beginning of the 17th century. Kingsclere was also important during the Civil War owing to its proximity to Newbury.⁴ On 21 October 1644 Charles I intending to relieve Basing House marched hither from Whitchurch, but finding the enemy so greatly his superior in cavalry, after one night's halt he continued his march towards Newbury.⁵ According to Captain Symonds, the author of *Marches of the Royal Army*, the house at which the king spent the night was Frobury Manor House, about a mile north-west of the town, his host being Robert Towers.⁶ In this house, which is now occupied by the farmer of the lands, is still shown what is called a priest's chamber. The following statement made by Edward Prior, a witness in an Exchequer suit of 1674, is also significant: 'About the beginning of the late trouble there was a vicarage house in Itchinswell, wherein

⁴² Pat. 4 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 23.

⁴³ Ibid. 18 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 34; 2 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 30, 32; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 60 d.; 2033, fol. 20; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 42, 84, 145, 184, 203; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 47, 80, 105, 134, 163 d.; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 2 July 1880, p. 3752.

⁴⁵ Chant. Cert. Hants.

⁴⁶ Exch. Dep. East. 9 Will. III, no. 2.

¹ A. T. Finch, *The Ancient Church at Clere*, 37-43.

² Ibid.

³ A detailed account of the history of the Inn is given in *Hants N. and Q.*, v, 103-4. The original 'Crown' Inn is mentioned in the parish register in 1611, the 'Golden Faucon' in 1628. The modern 'Crown Inn' was built in 1853. Ex inform. the Rev. A. T. Finch.

⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-49, p. 677; 1644-5, p. 65; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. ii, 155, 495.

⁵ C. N. Godwin, *The Civil War in Hampshire*, 275-6.

⁶ 'Munday, Oct. 21st. His Majesty lay at King Cleer (at Mr. Tower's) at Frobury, a moated house, seven miles from Basing,' quoted in C. N. Godwin, loc. cit.

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the curate for the time being did usually live, which house partly fell down, and was partly pulled down in the time of the late trouble.⁷ About two miles south-west of Kingsclere, Cannon Heath Down, Cannon Park and Cannon Heath Farm preserve the memory of the canons of Rouen, the early holders of the manor. Cannon Court was in the occupation of James Hunte towards the close of the 16th century.⁸ Charles first Duke of Bolton built Canham or Cannon's Lodge, probably on its site, from materials said to have been brought from the ruins of Basing House. It was for some time occupied as a hunting-box by the first Earl of Mexborough and afterwards by Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, brother of King George III, but was pulled down in 1805.⁹ The heath now forms part of the training-quarters belonging to the celebrated Park House Racing Stables which formerly belonged to Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, bart.; the present proprietors are the Dukes of Wellington and Portland, for whom Mr. William Waugh trains. The soil is chalk and clay, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. Kingsclere and Kingsclere Woodlands contain 5,586½ acres of arable land, 3,013¼ acres of permanent grass and 1,804½ acres of woods and plantations.¹⁰ The common fields were inclosed in 1845.¹¹

Ecchinswell is a long, narrow parish lying between Kingsclere and Sydmonton, and containing 2,349 acres. The village lies in the centre of the parish near the source of a small stream which rises close to the site of the old church, east of the vicarage near the watercress bed, marked by the tombstone of Mr. John Digweed of Ecchinswell House, whose interment took place inside the church in 1844. There are two burial grounds in Ecchinswell; one surrounds the present church, the other was purchased and consecrated in 1844.¹² The vicarage-house was built during the incumbency of the Rev. Lewis Rugg, M.A., in 1853.¹³ Ecchinswell House, now the property of Mr. Lionel T. Wasey, was occupied by the late Major William H. Digweed until his death about 1880.

The soil is rich loam and the subsoil gravel and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats, and watercress is also grown. There are 905¾ acres of arable land, 817¼ acres of permanent grass and 75½ acres of woods and plantations in the parish of Ecchinswell.¹⁴ The inclosure award is dated 13 November 1850.¹⁵

Sydmonton is a long, narrow parish bounded on the east by Ecchinswell and on the west by Newtown, Burghclere and Litchfield. To the north of the church, which is in the centre of the parish, is

Sydmonton Court. This house has several times been altered and enlarged and is at present occupied by Sir Charles Elliot. South of the church is a terrace from which a fine view may be obtained of the North Downs across the intervening valley. Sydmonton Dower House, belonging to the lord of the manor, is now on lease. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and beans.

The total area is 2,145 acres, comprising 1,382 acres of arable land, 448 acres of permanent grass and 332 acres of woods and plantations.¹⁶

Kingsclere Woodlands was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from the northern parts of Kingsclere in 1846, and contains 4,790 acres. It averages about 300 ft. above the ordnance datum, and is watered by three tributaries of the Enborne, which form its northern boundary. St. Paul's Church is situated near Ashford Hill, and near it is the vicarage, which was built in 1847-8.¹⁷ Beenham Court is a modern house standing on the site of Mrs. May's farm of the same name which was pulled down in 1875.¹⁸ To the north is Headley Common, which is intersected by the main road from Basingstoke to Newbury, which enters Berkshire at Knight's Bridge over the Enborne. Knightsbridge House is the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Lamb.

Among ancient place-names in Kingsclere are the following:—a field called Rammesholte¹⁹ (xii cent.); lands called Denpurcuc, Tawyerescroft,²⁰ Williamsmore, Nortle (Norley Copse)²¹ and Wluithesmede²² (xiii cent.); a wood called Hauekhurst (Hawkhurst Hill), a bridge called Ixnesford (Exmansford), waste-land called Smetheburgh,²³ pasture called Polelond and Holtmede (The Holt),²⁴ and crofts called Hagenhull and Strokynge-slond (Strokings)²⁵ (xiv cent.); a messuage called Coppidhulle²⁶ (xv cent.); lands called Wigard or Wiggers, Strattons, Little Pychehornes,²⁷ a tenement called Wakemans,²⁸ a meadow called Crooked Meade,²⁹ and a messuage called Gaylys (Gailey's Mill)³⁰ (xvi cent.); and a mill called Abbot's Mill³¹; closes of pasture called Apsanger,³² a messuage called Holthatche,³³ and lands called Fordefieldes, Maiden Meade, Wakriges, Ashford Hill and Readings³⁴ (xvii cent.).

The following place-names in Ecchinswell are found on the Court Rolls:—lands called Bishopp's Ashley and Twichens,³⁵ a copse called Frobreche, public ways called Carvyles and Hachhouse Lane and a messuage and virgate of land called Le Garre³⁶ (xvi cent.); fields called The Midlemawme, The Little Mawme, Ilond Close, Little Maulin near Twynlie, Merrie Hill,³⁷ Mousehoale³⁸ and Bishopp's Greene, a copse called Mowles and messuages called Plott House and Mookells.³⁹

⁷ Exch. Dep. Hants, Mich. 26 Chas. II, no. 17.

⁸ Walter Money, *A Perfect Boke*, 40.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹¹ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

¹² White, *Hist. Gazetteer and Dir. of Hants* (1859).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁵ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

¹⁶ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁷ White, *Hist. Gazetteer and Dir. of Hants* (1859).

¹⁸ A. T. Finch, *op. cit.* 37-43.

¹⁹ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. xx, fol. 22 d.

²⁰ Ibid. fol. 22.

²¹ Ibid. fol. 22 d.

²² Add. Chart. 24693.

²³ Close, 5 Edw. III, part i, m. 10. Represented by the modern Haughurst Hill, Oxford Bridge and Smithley's Copse.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II, no. 33.

²⁵ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. xx, fol. 22.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 107.

²⁷ Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 10. There are still farms in the parish called Stratton Farm and Pitchorn Farm.

²⁸ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 86, no. 18.

²⁹ Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. viii, m. 16. This meadow, still called Crooked Meadow, which Thomas Smith had bequeathed for the maintenance of mass and a light before the image of St. Katherine in

the parish church of Kingsclere, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Blackway and Francis Barker in 1566.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 Hen. VII.

³¹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), i, 67.

³² Add. MS. 33278, fol. 167b.

³³ Ct. of Req. bde. 45, no. 48.

³⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxviii, 134. Readings is represented by the modern Riddings Farm.

³⁵ Eccl. Com. Ct. R. bde. 91, no. 4. Bishopp's Ashley is probably the same as Ashley Warren Down.

³⁶ Ibid. bde. 90, no. 3.

³⁷ Ibid. bde. 117, no. 3.

³⁸ Ibid. bde. 137, no. 4.

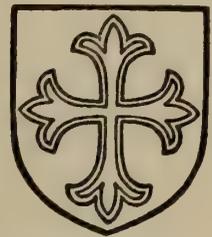
³⁹ Ibid. bde. 117, no. 3.

Donymede and Pontesdowne in Sydmonton occur in the 16th century.⁴⁰

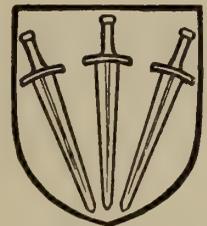
KINGSCLERE formed part of the **MANORS** ancient demesne of the Crown. King Alfred by will left it for life to his second daughter Ethelgiva, Abbess of Shaftesbury,⁴¹ and there are many other mentions of it in Saxon charters. Thus in 931 King Athelstan at a Witenagemot at Colchester granted 10 hides of land at Clere to Abbot Aelfric.⁴² Again, in 943 King Edmund bestowed 15 hides of land at Clere on the religious woman Aelfswith,⁴³ while sixteen years later King Edgar gave his thegn Aelfwine 10 hides of land at West Clere.⁴⁴ At the time of the Domesday Survey Kingsclere contributed towards the day's ferm rendered from Basingstoke,⁴⁵ and remained in possession of the Crown until 1107, in which year Henry I granted it to the canons of the church of St. Mary of Rouen.⁴⁶ This grant was confirmed by Henry II between 1154 and 1158,⁴⁷ by Richard I in 1190,⁴⁸ and by Henry III in 1227.⁴⁹ Henry III also in 1227 granted the wood of Wittingley quit of all forest law in free alms to the church of St. Mary, Rouen, and the dean and chapter there to dispose of at their will,⁵⁰ and confirmed the same grant in 1247.⁵¹ The dean and chapter remained in possession of the manor until the end of the reign of Edward II,⁵² when it came into the possession of the Crown by reason of the war between England and France and was committed to the custody of Peter de Galicien in 1324.⁵³ Edward III on his accession granted it during his pleasure to his clerk Robert de Wyvyll, parson of the church of Kingsclere,⁵⁴ but before four years had elapsed the Dean and Chapter of Rouen had evidently regained possession of their manor. Thus in 1331 an inquisition was held on their complaint that the king's foresters of Pamber had claimed as part of the royal forest 100 acres of wood and 300 acres of pasture⁵⁵ which had always belonged to their manor of Kingsclere.⁵⁶ At length in 1335 the connexion of the dean and chapter with the parish was severed, the king in that year granting them licence to alienate the manor to William de Melton, Archbishop of York.⁵⁷ On the death of the archbishop in 1340 Kingsclere passed to his nephew William, son of his brother Henry de Melton,⁵⁸ in accordance with a settlement made in the same year.⁵⁹

William the nephew obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Kingsclere in 1346,⁶⁰ and was succeeded by his son, Sir William de Melton,⁶¹ who died seised of the manor in 1399, leaving a son and heir John, aged twenty-two and more.⁶² John, who was soon afterwards knighted, granted a forty years' lease of the manor in 1404 to William Fauconer of Kingsclere,⁶³ and in 1431 was returned as holding the manor of Kingsclere for one knight's fee.⁶⁴ He died in 1455, leaving a son, John de Melton,⁶⁵ who on his death nineteen years later left as his heir his grandson John, son of his son John,⁶⁶ who succeeded to this manor only after the death of his grandmother Cecilia in 1484.⁶⁷ In 1505 the manor was settled on him on the occasion of his marriage with his second wife Eleanor daughter of Sir John de St. John and widow of John Zouche.⁶⁸ He died in 1510 and was succeeded by his son John,⁶⁹ whose only daughter and heir Dorothy⁷⁰ joined with her husband, Sir George Darcy, in 1544 in selling the manor to Sir William Paulet Lord St. John.⁷¹ From this date the manor remained with his successors,⁷² Marquesses of Winchester⁷³ and Dukes of Bolton,⁷⁴ until the death without issue of Harry sixth Duke of Bolton in 1794.⁷⁵ It then passed in accordance with a settlement made by Charles, the fifth Duke, to Thomas Orde, the husband of his natural daughter Jean Mary. Thomas Orde assumed by sign manual the additional surname and arms of Powlett in 1795, and was elevated to the peerage as Lord Bolton of Bolton Castle (co. Yorks.) on 20 October 1797.⁷⁶ The present lord of the manor is his great-grandson, William Thomas Orde-Powlett Lord Bolton.

There were two mills within the manor at the



MELTON. *Argent a cross paty voided azure.*



PAULET, Marquess of Winchester. *Sable three swords argent in pile with their hilts or.*

⁴⁰ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 32.

⁴¹ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 178, 182.

⁴² *Ibid.* 357-9.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 530-3.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* iii, 268-9.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456b.

⁴⁶ *Vide Hants Field Club*, iii (2), 198.

⁴⁷ Round, *Cal. of Doc. France*, 5.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ Chart. R. 11 Hen. III, pt. ii, m. 9.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* pt. i, m. 2.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 31 Hen. III, m. 6.

⁵² Pipe R. 13 Hen. II, rot. 12, m. 1 d.; Close, 8 John, m. 1 d.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309. They usually farmed it out. Thus in 1270 they leased it for nine years to Sir William de Wintershill, who was at the time lord of the manor of Frobury, at a rent of sixty marks (*Hants Field Club*, iii [2], 199).

⁵³ Close, 18 Edw. II, m. 36; Mins. Accts. bdl. 1126, no. 19; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 284.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 7.

⁵⁵ *Viz.* 100 acres of wood at 'Hauek-

hurst,' 100 acres of pasture annexed to the same, and 200 acres of pasture called 'Smetheburgh.'

⁵⁶ Inq. Misc. Chan. file 116. By the inquisition it was returned that the wood and pasture were the soil of the dean and chapter as appertaining to their manor of Kingsclere. The king accordingly ordered the justices in eyre for forest pleas to permit the dean and chapter to make their profit of the same, and to command the foresters to desist from molesting them (Close, 5 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 10).

⁵⁷ Inq. a.q.d. file 227, no. 15; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 94.

⁵⁸ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 43; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 136. He settled it upon himself and his issue in 1341 (Pat. 15 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 24; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 15 Edw. III).

⁵⁹ Pat. 14 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 46.

⁶⁰ Chart. R. 20 Edw. III, m. 4.

⁶¹ *Vide Harl. Soc. Publ.* xvi, 203.

⁶² Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II, no. 33.

⁶³ *Vide Pat.* 8 Hen. IV, pt. i, m. 21.

⁶⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 373.

⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 33 Hen. VI, no. 22.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 14 Edw. IV, no. 27.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 2 Ric. III, no. 18.

⁶⁸ De Banc. R. East. 20 Hen. VII (Chart. Enr.), m. 2 d.; De Banc. R. East. 20 Hen. VII, m. 114.

⁶⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 16.

⁷⁰ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xvi, 203.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 36 Hen. VIII;

Recov. R. Hil. 36 Hen. VIII, rot. 319.

⁷² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125;

Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Jas. I; Hil.

7 Jas. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2),

ccecxlviii, 102; Recov. R. Trin. 1652,

rot. 112; Mich. 28 Geo. II, rot.

383.

⁷³ Sir William Paulet was created Marquess of Winchester in 1551.

⁷⁴ His descendant Charles, the sixth Marquess, was created Duke of Bolton in 1689.

⁷⁵ Burke, *Peerage* (1906), 1721-2.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 184.

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time of the Domesday Survey.⁷⁷ There is mention in the 14th century of a water-mill which was farmed out for 16*s.* 8*d.* a year.⁷⁸ One water-mill is generally included in extents of the manor of the 14th and 15th centuries,⁷⁹ but two water-mills and one wind-mill are mentioned in 1544.⁸⁰

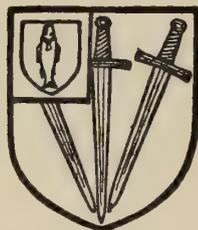
The site of the wind-mill is perhaps marked by Mill Green, near the River Enborne. In 1859 there were four mills in the town—Town or Pope's Mill, Island Mill, Gailey Mill and a mill called Victoria Mill.⁸¹ Of these Gailey Mill probably occupied the site of Gales Mill, which was an appurtenance of the manor of Sandford. In 1875 James Bradfield of Fox Grove was the proprietor of Upper and Lower Mills, and William Prior of Victoria and Town Mills.⁸² At the present day there are three mills in Kingsclere—Upper or Gailey Mill (steam and water) Victoria and Lower Mills.

In 1218 the king ordered that the market which had been held in Kingsclere on Sundays should in the future be held on Saturdays.⁸³ Warner, writing in the 18th century, mentions a well-frequented market on Tuesdays, and fairs the first Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday after 10 October.⁸⁴ In 1848 the market was still held on Tuesdays, but had fallen very much into disuse, only a few farmers meeting at the Swan Inn with samples,⁸⁵ and it probably ceased altogether about 1850. The fairs are still held—on Whit Tuesday for pleasure on Ashford Hill and the Tuesday after Old Michaelmas Day for hiring servants and pleasure in the market place.

At the time of the Domesday Survey 15*s.* a year was received from tolls at Kingsclere⁸⁶; 20*d.* a year was paid to the lord of the manor from this source during the 14th century.⁸⁷

The Kings of England from a very early date owned a large estate in the parish called FREEMANTLE (Freitmantel, xii cent.; Frigidum Mantellum, Francmantel, xiii cent.). One of Fair Rosamond's bowers was in Freemantle Park,⁸⁸ and there are numerous references to Freemantle in early Pipe Rolls. In 1183 the sum of 31*s.* 2*d.* was spent on work at the king's houses at Freemantle,⁸⁹ the steps and wall of the king's

chamber were repaired at a cost of 18*s.* 2*d.* in 1185,⁹⁰ while twelve years later 20*s.* was paid to Eljas, the engineer (*Ingeniator*) for repairing the king's houses at Freemantle.⁹¹ King John stayed at Freemantle no fewer than thirty-seven times during his reign,⁹² probably for hunting, and there are many entries on the Close Rolls of expenses incurred in the carriage of wine to his residence there.⁹³ In 1205 also John ordered the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* to John son of Hugh for carrying the royal jewels from Windsor to Freemantle.⁹⁴ Edward I in July 1276 granted the manor of Freemantle with the royal houses, park and all appurtenances to Reginald FitzPeter, for life,⁹⁵ but six months later ordered him to deliver the king's houses there to Pain de Chaworth,⁹⁶ who the same day obtained permission from the king to pull them down, and to carry away and dispose of the timber, walls and other things in them.⁹⁷ In 1280 Edward I sought to recover the estate from Reginald,⁹⁸ but failed in his attempt, and Freemantle did not revert to the Crown until the death of Reginald in 1286.⁹⁹ From this date the park remained in the possession of the Crown until the 17th century. As is shown below, the manor of Edmundsthorp Benham was theoretically held by the serjeanty of keeping the park, but in practice the parkers were appointed by the Crown.¹⁰⁰ Till about 1340 the wages were fixed at 2*d.* a day,¹⁰¹ but in 1343 Simon Bacon was appointed parker for life at the wages of 3*d.* a day and 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly for a robe,¹⁰² and this rate of pay continued.¹⁰³ The parker from an early date was allowed ten cartloads of hay a year for the deer in winter.¹⁰⁴ In the 15th century also the custom had arisen of paying him five marks a year for supplying the deer and game with water in the summer,¹⁰⁵ and from the 16th-century grants it appears that the parkers when appointed had a right to all the herbage and pannage of the park, reserving, however, sufficient food for the deer.¹⁰⁶ Sir William Sandys was appointed parker in 1510,¹⁰⁷ and Sir Humphrey Forster of Clere Woodcott in 1541.¹⁰⁸ In 1608 James I granted the reversion of the office after the death of Sir William Kingsmill to Henry Kingsmill,¹⁰⁹ but in the course of the next thirty years the park had ceased to be Crown property and had passed into the possession of Francis Cottington, created Lord Cottington of Hanworth on 10 July 1631,¹¹⁰ who dealt with it by fine in 1640.¹¹¹ During the civil wars Lord Cottington remained faithful to the royal cause, and eventually went into exile with King Charles II.¹¹² Freemantle Park was accordingly



ORDE-POWLETT,
Lord Bolton. *The arms of PAULET, with the difference of a quarter argent and thereon a scutcheon sable with a salmon rising.*

⁷⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456*b*.

⁷⁸ *Mins. Accts.* bde. 978, no. 29, 30; bde. 1126, no. 19.

⁷⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 14 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 43; 22 Ric. II, no. 33; 33 Hen. VI, no. 22.

⁸⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 36 Hen. VIII.

⁸¹ White, *Hist. Gazetteer and Dir. of Hants* (1859).

⁸² *P. O. Dir. of Hants* (1875).

⁸³ Close, 2 Hen. III, m. 2.

⁸⁴ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 2.

⁸⁵ *P. O. Dir. of Hants* (1848).

⁸⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456*b*.

⁸⁷ *Mins. Accts.* bde. 978, no. 29; bde. 1126, no. 19.

⁸⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* iv, 358.

⁸⁹ Pipe R. 30 Hen. II, m. 6.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 31 Hen. II, m. 14.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 9 Ric. I, m. 2.

⁹² *Hants N. and Q.* vi, 31.

⁹³ Close, 6 John, m. 21; 7 John, m. 21, 11; 8 John, m. 3; 9 John, m. 18, 10, 9; 16 John, m. 10.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 7 John, m. 11.

⁹⁵ Pat. 4 Edw. I, m. 14.

⁹⁶ Close, 4 Edw. I, m. 17.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* m. 16.

⁹⁸ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 764-5.

⁹⁹ *Inq.* 14 Edw. I, no. 18.

¹⁰⁰ Pat. 30 Hen. III, m. 8; 4 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 8; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 220; Pat. 10 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 29; 20 Edw. II, m. 5; 4 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 24; 6 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 19, &c.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.* 11 Edw. III, pt. iii, m. 36; Close, 14 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 54.

¹⁰² Pat. 17 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 35.

The 13*s.* 4*d.* was subsequently paid by

the Prior of Southwick from the manor of Colemene (Pat. 6 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 7).

¹⁰³ Close, 22 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 15, &c.

¹⁰⁴ *Enr. Accts.* F 8 Ric. II, F; 11 Ric. II, A d.; 6 Edw. IV, H, &c.

¹⁰⁵ Pat. 6 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 7; 1 Ric. III, pt. v, m. 16, &c.

¹⁰⁶ L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 5 Eliz. rot. 16.

¹⁰⁷ Pat. 2 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 16.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.* 33 Hen. VIII, pt. iv, m. 28.

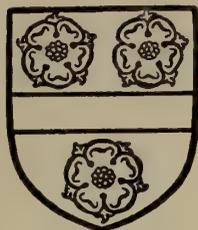
¹⁰⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 438.

¹¹⁰ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, 140. Cottington Hill in the parish commemorates his name.

¹¹¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 16 Chas. I.

¹¹² Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, 140.

sequestered, and was for some time administered by Trustees of Irish Affairs, the revenue apparently being used for public purposes in Ireland, but finally by order of 1651 the park was discharged from sequestration and delivered to President Bradshaw, to whom it had been granted by Parliament.¹¹³ At the Restoration Freemantle Park passed to Charles Cottington, the nephew and heir of Francis Lord Cottington, who had died at Valladolid in 1653,¹¹⁴ and for some time remained in the Cottington family, Francis Cottington dealing with it by recovery in 1739.¹¹⁵ In 1778 it was in the occupation of Henry Fitch,¹¹⁶ but shortly afterwards the mansion was taken down and the park converted into a farm.¹¹⁷ Freemantle Park Farm, the site of King John's house, was in the possession of the yeoman family of Hyde in the middle of the 19th century.¹¹⁸ It now belongs to Mrs. Currie of Minley Manor.

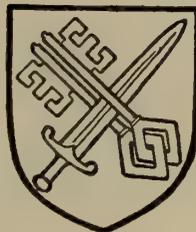


COTTINGTON, Lord Cottington. *Azure a fesse between three roses or.*

By an inquisition taken in the reign of Henry III it was returned that the park contained 1,136 perches, and that only part of it was inclosed,¹¹⁹ The work of inclosing the park was soon afterwards completed, and large sums of money were spent every year in cutting down timber and repairing the paling.¹²⁰

Henry III, Edward I and Edward II made frequent presents of deer taken in the park,¹²¹ and in a Close Roll of 1315 there is an interesting entry, viz. an order to the king's yeoman John de Knokyn to take venison in the park of Freemantle, to find salt and barrels for the same, and to cause it to be sent to Carlisle and delivered to Robert de Welle, receiver of the king's victuals.¹²² There were still deer in the park in the 17th century.¹²³ By the order of the commissioners of the navy a survey was made of the timber in the park in 1650, and it was returned by the surveyors that it contained 437 trees fit for the uses of the navy.¹²⁴ The site of the park is marked at the present time by Freemantle Park Down, King John's Hill or Cottington Hill, Freemantle Park Farm and Park Cope, which are situated between one and two miles south of the village of Kingsclere. According to tradition King John's house occupied a site on the southern slope of King John's Hill, which reaches a height of 754 ft. above the ordnance datum and commands a splendid view extending over six counties. A spectacula or watch tower was built on the summit by one of the Cottingtons in the 18th century, but is now in ruins.

The manor of *ECCHINSWELL* (Eccleswelle, xi cent.; Echeneswell, xiii cent.; Itchinswell, Itchingeswell, xvi cent.; Itchinwen, Itchinswen, xviii cent.), sometimes also called the manor of *NUTHANGER* (Notehangre, xiv cent.), from the name of the capital messuage, formed part of the original endowment of the see of Winchester, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was assessed at 7½ hides.¹²⁵ The manor continued to form part of the possessions of the bishopric until 1648,¹²⁶ when as a result of the Root and Branch Act it was sold to Nicholas Love and George Wither.¹²⁷ In 1660, however, the manor once more came to the bishop, and continued to be held by him until as late as the middle of the 18th



SEE OF WINCHESTER. *Gules St. Peter's keys crossed with St. Paul's sword.*



HERBERT, Earl of Carnarvon. *Party azure and gules three lions argent.*

century.¹²⁸ The lordship was soon afterwards acquired by the Herbert family, Henry John George Herbert Lord Porchester, son and heir of Henry George second Earl of Carnarvon, dealing with the manor by recovery in 1821.¹²⁹ His grandson George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, the fifth earl, is at the present time lord of the manor of Ecchinswell.

Of the leasehold tenants of the manor we know that in 1580 John Watson, Bishop of Winchester, leased the site of the manor for eighty years to Queen Elizabeth, who six months later made over the remainder of the lease to Sir Henry Wallop.¹³⁰ At the sale of the bishop's lands in 1648 the site of the manor of Ecchinswell or Nuthanger Farm was described as now or late in the possession of Robert Wallop.¹³¹ In 1744 the site of the manor was granted to Matthew Combe, M.D., to hold during the lives of Samuel Burroughs, Sarah Morley and Sarah Burroughs.¹³²

Two mills worth 100*d.* were included in the extent of the manor taken in 1086.¹³³ At a court of the manor held in 1595 John Benham paid 6*d.* on taking up a water-mill with an orchard in Ecchinswell which had fallen into the hands of the lords on the surrender of Robert Kisby and Anne his wife.¹³⁴ No mills are

¹¹³ *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* i, 439, 486, 487, 493, 497.

¹¹⁴ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, 140. Charles dealt with it by fine in 1667, conveying it in that year to Walter Buckland and James Frampton (Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 18 & 19 Chas. II).

¹¹⁵ *Recov. R. Mich.* 13 Geo. II.

¹¹⁶ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants *penes* Lord Swaythling.

¹¹⁷ White, *Hist. Gazetteer and Dir. of Hants* (1859).

¹¹⁸ *P.O. Dir. of Hants* (1848, 1859).

¹¹⁹ *Inq. Misc. Chan.* file 9, no. 6.

¹²⁰ *Mins. Accts. bdlc.* 978, no. 26; *Enr. Accts. F* 42 Edw. III, I; 48 Edw.

III, E; 8 Ric. II, F; 5 Hen. VI, A, &c.

¹²¹ Thus in 1293 Edward I ordered the parker to allow Beatrice de la Roche the daughter of William le Brun to have three does in Freemantle Park of the king's gift, and to aid and counsel her in taking them (*Close*, 21 Edw. I, m. 10). See also *Close*, 22 Edw. I, m. 6; 7 Edw. II, m. 27; 10 Edw. II, m. 27.

¹²² *Ibid.* 9 Edw. II, m. 29.

¹²³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 164.

¹²⁴ *S. P. Dom. Commonw.* xii, 32.

¹²⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 467*b*.

¹²⁶ *Mins. Accts. bdlc.* 1142, no. 1, 4, 25; *Chart. R.* 12 Edw. I, m. 5; *Feud.*

Aids, ii, 308; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxv, 21.

¹²⁷ *Close*, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, m. 24.

¹²⁸ In 1744 it was held in lease for lives under the bishopric (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 17 Edw. II).

¹²⁹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 2 Geo. IV, rot. 221.

¹³⁰ *Pat.* 23 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 24.

¹³¹ *Close*, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, m. 24.

¹³² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 17 Geo. II.

¹³³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 467*b*.

¹³⁴ *Ecl. Com. Ct. R. bdlc.* 117, no. 3. Robert Kisby's name is preserved in Kisby's Farm situated on the river a short distance east of Ecchinswell House.

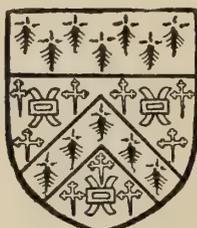
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

mentioned in the deed of sale of 1648,¹³⁵ but there is a water-mill in the parish at the present day. A warren of conies called Ashley and Tidgrove near Echinswell, and a little house called The Lodge in the warren, which had been leased for twenty-one years by Walter Curll, Bishop of Winchester, to Nicholas Christmas in 1639, were included in the sale of Echinswell Manor to Nicholas Love and George Wither in 1648.¹³⁶ The site of the warren is marked at the present time by Ashley Warren Down and Ashley Warren Farm in the south of the parish.

The manor of *SYDMONTON* (Sidemanestone, xi cent. ; Sidemontaine, xvii cent.) formed part of the original endowment of the abbey of Romsey,¹³⁷ and continued in its possession until its dissolution in 1539.¹³⁸ In the following year Henry VIII granted it with the pasture called 'Donymeade' and 'Pontesdowne' in Sydmonton to John Kingsmill of Whitchurch,¹³⁹ who died seised of it in 1556, leaving a son and heir William.¹⁴⁰ He bequeathed the manor for life to his wife Constance,¹⁴¹ who remained seised of it until her death in 1580,¹⁴² when it passed to Sir William Kingsmill, knight. On the death of Sir William in 1592 it passed to his son and heir William, who, dying in 1619, was succeeded by his second but first surviving son Henry.¹⁴³ The latter died five years later, leaving a son and heir William Kingsmill,¹⁴⁴ who suffered much during the civil wars. He was really on the Parliamentary side and only acted for the king under compulsion, being forced in 1642 by the king's summons to go to Reading, where he was made sheriff, 'an office which he took in the honest sense of serving his country for which it was first ordained.'¹⁴⁵ In April 1645 he petitioned the Committee for Compounding to settle him in his estate in Hampshire, alleging that he had been thrice plundered by express order from the king, by whom he had been sequestered for the last twelve months, that he had lost £400 in horses and cattle by Lord Manchester and Sir William Waller when lying at Newbury, and that owing to the position of his house between the two parties in the middle of the western road he had been obliged to entertain all comers. He was at length permitted to compound for his estate in May 1651 by payment of a fine of £750.¹⁴⁶ He died in 1661, leaving a son and heir, Sir William Kingsmill, on whose death in 1698 the manor of Sydmonton passed to his eldest son, William Kingsmill,¹⁴⁷ who died unmarried in

1766. This estate then passed to his niece Elizabeth the daughter of his sister Frances Cory, who married Captain Robert Brice, afterwards Admiral of the Blue.¹⁴⁸ Robert took the name of Kingsmill by Act of Parliament in 1766, was created a baronet on 24 November 1800, and died without issue in 1805.¹⁴⁹ He left Sydmonton to the Rev. John Stephens, vicar of Chewton Mendip (co. Somers.),¹⁵⁰ who assumed the surname and arms of Kingsmill by royal licence in 1806.¹⁵¹ He died in 1814, leaving an eldest surviving son, William Kingsmill, who married Anne Jane daughter of William Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury,¹⁵² and died in 1865, leaving issue William Howley Kingsmill, whose son and heir, Mr. Andrew de Portal Kingsmill, is the present lord of the manor.

The manor of *FROBURY* (Frolleberi, Frolebyr', Frollesbyr', xiii cent. ; Frollebury, xiv cent. ; Throlbery, xv cent. ; Frowbery, Froylbery, xvi cent.) is not mentioned in Domesday Book by name, and is probably represented by one of the estates in the hundred of Kingsclere held of the king in chief, perhaps by the 2 hides which Ravelin had been holding for twenty years and more.¹⁵³ The history of the manor for some time is obscure, but in the middle of the 12th century it was probably held by Ranulf de Broc, usher and chief marshal of the household to Henry II, its tenure being attached to the serjeanty of being usher to the king.¹⁵⁴ On his death about 1187 it was probably assigned in dower to his widow Damietta, the lady of Chetton, Eudon and Berwick (co. Salop), who held it until her death in 1204,¹⁵⁵ in which year the sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to give seisin of the manor to Stephen de Turnham and Edelina his wife, the daughter and heir of Ranulf and Damietta.¹⁵⁶ Stephen held the manor in right of his wife until his death¹⁵⁷ about 1214,¹⁵⁸ when it passed to his widow, who as Edelina of Frobury was returned by the *Testa de Nevill* as holding £6 worth of land in the vill of Frobury of the king in chief by the serjeanty of guarding the king's door.¹⁵⁹ Edelina survived her husband about six years, leaving by him five daughters and co-heirs, Maud or Mabel the wife of Thomas de Bavelingham, Alice the wife of Adam de Bending, Eleanor who married Roger de Leyburn, Eleanor who married Ralph Fitz Bernard and Beatrice the wife of Ralph de Fay.¹⁶⁰ Frobury fell as her share to Beatrice, probably the eldest daughter, and passed from her to her daughter Philippa the wife of William de Nevill,¹⁶¹ who in the middle of the 13th century was stated to be holding half a hide in Frobury of the old enfeoffment by the serjeanty of guarding the door of the queen's chamber.¹⁶² In 1249 Philippa de Nevill granted it in free marriage to William de Wintershull,¹⁶³ who had married her daughter Beatrice,¹⁶⁴ and from this date Frobury continued in the Wintershull



KINGSMILL. *Argent crusilly fitchy sable a chevron ermine between three mill-rinds sable and a chief ermine.*

¹³⁵ Close, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, m. 24.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474b.

¹³⁸ Pipe R. 15 Hen. II, rot. 11, m. 2 ; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215 ; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309, 331, 346.

¹³⁹ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 32.

¹⁴⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 996, no. 1.

¹⁴¹ P.C.C. Will, F 12 Ketchyn.

¹⁴² Ibid. 24 Darcy.

¹⁴³ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bde. 28, no. 49.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. bde. 41, no. 121.

¹⁴⁵ *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* ii, 882-3.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Burke, *Hist. of Landed Gentry* (ed. 5), i, 734.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 331.

¹⁵⁰ P.C.C. Will, 52 Pitt.

¹⁵¹ Burke, *Hist. of Landed Gentry* (1906), 953-4.

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 508.

¹⁵⁴ Eyton, *Antiq. of Shropshire*, i, 170.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid. 170, 190.

¹⁵⁶ Close, 6 John, m. 19.

¹⁵⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235 ; *Red Bk. of Exch.* ii, 460.

¹⁵⁸ Eyton, op. cit. i, 190.

¹⁵⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236b.

¹⁶⁰ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 25.

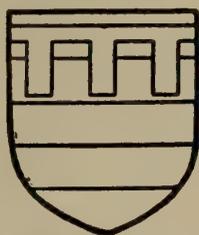
¹⁶¹ Manning & Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* ii, 84-5.

¹⁶² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232.

¹⁶³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 33 Hen. III.

¹⁶⁴ Manning & Bray, op. cit. ii, 84-5.

family for about two centuries. William obtained licence to impark his wood of Frobury, which covered an area of 10 acres, in 1269,¹⁶⁵ and died seised of the manor of Frobury in 1287, leaving as his heir his son John, aged thirty-five.¹⁶⁶ Beatrice, however, continued to hold the manor, and presented to the chapel of Frobury in her widowhood during the episcopacy of John of Pontoise (1282-1304).¹⁶⁷ On her death it passed in accordance with her wishes to her second son Walter,¹⁶⁸ who in 1310 released his interest in it to his younger brother Edmund,¹⁶⁹ but it ultimately reverted to Walter or his heirs for his grandson.¹⁷⁰



WINTERSHILL. Or two bars gules and a label sable.

Thomas died seised of a messuage and half a hide of land in Frobury in 1387, leaving a son and heir Thomas.¹⁷¹ Thomas son and heir of the last-named, who succeeded to the manor in 1400,¹⁷² died twenty years later leaving no issue, and his property was thereupon divided between his two sisters and co-heirs, Joan the widow of William Weston, and Agnes the wife of William Basset.¹⁷³ Frobury fell to Agnes¹⁷⁴ and passed from her to Thomas Basset, probably her son, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1457.¹⁷⁵ Thomas Basset the younger, probably the son and heir of the above-named, dealt with the manor in conjunction with his wife Alice in 1482,¹⁷⁶ and died seised ten years later, leaving a son, Richard Basset,¹⁷⁷ who died in 1509, his heir being his son Thomas, aged twelve.¹⁷⁸ The manor, however, continued with Juliane widow of Richard. In January 1511 she married as her second husband a certain John Wintershill,¹⁷⁹ and had issue by him two daughters, Alice and Juliane. She died at Winchester in 1534,¹⁸⁰ and her husband, John Wintershill, continued to hold the manor until his death in 1545, when it passed to Joan wife of William Unwin, only daughter of Juliane by her first husband, her son Thomas having apparently left no issue.¹⁸¹ The following year William and Joan sold the manor to William Paulet Lord St. John,¹⁸² and from this date it has followed the same descent as the manor of Kingsclere,¹⁸³ the present owner being Lord Bolton. The site of the manor is marked by Frobury Farm and Frobury Park Copse, which are situated about a mile north-west of the village of Kingsclere.

The manor of CLERE, afterwards known as the manor of CLERE WOODCOTT from its early holders, was held by Saulf and Godwine of the king in the reign of Edward the Confessor.¹⁸⁴ William I bestowed it on Hugh de Port, and at the time of the Domesday Survey it was held of him by Faderlin.¹⁸⁵ The overlordship continued with the descendants of Hugh de Port, there being frequent mentions of Clere Woodcott in 14th-century lists of knights' fees held by the St. Johns.¹⁸⁶ An undated grant by Ruald de Woodcott to the nuns of Godstow¹⁸⁷ of the Bastard's virgate in Kingsclere and of other lands in the parish held of him by Herennardus makes it probable that he was then holding the manor. Before 1166 he had been succeeded by Henry de Woodcott or Henry Fitz Ruald,¹⁸⁸ probably the ancestor of the Henry de Woodcott¹⁸⁹ who at the beginning of the reign of Edward I was holding two knights' fees in Clere and Woodcott of the old enfeoffment of Robert de St. John.¹⁹⁰ He died leaving a widow Sanchea and an only daughter Philippa, who married Walter de Eversley, as is clear from a fine of 1286 whereby Walter and Philippa gave up holdings in West Litchfield and 'Hock' to Sanchea and Richard de Cardevile in exchange for all the land that Sanchea held in the vill of Kingsclere in dower of the inheritance of Philippa.¹⁹¹ Gilbert Cundy, John Freemantle and Adam de la Fenne, who were probably trustees, in 1303 quitclaimed 1 messuage, 1 mill, 2 carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, 30 acres of wood and £1 14s. rent in Kingsclere to Robert de Harwedon, clerk,¹⁹² who settled the same a month or two later upon Walter de Eversley to hold for life for the rent of a rose.¹⁹³ On the death of Walter the premises reverted to Robert, who in 1307 obtained licence from the king to grant 1 messuage and 2 carucates of land in Kingsclere to Richard de Bourne, the provost of the chapel of St. Elizabeth by Winchester,¹⁹⁴ and from this date Clere Woodcott remained in the possession of the college or chapel until its dissolution in 1536.¹⁹⁵ In 1545 Lord Wriothsley, to whom Henry VIII had granted the site of the college with all its possessions a year before,¹⁹⁶ settled the manor upon his servant William Stone on his marriage with Frances Palmer, one of the daughters of John Palmer of Kentish Town.¹⁹⁷ William Stone died seised of the manor in 1549.¹⁹⁸ It was then held by his widow until her death twelve years later, when it passed to her son and heir Henry, a minor,¹⁹⁹ who died without issue in 1569.²⁰⁰ On his death his

¹⁶⁵ Pat. 53 Hen. III, m. 3, no. 9.

¹⁶⁶ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. I, no. 15; Close, 15 Edw. I, m. 5.

¹⁶⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 14.

¹⁶⁸ Manning & Bray, op. cit. ii, 84-5.

¹⁶⁹ Close, 4 Edw. II, m. 22 d.

¹⁷⁰ Manning & Bray, op. cit. ii, 84-5.

¹⁷¹ Inq. p.m. 11 Ric. II, no. 54.

¹⁷² Ibid. 5 Hen. V, no. 52.

¹⁷³ Ibid. 8 Hen. V, no. 86.

¹⁷⁴ In 1436 she dealt with it by indenture, granting it to John Uvedale and others as trustees (Close, 14 Hen. VI, m. 6). She died in 1442 (Manning & Bray, op. cit. ii, 84-5).

¹⁷⁵ Enr. Accts. F 6 Edw. IV, E.

¹⁷⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Edw. IV.

¹⁷⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ix, 51.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid. xxviii, 36.

¹⁷⁹ Pat. 3 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 18; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 3 Hen. VIII.

¹⁸⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 993,

no. 113.

¹⁸¹ Ibid. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 28; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 33 Hen. VIII.

¹⁸² Ibid. 38 Hen. VIII.

¹⁸³ Exch. L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 5 Eliz. pt. i, m. 65; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 7 Jas. I; Cal. of Com. for Comp. ii, 2533; Recov. R. Trin. 1652, m. 112; Mich. 28 Geo. II, m. 383.

¹⁸⁴ V.C.H. Hants, i, 481b. ¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 230a; Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67; 21 Edw. III, no. 57; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17, 18 d.

¹⁸⁷ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 21 d.

¹⁸⁸ Clere Woodcott was no doubt comprised in the two knights' fees in Hampshire held by Henry Fitz Ruald of John de Port in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 208).

¹⁸⁹ The following entry is in the list of knights' fees of which John de St. John died seised:—two knights' fees in Clere, Litchfield, 'Cnolle' and 'Titegrave' which the heir of the son of 'Rudwald' holds (Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67).

¹⁹⁰ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 230a.

¹⁹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Edw. I.

¹⁹² Ibid. 32 Edw. I.

¹⁹³ Ibid. Mich. 32 Edw. I.

¹⁹⁴ Inq. a.q.d. Edw. II, file 67, no. 1; Pat. 1 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 9.

¹⁹⁵ Feud. Aids, ii, 331, 345; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17, 18 d.

¹⁹⁶ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 33.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. xvii, m. 41.

¹⁹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xcii, 91.

¹⁹⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1001,

no. 3.

²⁰⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xii, 29.

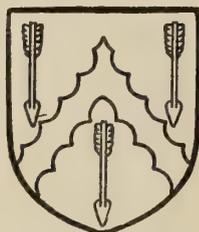
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property was divided between his two sisters and co-heirs Mary and Catherine.²⁰¹ Clere Woodcott passed as her share to Catherine the wife of Christopher Willenhall of Willenhall, near Coventry. In 1571 Christopher and Catherine sold the manor to William Forster,²⁰² who made good his title to it in the following year,²⁰³ and died in 1574, leaving a son and heir Humphrey.²⁰⁴ The latter, who was afterwards knighted, died in 1601, when the manor passed to his son, William Forster.²⁰⁵ William, who was likewise subsequently knighted, died in 1618, and was succeeded by his son Humphrey,²⁰⁶ who was created a baronet in 1620,²⁰⁷ and the same year sold the manor to John, James and Henry Hunt of Popham.²⁰⁸ John Hunt died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son, James Hunt.²⁰⁹ Another James Hunt was in possession in 1693,²¹⁰ while in 1715 his son and heir James conveyed the manor to John Bowen in order to bar the entail.²¹¹ In 1739 it was apparently purchased by Matthew Bowen,²¹² from whom it descended in moieties to two co-heiresses, Anne Bowen and Louisa wife of Thomas Threlkeld. In 1757 Louisa conveyed her moiety to George Prentis and John Saxon,²¹³ while eight years later Anne parted with her moiety to Richard Woodhouse and John Griffith.²¹⁴ The history of the manor for a short time after this is uncertain, but it eventually became part of the Wolverton estate, being purchased in 1795 by Sir Charles Pole, bart., of Wolverton Park, from John Davis, Jane Griffith widow of John Griffith, and William Cribb.²¹⁵ The name of Clere Woodcott is no longer preserved, but various farms situated north of the village which were included in the sale²¹⁶—Harriden Farm, Coldridge's Farm, Hall's Farm, Wheat Hold Farm, Scarlett's Farm, Ridding's Farm and Thornford Farm—are still in existence.

There was a mill in the manor in 1086.²¹⁷ It was in existence in 1303,²¹⁸ but all trace of it has now disappeared.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two estates in *KNOWL* (Chenol, xi cent.; Cnolle, xii cent.), one held by Faderlin of Hugh de Port and assessed at 3½ virgates,²¹⁹ the other by

Oidelard of Ralph de Mortimer and assessed at 2 hides.²²⁰ While the overlordship of the former estate continued with the St. Johns, the descendants of Hugh de Port, until as late as the 14th century,²²¹ the actual ownership passed with the rest of Faderlin's Hampshire property to Ruald de Woodcott and from him to his descendant Henry de Woodcott.²²² It is probable that this holding was comprised in the messuage and 2 carucates of land in Kingsclere granted in 1307 to Richard de Bourne, the provost of the chapel of St. Elizabeth by Winchester,²²³ and if so it must have subsequently become merged in the manor of Clere Woodcott (q.v.). The overlordship of the latter estate continued with the Mortimers until as late as the middle of the 13th century.²²⁴ Oidelard, who held it of Ralph de Mortimer, was perhaps the ancestor of Richard Labaanc,²²⁵ who in the presence of Henry II and Queen Eleanor on the occasion of the admission of his mother Rose and his sister Cecilia as nuns to the nunnery of Godstow (co. Oxon.) gave to that foundation in free alms all his mother's dowry, viz., 'Cnolle and Swanton²²⁶ [*vide* Swampton in St. Mary Bourne, Evingar Hundred], which belongs to the same, and Sandford and Hodicotte,²²⁷ as much as my predecessors have possessed, viz., 5 hides,' in return for an annuity of £2.²²⁸ This gift was confirmed by Hugh de Mortimer,²²⁹ son and heir of the Domesday Ralph,²³⁰ but in spite of this confirmation Ralph de Mortimer, his great-grandson,²³¹ at the beginning of the reign of Henry III exacted services from Amphyllis the Abbess of Godstow for the free tenement which she held of him in the parish of Kingsclere, and was obliged to renew the confirmation in 1229.²³² Some difficulty, however, still remained with regard to the tenure of the manor, for in 1257 Emma the Abbess of Godstow gave up all her right to rent from a mill in Worthy Mortimer in exchange for a charter by Ralph's son Roger, quitclaiming all right and claim in the whole of the tenement which the abbess and church held in fee in the parish of Kingsclere.²³³ Richard Labaanc's gift was confirmed by Richard I and his successors,²³⁴ and in addition Henry III showed great favour to the abbess and convent, granting to them in 1221 their reasonable estovers in their wood of Clere to repair the shingles on the roofs of their church, houses and offices of Godstow.²³⁵ In the course of time the name Knowl was dropped, and the estate of the nunnery became known merely as the manor of *SANDFORD*. The abbess and convent remained in possession until the Dissolution,²³⁶ when



FORSTER, baronet.
Sable a chevron engrailed between three arrows argent.

²⁰¹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xii, 29.

²⁰² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Eliz.; Recov. R. Trin. 13 Eliz. m. 110.

²⁰³ L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 14 Eliz. m. 1.

²⁰⁴ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 828, no. 9.

²⁰⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxx, 108.

²⁰⁶ Burke, *Extinct Baronetage*, 204-5.

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Jas. I.

²⁰⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 398.

²¹⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 5 Will and Mary, m. 7.

²¹¹ *Ibid.* Trin. 1 Geo. I, m. 50.

²¹² Recov. R. Hil. 13 Geo. II, m. 169.

²¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 30 Geo. II.

²¹⁴ *Ibid.* Mich. 6 Geo. III.

²¹⁵ Com. Pleas Deeds Enr. Trin. 35 Geo. III, m. 97.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*

²¹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 481 b.

²¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 32 Edw. I; Mich. 32 Edw. I.

²¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 481 b.

²²⁰ *Ibid.* 490 a.

²²¹ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67.

²²² *Vide* Clere Woodcott above.

²²³ *Ibid.*

²²⁴ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 20, 20 d., 23 d.

²²⁵ Oidelard was certainly a family name of the Labaancs, the name Oidelard Labaanc occurring in the list of witnesses who were present at Richard Labaanc's grant to Godstow Nunnery (Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 20).

²²⁶ Swampton in St. Mary Bourne.

²²⁷ The modern Hodicotte (co. Berks.).

²²⁸ It was held by the same Oidelard of

Ralph de Mortimer at the time of the Domesday Survey (*V.C.H. Berks.* i, 362 a).

²²⁹ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 19 d., 20, 20 d.

²³⁰ *Ibid.* vol. 20.

²³¹ Eyton, *Antiq. of Shropshire*, iv, 198.

²³² *Ibid.*

²³³ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 20 d.; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Hen. III.

²³⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 23 d.

²³⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 163 d.—179. In the royal confirmations the land of Sandford is said to be of the gift of Arnulf de Bolde, but this seems to be an error, as it is included in Richard Labaanc's grant, and no charter of Arnulf de Bolde is found in the Godstow chartulary.

²³⁶ Close, 5 Hen. III, m. 3. See also Close, 6 Hen. III, m. 14.

²³⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 331, 346.

the manor fell into the hands of the king.²³⁷ In 1540 the king granted it to John Kingsmill,²³⁸ and its subsequent history is identical with that of the manor of Woodcott in the hundred of Pastrow (q.v.).

The site of the manor is marked by Sandford Farm and Sandford Wood, about a mile east of the village, while Knowls Farm, Great Knowl Hill and Little Knowl Hill, about three-quarters of a mile north-east of the village, still preserve the 'Chenol' of Domesday Book. The separation of Yew Tree Farm (i.e. the portion of Sandford on the south side of the new road) from Sandford took place in 1874. The present owner of Yew Tree Farm is Mrs. Humphries of Ogbourne, Wilts.

In 1280 the Abbess of Godstow, described as the holder of land in 'Sandelford de Knoll,' claimed the right to the fines of the assize of bread and ale at Kingsclere.²³⁹

There were two mills in the estate in Knowl held of Ralph de Mortimer by Oidelard at the time of the Domesday Survey,²⁴⁰ and these were still in existence in the 16th century, water-mills called Gales Mill and Swayne's Mill being included in the grant of the manor of Sandford to John Kingsmill in 1540.²⁴¹ The site of the former is marked by the present Gailey Mill.

In the middle of the 12th century William de Salvervilla or Savervilla, with the consent of his wife Maud and his sons Gilbert, Manasseh and Robert, granted to Edith the first Abbess of Godstow and the church there his land called *CLERE PREVET* to hold of him and his successors for the rent of 22s. In return for this grant the abbess gave him 5 marks of silver, to his wife half a mark, to Gilbert 2s. and two silver dice, to Manasseh 1s. 6d., and to Robert 1s. 6d.²⁴² Manasseh, on succeeding to the property, exacted an annual payment of 28s. from the nuns,²⁴³ but some time afterwards he gave up all right to it, in return for 25 marks, to Henry II,²⁴⁴ who finally confirmed the gift in free alms.²⁴⁵

The probability, in lack of further definite information as to these lands called Clere Prevet, is that they were absorbed in the neighbouring possessions of the nunnery, possibly in the manor of Sandford (q.v. *supra*).

TIDGROVE (Titegrove, xi cent.) in the tithing of North Oakley was held by Faderlin of Hugh de Port at the time of the Domesday Survey and was assessed at 1 hide 1 virgate.²⁴⁶ The overlordship continued with the St. Johns, the descendants of Hugh de Port, until the middle of the 14th century,²⁴⁷ while the actual ownership passed like Knowl with the rest of Faderlin's Hampshire property to Ruald de

Woodcott,²⁴⁸ and from him to Henry Fitz Ruald, who in 1166 was returned as holding two knights' fees in Hampshire of John de St. John.²⁴⁹ Tidgrove next passed into the possession of the priory of Sandelford or Sandford (co. Berks.), which also held five shillingsworth of land in Frobury of the manor of Frobury,²⁵⁰ and it is quite clear that it had done so before 1241, for in that year John de Lancelevy, lord of the manor of Hannington Lancelevy, gave up his right to common of pasture in the prior's land of Tidgrove.²⁵¹ In 1280 the Prior of Sandelford was forced to acknowledge that he owed suit at the king's hundred court of Kingsclere for his possessions in the parish,²⁵² which were increased in 1312 when he obtained licence to acquire a messuage, 20 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Clere Woodland by Kingsclere from Thomas de Sandelford.²⁵³ In 1346 the Prior of Sandelford was stated to be holding the eighth part of a fee in Tidgrove,²⁵⁴ while in 1346 and again in 1349 in lists of St. John knights' fees his property is described as the fourth part of a fee of the yearly value of 40s.²⁵⁵ Tidgrove remained in the possession of the priory until about 1478, when it was united with all its possessions to the collegiate church of Windsor.²⁵⁶

In the 12th century there was a royal residence in Tidgrove, as appears from the Pipe Rolls. In 1176 wine was sent to Tidgrove by the king's orders.²⁵⁷ In 1177 £7 16s. was spent on repairing the king's chapel at Tidgrove,²⁵⁸ and in 1178 the king's houses at Tidgrove were repaired at a cost of £24 18s. 7d.,²⁵⁹ probably in preparation for the royal visit of the following year.²⁶⁰

At the beginning of the 13th century the manor of *NORTH OAKLEY* (Acle, Aclei, Oclye, Accleghe, xiii cent.; Northocle, xiv cent.) was held by Peter Fitz Herbert by serjeanty in the king's household,²⁶¹ and for some little time followed the same descent as the manor of Wolverton (q.v.), being held in the middle of the 13th century by Herbert Fitz Peter with Wolverton for two knights' fees.²⁶² In 1280 Reginald Fitz Peter, brother and heir of Herbert, made good his right to free warren in all his demesne lands in North Oakley, basing his claim on a charter of Henry III to his father, Peter Fitz Herbert,²⁶³ but within the next thirty years the manor had passed to John de St. John,²⁶⁴ the overlord of Ewhurst, who in 1310 granted the reversion after the death of Amadeus de St. John to Roger de St. John and Joan his wife.²⁶⁵ From this time the manor followed the same descent as the manor of Ewhurst until about the middle of the 16th century,²⁶⁶ when it passed by sale to Thomas Ayliff,²⁶⁷ the brother of Richard Ayliff,

²³⁷ Mins. Accts. Oxon. 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, bdlc. 127, m. 21 d.

²³⁸ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 32.

²³⁹ Assize R. no. 789, m. 23.

²⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 490a.

²⁴¹ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 32.

²⁴² Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 21.

²⁴³ *Ibid.* fol. 21 d. ²⁴⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 21.

²⁴⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 163 d.-165.

²⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 487a.

²⁴⁷ Close, 3 Edw. III, m. 4; 23 Edw.

III, pt. i, m. 17; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

²⁴⁸ *Vide* Clere Woodcott above.

²⁴⁹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 208.

²⁵⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 242a.

²⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III.

²⁵² *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 772.

²⁵³ Inq. a.q.d. file 86, no. 22; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 198; Pat. 6 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 18.

²⁵⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 331.

²⁵⁵ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 17.

²⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Berks.* ii, 86-8.

²⁵⁷ *Pipe R. 22 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 200.

²⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 23 Hen. II, 166.

²⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 24 Hen. II, 106.

²⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 25 Hen. II, 200.

²⁶¹ *Red. Bk. of Exch.* ii, 459-60; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235a.

²⁶² *Ibid.* 231a.

²⁶³ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 766.

²⁶⁴ A trace of its old connexion with Wolverton is seen as late as the reign of Charles I, when in the inquisition taken on the death of Richard Ayliff it was said to be held of Edward Lord Newburgh as of his manor of Wolverton by fealty and suit of court (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dxxxiii, 84).

²⁶⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 4 Edw. II.

²⁶⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 227; Pat. 1 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 34; 7 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 34; Inq. p.m. 8 Ric. II, no. 34; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 8 Hen. VIII.

²⁶⁷ Thomas dealt with it by fine in 1586 (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 28 & 29 Eliz.).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

who purchased Ewhurst. Richard Ayliff, son and heir of Thomas,²⁶⁸ died seised of North Oakley Farm and other property in the parish in 1614, leaving a son and heir Thomas.²⁶⁹ From the latter it descended to another Richard Ayliff, on whose death it fell to seven co-heirs.²⁷⁰ One part passed to his sister Dorothy the wife of Thomas Woodyer, and descended from her to her son Thomas Woodyer, who in 1711 in conjunction with his only child Alice conveyed it to William Guidott of Preston Candover.²⁷¹ In 1769 John Fanshawe of Shabden in the parish of Chipstead (co. Surr.)²⁷² and Penelope his wife sold two-sevenths of the manor to Charles Bishop,²⁷³ who three years later acquired the other five-sevenths from William Woodroffe Guidott,²⁷⁴ the kinsman and heir of William Guidott, who had died in 1745.²⁷⁵ By 1787 the manor had passed to William Mount of Wasing Place (co. Berks.)²⁷⁶ and Jane his wife, who in that year joined with Christine Mount, John Francis Meyrick and Jane his wife and Harry Mount and Frances Dorothea his wife in conveying it to Oliver Cromwell²⁷⁷ of Cheshunt Park (co. Herts.), the last direct male descendant of Henry Cromwell, the Protector's fourth²⁷⁸ son. By the early 19th century all manorial rights had presumably lapsed, and at the present day the site of the manor is marked only by North Oakley Farm in the south of the parish.

Certain lands in *NORTH OAKLEY* were retained by Reginald Fitz Peter, as is apparent from the fact that in 1340 William Savage of North Oakley, who in 1323, in conjunction with Peter des Roches, had acquired a message and a virgate of land in North Oakley from Margaret de Wyndesore,²⁷⁹ received licence in consideration of a fine of 30s. to retain 5 acres and 26s. 8d. rents in North Oakley by Hannington which he had purchased from Matthew Fitz Herbert,²⁸⁰ great-grandson of Reginald.²⁸¹ In the same year William Brokhurst and Juliana his wife and their son Roger were pardoned for acquiring 100 acres of pasture from Matthew Fitz Herbert.²⁸² These holdings apparently passed to Alice Lancelevy, the holder of Hannington Lancelevy, who in 1346 was stated to be holding half a fee in North Oakley, which had belonged to John de Vivonia and his co-parceners.²⁸³ It was granted with Hannington Lancelevy (q.v.) to Southwick Priory in 1384,²⁸⁴ and from this date followed the same descent as the latter manor.

John Wallop at his death in 1486 was seised of

lands and tenements of the yearly value of 20s. in 'Boltysham' held of William Dyncley as of the manor of Wolverton.²⁸⁵ These lands and tenements probably represent the barn, 300 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood and 20 acres of heath in North Oakley and Kingsclere called *BOLSHAMS*, of the annual value of £2, of which Richard Ayliff died seised in 1614, for in the inquisition taken in the next reign they were said to be held of Edward Lord Newburgh as of the manor of Wolverton by fealty and suit of court.²⁸⁶ The further history of the manor of Boltshams or Bolshams, as it was subsequently called, is identical with that of North Oakley (q.v.).²⁸⁷

The so-called manor of *FREEMANTLE*, now represented by Freemantle Farm, in the tithing of North Oakley, a short distance south-east of North Oakley Farm, was held under the manor of Manydown in the parish of Wootton St. Lawrence.²⁸⁸ At an early date it was in the possession of the Freemantle family,²⁸⁹ being granted for life to Sir Edward de St. John by John de Freemantle in 1357.²⁹⁰ By the reign of Edward VI it had come with other property in the parish into the hands of William Warham, nephew and heir of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1552 was settled by the name of a message and lands called Freemantles on him and his wife Elizabeth in tail-male.²⁹¹ In 1570 Francis Morrys and Anne his wife, granddaughter and heir of William Warham,²⁹² to whom the reversion had been granted ten years before,²⁹³ conveyed the manor of Freemantle to Walter Beconsaw and Richard Beconsaw.²⁹⁴ By the reign of Charles I it had passed, probably by sale, into the hands of Richard Ayliff, who, at his death in 1614, was seised of a message, an orchard, 200 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture and 100 acres of wood in Hannington, North Oakley and Kingsclere in the tenure of Richard Soper, called Freemantle Farm.²⁹⁵ The subsequent history of this holding is identical with that of North Oakley.²⁹⁶

The manor of *HANNINGTON*, subsequently called *HANNINGTON LANCELEVY* from its early holders, is probably represented by the 1 hide of land in Hannington worth 20s. which had been held by Estan in parage of Edward the Confessor, and was held by Lewin of William I in 1086.²⁹⁷ By the 13th century it had passed to Peter Fitz Herbert, who received a charter of free warren for fox, hare and

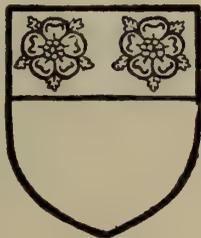
²⁶⁸ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 284.
²⁶⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxxxiii, 84.
²⁷⁰ *Vide* Close, 10 Anne, pt. vi, no. 19.
²⁷¹ *Ibid.*; *Recov. R. Hil.* 10 Anne, rot. 13.
²⁷² Manning & Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* ii, 246.
²⁷³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Geo. III.
²⁷⁴ *Recov. R. East.* 12 Geo. III, rot. 38.
²⁷⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 373.
²⁷⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (ed. 5), 1201.
²⁷⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 27 Geo. III. The term before William Mount and Jane had conveyed it to Richard Townsend (Feet of F. Hants, East. 27 Geo. III).
²⁷⁸ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (ed. 11), 398.
²⁷⁹ Inq. a.q.d. 16 Edw. II, no. 158; Pat. 16 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 7. Margaret de Wyndesore had purchased them from

Andrew de Strode, who had acquired them from William Jacob of Thorshagh and Joan his wife in 1318 (Inq. a.q.d. 12 Edw. II, no. 31; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], i, 245; Pat. 12 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 1).
²⁸⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 139; Pat. 14 Edw. III, pt. iii, m. 54.
²⁸¹ He was the son of Herbert son of John son of Reginald.
²⁸² Pat. 14 Edw. III, pt. iii, m. 48.
²⁸³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 331. He was the second husband of Joan widow of Reginald Fitz Peter.
²⁸⁴ *Vide Feud. Aids*, ii, 345.
²⁸⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ii, 31.
²⁸⁶ *Ibid.* dxxxiii, 84.
²⁸⁷ Close, 10 Anne, pt. vi, m. 19; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Geo. III; *Recov. R. Hil.* 9 Geo. III, m. 190; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 27 Geo. III.

²⁸⁸ Kitchen, *Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 138.
²⁸⁹ *Ibid.*
²⁹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 31 Edw. III.
²⁹¹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI, m. 2.
²⁹² See Malshanger in the parish of Church Oakley.
²⁹³ Notes of F. East. 2 Eliz.
²⁹⁴ Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 12 Eliz.; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Eliz.
²⁹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxxxiii, 84. It was said to be held of the Dean and chapter of St. Swithun as of their manor of Manydown by fealty, suit of court and rent of 23s., and its annual value was given as £10.
²⁹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Geo. III; *Recov. R. Hil.* 9 Geo. III, m. 190; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 27 Geo. III.
²⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 508b.

roe-deer in Wolverton, Oakley and Hannington and in all their lands within the hundred of Kingsclere from Henry III.²⁹⁸ He was succeeded by his son Herbert, who seems to have granted the manor to John de Lancelevy to hold of him and his heirs, for the latter is returned as holding half a knight's fee in Hannington of Herbert Fitz Peter.²⁹⁹ That the manor continued for some time to be held of the manor of North Oakley is apparent from the fact that the grant of Hannington to Southwick Priory in 1384 was confirmed by Sir Edward de St. John, who was at that time lord of the manor of North Oakley.³⁰⁰

In 1333 the manor was settled upon John Lancelevy and Alice his wife in fee-tail, with contingent remainder to Thomas de Boarhunt and Margaret his wife for life, with remainder to their son John and his issue by his wife Mary.³⁰¹ Alice Lancelevy was still holding the manor in 1346,³⁰² and it is probable that she did not die until after 1359, for John de Boarhunt was not seised of it at his death in the latter year.³⁰³ The fact, however, that in 1363 Sir Bernard Brocas obtained a grant of free warren in the demesne lands of his manor of Hannington³⁰⁴ shows that by this time it had passed to him in right of his wife Mary the widow of John de Boarhunt.³⁰⁵ In the same year John, son of Herbert de Boarhunt, to whom the reversion of the manor had belonged since the death of John de Boarhunt's son and heir John, made it over to Valentine atte Mede of Bramdean,³⁰⁶ probably for settlement on Sir Bernard, as the latter was certainly seised of it in his own right in 1385, in which year he granted it with the exception of 6 marks rent to the Prior and convent of Southwick 'for celebrating divine service daily for the good estate of the king, the said Bernard and Katherine his wife while living and for their souls after death, and for the soul of the late king, Mary the late wife of Bernard and the parents and ancestors of Bernard and Mary.'³⁰⁷ The 6 marks rent he granted to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the parish church of Clewer³⁰⁸ (co. Berks.), and this gift was confirmed to William Northleigh, the perpetual chaplain of the chantry by Richard Nowell, the Prior of Southwick,



SOUTHWICK PRIORY.
*Argent a chief sable with
two roses argent therein.*

on 26 May 1385.³⁰⁹ The manor remained in the possession of the priory until its suppression in 1538.³¹⁰ In 1540 the king granted it as part of her jointure to Anne of Cleves on his marriage with her,³¹¹ while in the following year he granted it for life to Catherine Howard, in whose hands it remained until her execution in 1542.³¹² The king next granted it to his servant John Leigh,³¹³ who sold it in 1544 to John Fisher of Overton.³¹⁴ John died seised in 1545,³¹⁵ having by will left the manor to his wife Margery for life with remainder to his son and heir John,³¹⁶ Margery subsequently married William Ketyll, but had been left a widow a second time before 1562,³¹⁷ in which year she and her son John sought to recover the manor from Jane Knight and her son John, who based their claim on a lease made by the prior and convent before the Dissolution.³¹⁸ They were apparently reinstated, as John Fisher was in possession at his death in 1591.³¹⁹ Seven years later his son and heir William conveyed it to Richard Fisher,³²⁰ who sold it in 1602 to Richard Ayliff and Elizabeth his wife.³²¹ From the latter it was purchased in 1610 by Edmund Marshe,³²² who died in 1630, leaving as his heir his only daughter Elizabeth the wife of Cuthbert Mayne, citizen and cloth-worker of London.³²³ In the same year Cuthbert Mayne and Elizabeth conveyed Hannington Lancelevy to Francis Rivett,³²⁴ but by 1699 the manor had fallen into two moieties, held respectively by Frances³²⁵ the wife of Ellis Mews, and Margery the wife of Walter Godfrey, who in that year dealt with it by fine.³²⁶ Ellis Mews subsequently took the name and arms of St. John by Act of Parliament, and was succeeded in the possession of his moiety by his son Paulet St. John,³²⁷ upon whom it was settled in 1731.³²⁸ The other moiety was again subdivided, half passing to John Weekes, who in conjunction with Ellis and his wife conveyed it in 1761 to William Howard,³²⁹ who in the following year conveyed it to Richard Wardroper.³³⁰ The other half was purchased by Sir Paulet St. John, who had been created a baronet in 1772, and from him descended to his grandson, Sir Henry Paulet St. John, bart.,³³¹ who dealt with three-quarters of the manor of Hannington Lancelevy by recovery in 1786.³³² The remaining quarter was conveyed to Thomas Day in 1778 by John Pett and Anne his wife, William Howard and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Corral and Hannah his wife, Elizabeth Stone and Thomas Marshall Jordan,³³³ and in 1826 was in the possession of Richard Jordan, the son of Thomas

²⁹⁸ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 766.

²⁹⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231a.

³⁰⁰ Montagu Burrows, *The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 347; Add. MS. 33280, fol. 286 d.

³⁰¹ *Ibid.* fol. 286; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Edw. III.

³⁰² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 331.

³⁰³ Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 103.

³⁰⁴ Chart. R. 37 Edw. III, m. 11.

³⁰⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 145.

³⁰⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 37 Edw. III.

³⁰⁷ Add. MS. 33280, fol. 280-5; Inq. a.q.d. 7 Ric. II; Pat. 8 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 36.

³⁰⁸ *Ibid.* 8 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 35.

³⁰⁹ Add. MS. 33280, fol. 284.

³¹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 345; Add. MS. 33280, fol. 288.

³¹¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 432; xv, g. 20 (2).

³¹² *Ibid.* xvi, g. 878 (1).

³¹³ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. x, m. 33.

³¹⁴ *Ibid.* 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xxv, m. 16.

³¹⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 993, no. 6.

³¹⁶ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), file 105, no. 7.

³¹⁷ *Ibid.*

³¹⁸ *Ibid.*

³¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), 34 Eliz. pt. i, no. 52.

³²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 40 & 41 Eliz.

³²¹ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 147.

³²² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Jas. I.

³²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. Misc. file 712, no. 123.

³²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Chas. I.

³²⁵ She was the only daughter and eventually sole heir of Oliver St. John of

Farley Chamberlayne, by Margery Rivett daughter and co-heir of Francis Rivett (Berry, *Hants Gen.* 230).

³²⁶ They conveyed it to Edmund Dummer (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Will. III; Recov. R. East. 12 Will. III, m. 193).

³²⁷ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 230.

³²⁸ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 5 Geo. II, m. 14 d. *Vide* also Recov. R. Trin. 3 Geo. III, m. 479.

³²⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1 Geo. III.

³³⁰ *Ibid.* Hil. 2 Geo. III.

³³¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 230.

³³² Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. III, m. 155.

³³³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 19 Geo. III. Thomas Marshall Jordan was rector of Barming (co. Kent) and Ideia (co. Suss.) (Berry, *Kent Gen.* 431).

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Marshall Jordan,³³⁴ Phineas Pett, D.D., Canon of Christchurch,³³⁵ Anne Pett and Elizabeth Pett, who in that year dealt with it by fine.³³⁶ Hannington now belongs, except for small holdings, to the Duke of Wellington.

The manor of *EDMUNDSTHORP BENHAM* (Aedmundestorp, xii cent. ; Edmondestrop, xiv cent. ; Edmondistrop, Edmynstrop Benam, xvi cent.) is not mentioned in Domesday Book by name, but is probably represented by the 2 hides assessed at 1 virgate which Edwin the huntsman was holding at the time of the Survey of the gift of King Edward the Confessor.³³⁷ Ruald de Woodcott's grant of land in Kingsclere to the nuns of Godstow was witnessed by Michael de Edmundsthorp,³³⁸ probably the father of the William who was holding Edmundsthorp in 1167.³³⁹ It is probable that the latter was identical with the William de Edmundsthorp who was returned as holding 1 virgate of land in Edmundsthorp worth 20s. of the old enfeoffment of the king in chief by the serjeanty of guarding the forest of Wittingley.³⁴⁰ After the forest of Wittingley ceased to be a royal forest, viz. after 1227, in which year Henry III granted it in free alms to the Dean and chapter of Rouen,³⁴¹ who were lords of the manor of Kingsclere, the manor was held by the serjeanty of keeping the king's park or forest of Freemantle.³⁴² Henry de Edmundsthorp, the successor of William, discharged the serjeanty in person, as is apparent from the king's order to him in 1279 to permit the Abbot of Hyde to take timber in his own woods within the forest of Freemantle necessary for the repair of the frater of the abbey.³⁴³ Later the service was commuted for an annual payment of 2d. at Winchester Castle,³⁴⁴ and although as late at least as the 16th century the manor was said to be held by the service of keeping the king's park of Freemantle, receiving thence 3d. a day,³⁴⁵ it is quite clear that this service was but nominal, as the real keepers of the park were appointed by the king from time to time. Henry de Edmundsthorp, for the safety of his soul and that of his wife Isabel, granted 2 acres in Kingsclere to the nunnery of Godstow in free alms.³⁴⁶ He died in 1306,³⁴⁷ leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Alice the wife of John de Benham and Pavia. On 20 December 1306 their father's property was divided equally between them,³⁴⁸ but in 1308, Pavia having obtained permission to alienate her moiety,³⁴⁹ John de Benham paid the king a fine of 20s. for licence to enter into possession.³⁵⁰ He died seised of 1 messuage, 64 acres of arable land, 2 acres of meadow, and 9s. 2d. rent in the vill

of Kingsclere in 1338, leaving a son and heir Richard de Benham,³⁵¹ who died in 1361, his heir being his son John, aged twenty-three.³⁵² The property, which at the time of John's death in 1419 was described as 1 messuage, 40 acres of arable land and 6 acres of meadow in Edmundsthorp Benham,³⁵³ passed from him to his son Philip, who died in 1427, leaving a son and heir William.³⁵⁴ In 1463 William, who died three years later,³⁵⁵ settled a messuage and 4 virgates of land in Edmundsthorp Benham upon himself and his second wife Eleanor in fee-tail,³⁵⁶ thus passing over Joan, Alice and Margaret, his three daughters by his first wife Agnes.³⁵⁷ Eleanor afterwards married as her second husband ——— More. On her death in 1497 her property was divided between her two daughters by William Benham—Joan wife of Ellis Goulde and Elizabeth Edwards, aged respectively thirty-nine and thirty-six.³⁵⁸ Elizabeth apparently died without issue, as at her death in 1527 Joan was seised of 3 messuages, 100 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood and 3 acres of moor in Edmundsthorp and Kingsclere held of the king as of Winchester Castle by rent of 2d. a year and by the service of keeping the king's park of Freemantle.³⁵⁹ Her heirs were her daughter, Mary the wife of Peter Hunsdon, and her granddaughter Mary, wife of William Wigmore and daughter of her deceased daughter Eleanor Pole.³⁶⁰ The so-called manor of Edmundsthorp Benham fell as her purparty to Mary, and was conveyed by her and her husband in 1529 to trustees³⁶¹ for sale to the president and scholars of Corpus Christi College, who proved their title in 1533.³⁶² In 1542 Peter Hunsdon and Mary his wife settled their purparty of the land in Edmundsthorp Benham and Kingsclere upon themselves for life with remainder to their son Jeremy.³⁶³ Alexander Hunsdon dealt with premises in Kingsclere by recovery in 1564,³⁶⁴ but the further history of these tenements has not been traced.

The site of the manor is marked at the present time by Beenham Court, the seat of Mr. John Ashley Waller, J.P.,³⁶⁵ who has owned the property since 1883.

The Fauconers or Fawknars for a long period had large possessions in the parish sometimes dignified by the name of the manor of *KINGSCLERE* or *LYMMERS*.³⁶⁶ They were already settled here in 1403, in which year William of Wykeham granted licence to William Fauconer and Margery his wife to have a chapel in their mansion at Kingsclere.³⁶⁷ In 1404 William obtained a forty years' lease of the

³³⁴ He was vicar of Hoo (co. Kent) and Mountfield (co. Suss.) (Berry, *Kent Gen.* 431).

³³⁵ Hasted, *Hist. of Kent* (Hund. of Blackheath, ed. by H. H. Drake), 20.

³³⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Geo. IV.

³³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 508b.

³³⁸ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 21 d.

³³⁹ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 191.

³⁴⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232a, 234a, 236b. See also *Red Bk. of Exch.* ii, 459-60.

³⁴¹ Chart. R. 11 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 2.

³⁴² Inq. a.q.d. Edw. I, file 63, no. 26 ; Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 16 ; 7 Hen. V, no. 12 ; 5 Hen. VI, no. 30.

³⁴³ Close, 8 Edw. I, m. 11.

³⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. III, no. 28 ; 35

Edw. III, pt. i, no. 16 ; 7 Hen. V, no. 12 ; 5 Hen. VI, no. 30 ; 7 Edw. IV, no. 56.

³⁴⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 980, no. 10.

³⁴⁶ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 22 d., 23.

³⁴⁷ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. II, no. 33.

³⁴⁸ Ibid. 7 Edw. II, no. 44.

³⁴⁹ Inq. a.q.d. Edw. I, file 63, no. 26 ;

Edw. II, file 67, no. 8 ; Pat. 1 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 25.

³⁵⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 158.

³⁵¹ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. III, no. 28.

³⁵² Ibid. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 16.

³⁵³ Ibid. 7 Hen. V, no. 12.

³⁵⁴ Ibid. 5 Hen. VI, no. 30.

³⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xii, 110.

³⁵⁶ Pat. 3 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 20.

³⁵⁷ Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. IV, no. 56.

³⁵⁸ Ibid.

³⁵⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 980, no. 10.

³⁶⁰ Ibid.

³⁶¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 21 Hen. VIII.

³⁶² L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich. 25 Hen. VIII, m. 33.

³⁶³ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. v, m. 10.

³⁶⁴ Recov. R. East. 6 Eliz. m. 308.

³⁶⁵ The college apparently sold the estate between 1860 and 1875 to William Holding. He sold in 1883 to the present owner, John Ashley Waller.

³⁶⁶ *Vide* Ct. of Req. bdle. 43, no. 71 ; bdle. 45, no. 48.

³⁶⁷ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 547.

chief manor of Kingsclere from John de Melton,³⁶⁸ and died in 1413,³⁶⁹ being perhaps succeeded by the Richard Fauconer³⁷⁰ who in 1408 was pardoned for the death of John Belmy or Belamy at Kingsclere.³⁷¹

Dame Eleanor Manners, widow of William Fauconer, who was the son and heir of Richard,³⁷² died in 1493,³⁷³ and on her death the Fauconer estate passed to William's son and heir Thomas.³⁷⁴ Thomas at his death in 1510 was seised of the following property in the parish:—2 messuages, 105 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, 8 acres of moor, 10 acres of heath and 3 acres of meadow of the yearly value of 4 marks held of John Melton as of his manor of Kingsclere, 9 messuages, 9 gardens and 30 acres of land of the yearly value of 5 marks held of the Prior of Bisham, and a messuage and lands held of the master and scholars of the college of St. Elizabeth next Winchester.³⁷⁵ His heir was his son William, aged forty and more,³⁷⁶ who was followed by his son Peter.³⁷⁷ Peter died about 1590, having by will devised his property to his grandson Peter, son of his son Edward, in tail-male with contingent remainder in tail-male successively to his sons John, William and Richard.³⁷⁸ Peter died without issue in 1600, his heir being his sister Dorothy, wife of Richard Ayliff,³⁷⁹ and consequently the manor, mansion or dwelling-house in Kingsclere called Lymmers and the other property in the parish passed to his uncle John.³⁸⁰ Thomas Fauconer, son of Thomas and grandson of John, was living in 1634,³⁸¹ but by 1670 the estate had passed to John Fauconer, who in that year suffered forfeiture for an assault made on 20 May 1669 on Sir Dowse Fuller.³⁸² The name Lymmers has now been lost, but the estate was probably situated in the extreme north of the parish near the River Enborne. Such at least is the position of Ashfordhill Farm and Ridding Farm, of both of which Peter Fauconer died seised in 1600.

The church of Kingsclere as far back as Saxon times was endowed with a manor of its own, the name of which has come down to the present day as the *PARSONAGE TITHING*. Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor and daughter of Earl Godwin, held it in her widowhood until her death, when it reverted to William the Conqueror, who granted it, together with the church of Kingsclere, to Hyde Abbey in return for the land in High Street, Winchester, on which he built a royal palace.³⁸³



FAUCONER. *Sable three falcons argent with their bells and jesses or.*

At the time of the Domesday Survey the church with 4 hides 1 virgate belonging to it was held by Hyde Abbey,³⁸⁴ and from this date the manor of the rectory followed the same descent as the advowson, being granted as 1 acre of land to Bisham Abbey (co. Berks.) by William Montagu Earl of Salisbury in 1337.³⁸⁵ It reverted to William Marquess of Winchester on the death of Anne of Cleves in 1557³⁸⁶ in accordance with a grant of 1545,³⁸⁷ and from this date followed the same descent as the chief manor of Kingsclere (q.v.).

Besides the lands the history of which has been traced there was an estate in *KINGSCLERE* at the time of the Domesday Survey, assessed at half a hide and held by Alwin Wit of Miles Crispin.³⁸⁸ The later history of this holding is obscure, although, of course, it may be identical either in whole or in part with any of the sub-manors in Kingsclere which are not mentioned by name in Domesday Book.

The church of *ST. MARY* consists of a chancel 43 ft. 4 in. by 20 ft. 6 in., with a vestry on the north side, south chapel 44 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 4 in., central tower 20 ft. 9 in. square, north and south transepts each 20 ft. 3 in. by 17 ft. 2 in., and a nave 66 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 7 in., all the measurements being internal.

The general plan of the church at its first building, c. 1130-40, consisted of nave, chancel and transepts as at present, with a low tower over the crossing, the chancel being shorter than the present one. About 1270 the chancel was lengthened and a south chapel was added, opening to the chancel and south transept. In the 15th century this chapel was made equal in width to the south transept, and new windows were inserted in various places, and the tower was raised, according to an illustration which shows the building as it stood in 1847.^{388a} In 1848 a large amount of restoration was done, including the facing of all the walls with flint, the rubble being cut back to a depth of 9 in. to make room for this except at the quoins. Some old mullion stones and pieces of moulding are used to bond the flint facing. The tower was altered and copies of 12th-century windows were inserted in the place of the 15th-century ones. Several other windows were inserted or restored in different parts of the building, and a new west doorway was built.

The vestry is modern, but part of the doorway leading into it from the chancel shows that one existed in the same position at an earlier date.

The tracery of the east window of the chancel is new and consists of three cinquefoiled lights with three cinquefoiled circles in the head. The internal jambs of c. 1280 are hollow chamfered and shafted at the angles with moulded capitals and bases. The rear

³⁶⁸ Pat. 8 Hen. IV, pt. i, m. 21.

³⁶⁹ P.C.C. Will, 28 Marche.

³⁷⁰ The Fauconer pedigree given in the visitation of 1634 starts with Richard Fauconer (Berry, *Hants Gen.* 297).

³⁷¹ Pat. 9 Hen. IV, pt. ii, m. 24.

³⁷² Berry, *Hants Gen.* 297.

³⁷³ P.C.C. Will, 6 Vox.

³⁷⁴ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 297.

³⁷⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 21.

³⁷⁶ Ibid.

³⁷⁷ *Vide* Ct. of Req. bdle. 43, no. 71.

³⁷⁸ P.C.C. Will, 84 Sainherbe.

³⁷⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxviii.

³⁸⁰ The following is the description of

the premises of which he died seised — 2 messuages, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture in Kingsclere; another messuage, 40 acres of land, and 3 acres of meadow in Kingsclere; 20 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow and 10 acres of pasture called Fordefieldes and Duckemeade in Kingsclere; 6 acres of land called Maiden Meade; closes called Asheforde Hill and Readinges; parcels of land called Wakriges, Pasbures land and Vanpidles.

³⁸⁰ *Vide* Ct. of Req. bdle. 41, no. 3; bdle. 45, no. 48; bdle. 77, no. 83.

³⁸¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 297.

³⁸² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1670, p. 627.

³⁸³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 471b.

³⁸⁴ Ibid.

³⁸⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 111; Close, 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 13 d.; Pat. 11 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 4; Close, 13 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 35 d.

³⁸⁶ Thus in 1602 various tenements in Kingsclere were said to be held of William Marquess of Winchester as of his manor of the rectory of Kingsclere (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cclxviii, 134).

³⁸⁷ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvi, m. 51.

³⁸⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 508.

^{388a} *Vide* A. T. Finch, op. cit. 9.

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arch is richly moulded and has a scroll-moulded label, the carved head stops of which are almost destroyed.

The easternmost window in the north wall of the chancel is of the same date, a single lancet with chamfered external jambs and plain internal splays with a moulded rear arch having a moulded label returned at the springing.

The second north window near the west end of the chancel is composed of two uncusped lights under a two-centred arch, the spandrel being filled up with flint, and in the middle is inserted a small 12th-century stone ornamented with incised diaper work.

The internal jambs and rear arch are very similar to those of the east window.

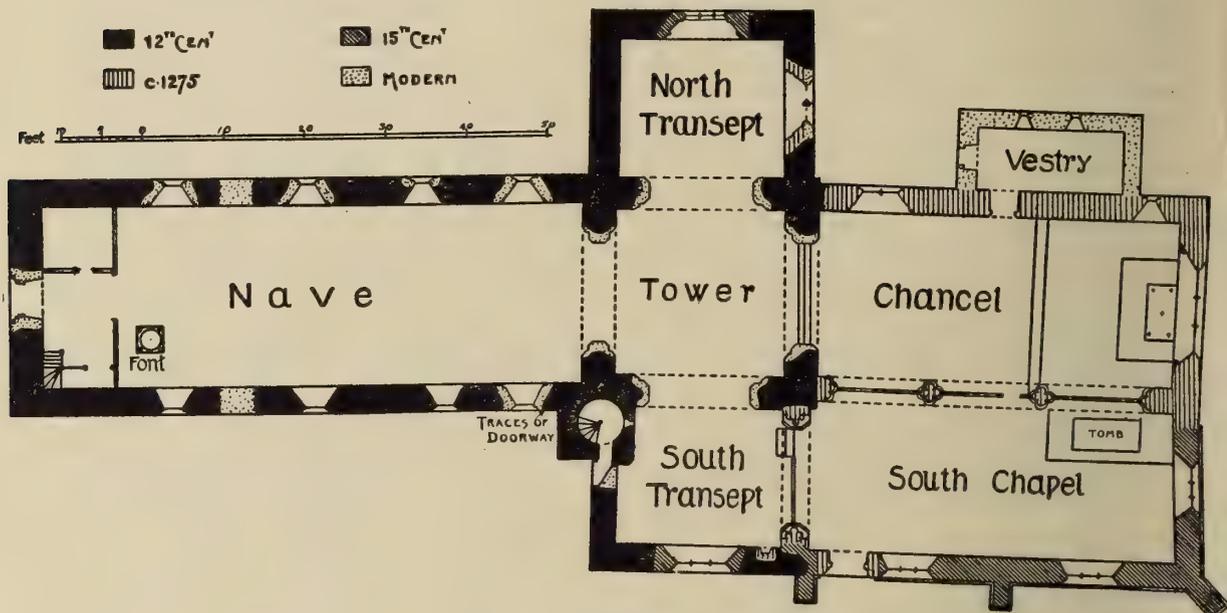
The vestry doorway between these two windows has modern chamfered jambs and a pointed hollow-chamfered arch of 13th-century date, with a scroll and bead label having returned ends.

The vestry has two small lights in the north wall and an outer doorway in the west.

been chamfered and cut away, and the abaci are modern throughout; they probably had jamb shafts originally, but these have all been destroyed. The east arch is plain towards the chancel, the outer order setting out only a few inches beyond the inner, but is of two enriched orders with a label on the west, the inner order having a series of flat cheverons terminating in roll joints, while the outer has a large roll and a border of zigzag.

The north and south arches have a large edge roll between the orders on the faces towards the crossing, but are otherwise plain, and the west arch, which is completely renewed on the west face, has a roll to the inner order on both faces, and on the outer order a diaper of two rows of four-leaved flowers on the west side, with a billet label.

The abaci continue as strings to the north and south walls, and beneath them runs a band of most effective ornament, consisting of a series of spiral coils branching off on either side of a chequered stem.



PLAN OF KINGSCLERE CHURCH

The south arcade of the chancel is of three bays with piers composed of four engaged round shafts having moulded bases and capitals. The arches are two-centred and have two hollow-chamfered orders.

The east^{388b} and two south windows of the south chapel have each three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred arch with a moulded label of late 15th-century date, and near the west end of the south wall is a late 13th-century doorway with double chamfered jambs and slightly segmental arch of the same section.

The arch between the chapel and the south transept is similar to those of the arcade above described, but is wider and nearly semicircular, having been widened at the widening of the south chapel. The jambs have no moulded bases but stop abruptly on chamfered plinths. The four crossing arches are semicircular and of two orders, their jambs having

In a like position under the abaci of the east arch, and returned westward on both sides, is a band of scale ornament in modern stonework.

The small round-headed windows of the second stage of the tower, two on each face, light the crossing, which has a good modern painted and gilt wooden ceiling.

The east window of the north transept, of the same date as those in the chancel, was blocked up in 1848, and until quite recently only the inner jambs were showing. Now it has been opened out and has two pointed lights with a pierced spandrel over, the tracery being all new, but a few old stones which were found showed this to have been the original design.

The north window of the north transept was restored in 1848, being substituted for a smaller window to match the corresponding one in the opposite transept, but the internal jambs belong to a 15th-century window and have shafts with moulded capitals and a moulded rear arch. This transept is the burial-place of the Woodruffe family.

^{388b} In the east window the arms of Bishop Fox were formerly to be seen (Stowe MS. 845).

The south window of the south transept is of 15th-century date and has three cinquefoiled lights and perpendicular tracery. The jambs are sunk and chamfered outside but plain inside. At the time when there was a gallery in this transept the south window was not in the centre of the wall, but this was corrected when the gallery was removed in 1848. To the east of this window is a small piscina with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The basin is missing.

The windows of the nave have been altered considerably at different times. Prior to the 1848 restoration there were two 12th-century windows in the north wall, and below the eastern of the two an inserted window of late date. The south wall had four windows, three being of 12th-century date with a lower one of later date, as in the north wall. In 1848 these lower windows were closed, and one north window (the present second from the east) and three south windows were allowed to remain. For the sake of more light and uniformity an extra window was added near the east end of the south wall and three others in the north wall, all copies of the 12th-century windows, which have plain semicircular heads and wide splayed jambs with a large edge roll on the inside.

The west window is a copy (1848) of Norman work inserted in the place of a three-light 15th-century window. Some of the stones of the inside arch of this window are, however, of real 12th-century workmanship, removed apparently from elsewhere. They have a large edge roll and a band of incised diaper work, which is copied round the remainder of the jambs and arch.

The doorway below this window is also modern of 12th-century design with shafted jambs, moulded bases, scalloped capitals and a semicircular arch enriched with chevrons and billets.

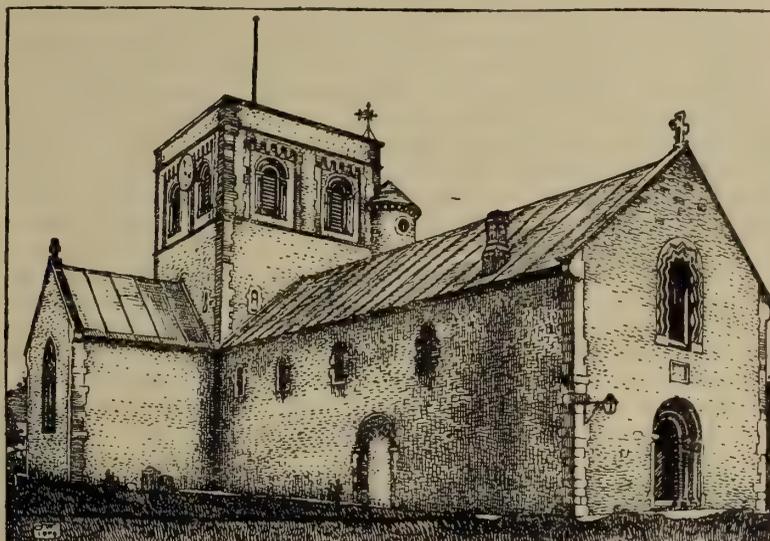
The 12th-century north doorway has been blocked and shows on the outside only. The jambs are of two orders much restored. The shafts are missing, but the mutilated scalloped capitals remain with grooved and chamfered abaci. The inner order of the semicircular arch is modern and has diaper enrichment, but the outer with double-chevron ornament and the moulded label are both original. Built into the blocking of this doorway is an old weather-worn stone head, representing a bishop.

The tower is of three stages finished with a plain parapet carried by a billeted corbel table of nebuly pattern. The windows in each face of the top stage are of 12th-century design. The small windows just above the roofs in the lower stage belong to the original 12th-century work, but have been partly restored. There are two in each face except on the west side, that has only one on account of the stair turret, which is placed at the south-west angle, more

to the south than the west. It is square below and circular after it clears the eaves of the roofs, and is finished off at the corbel table level with a conical roof. A dividing line between the ashlar facing and flint shows where the 12th-century work finished off. All the roofs are covered with lead.

The woodwork of the chancel and north and south transept roofs is modern. That of the nave has the stumps of the tie-beams of a much flatter 15th-century roof, used as hammer-beams with modern carved-bracket supports. The moulded cornice with the series of trefoiled panels over and the jacks to the hammer-beams are also old. The corbels supporting the easternmost brackets are of 15th-century date, having carved heads, one a crowned king, apparently Richard II, and the other a child, surmounted by semi-octagonal moulded abaci.

The font, which is placed near the west end of the nave on the south side, has a shallow square 12th-century Purbeck marble bowl with a hollow scalloped capital at each corner. The shafts and bases to these



KINGSCLERE CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST

and the large stem in the centre are modern. The east face of the bowl has a row of large pointed leaves, the south face has a series of hollow flutes, on the west side are three roses and on the north face is a four-leaf flower between two disks. There is a pretty 17th-century cover.

The pulpit is an elaborate example of early 17th-century woodwork, hexagonal in form with two tiers of panels, the lower arched and the upper rectangular, every available space being carved with shallow arabesque patterns, the 'antick work' of the time. It stands under the tower, on a modern pedestal.

In the north-east corner of the south chapel is a large altar tomb to Sir Henry Kingsmill, 'Kt, Son and Heir of Sir W^m. Kingsmill of Sydmonton in the county of Hants, who married Bridget White, a daughter of John White of Southom, Esq., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. He died in 1625 and his widow erected this monument in 1670 and died in 1672.' On the slab are two recumbent alabaster effigies. Sir Henry is in the armour of the time of Charles I. He has his right

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hand on his breast, while the other is holding the scabbard of his sword, which is broken away. His wife wears a veil and a tight bodice and has her left hand on her breast and holds a book and a handkerchief in the other.

On a lozenge at the east end of the tomb are the arms of Kingsmill impaling White. At the head of the base are the Kingsmill arms with the crest of a hand holding a millrind. On the floor of the south chapel is a 16th-century brass plate to Sir John Kingsmill (ob. Aug. 11, 1556), who married Constance Goring, with a Latin inscription giving an account of the large family born to a Kingsmill of Sydmonton, and on a shield are the Kingsmill arms impaling quarterly (1) a chevron between three rings, (2) on a chief indented three molets, (3) on a chief three roundels, (4) on a bend cotised four lions passant, (5) barry of six with a leopard's head on a quarter. There are four other brasses in this chapel, one to John Bossewell, gentleman and 'notarye publique,' who died in 1580.³⁸⁹ Above the inscription is a shield bearing the arms of Bossewell, which are Argent a fesse indented gules with three molets sable in the chief.

The next is a small brass figure of a priest in Mass vestments and having a shaven head, and the inscription shows him to be 'Willm. Estwod late Vycar of this church and Psonne of Newnom,' who died in 1519.

The third brass has a small figure of a lady in a close-fitting dress holding her hands in prayer. The inscription reads: 'Jhu have mercy on the soule of Cisily Gobard which dyed 17 Feb. an 1503.'

The fourth brass is to Elizabeth Hunt, wife of Jacob Hunt of Popham, who died in 1606.

Let into the middle of the chapel floor is fixed an old stone coffin in which have been laid some fragments of 15th-century tiles of various patterns, including a winged dragon in a circle, a reversed lion passant, fleur de lis, double eagle, and a counterchange pattern.

The tower contains a ring of six bells, all of which were cast by Henry Knight of Reading in 1664, but the fifth was recast in 1849 by Taylor of Loughborough. There is another small bell for the use of the clock only, which was cast by C. & G. Mears of London in 1846.

Under the tower hangs a brass chandelier of ten lights given in 1713 by Amey the wife of Robert Hiam.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, a paten cover of 1707 and two pairs of patens of 1703 and 1704, all inscribed 'The gift of John Fawconer Esq.' with an impaled coat of arms; two other chalices of 1567 and 1568, and a silver flagon of 1670 given by Lady Bridget Kingsmill in that year, bearing the arms of White of Southwick.

There are eleven books of registers, the first one being of great interest, as it is one of the few original paper copies of 1538 and contains entries of baptisms, marriages and burials from that date to 1665. The second book is parchment and has the same entries, and includes the parishes of Ecchinswell and Sydmonton from 1610 to 1638, and the third book continues the same from 1638 to 1673. The fourth

book is a paper transcript of all entries from 1653 to 1665. The fifth book is of parchment and has baptisms, marriages and burials from 1665 to 1678. The sixth book contains baptisms from 1682 to 1812 and marriages from 1682 to 1754, with three others dating 1772, 1802 and 1810. The seventh book has marriages and banns from 1754 to 1777, the eighth marriages from 1777 to 1806, and the ninth continues them on to 1812. The tenth and eleventh books contain burials from 1678 to 1765 and 1767 to 1812 respectively.

The new church of *ST. LAWRENCE, ECCHINSWELL*, was rebuilt in 1885-6 and consecrated in 1886 on a site north of that of the original church, which was demolished in 1885. It is of cut flint with stone dressings in 13th-century style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch and tower with spire containing two bells. There is a fine oak screen.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1570, a silver paten of 1879 and a silver flagon of 1871.

The registers begin in 1844, the earlier register being included in that of Kingsclere.

The church of *ST. MARY, SYDMONTON*, stands in the beautifully kept grounds of Sydmonton Court, surrounded by a grass lawn; the house is to the north, and to the south is a terrace walk looking across the valley. The church is a modern building finished in 1853^{389a} in 14th-century style and consists of a chancel 18 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in. with an organ chamber on the north side, a nave 34 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 9 in. with a south porch, and a west tower 10 ft. by 9 ft. 7 in., the measurements being internal.

The most interesting parts of the building are the three re-used early 12th-century arches, one to the north doorway of the nave now blocked, another to the south doorway, and the third in the east wall of the tower. The first two are exactly alike and have an inner order of rich diaper work and an outer order of hatched ornament.

The tower arch has a particularly effective design of scrolls growing from a central stem on the inner order, while the outer order has a large cable moulding. The abaci and jambs of all these arches are modern. All the fittings of the church are new, including the plain octagonal font at the west end of the nave.

The walls are of flint with stone dressings, faced inside with ashlar, and the ground stage of the tower has a stone rib vault. The roofs are of oak, open in the nave, and panelled, with carved bosses, in the chancel, and are covered with tiles. The tower is of two stages with a panelled parapet and a stair turret at the south-east; the belfry windows are single cinquefoiled lights, and there is a smaller cinquefoiled west window in the lower stage.

There are six bells, all by Mears & Stainbank, the tenor and fifth being cast in 1853 and the others in 1869.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten cover and paten of 1707 inscribed 'ex dono Rebecca Kingsmill'; a silver flagon of 1723 inscribed 'The gift of Dame Rebecca Kingsmill to ye chappel of South Sidmonton . . . 1723'; and a silver alms dish.

³⁸⁹ This John Bossewell was the author of 'Workes of Armoire' (1572) of whom the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* says that the date of his death is unknown (J.H.R.).

^{389a} It was rebuilt in this year at a cost of £3,300, of which £2,300 was given by Mr. William Kingsmill, and the remainder by his father-in-law, William

Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury. The parishioners also helped by carting material, &c. (White, *Hist. Gazetteer and Dir. of Hants* [1859]).

There was a church in the parish *ADVOWSONS* in Saxon times. It was held by Queen Edith, widow of Edward the Confessor, until her death, when it reverted to William the Conqueror,³⁹⁰ who granted it together with 4 hides and 1 virgate of land in Kingsclere to Hyde Abbey in exchange for land in Winchester on which he built a royal palace.³⁹¹ The advowson remained in the possession of Hyde Abbey for over a century, but eventually fell into the hands of Peter Fitz Herbert, lord of the manors of North Oakley and Wolverton.³⁹² At the beginning of the 13th century he engaged in a dispute with Walter Abbot of Hyde about his right to it,³⁹³ and in 1217 obtained a confirmation from the abbot in return for a charter granting the abbey 100 lb. of wax yearly.³⁹⁴ This rent continued to be paid for a considerable period,³⁹⁵ and in 1346 the Abbot of Hyde succeeded in recovering from the Prior of Bisham, who was at the time the patron of the living, arrears of rent amounting to 2,010 lb. of wax.³⁹⁶

Henry III presented James de Kewurthe to the church in 1246,³⁹⁷ and by succession the advowson passed to Edward I, who presented in 1275, 1291-2 and 1296.³⁹⁸ John de Drokensford, who had been instituted rector in 1296, in 1305-6 presented Richard de Hamme to the vicarage, and on this occasion it was agreed that the vicar should receive all the tithes belonging to the church excepting the tithe of all kinds of corn, of lambs, wool and hay and mortuaries and £10 of the oblations to the Holy Cross. Moreover, for his residence the vicar had assigned to him the dwelling called La Morwell in the churchyard of the parish church of Kingsclere³⁹⁹ for the support of himself and a 'fit chaplain.'

Edward II presented rectors in 1309⁴⁰⁰ and 1317,⁴⁰¹ but in 1318, having formed the design of refounding the house of Dominican Friars of Guildford and appropriating it to Dominican sisters instead of friars, he wrote a letter to the pope soliciting permission to endow the nunnery with the appropriation of the rectory of Kingsclere.⁴⁰² The application, however, failed⁴⁰³; the friars continued to hold the house according to the original foundation, and the advowson of the church remained in the hands of the king, passing from him to Edward III, who in 1336 sold it for 500 marks to William Montagu Earl of Salisbury.⁴⁰⁴ A year later the earl granted the advowson to the monastery of Bisham (co. Berks.), which he had just founded,⁴⁰⁵ and in the same year the bishop

granted licence to the prior and convent to appropriate the church.⁴⁰⁶ From this date the prior and convent presented the vicars until July 1536,⁴⁰⁷ when Bisham was surrendered to the king.⁴⁰⁸ Six months later the king founded an abbey at Bisham of the order of St. Benedict and endowed it with the house, lands and all appurtenances of the priory of Bisham, the lands of the abbey of Chertsey and of various other priories,⁴⁰⁹ but this new abbey lasted for only six months,⁴¹⁰ and on its dissolution the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of Kingsclere fell again into the hands of the king, who in 1541 granted them to Anne of Cleves.⁴¹¹ On her death in 1557 they reverted to William Marquess of Winchester in accordance with a grant of 1545,⁴¹² and from this date the advowson has followed the same descent as the manor,⁴¹³ the present patron of the vicarage and impropriator of the great tithes being Lord Bolton. Dependent upon the mother-church of Kingsclere were the chapelries of North Oakley, Ecchinswell and Sydmonton.⁴¹⁴ North Oakley Chapel has now disappeared, and its site is marked at the present day by Church Hanger, which is situated a little to the north of Warren Bottom Copse in the tithing of North Oakley. Ecchinswell and Sydmonton continued to be served from Kingsclere until 1852,⁴¹⁵ in which year Ecchinswell was constituted a separate vicarage with that of Sydmonton annexed in the patronage of the vicar of Kingsclere for the time being.⁴¹⁶ During the 13th and 14th centuries the Bishops of Winchester collated to the portion or prebend of Nuthanger or Ecchinswell which consisted of the tithes proceeding from the demesne lands of the manor.⁴¹⁷ In 1446 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, obtained licence from the Crown to alienate the advowson of the free chapel belonging to his manor of Ecchinswell to the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester.⁴¹⁸ All trace of this chapel has now been lost. The grant must have included the portion of Nuthanger, although it is not specified, for at the present day £225 of the great tithe of Ecchinswell is paid to St. Cross.⁴¹⁹

There was a chapel belonging to the manor of Frobury called the free chapel of St. Thomas, Frobury,⁴²⁰ which dated back to the end of the 13th century, Beatrice de Wintershill presenting a chaplain during the episcopacy of John of Pontoise (1282-1304).⁴²¹ In the reign of Edward VI its endowment, consisting of lands and tenements in Frobury of the annual value of £2 6s. 8d., in the tenure of Andrew Chamberlain, and a rent of 1s. issuing from 6 acres of

³⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 471b.

³⁹¹ *Ibid.*; Stowe MS. 944, fol. 41; Dugdale, *Mon.* ii, 436. This charter was confirmed by Henry I (*Cart. Antiq.* Y m. 21), Hen. III. (*Chart. R.* 54 Hen. III, m. 4), and Edw. IV. (Dugdale, *Mon.* ii, 444-5).

³⁹² *De Banc. R.* 348, m. 370 d.

³⁹³ *Ibid.*

³⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁹⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (*Rec. Com.*), 212; Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 61.

³⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 2033, fol. 55; *De Banc. R.* 348, m. 370 d.

³⁹⁷ A. T. Finch, *op. cit.* 37-43.

³⁹⁸ *Ibid.*; *Pat.* 24 Edw. I, m. 7.

³⁹⁹ A. T. Finch, *op. cit.* 37-43.

⁴⁰⁰ *Pat.* 3 Edw. II, m. 34; Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 81 d.

⁴⁰¹ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), 146.

⁴⁰² *Ibid.* 279-86.

⁴⁰³ *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 114-15.

⁴⁰⁴ *Chart. R.* 10 Edw. III, m. 3; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (*Rec. Com.*), ii, 111.

⁴⁰⁵ Close, 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 13 d.; *Pat.* 11 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 4.

⁴⁰⁶ *Ibid.*; Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 106. See also *Wykeham's Reg.* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), ii, 495, 616; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, v, 430.

⁴⁰⁷ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 106 d., 140; 2033, fol. 20 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), i, 26, 205, 218; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 8, 37, 80, 128 d., 140.

⁴⁰⁸ *Mins. Accts. Berks.* 27 & 28 Hen. VIII, no. 77, m. 3 d.

⁴⁰⁹ *V.C.H. Berks.* ii, 83-4.

⁴¹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 717. She presented to the vicarage in 1543 (Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 166 d.).

⁴¹² *Pat.* 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvi, m. 51.

⁴¹³ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁴¹⁴ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 106; *Mins. Accts. Berks.* 27 & 28 Hen. VIII, no. 77, m. 3 d.; *Pat.* 36 Hen. VIII, pt. xvi, m. 51.

⁴¹⁵ *Exch. Dep. Mich.* 26 Chas. II, no. 17; *Exch. Spec. Com.* 26 Chas. II, no. 6454.

⁴¹⁶ The Rev. A. T. Finch, *The Ancient Church at Clere*, 5.

⁴¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 425; Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 22; 2032, fol. 67; 2033, fol. 26; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, ii, 100; *Wykeham's Reg.* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), i, 81, 206; ii, 300.

⁴¹⁸ *Inq. a.q.d.* 24 Hen. VI, no. 16.

⁴¹⁹ *Ex inform.* the Rev. W. A. Boyce, B.A., vicar of Ecchinswell-cum-Sydmonton.

⁴²⁰ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 14, 75; 2033, fol. 14; 2034, fol. 15 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), i, 198.

⁴²¹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 14.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

land lying in the common fields under the will of one Agnes Langford, became Crown property,⁴²² and so continued until 1554, in which year Queen Mary granted the lands to Henry Smythe on a lease of twenty-one years at a rent of £2 6s. 8d.⁴²³ Seven years later Queen Elizabeth granted the chapel with all its appurtenances to William Paulet Marquess of Winchester,⁴²⁴ and from this time it followed the same descent as the manor, although it was sometimes let on long leases.⁴²⁵ The ruins of the chapel can still be seen on the south side of Frobury Farm.

According to tradition a chapel also existed near Stratton Farm,⁴²⁶ a short distance to the south of Beenham Court, and 16th-century tiles were found when the present house was built showing where the chapel floor had been.

Owing to the fact that the living of Kingsclere was a vicarage, and that various chapelries were dependent upon it, there were frequent disputes about the payment of tithes. Thus during the episcopacy of Henry Woodlock (1305-16) an inquisition was held to ascertain the value of the tithes of the church of Kingsclere.⁴²⁷ Again, in 1321-2 all the parishioners of the church of Kingsclere were ordered to pay in full all just and true tithes without any diminution or subtraction,⁴²⁸ while, by order of Adam Orilton, Bishop of Winchester (1333-45), an inquiry was held to discover the true value of the church and the great tithes of Ecchinswell and Sydmonton.⁴²⁹ But it was in the 17th century that there was the greatest controversy about the payment of tithes. Thus, in 1666, Dr. Edward Webbe, chaplain in ordinary to Charles II and vicar of Kingsclere, engaged in a dispute with Richard Kent, the farmer of the appropriate tithes of Ecchinswell and Sydmonton, as to which tithes were payable to him and which to Richard Kent.⁴³⁰ In 1668 Richard Kent sued Robert Lush, the farmer of Sydmonton, for tithes from Sydmonton,⁴³¹ but this dispute was ended in the same year, since it was found that the tenants of Sydmonton farm had a right to compound for their tithes by the annual payment of 1 acre of wheat and 1 acre of barley.⁴³² Some years later Dr. Edward Webbe claimed tithes of rabbits from a warrener, John Newman by name, but by the deposition of witnesses taken at the 'Sign of the Crown' in Kingsclere on 19 October 1674 it appeared that no tithe-rabbits had ever been paid from 'Wakeridge Warren,' and that 2s. a year only had been paid in lieu of tithes from 'Kingsleaze.'⁴³³ About the same time Dr. Edward Webbe claimed the small tithes from Ecchinswell and Sydmonton, but by the depositions of witnesses taken on 19 October 1674 it was found that it had long been the custom to pay them direct to the curate who served the cure, and that some time before the inhabitants of Sydmonton out of charity had

agreed with one another to almost double their contributions because the 'newly come curate one Mr. Smith had a great family of children and was but in a mean condition.'⁴³⁴ Ambrose Webbe, the son and successor of Dr. Edward Webbe, who died in 1680, pursued the same policy as his father, and in the reign of James II claimed from John Matthew and Noah Starling tithe-corn from woody and bushy ground that had been grubbed up above the common within the parish, whereas it was really payable to the rector improper.⁴³⁵

The living of Kingsclere Woodlands is a vicarage in the gift of the vicar of Kingsclere for the time being. The church of St. Peter, Headley Common, was built on a site given by Mrs. Goddard and consecrated in 1868.

There is a Baptist chapel on Headley Common opened in 1836, and a Wesleyan chapel in the market place of Kingsclere, while there are no fewer than three Primitive Methodist chapels in the modern parish of Kingsclere Woodlands, situated respectively at Plastow Green, Ashford Hill and Wolverton End. The Congregational chapel in Ecchinswell was built in 1812. In 1672 Charles II, in answer to a petition from divers inhabitants of the parish of Kingsclere, granted licence to Richard Avery, a Presbyterian, to preach to them in the house of a certain William Jones.⁴³⁶

The Girls' School (Church) was built in 1839. The Boys' School (National) was built in 1861, to replace the ruinous free school, and a class-room for fifty infants was added in 1873. The school at Kingsclere Woodlands (Church) was built in 1863 and enlarged in 1895. The school at Headley (National) was built in 1872-3. The children of Sydmonton attend the school at Ecchinswell (Church), which dates from 1861.

The free school, also called the CHARITIES 'Litten School,' the date of foundation of which is unknown, was endowed with £20 a year by will of Sir James Lancaster, dated 18 April 1618, which is paid by the Corporation of Basingstoke and applied to the Boys' School.

Sir James Lancaster likewise directed that £10 a year should be paid for distribution to the poor in bread and otherwise. The annuity is regularly received from the corporation.

The poor also receive a moiety of the income of 14½ acres known as Osman's Lands (gift of John Chamberlain, 1649), now let at £20 (see church estate below); an annuity of 20s. by will of William Pigeon, paid out of a farm called Stanton's; an annuity of 20s. charged by will of William Atfield, 1658, on the Old Farm; an annuity of 20s. charged by George Higham on Westlands; an annuity of £4 (subject to

⁴²² Chant. Cert.

⁴²³ Pat. 1 & 2 Mary, pt. xv, m. 33.

⁴²⁴ Ibid. 3 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 21.

⁴²⁵ Thus in 1613 the Marquess of Winchester granted it to Robert Percehay to hold for ninety-nine years from Michaelmas 1621 at a rent of £2 0s. 8d. By 1636 the interest in the lease had come to William Cufaud of Midhurst (co. Suss.) and Francis Cufaud of River Park (co. Surr.), who in that year sold it to Edward Manning for £110 (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635-6, p. 528).

⁴²⁶ This farm was sold by Ingram

Bachelor in 1588 to Peter Ayliff (Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 10), who died seised in 1636 (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], dxxxii, 21).

⁴²⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 81 d.

⁴²⁸ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 474-5.

⁴²⁹ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 106.

⁴³⁰ Exch. Dep. East. 18 Chas. II, no. 3.

⁴³¹ Exch. Spec. Com. 20 Chas. II, no. 6450.

⁴³² Ibid. 26 Chas. II, no. 6454.

⁴³³ Exch. Dep. Mich. 26 Chas. II, no. 2. Mary Ayliff, who many years before had

rented the tithes of the tithing of North Oakley from Mr. Claybrooke, the vicar of Kingsclere, stated that she had sometimes received this payment in money, and sometimes 'to serve her occasions in her family incomes.'

⁴³⁴ Ibid. no. 17.

⁴³⁵ Ibid. Mich. 3 Jas. II, no. 2. With the exception of tithes from corn growing on Boltishams Farm, Pitt Grounds, part of Foskett Farm and Measeplotts, which belonged to the vicar.

⁴³⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 196, 200.

the payment of £1 to the churchwardens) in respect of charity of Andrew Chamberlain, paid out of a farm called Pitchorn.

The poor also receive £8 6s. 8d. a year, being the dividends on £333 6s. 8d. consols held by the official trustees in trust for the charity of James Widmore, founded by codicil to will proved 3 November 1825.

In 1907-8 the income of these charities for the poor, amounting to £34 6s. 8d., was, less expenses, applied in the distribution of clothing.

John Fauconer by will (date not stated) gave to twelve poor housekeepers the yearly sum of £12 for ever on 25 December, also £3 yearly for ever for the repairs of the parish church. The annuity of £15 (less land tax) is paid out of Woodhouse Farm, Woodlands, by Mrs. Caroline E. Lamb of Knightsbridge House, Newbury. In 1907 £2 8s. was paid to the churchwardens and £9 12s. to twenty poor widows.

In 1726 Lady Rebecca Kingsmill by will appointed a sum of £400 to be laid out in land, the profits to be employed in the payment of £1 5s. a year to the incumbent of Kingsclere for a sermon at Sydmonton Chapel on Trinity Sunday and for providing the bread and wine for the sacrament, and to the clerk 5s.; £2 10s. to the poor of North and South Sydmonton, and to twelve poor men of Kingsclere 10s. each.

The sum of £10 is received annually from the owner of certain lands called the Hurst Meadows, now in the possession of the Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher, and is duly applied.

It was stated on the table of benefactions that the Rev. Thomas Brown, a former vicar, in 1586 gave one almshouse and £1 per annum for repairs. The last payment of this was in 1814. The almshouse was rebuilt in 1853 at the expense of Mr. William Holding and the Misses Holding of Elm Grove. It now provides accommodation for four women.

In 1722 Robert Higham, by his will dated 30 May, devised certain properties, the rents and profits thereof to be applied for poor in clothing, for educational purposes and for apprenticing. The trust estates now consist of a farm called Blissett's Farm, containing 51 acres 1 rood 29 poles, 38 acres 0 roods 33 poles

of arable land let partly in allotments, about 4 acres of meadow land, four cottages, i.e. three in the Marsh and one in the Dell, and a piece of waste land in Dell, producing a gross rental of about £115. Trustees were last appointed by an order of the Charity Commissioners of 28 June 1901, and by a further order of 4 March 1904, made under the Board of Education Act 1899, the proportion of the income applicable for educational purposes was determined to be one-fourth. In 1907-8 £20 16s. was applied in clothing, £50 in premiums on apprenticeships and £20 for ten scholars at £2 each.

Church Estate.—In addition to a moiety of the rent of Osman's Lands mentioned above, amounting to £10 a year, the churchwardens receive the rents of 3 acres, known as the Crooked Mead, now let at £5 10s. a year, arising from the gift of one Thomas Smith, temp. Henry VIII. Also £1 a year from the gift of Andrew Chamberlain and £2 8s. a year under John Fauconer's gift above mentioned.

The recreation grounds consist of 21 acres in Kingsclere, Headley and Ashford Hill, producing yearly, with certain tolls, £7 14s., which is absorbed in payment of the outgoings.

In 1875 Charles James Kilpin by will, proved at London 14 August, left £200, free of duty, for the benefit of the poor. A portion of the capital amounting to £50 was expended on the school, and the balance invested in £159 3s. 6d. consols, in the names of the Rev. Arthur Thomas Finch and the two churchwardens.

A charity called the Digweed charity founded by Col. William Henry Digweed of Echchinswell House provides a bed for any parishioner of Echchinswell at Winchester Hospital and also assistance for the poor there amounting to £4 19s. per annum through the investment of £200 in consols. The charity is administered by the Guardians of the Poor.

Another charity was founded by the parishioners in 1897 called the Queen Victoria Memorial (Maternity) Charity for the purpose of providing nourishment to women after their confinement. The investment of £155 in India 3 per cents. yields £4 5s. 4d. per annum. The charity is administered by a committee, of which the vicar is chairman, hon. secretary and treasurer.

LITCHFIELD

Liveselle (xi cent.); Livescelve, Liveschella, Lieuselva (xii cent.); Lidescelve, Lideshull, Lidde-sulde, Lidulse (xiii cent.); Lydeshelf, Ludeshul, Leteshelve, Luddeshelve (xiv cent.); Lodeschylve (xv cent.); Ludeshulff, Ludshelf (xvi cent.).

Litchfield is a parish situated to the north of Whitchurch, its southern boundary being formed by the Port Way, the ancient road from Salisbury to Silchester. The general rise of the ground is from south-west to north-east, a height of 768 ft. above the ordnance datum being attained at Ladle Hill in the northern extremity of the parish. The village, which is served by a station on the Didcot, Newbury and Winchester line of the Great Western Railway,

lies along the main road from Whitchurch to Newbury in the west of the parish. The soil and sub-soil are chalk, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The parish contains 1,814 acres of land, of which 952½ acres are arable land, 77½ acres permanent grass and 112 acres woods and plantations.¹

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* there were most probably two estates in Litchfield, one held by the king and the other held of Hugh de Port. The first is not mentioned by the name of Litchfield, and probably at this time formed part of the royal manor of Kingsclere.² The second occurs as 'Liveselle,' and, assessed at 3 hides, was held of Hugh de Port by Faderlin.³

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

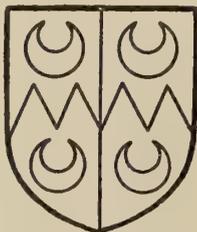
³ *Ibid.* 481.

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The first named, which afterwards developed into the manor of *LITCHFIELD*, was granted as 1 hide of land by Henry II to Ralph Monachus or le Moyne,⁴ lord of Great Easton (co. Essex),⁵ to hold of him by the serjeanty of being the king's lardner at his coronation. While lord of Litchfield Ralph granted a rent of 1 mark of silver, payable on the Feast of St. Giles to Hyde Abbey, 'for the soul of his father Robert, who lay buried in the monastery before the altar of the Holy Apostles Andrew and James,'⁶ and in 1228 granted half of the manor to Brian de Stopham, lord of the manor of Stopham (co. Suss.), to hold of him and his heirs by a rent of 10 marks.⁷ In the *Testa de Nevill*, which in the ordinary way should be later than 1228, Ralf is returned as holding half the vill of Litchfield of the annual value of £5 by serjeanty,⁸ but Mr. Round considers that this entry is *previous* to 1228, in which case it represents the half which Ralf held and granted to Brian de Stopham in 1228, and suggests that Ralf never held more than half the manor.

On the death of Ralph the rent of 10 marks paid by the Stophams passed to his son William, who confirmed his father's grant to Hyde Abbey in 1241.⁹ He was succeeded by his son Henry,¹⁰ who settled it upon himself and his wife Joan in 1309,¹¹ and died in 1314.¹² His widow survived him twenty-six years, dying in 1340, and on her death the rent of £6 13s. 4d. in Litchfield passed to her son John.¹³ Sir Henry le Moyne, probably son and heir of John, died seised of the rent in 1375, leaving a son and heir John,¹⁴ whose only daughter and heir Elizabeth became the wife of Sir William Stourton.¹⁵ Sir John Stourton, son and heir of Sir William and Elizabeth, was seised of £6 rent from the manor at his death in 1462,¹⁶ as was also his son and heir Sir William Stourton, who died in 1477,¹⁷ but the payments seem to have lapsed after this date.

To return, however, to the Stophams and their successors, who before the middle of the 13th century were tenants in fee of the whole (2 hides) manor. Brian de Stopham died leaving as his heir a minor, and



STOPHAM. Quarterly fessewise indented argent and gules four crescents countercoloured.

the custody of the manor was thereupon committed to Alan de Schusche, who about the middle of the 13th century is returned as holding 2 hides in Litchfield of the old feoffment by the serjeanty of being the king's lardner.¹⁸ Before the end of the reign of Henry III, however, the manor had passed to Ralph de Stopham, probably son and heir of Brian,¹⁹ who presented to the living of Litchfield,²⁰ and died in 1271, leaving as his heir his son Ralph, aged twenty-three,²¹ who died in 1291,²² leaving a widow Isabel, to whom the manor of Litchfield was assigned in dower,²³ and an only daughter Eva, the wife of William de Echingham.²⁴ On the death of Isabel, Litchfield passed to William and Eva, and was sold by them in 1315 to Edward de St. John of Barlavington (co. Suss.).²⁵ Edward obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Litchfield in 1334²⁶ and died about 1340,²⁷ leaving a widow Eva, who in 1346 was stated to be holding half a fee in Litchfield which had belonged to Isabel de Stopham.²⁸ Eva died in 1354,²⁹ leaving by Edward an only daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Henry Dyke of Sussex,³⁰ from whom the manor ultimately descended to two sisters and co-heirs, Eleanor the wife of William Dering of Surrenden (co. Kent) and Constance the wife of John Goring of Burton (co. Suss.).³¹ In 1514 the manor was settled on John Goring and Constance for life with remainder to their son William in tail-male,³² but this settlement seems later to have been set on one side, for in 1537 John Kingsmill, who married Constance daughter of John Goring³³ (if the pedigrees are correct), but in all probability his widow,³⁴ obtained a quitclaim of the manor from Nicholas Dering, son and heir of William Dering and Eleanor,³⁵ in return for an annuity of £6 12s. 8d.³⁶ In 1540 John obtained a grant of the rent of 13s. 4d. issuing from the manor formerly belonging to Hyde Abbey,³⁷ and died seised of the manor in 1556, leaving a son and heir William.³⁸ From this date the manor has followed the same descent as Sydmonton (q.v.), the present owner being Mr. Andrew de Portal Kingsmill.

The estate which was held of Hugh de Port by Faderlin in 1086³⁹ was afterwards known as the hamlet of *LITCHFIELD* or *WEST LITCHFIELD*, and was held of the St. Johns, the descendants of Hugh de Port, as late at least as the middle of the 14th century.⁴⁰ Like the rest of Faderlin's property in

⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235a, 236a.

⁵ Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, ii, 431-2.

⁶ Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 188.

⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236b.

Mr. Round also suggests that the 2 hides of the manor with the 3 hides of 'Liveselle' would have made up a 5 hide unit.

⁹ Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 188 d.

¹⁰ Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, ii, 431.

¹¹ Inq. a.q.d. 1 Edw. II, no. 113; Pat.

1 Edw. II, pt. xii, m. 6; Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Edw. II.

¹² Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 39.

¹³ Ibid. 14 Edw. III, no. 29.

¹⁴ Ibid. 49 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 16.

¹⁵ Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, ii, 432; Edmondson, *Baronagium Genealogicum*.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. IV, no. 18.

¹⁷ Ibid. 17 Edw. IV.

¹⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232a.

¹⁹ Vide Elwes & Robinson, *Castles and Manors of Western Sussex*. This Ralph

left a son and heir aged twenty-three at his death in 1271. Brian is sometimes said to have been still living in 1268 (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxvii, 50), but, as Mr. Round points out, this is impossible, since, as stated above, his son and heir was in wardship by the middle of the 13th century.

²⁰ Coram Rege R. Mich. 33 & 34 Edw. I, m. 55d.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. Hen. III, file 40, no. 13; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 554.

²² Fine R. 19 Edw. I, m. 10.

²³ Close, 19 Edw. I, m. 14.

²⁴ Fine R. 20 Edw. I, m. 17.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 9 Edw. II.

²⁶ Chart. R. 8 Edw. III, m. 10.

²⁷ The date of his death is uncertain, but it was during the episcopacy of Adam Orleton (1333-45), who granted licence to the rector of Litchfield to assist at his obsequies (Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 108).

²⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 331.

²⁹ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III, no. 54.

³⁰ Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 138; Elwes & Robinson, op. cit. 266.

³¹ According to the pedigrees they were the daughters of Elizabeth and Henry, but this is obviously a mistake. It is much more likely that they were their great-grandchildren.

³² Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 6 Hen. VIII.

³³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 44; Burke, *Extinct Baronetage*, 290.

³⁴ In the Goring pedigree the names of the daughters of John Goring and Constance are given as Sybil, Eleanor, Jane and Anne (Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 138).

³⁵ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 219.

³⁶ Recov. R. East. 29 Hen. VIII, m. 414; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 29 Hen. VIII.

³⁷ Pat. 31 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 32.

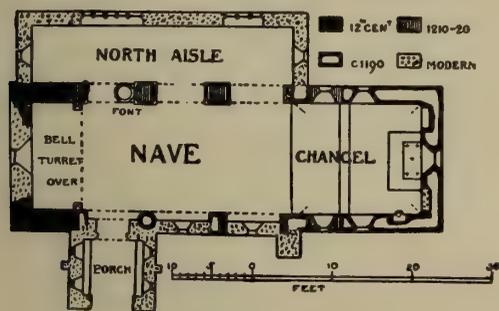
³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cx, 142.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 481b.

⁴⁰ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67; 21 Edw. III, no. 57; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 19.

Hampshire, Litchfield passed to Ruald de Woodcott,⁴¹ and was comprised in the two knights' fees which Henry Fitz Ruald held of John de Port in Hampshire in 1166.⁴² From the latter it descended to Henry de Woodcott, who was returned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding one knight's fee in Litchfield of the ancient feoffment of Robert de St. John.⁴³ In 1286 Walter de Eversley and Philippa his wife, probably daughter and heir of Henry de Woodcott, quitclaimed 4 messuages, 400 acres of land, 37 acres of wood, £1 1s. rent and the rent of a pound of pepper in West Litchfield and 'Hock' to Sanchea widow of Henry de Woodcott and Richard de Cardevile and the heirs of Richard.⁴⁴ Richard granted the hamlet of Litchfield with the manor of Woodcott in the hundred of Pastrow to the prior and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in 1303,⁴⁵ and from that date it has followed the same descent as the manor of Woodcott⁴⁶ (q.v.).

The church of *ST. JAMES* consists of a chancel 15 ft. 10 in. by 13 ft. 10 in. without a chancel arch, continuous with a nave 32 ft. 8 in. long, a north aisle 7 ft. 2 in. wide, a south porch and a timber bell-turret at the west end.



PLAN OF LITCHFIELD CHURCH

The 12th-century building on the site consisted of a nave one bay shorter eastwards than at present, with a south aisle divided off by an arcade of two bays; now blocked, the aisle being destroyed. There may have been at first a chancel narrower than the nave, but if so it has left no trace, and the present chancel was added c. 1190, having its eastern bay covered with a stone vault. About the year 1200 an aisle of two bays was added on the north side of the nave, and shortly afterwards an east bay was added to both nave arcades, that on the north opening to the site of a former north-east vestry. There may have been a similar vestry or chapel at the east of the south aisle.

The whole building underwent a restoration in 1875, the walls being then refaced, and at the same time the south porch was added and the north aisle rebuilt.

In the east wall of the chancel is a short and rather wide 12th-century window, with its round head altered to a point, and having a slightly pointed rear arch. On the north side of the window is a large locker with a segmental head. A similar locker appears

to have been blocked on the opposite side. The principal windows in the north wall with the corresponding ones in the south wall are like the east window but retain their round heads; at a lower level on the north-west and south-west are 13th-century inserted lights. Near the east end of the south wall is a piscina with square jambs and segmental arch and a semicircular projecting chamfered basin.

The four vault corbels referred to above have moulded abaci resting on carved heads, except that in the south-east corner, which is moulded only. The corbels for the arch formerly existing at the west end of the chancel are in the form of irregular octagons above and semicircular below, carved with fluted scallops of late 12th-century type.

The north arcade is of three bays, the two western having a square chamfered pier, chamfered bases and moulded abaci, and the eastern bay being the same but a little wider and with chamfered abaci. All the arches are two-centred of one chamfered order.

Close to the eastern respond is the jamb and part of the segmental head of a low doorway older than the arch, and part of the original work. It must have opened from a vestry whose area was afterwards thrown into the aisle.

All the windows of the aisle are modern, the east and west walls containing small lancets, and the north wall two windows, the first having three trefoiled lights and the second five.

The blocked south arcade has an added east bay like that opposite, but the western half of the first pier, which is square, has a piece of a rough scalloped capital. The second pier is circular, half buried in the wall, and has a very roughly scalloped capital; the western respond has also part of a similar capital. The first and second bays contain single modern lancet windows, and in the third bay is the south doorway, evidently built with the porch in 1875. This has chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch. The outer doorway is the same but with a moulded arch, and in the side walls of the porch are pairs of small round lights.

The west window of the nave is a modern lancet, and above it is another small square-headed light, also modern.

All the walls are refaced with flint and stone dressing, except the aisle, which is plastered, and the roofs are tiled. The bell-turret is shingled.

The roofs and internal fittings, except the screen, which is of 17th-century date with small shafts, are modern. Near the modern font is the bowl of an old one which is considerably damaged and is square with chamfered corners.

There are two bells.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1571, a silver paten of 1874 inscribed 'Litchfield Church 1875,' and a small silver bowl like a salt cellar made in London.

The registers date from 1624, the first book, which is of parchment, containing entries of baptisms, marriages and burials from that date to 1728. The second book begins at 1718, the baptisms being to 1810, some marriages to 1751, and burials to 1812. There is a gap in the marriages from 1716 to 1738.

⁴¹ *Vide* Clere Woodcott in the parish of Kingsclere.

⁴² *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 208.

⁴³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Edw. I.

⁴⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 127; Pat. 31 Edw. I, m. 17.

⁴⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57; Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 19.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The third book is of the usual printed form for marriages from 1755 to 1812.

There was a church in the parish *ADVOWSON* by the middle of the 13th century, for a rector was presented by Ralph de Stopham,⁴⁷ who died in 1271.⁴⁸

The advowson has throughout followed the same descent as the manor⁴⁹ (q.v.).

The Church School with accommodation for 33 scholars was built in 1868. It was enlarged in 1907 to accommodate 42 children.

There are no endowed charities in the parish.

WOLVERTON

Ulvretune (xi cent.); Ulfertona, Olferton (xii cent.); Wlfrinton, Wulfrestone, Wlfferton (xiii cent.); Wolferton (xiv cent.); Wolverston (xvii cent.).

Wolverton is a small parish with an area of 1,453 acres situated to the east of Kingsclere. The general rise of the ground is from north to south, a height of 624 ft. above the ordnance datum being attained a little to the north of the Port Way, the ancient road from Salisbury to Silchester, which intersects the south of the parish. The main road from Kingsclere to Newbury runs through Wolverton from west to east, being joined at the school by a road from Basingstoke. The parish church is situated to the east of Crabs Hill in the extreme west of the parish. Near it is Wolverton House, which has been rented from the Duke of Wellington by Mr. Wallace James Walker for over thirty years—a handsome stone mansion looking south-east and standing in a finely-wooded park of 150 acres. To the north of the park are Wolverton Wood and Wolverton Common. The soil varies, and the subsoil is chalk and sand. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. According to the agricultural returns of 1905 about half the parish is arable land and rather less than half permanent grass, the remainder being woods and plantations.¹ The Inclosure Award for Wolverton is dated 31 August 1861.²

Among place-names preserved in extant records are Le Frith, La Breche³ (xiii cent.), Nuvelles⁴ (xiii cent.), Hyetoune⁵ (xv cent.), Smithborowe and Freborne Water⁶ (xvi cent.).

WOLVERTON, which Elveva had *MANORS* held of Edward the Confessor, was held by Alvrud the priest of the Conqueror at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁷ In the 12th century the manor was farmed out for £10 a year,⁸ exclusive of the park, which sometimes brought in an additional £1,⁹ and also occasionally furnished venison for the royal table.¹⁰ There was a royal residence at Wolverton, as appears from the Pipe Rolls, in which there is frequent mention of money spent in repairing the king's houses there,¹¹ and it seems probable that

the early kings sometimes stayed in the parish. Thus in 1165 Queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry II, was at Wolverton during her husband's absence in Normandy, and her expenses during her stay amounted to £18.¹²

At length King John in 1215 granted the manor to Peter Fitz Herbert¹³—a gift which was, however, rendered void in 1217, in which year it was granted by Henry III to his mother, the dowager queen Isabel, as part of her dower.¹⁴ Peter, however, subsequently regained possession of the manor, obtaining a grant of free warren in his lands in the hundred of Kingsclere from Henry III,¹⁵ and it was probably after its restoration that he granted licence to the nuns of Godstow to inclose, plough and sow their essart which lay next to his park of Wolverton.¹⁶ He died in 1235, and was succeeded by his son Herbert Fitz Peter,¹⁷ who in the *Testa de Nevill* is returned as holding Wolverton and North Oakley of the old feoffment for two parts of a knight's fee.¹⁸ Herbert left no issue, and was consequently succeeded by his brother Reginald Fitz Peter,¹⁹ who proved his title to the manor in 1280.²⁰ He took the Abbess and convent of Godstow under his special protection, receiving common of pasture for himself and his men in the wood called 'The Frith' in exchange for his charter,²¹ and died seised of the manor of Wolverton, including a park stocked with deer, in 1286, leaving a son John and a widow Joan,²² who soon afterwards received the manor in dower.²³ Joan afterwards married John de Vivonia, and on her death in 1315²⁴ the manor passed to her grandson, Herbert Fitz John,²⁵ in accordance with a settlement made by John Fitz Reginald in 1306.²⁶ Herbert died seised of the manor in 1321, his heir being his son Matthew,²⁷ who four years later settled it upon himself and his heirs by his wife Margaret.²⁸ He died without issue in 1356, his heirs being returned as his nieces Margaret and Elizabeth, daughters of his brother Reginald Fitz Herbert, aged fourteen and seven respectively,²⁹ but on the death of his wife Margaret six months later³⁰ the manor passed to Edward de St. John,³¹ to whom the reversion

⁴⁷ Coram Rege R. Mich. 33 & 34 Edw. I, m. 55 d.

⁴⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. Hen. III, file 40, no. 13.

⁴⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 88; 2032, fol. 141; 2033, fol. 22 d.; 2034, fol. 167; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Blue Bk. Incl. Awards, 158.

³ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 20 d., 21.

⁴ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. I, no. 18.

⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ix, 94.

⁶ Harl. MS. 1579, fol. 104.

⁷ V.C.H. Hants, i, 502a.

⁸ Pipe R. 5 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 45; 6 Hen. II, 48, &c.

⁹ Ibid. 15 Hen. II, 150.

¹⁰ Ibid. 18 Hen. II, 84, 'For the hire of carts to take venison from Wolverton to Winchester 2s.'

¹¹ Ibid. 5 Hen. II, 45; 6 Hen. II, 48; 12 Hen. II, 101; 13 Hen. II, 176.

¹² Vide Eyton, *Court, Household and Itinerary of Hen. II*, 85.

¹³ Close, 17 John, m. 32.

¹⁴ Ibid. 1 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 25.

¹⁵ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 766.

¹⁶ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, m. 21 d.

¹⁷ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 282-3.

¹⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231a.

¹⁹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 35, 347.

²⁰ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 764.

²¹ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 20 d., 21.

²² Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. I, no. 18.

²³ Close, 14 Edw. I, m. 3.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 42.

²⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 230; Pat. 9 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 10.

²⁶ Inq. a.q.d. 35 Edw. I, no. 101.

²⁷ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. II, no. 30.

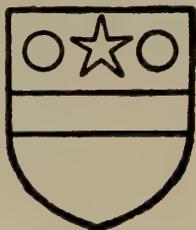
²⁸ Inq. a.q.d. Edw. II, clxxix, 1; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 289; Pat. 18 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 3.

²⁹ Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 43.

³⁰ Ibid. 31 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 28.

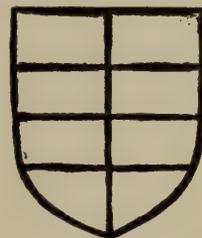
³¹ Ibid.

had been granted in 1340.³² Sir Edward de St. John, perhaps a son of the last named, died without issue in December 1384,³³ and the next year his widow Joan released her right in the manor to Hugh Craan, a citizen of Winchester,³⁴ who soon afterwards settled it upon Robert Dyneley and Margaret his wife and the heirs and assigns of Robert.³⁵ Robert died seised of the manor in 1395, leaving a son and heir Robert, aged eighteen,³⁶ who in 1428 was stated to be holding half a fee in Wolverton which had belonged to Matthew Fitz Herbert.³⁷ In his lifetime he seems to have settled the manor upon his eldest son William and his wife Margaret, a descendant of Reginald Fitz Herbert through his younger daughter Elizabeth.³⁸ William and Margaret were apparently seised of it in 1437,³⁹ and Robert Dyneley did not own any lands or tenements in Hampshire at his death in 1455.⁴⁰ In 1469 the manor was settled in tail-male upon William Dyneley and his second wife Anne Mompesson,⁴¹ and they dealt with it by fine four years later.⁴² From them it passed to William's grandson, Edward Dyneley, whose father Robert, William's son by his first wife, had apparently predeceased them.⁴³ Edward's widow Sanchea married as her second husband Peter Carvanell,⁴⁴ and died seised of the manor in 1494, her heir being her son, Thomas Dyneley, aged fifteen.⁴⁵ Thomas died eight years later, leaving a widow Philippa, to whom he left the manor for life, and an infant daughter Elizabeth.⁴⁶ Philippa next married John Barrett, lord of the manor of Belhouse in the parish of Aveley (co. Essex),⁴⁷ and held a court in conjunction with her husband at Wolverton in 1510,⁴⁸ but must have died before 1517, in which year Elizabeth, who had married George Barrett, son and heir of John, obtained livery of her inheritance.⁴⁹ Her husband, by whom she had three sons, Edward, Arthur and Robert, and one daughter, Elizabeth,⁵⁰ died in 1525,⁵¹ and she next married Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst (co. Kent),⁵² but apparently died before 1570, in which year Edward Barrett settled



DYNELEY. *Argent a fesse sable with a molet between two roundels sable in the chief.*

in tail-male upon himself and his third wife Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Little.⁵³ In 1576 Edward engaged in a dispute with John Paulet Marquess of Winchester, the lord of the manors of Kingsclere and Frobury, as to his right to a waste in Wolverton called Smythborough,⁵⁴ and died seised of the manor in 1586. He left no male issue by Elizabeth, and consequently Wolverton ultimately passed to Edward the son of his son Charles by his second wife Anne.⁵⁵ Edward, who was created Lord Newburgh of Fife on 17 October 1627,⁵⁶ remained seised of the manor until his death in 1644.⁵⁷ By his will he directed his executors to sell his manor of Wolverton and his other lands in Hampshire for the payment of his debts and legacies, paying the surplus, if any, to his half-brother, Richard Leveson.⁵⁸ The purchaser was George Browne of Spelmonden (co. Kent), who presented to the rectory in 1661,⁵⁹ and dealt with the manor by fine in 1669.⁶⁰ On his death it passed to his son, Sir George Browne of Wolverton, who married Jane daughter of Sir Henry Worsley of Appuldercomb,⁶¹ and had an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who married Sir Jemmett Raymond of Barton Court (co. Berks.), and died in 1688, aged seventeen, nine days after the birth of her only son Jemmett.⁶² Jemmett succeeded to the manor on attaining to his majority,⁶³ presenting to the rectory in 1719 and 1759.⁶⁴ He had no children, and consequently in 1772 he settled the reversion of the manor in tail-male after the death of himself and his wife Elizabeth on his second cousin, Dame Elizabeth Worsley,⁶⁵ the granddaughter of Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Meux, bart., who was the sister of his grandfather, Sir George Browne.⁶⁶ She died in 1774, and the manor consequently passed to her son and heir, Edward Meux-Worsley of Gatcombe House,⁶⁷ who sold it in 1782 to Charles Van Notten, a successful London merchant and uncle to Sir Peter Pole of Ewhurst.⁶⁸ Charles by royal licence on 7 March 1789 took the name of Pole in conse-



BARRETT of Belhouse. *Party argent and gules and Barry of four pieces counter-coloured.*

Christine married as her second husband Sir John Leveson of Halling (co. Kent) (Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, i, 80). This Richard was her second son by this marriage (Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, ii, 124, 480).
⁵⁹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).
⁶⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 21 Chas. II. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Worsley, bart., the brother of his daughter-in-law Jane.
⁶¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 137-8.
⁶² *vide* Close, 22 Geo. III, pt. xvii, no. 18; *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xxxvii, 368-9.
⁶³ He dealt with it by indenture in 1709 (*vide* Close, 22 Geo. III, pt. xvii, no. 18).
⁶⁴ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).
⁶⁵ Recov. R. Mich. 13 Geo. III, rot. 79.
⁶⁶ Manning & Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* ii, 182; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 57.
⁶⁷ *Ibid.*
⁶⁸ Recov. R. Hil. 21 Geo. III, m. 38; Close, 22 Geo. III, pt. xvii, 18.

³² Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 14 Edw. III.

³³ Inq. p.m. 8 Ric. II, no. 34.

³⁴ Add. Chart. 24698-9.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 24700. In 1389 Richard II pardoned them for entering on the premises without licence (Pat. 13 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 35, 33).

³⁶ Inq. p.m. 18 Ric. II, no. 12. A year before his death Robert settled the manor upon trustees for his son (Add. Chart. 24701; Pat. 18 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 3; 19 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 25).

³⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 345.

³⁸ She was either the great-granddaughter or the great-great-granddaughter of Elizabeth (cf. De Banc. R. Trin. 15 Hen. VI, m. 308 and *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xiv, 548-9).

³⁹ De Banc. R. Trin. 15 Hen. VI, m. 308.

⁴⁰ Inq. p.m. 34 Hen. VI, no. 26; P.C.C. Will, 8 Stockton.

⁴¹ Pat. 9 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 13.

⁴² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Edw. IV.

⁴³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ix, 94.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* xvi, 123.

⁴⁷ Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, i, 79.

⁴⁸ Harl. MS. 1579, fol. 103 d.

⁴⁹ Pat. 9 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 10.

⁵⁰ Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, i, 79.

⁵¹ P.C.C. Will, 36 Bodfelde.

⁵² Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, i, 79; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 176.

⁵³ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. ix, m. 12; L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 16 Eliz. m. 38.

⁵⁴ Harl. MS. 1579, fol. 103-4; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), cxcv, 15.

⁵⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. bde. 21, no. 226.

⁵⁶ Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, i, 80.

⁵⁷ Recov. R. Trin. 44 Eliz. m. 9; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 19 Jas. I; Div. Co. East. 1 Chas. I.

⁵⁸ William Palin, *More about Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, 85-7. His mother

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

quence of his marriage with Millicent, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Pole of Holcroft (co. Lancs.),⁶⁹ and was created a baronet two years later.⁷⁰ He died on 18 June 1813, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Peter Pole, bart., M.P. for Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) 1819–26,⁷¹ who sold the manor in 1837 to Arthur Wellesley first Duke of Wellington.⁷² The present owner is his grandson, Arthur Charles Wellesley the fourth Duke.

In 1280 Reginald Fitz Peter claimed the right to tumbrel and the fines of the assize of bread and ale in Wolverton.⁷³

The church of *ST. CATHERINE CHURCH* consists of a chancel 17 ft. 7 in. by 13 ft. 9 in., a nave 43 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., north and south transepts each 13 ft. 7 in. by 11 ft., a north vestry balancing a south porch, and a west tower 17 ft. 9 in. by 14 ft. 5 in. It is of red brick with dressings of stone and of darker glazed bricks, and is a rather attractive symmetrically designed 18th-century building, the west tower being large and somewhat out of scale with the rest. The nave roof, however, is a simple but most effective piece of 15th-century work preserved from an older building which may have been of wooden construction like Hartley Wespall Church. It is in four bays with a half bay at the east, and has large arched braces which spring from well below the plate, their feet being now cut away and clumsy wooden corbels inserted. They probably were continued as posts to the ground in the first instance. Over the braces are collars with small posts from which arched struts spring to the ridge; there are two purlins on each slope of the roof, with curved wind-braces between them. The chancel roof is a copy of that of the nave.

The windows are all segmental or round-headed and have modern brick jambs and round-headed lights in them. The interior of the church is in its way very effective with small recesses surmounted by pediments set across the eastern angles of the nave flanking the plain round-headed chancel arch, opening to the panelled 18th-century reading desk and pulpit. There are good wrought iron altar rails and remains of a screen of like material and date; the reredos and panelling in the chancel are also of good 18th-century design. The arches opening to the transepts continue the design of the chancel arch and its flanking recesses to which they adjoin; to the west of each transept arch is a second narrow arch corresponding to the recesses. The church was restored by the Rev. Richard Pole in 1871 when the west gallery was taken away and the pews lowered to the present height.

The keystones and square imposts of the arches are worked in hard plaster. The interior of the tower is of the same character, with narrow arcades flanking a wide central opening on the west, blank arcades on north and south, and squinches set across the angles. The east arch is round-headed and like the rest very plain.

The porch and vestry are quite plain and balance each other. Externally the church has tall brick parapets with pilasters and a cornice of darker bluish bricks, the gables of the transepts and chancel having stepped and curved outlines with projecting quoins. Over the transept windows are arched semicircular niches, and on the east parapets of the transepts are shallow brick pediments.

The tower is also of brick, but has chamfered stone quoins alternating with the glazed bricks and stone dressed windows. It is of three high stages with a stone modillioned cornice and a plain brick parapet with stone pilasters at the angles. The belfry windows are large and square-headed with moulded architraves and cornices. There are six bells by Thomas Lester and T. Pocock, London, 1752. The tenor and treble were recast and the bell frame strengthened by Mears & Stainbank in 1900. In the second stage are circular windows on the east and west, and on the ground stage three two-light windows, north, south and west, the latter being the largest and higher up, having below it a blocked round-headed doorway with projecting stone quoins. At the north-east is a stair with well-worked vaulted brick ceiling and steps.

The seating is of 18th-century date and of panelled oak, solid and good. The font is modern and octagonal. At the east of the nave hangs a pretty brass chandelier of 18th-century date, and the church has also modern brass hanging lamps and brass candlesticks fastened to the pews.

The plate consists of a pair of silver chalices of 1717 inscribed 'The gift of Jemmett Raymond Esq. 1717'; two silver patens of 1713 inscribed 'Ex dono Gab. Barnaby hujus ecclesiae Rectoris'; and a silver flagon of 1873, the gift of the Rev. Richard Pole.

The earliest book of the registers contains all entries from 1717, baptisms and burials running to 1812 and marriages to 1754. At the beginning is a note giving this book as 'volume the third,' but the earlier books have been lost. The second book contains marriages from 1761 to 1812.

The first mention of a church in *ADVOWSON* Wolverton is in 1286 in the inquisition taken on the death of Reginald Fitz Peter.⁷⁴ The advowson has throughout followed the descent of the manor.⁷⁵ By order in council (2 July 1880) Wolverton rectory was united with the rectory of Ewhurst.⁷⁶

Sir George Browne by will dated *CHARITIES* 11 April 1685 devised four small houses and parcels of land in trust for the poor.

The trust estate now consists of cottages and land containing about 15 acres, producing yearly about £20.

In 1906 coals to the value of £4 12s. were distributed among the poor and £14 10s. in cash at Christmas.

⁶⁹ Phillimore & Fry, *Changes of Name*, 257.

⁷⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 275.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² Information supplied by the agent of the Duke of Wellington.

⁷³ Assize R. 789, m. 23.

⁷⁴ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. I, no. 18.

⁷⁵ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.),

137; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 42 d.; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 103, 226; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 29, 68 d., 93 d., 105, 176; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁷⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 2 July 1880, p. 3752.



LITCHFIELD CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST



WOLVERTON CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST

THE HUNDRED OF EVINGAR

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

ASHMANSWORTH
BAUGHURST
BURGHCLERE¹
FREEFOLK
HIGHCLERE

HURSTBOURNE PRIORS
NEWTOWN
ST. MARY BOURNE
WHITCHURCH
EAST WOODHAY

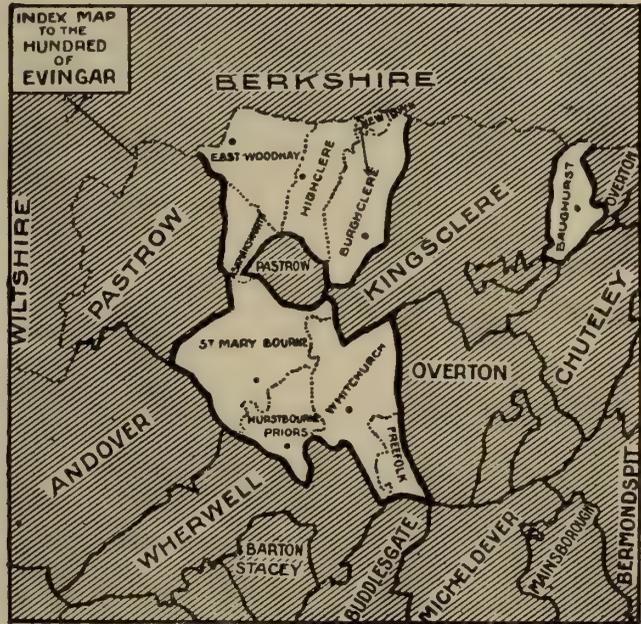
The above list represents the extent of the hundred in 1831.²

At the time of the Domesday Survey³ the hundred of Evingar comprised Whitchurch, Freefolk, Hurstbourne Priors⁴ and Clere,⁵ and was assessed at 78½ hides,⁶ whereas in the time of King Edward the Confessor it had been assessed at 86 hides.

In the 13th century the hundred included, besides, Ecchinswell in Kingsclere, Ashmansworth, East Woodhay⁷ and Newtown,⁸ making its extent almost identical with that of 1831.

The tithing of Swampton in the parish of St. Mary Bourne, which was included under Kingsclere Hundred at the time of the Domesday Survey, formed part of the hundred of Evingar before 1346.⁹ The tithing of Earlstone in the parish of Burghclere was included in the hundred of Pastrow in 1316 and in the hundred of Kingsclere in 1346 and 1428.¹⁰ It was not until after 1831 that it was transferred from Kingsclere to Evingar. Between 1831 and 1841 Tufton was added to the hundred, and in 1850 a separate ecclesiastical parish was formed of Woolton Hill, originally in the parish of East Woodhay.

In 1280 the hundred was declared to be the property of the Prior and convent of St. Swithun and its value was given as 40s.,¹¹ and in 1284 John de Pontoise, Bishop of Winchester gave up all right in the hundred to the prior and convent.¹²



¹ Except the tithing of Earlstone in the hundred of Kingsclere. ² *Pop. Ret.* (1831).
³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 464b.
⁴ St. Mary Bourne with the tithings of Egbury, Benley, Week and Stoke, and possibly Baughurst, were included in the entry of Hurstbourne Priors.
⁵ Highclere or Burghclere or both. ⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 464b.
⁷ Assize R. 33 Hen III printed in Stevens' *St. Mary Bourne*, 298.
⁸ *Pope Nieb. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215b. ⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 490a; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330.
¹⁰ *Ibid.* ii, 309, 331, 345. The insertion under Pastrow in 1316 is probably erroneous. See
under Pastrow Hundred. ¹¹ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 301.
¹² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 288.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ASHMANSWORTH

Æscmeresworth (x cent.); Esmereswoda, Esshermeresworth, Ashmeresworth (xiii cent.); Ashmansworth (xviii cent.).

The parish of Ashmansworth lies west of East Woodhay; the greater part of the land lies high and there is very little woodland. A belt of trees forms part of the western boundary, while within the parish are Privet Copse and Buckhanger Copse in the north, Codley Copse north-west of the village, and Sidley Wood in the south.

The village itself consists mainly of a few farms; Manor Farm, Steel's Farm, and Porter's Farm are north of the church, while south of it are Church Farm and Lower Manor Farm. The school, which is not far from Manor Farm, was built in 1872, and the Methodist chapel, near by, in 1888.

Several chalk-pits are scattered about the parish, which has a heavy soil with a subsoil of chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and turnips. There are 1,003 acres of arable land, 282 acres of permanent grass and 94 acres of woods and plantations,¹ and the total acreage of the parish is 1,821 acres.

Some place-names of interest are Downlanger, Mowshold, Hyther, Boccambe Downe, a close called Gallycoop and Hardyngs Croft (1725).²

When the church was restored in 1900 some fragments of Roman urns and pottery were discovered.

ASHMANSWORTH, which was *MANOR* granted as part of Whitchurch to the church of Winchester for the maintenance of the monks by Earl Hemele, was subsequently appropriated by the Bishop of Winchester, but was restored to the church by Edward of Wessex in 909.³

In 934 King Athelstan confirmed the church of Winchester in possession of ten cassates at Ashmansworth 'ad refectorium fratribus et ad vestimenta,' directing that this land should be under the management of the bishop.⁴

The prior and convent, however, had lost all their right to the manor by the 13th century, Ashmansworth being entirely in the bishop's hands⁵ in 1208-9 and mentioned in the general confirmation of his manors made by Edward I in 1284.⁶

It remained among the possessions of the bishopric until 1649,⁷ when it was sold to Obadiah Sedgwick,⁸ 'minister in Covent Garden,' who on his death in March 1654-5 left it by will to his son Obadiah, 'together with the piece of gilt plate with the cover

which the king and queen of Bohemia gave unto mee.'⁹ In 1660, however, the manor, like Ecchinswell (q.v. in Kingsclere), evidently returned to the bishop¹⁰ and passed in the late 18th or early 19th century to the Herbert family, by whose representative the Earl of Carnarvon it is now held.

The church of *ST. JAMES*^{10a} consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 27 ft. 8 in. by 15 ft. 2 in. and a nave 31 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. 6 in., with a south porch and a wooden bell-turret over the west end.

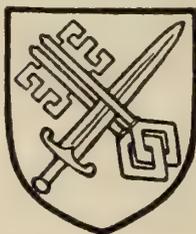
The history of the church begins about the middle of the 12th century, to which date the nave belongs. The chancel, judging by its north windows, dates from the end of the same century. Windows have been inserted at various dates and the east wall was rebuilt in 1745.

The east window of the chancel, which has a wooden frame and dates from 1745, is blocked inside. The north wall of the chancel contains two round-headed windows of chalk masonry, now much weathered; they are tall and narrow, with an external rebate, the internal jambs showing vertical tooling, and are probably not much earlier than 1200. In the south wall are two much repaired pointed lancets of c. 1220, and beneath the eastern of the pair a plain recess in which is the head of a 12th-century pillar piscina, and a second and larger recess with a segmental head.

The second window has lost its rear arch, a flat lintel taking its place. Near the west end of this wall is a doorway which has old square jambs and a segmental head, the external masonry being much patched and decayed. The chancel arch is round-headed, a little distorted by settlements, and is of a single square order with a grooved and chamfered abacus at the springing and a beaded and chamfered base. On either side is a squint which has been cut at a later date, the wall over them being only carried by thin wood lintels, and their sides have been patched with brickwork. In the gable above the chancel arch is a small splayed opening now boarded up on the east side.

The two two-light windows in the north wall of the nave are 17th-century work and have wooden frames. Below the second of these, which is high up, is an original but much damaged doorway with a plain semicircular head and square jambs. It is blocked and its outer arch seems to have been rebuilt, a relieving arch of tiles showing in the wall.

In the south wall of the nave near the east end is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights, to the west of which at the top of the wall is a small square light, with wooden lintels, of uncertain date. The south doorway is quite plain and has a chamfered arch and the porch dates from 1694.



SEE OF WINCHESTER.
Gules St. Peter's keys
crossed with St. Paul's
sword.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Eccl. Com. Ct. R. 159462.

³ Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* v, 174. The boundaries of Aescmereswardet are given in this charter.

⁴ *Ibid.* v, 215.

⁵ H. Hall, *Pipe R. Bp. of Winton* (1208-9), 10.

⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 274.

⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215b;

Mins. Accts. 1141.

⁸ Close, 1649, pt. xviii, no. 7.

⁹ P.C.C. Will 20 Wootton.

¹⁰ It appears on the court rolls of the

bishopric as late as 1723, when a John Stevens was reeve of the manor (Eccl. Com. Ct. R. 159462).

^{10a} But formerly St. Nicholas, as appears from the wills of John Yedele, 1427, and William Cole, 1553.

In the west wall is a modern window of two trefoiled lancets. The internal jambs and part of the rear arch are, however, old, probably of 14th-century date. Two consecration crosses remain in the plaster on the north wall of the nave and two on the south.

The chancel has a plastered segmental ceiling and the nave a roof with modern boarding, but with old moulded plates and two tie-beams, which have large pendant bosses at their centres, one carved with a rose and leaves and the other with a rose between four lions' heads. At the west end the bell-cote is supported by four large posts set against the walls.

The font has been recut to its present form within memory, but is old, and perhaps of the 12th century. A good deal of wall painting was found on the walls of the chancel in 1887, but all is now covered up by colour wash except a small piece between the two north windows, which consists of the upper portion of a figure and is said to represent St. Anne. It is of very good style, in red outline, but now much faded. A note by Mr. Walter Money, published in the *Newbury Weekly News* of 3 November 1887, describes the principal figure as being on the left splay of the north window, representing a saint in vestments in an attitude of adoration to another figure.

During some restorations in 1900 more paintings were discovered in the nave. Over the chancel arch are remains of a doom, with blank spaces for the rood, our Lady and St. John, and below, and partly behind a 17th-century tie-beam, are two tiers of subjects of earlier style which have been identified as a Harrowing of Hell and the Day of Pentecost.

There are the lower portions of three nude figures and on the right-hand side are remains of what appear to be a dragon's wings and other small human figures. These fragments have been partly hidden by later work, probably of the 17th century, which is continued lower down and also occurs in patches on the north and south walls of the nave. The royal arms, probably of Charles II, are painted over the chancel arch on canvas.

Between the two windows of the north wall of the nave is part of a 15th-century painting of a man in a red and white robe; the right arm and hand are visible but the head is gone. There was an inscription above, and some drapery near the shoulders of the man shows that it is St. Christopher with the child Christ.

There are three bells in the turret, the first being inscribed, 'God be our guyd I W 1588'; the second, 'Samuell Knight of Reading meade mee 1692'; and the third, 'Robert Wells, Aldbourne 1780.'

The chalice, paten and alms dish belonging to this church are Sheffield plate.

The registers commence at 1810, all those previous to this date having been burnt.

Ashmansworth was formerly a *ADVOWSON* chapel dependent on the church of East Woodhay, which was in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.¹¹ The two churches were separated at the time of the Reformation, but were united again some time early in the 18th century.¹² In 1884 a vicar was appointed to Ashmansworth, and since then it has been a separate vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.¹³

BAUGHURST

Baggehurst, Bagehurst (xii cent.); Baghurst (xv cent.).

The parish of Baughurst on the northern borders of Hampshire consists of the village of Baughurst and the tithings of Inhurst and Ham. Inhurst occupies the northern part of the parish, where there is a quantity of woodland. The thickly-wooded common of Baughurst is in the extreme north, and other copses within the tithings are Great Baughurst Copse, Wigmore Copse, Heath Row Copse and Great Copse. The parish lies low and is liable to floods from the stream which runs northwards through the tithing of Ham. It is evident that this was a source of trouble in very early times, as in 1451 it is recorded that 'via equina et pedalis inter Foxcote et Baghurst super-effluitur per inundationem aquae supervenientis in defectu exaltationis ejusdem bis ad nocumentum patriae et transiuntium.'¹ Near the eastern boundary of the parish is the village of Baughurst, north of which is Manor Farm, standing back from the road which runs north to Reading. Causeway Farm is close to the village, and there is a school which was built in 1843. Other places in the parish are Browning

Hill, Pound Green and Town End. Baughurst House, near Pound Green, is the residence of Mr. John Singleton. Some place-names of interest are Rushmoore, le Netherparte, Fossattmeade (1693) and Causway (1661).²

The commons were inclosed in 1827.³ The soil and subsoil are clay and the crops are the usual cereals. The total acreage is 1,797 acres, of which 684½ acres are arable land, 618½ acres permanent grass and 203½ woods and plantations.⁴ The Duke of Wellington is the principal landowner in the parish.

There is no definite mention of the *MANORS* manor of *BAUGHURST* in the Domesday Survey. However, it was probably granted to the church of Winchester as part of Hurstbourne Priors (q.v.) by King Alfred, and may possibly be represented in the survey by the unidentified holding of a certain William, '2 hides less 1 virgate' in Hurstbourne, since it was the duty of the tenants of Baughurst to make suit at the court of Hurstbourne until their suit was transferred to the manor and court of Manydown by 1462.⁵ Thus Baughurst, as probably included in Hurstbourne, was held by the Bishop of

¹¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, App.

¹² Information kindly supplied by the Rev. C. P. C. Seagrim.

¹³ *Clergy List* (1910).

¹ Kitchin, *Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 90.

² *Eccl. Com. Ct. R.* 159492; Ct. R.

quoted in *The Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 141.

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

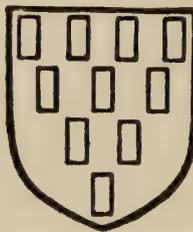
⁵ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 7. By this date Baughurst had been incorporated in the prior and convent manor of Manydown. Thus in a stock book of the latter manor belonging

to the year 1390 there is no mention of Baughurst, but in a Baughurst Account Roll of 1462 there is an entry of a fine levied upon the tenants there 'pro secta sua ad Curiam de Husseborn relaxata ita quod praesentare possint omnia dictae Curiae tangentia, dum domino placuerit apud Manydowne.' *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Winchester for the support of the monks of Winchester, and it is mentioned by name as in his holding in 1259,⁶ and again in 1316.⁷ However, in the usual way the prior and convent were in full possession in the 14th century, and by the middle of the 15th century Baughurst had again lost its identity, being included 'in the prior and convent manor of Manydown.'⁸ At the Dissolution the manor passed to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1541,⁹ was evidently included in the sale of Manydown Manor (q.v.) in 1649, and restored with it to the dean and chapter in 1660. Thus it is included in an account of the extent of Manydown Manor in a Chapter Book of 1686.¹⁰ The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as representatives of the dean and chapter, are now lords of the manor.

The earliest mention of the so-called manor of *INHURST* (Ineshurst, Isenhurst, Iwnest, xiii and xiv cent.) is, it seems, in 1298, when William de Kenne and Joan his wife, who held adjoining lands in Pamber (q.v. in Barton Stacey Hundred), alienated 13s. rent in Pamber, Ham and Inhurst to Roger de Coudray.¹¹ The Coudray family held directly of the king, and in 1316 the 'vill of Inhurst' was said to be held by the lord king,¹² while in 1428 Inhurst was said to contain less than ten inhabitants, domiciles, tenements, &c.¹³ Obviously the early holding of the Coudrays in Inhurst was very small, but by the end of the 15th century it was reckoned, together



COUDRAY. *Sable ten billets or.*

with their holding in Pamber, as three messuages, two tofts and 20 acres of land,¹⁴ which William More held of Morgan Kydwelly, knight, by service of 6s. 8d. yearly. Morgan Kydwelly held the inheritance of the Coudrays for life, in right of his wife Avice, the widow of William Coudray, and on his death in March 1506 it passed to Morgan Coudray, heir of William, aged sixteen.¹⁵ Here the connexion between Pamber and Inhurst ceases, the 'manor of Pamber' passed to the Paulets, while Inhurst presumably continued in the Coudray family until sold, probably in the middle of the 16th century, to the Palmes family, who were busily acquiring lands at this date (see under Bentworth). In 1613 Sir Francis Palmes died seised of 'the manor of Inhurst,' but by what tenure he held it was not known; his son and heir, Sir Guy, was over thirty years of age at his father's death.¹⁶ In 1691 John and Michael Acton owned the manor,¹⁷ and in 1713 Fawler and Edward Meaton with their wives conveyed Inhurst to Marcellus Green.¹⁸ Thomas Graham and others were concerned in a conveyance in 1789, when the manor passed to Stephen Maberly,¹⁹ who was probably a trustee, as in the following year he with his wife Mary conveyed Inhurst to Charles Pole,²⁰ the owner

of Wolverton, and from that date it has apparently followed the same descent as Wolverton (q.v.), the present owner being the Duke of Wellington.

HAM was another reputed manor in Baughurst, and it appears to have followed the same descent as Inhurst (q.v. *supra*) from the earliest mention of it in 1298.²¹ It is now represented by Ham Farm.

The church of *CHURCH ST. STEPHEN* is a modern

building erected in 1845 on the site of an old structure said to be of 12th-century date. It consists of a chancel, north vestry, nave and a south-west tower, the lower stage of which forms the porch.

The building is of flint and stone in the 13th-century style. A few old stones are re-used, some rebuilt into the west doorway of the vestry, on one of which is a deeply incised cross, and in the west wall of the nave a blocked late 12th-century doorway is inserted.

The low chancel screen is of 15th-century date, with a modern upper beam and crest. It has solid lower panels, entirely plain, and four traceried openings above on either side of the square-headed central doorway. Some more tracery work of the same design and age is used in the quire seats on the north side of the chancel. The altar table is a small late 17th-century specimen.

The font is also of 15th-century date, and has an octagonal bowl with quatrefoiled panels inclosing flowers. The stem is octagonal with a moulded base. The modern open roofs of nave and chancel are of very good design.

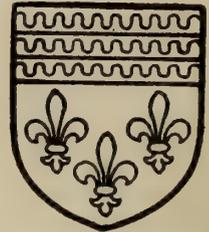
The tower has an octagonal upper stage and a stone spire, and its lower stage is vaulted; the stair is at the north-west angle.

On the west wall of the nave is a brass plate of 1674 reciting the charities given in that year by Thomas Sympson of Sherborne St. John.

The tower contains a ring of five bells, all cast by Thomas Swaine, 1775. The tenor is inscribed, 'Mr. Maberly did contrive to run three into five in 1775.'

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1569; a silver paten of 1780, the gift of William De Best, rector at that date; and a silver flagon of 1762 inscribed, 'The gift of John Dollery to the church at Baughurst in the year 1760' (*sic*).

The first book of registers contains baptisms from 1678 to 1801, marriages from 1678 to 1754 and burials from the same date to 1798. The second book has marriages only from 1754 to 1812, and the third has baptisms from 1805 to 1812 and burials from 1798 to 1812.



PALMES. *Gules three fleurs de lis argent and a chief vair.*

⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 147.

⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 308.

⁸ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 7, 212.

⁹ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 5-10.

¹⁰ Kitchin, *op. cit.* 10.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 26 Edw. I, file 15, 8.

¹² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311. ¹³ *Ibid.* 342.

¹⁴ The total holding of William More

was 6 messuages, 4 tofts and 40 acres with appurtenances in Pamber and Inhurst, but of these 3 acres, 2 tofts and 20 acres, the moiety of the holding, were held of the Prior of Sandlesford for 8s. yearly, and not of the Coudray inheritance (Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. IV, file 80, no. 21).

¹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xix, 71.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* cccxxiii, 43.

¹⁷ Recov. R. Trin. 3 Will. and Mary, rot. 27.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Anne.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* East. 29 Geo. III.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Hants, Mich. 30 Geo. III.

²¹ *Vide also* Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxiii, 43; Recov. R. Trin. 3 Will. and Mary, rot. 27; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Anne; East. 29 Geo. III.



BURGHCLERE CHURCH : THE WEST DOORWAY



ASHMANSWORTH CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST

Edward I confirmed John, Bishop *ADVOWSON* of Winchester in possession of the advowson of the church of Baughurst in 1284, and the patronage of the living belongs to the bishopric at the present day.²²

Dr. John Storey, LL.D., had some connexion with the church in the 16th century, since he is once mentioned²³ as presenting during Bishop Gardiner's tenure of the see (1531-55).

From very early days the church paid the hospital of St. Cross a pension of 5*s.*, which is first referred to in a Papal Bull of 1187, and Baughurst is included in a royal charter of 1189, confirming the hospital in possession of several churches.²⁴

'A certain pension' was deducted from the value of Baughurst Church in the 16th century, and the rector pays the pension at the present day.²⁵

The Primitive Methodists and the Baptists have chapels in the parish.

In 1674 Thomas Sympson by his *CHARITIES* will charged his lands in the tithing of Inhurst with an annuity of £15 for the poor of six parishes, including

Baughurst, to be laid out in the distribution of bread. The sum of 50*s.* for this parish is paid by Mr. Frederick Hunt, the owner of the property charged, consisting of 10 acres, known as 'Jack Higgs' land.

The poor formerly received also an annuity of 10*s.* mentioned in the parliamentary returns of 1786 as the gift of Robert Green by will 1712, but which has ceased to be paid.

The National school, founded in 1843, is regulated by scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 1 November 1872.

In 1870 Charles Lamb, by deed, gave £100 consols, the dividends to be applied by the rector in providing four prizes of a religious kind to be awarded annually to boys in the parish school. The stock is held by the official trustees.

The official trustees hold a sum of £63 *9s.* 10*d.* India 3 per cent. stock, the dividends of which, amounting to £1 18*s.*, are under a declaration of trust, dated 11 March 1897, applicable, under the title of 'The Baughurst Charity,' for the relief of deserving and necessitous poor.

BURGHCLERE

Clere Episcopi, Burcler (xiii cent.); Bisshopesclere, Bourghclere, Burghclere (xiv cent.); Boroughclere, Burghcleere, Borowecelere, Burcleare (xvi cent.); Burroughclere, Borough Cleere, Burgh Cleere (xvii cent.).

Burghclere is a large parish 5 miles west of Kingsclere, and is immediately adjacent to Highclere, which is on its western boundary. In the centre of the parish stands the old church of All Saints, and close by is Burghclere Manor House, which was formerly the rectory, and is now the residence of Mr. P. H. Woods. Burghclere Farm is north of the old church.

The modern church of The Ascension stands on a hill in the north of the parish; near it are the school and the rectory. Earlstone Common and Burghclere Common are in this part of the parish, and east of these commons is the estate of Adbury Park, the residence of Mr. W. F. Fox. Earlstone Farm on the north-west side of the river which forms the north-eastern boundary of the parish and Earlstone are south of Earlstone Common, and on the north side of Burghclere Common is the small parish of Newtown, the chapelry of which is annexed to the rectory of Burghclere. Other places of importance in the parish are Heatherwold in the north, Whitway on a hill on the north-west boundary, Wergs 1 mile north-east of the village and Palmer's Hill. The Methodist chapel, built in 1864 and rebuilt in 1894, is north of Whitway, near the Newbury road.

The commons were inclosed in 1783.¹

Some place-names of interest are Le Byle, Erchelreston and Harte (1558),² Garstone (14th century),³

Nochesland⁴ and Pilgrims' Farm at Earlstone, which probably derived its name from being on the line of an ancient trackway, a pilgrims' way which leads to Winchester.⁵

The southern part of the parish is open down country. Beacon Hill, which is 842 ft. above the ordnance datum, is here a conspicuous landmark, upon which are the remains of an ancient earthwork. Down Farm lies east of the hill close to the Great Western Railway, which runs almost due north from here through the parish.

The total acreage of the parish is 5,269 acres, of which 1,740 acres are arable land, 2,174 acres permanent grass and 500 acres woods and plantations.⁶ The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats; the soil varies, being chiefly gravel and chalk, the subsoil chalk and greensand.

In 1233 the common fields⁷ (*campi*) of Burghclere comprised Stock (67½ acres), Surlande (31½ acres), Harebert and Leylie (242 acres), Lendecumbe (151 acres), as well as 10 acres of meadow dispersed over the manor.

There are several very early grants *MANORS* of land at *CLERE* to the church at Winchester.

In 749 King Cuthred granted 'aliquantulum portionem juxta mensuram scilicet x familiarum quam solicolae Cleran nominant' to the church at Winchester,⁸ in 955 King Eadred granted 'quandam particulam bis quinis mansiunculis estimatam quam solicole nominant Cleran' to Ælfsige, Bishop of Winchester, for four lives with reversion to the church at Winchester,⁹ and King Edgar, who was

²² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 274; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 235; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

²³ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 159*b*.

²⁴ *Harl. Chart.* 43 C 28; *Kitchin, Manor of Manydown* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 96.

²⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 15; *Kitchin*, op. cit. 96.

¹ *Com. Pleas Recov. R.* Mich. 24 Geo.

III, m. 108.

² *Eccl. Com. Ct. R.* 155974.

³ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 75*b*.

⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxiii, 144.

⁵ *Hunts Field Club Proc.* iv (2), 162.

⁶ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁷ *Eccl. Com. Var. bdle.* 23, no. 159283.

⁸ *Birch, Cart. Sax.* i, 256. The boundaries of the land are given.

⁹ *Ibid.* iii, 65. In this charter also the bounds are given.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

reigning in 959, confirmed 'quoddam rus x videlicet mansarum quantitate taxatum usitato ÆTCLEARAN nuncupatum vocabulo' to the church at Winchester; this confirmation describes this land as having been formerly granted to the church by Ethelwulf, but in later times unjustly seized 'perfidis raptoribus.'¹⁰

Clere, which possibly includes *BURGHCLERE* and *HIGHCLERE*, is described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as consisting of 10 hides in the time of Edward the Confessor and 7½ hides in 1086, and as being held by the Bishop of Winchester for the support of the monks of Winchester.¹¹

In 1167 and 1206 there is a reference to Clere Episcopi.¹² As early as 1208-9 Burghclere and Highclere had each its own reeve, and soon after they are separately accounted for on the Pipe Rolls of the see of Winchester.¹³

Burghclere remained in the possession of the see of Winchester until 1551, when Edward VI received it from John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, in exchange for lands elsewhere.¹⁴ The king granted it to William Fitz William in the same year,¹⁵ and although, under Philip and Mary, John White, the then Bishop of Winchester, was reinstated in 1557,¹⁶ William Fitz William died seised in 1559, leaving four daughters as his heirs. Of these Mabel, the eldest, was married to Sir Thomas Browne, and Katharine to Christopher Preston Viscount Gormanston; the two younger, both called Elizabeth, subsequently married Francis Jermy and Innocent Rede respectively.¹⁷

Sir William bequeathed the manor to his wife Jane for life, and after her death to his three younger daughters, whose respective husbands are found each holding a third part¹⁸; in 1568 Innocent Rede and Elizabeth his wife conveyed a third part of the manor to Hugh Hare, in 1569 Francis Jermy was concerned in the conveyance of a third, and in 1576 Christopher Viscount Gormanston held a third.¹⁹ In 1577 Richard Kingsmill acquired by fines the whole manor²⁰ which George Kingsmill, his brother, was holding for life at the time of Richard's death in 1600.²¹ Constance, only daughter and heir of Richard, married Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote (co. Warw.), whom she survived,²² and on her death in January 1637²³ her son Sir Thomas Lucy inherited. In 1647 the manor was in possession of Spencer Lucy son and heir of Sir Thomas, and it passed with Highclere to his brother Richard, who owned the latter manor in 1667, and presented to the church of Burghclere in 1661.²⁴ Ten years later the property was conveyed to Sir Robert Sawyer, who died seised of the manors of Burghclere and High Clere in 1692, leaving as heiress an only daughter, Margaret wife of Thomas Earl of Pembroke, ancestor of the Earls

of Carnarvon.²⁵ Burghclere has remained in the possession of the same family since this date, and is now in the hands of George Edward Stanhope, fifth earl, the first earl inheriting by the will of his uncle, the Hon Robert Sawyer Herbert, second son of Thomas Earl of Pembroke.²⁶

In 1218 the king granted permission to Peter, Bishop of Winchester to have a weekly market on Monday at his manor of 'Novo Burgo de Clere.'²⁷

In the 17th and 18th centuries mention is made of the rights of free warren, free fishery, court leet and court baron and view of frankpledge, which belonged to the lord of the manor of Burghclere,²⁸ and in the reign of Elizabeth 'a grievous complaint' was made by the inhabitants of Burghclere and other manors against Richard Kingsmill, 'Surveyour of her Majesty's Court of Wardes and Liveries,' 'concerning the breach of sundry customes, innovacions of tythes, encroachments of pasture, &c.'²⁹

The manor of *EARLSTONE* (Erlestona, 1167; Hurleston, 1316; Urleston, 1346) is undoubtedly represented in Domesday by the 3 hides 2½ virgates in Clere held by William son of Baderon. It had been held by Saxi of King Edward as 4 hides.³⁰ In 1167 it was in the possession of Baderon,³¹ descendant of William, son of Baderon of Domesday, and son of Withenoc de Monmouth.³² John de Monmouth, either the son or grandson of Gilbert, son of Baderon, is returned as the overlord of Earlstone in the *Testa de Nevill*, but in the 16th century the overlordship belonged to the Bishop of Winchester.³³

Robert de Treigoz, or Tregot, who held Earlstone as half a knight's fee of the old enfeoffment of John de Monmouth, was succeeded in its possession by Walter Tregot. At the beginning of the reign of Edward I Emma the widow of William Fawkenor claimed the manor by grant from Walter Tregot, but his charter being denounced as invalid she gave up all right in this manor to William son and heir of Walter Tregot, and Humphrey Dunster, his guardian, paid her in return 160 marks.³⁴ Humphrey was allowed to retain the manor until he had received the value of the 150 marks which he had thus spent on behalf of his ward, and William Tregot conveyed the manor to his guardian in 1283. Thus in 1316 Geoffrey Dunster, the son of Humphrey, was returned as owner.³⁵ Anthony de Braden appears to have had some claim to the manor, as in the following year there was a fine between him and Geoffrey, when it was agreed that Geoffrey and Isabel and the heirs of Geoffrey should hold the manor of Anthony and his heirs 'for a rose at Midsummer and for doing the service due to chief lords instead of Anthony.'³⁶ It seems probable that Isabel wife of Geoffrey married

¹⁰ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 406.

¹¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465a.

¹² *Pipe R.* 13 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 191; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 39, 69b.

¹³ *Ecl. Com. Var.* bde. 22.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 308; *Mins. Accts.* bde. 1141, 1142; *Inq. a.q.d.* (Ser. 2), ccccl, 17; *Pat.* 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 26.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* pt. vi.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 4 & 5 *Phil. and Mary*, pt. vii, m. 19.

¹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxxviii, 75; Nicholls, *Topog. and Gen.* iii, 405.

¹⁸ *P.C.C. Will* 53 Chaynay.

¹⁹ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 10 & 11

Eliz.; *Hants, East.* 11 *Eliz.*; *Div. Co. Mich.* 18 *Eliz.*

²⁰ *Ibid.* *Hants, Hil.* 19 *Eliz.*; *Recov. R. Hil.* 19 *Eliz.* rot. 932; *Com. Pleas Deeds Enr. Hil.* 19 *Eliz.*

²¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxviii, 128; *Berry, Hants Gen.* 45.

²² *Ibid.*; *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 3 *Jas. I.*

²³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dlxxxvi, 112.

²⁴ *Recov. R. East.* 23 *Chas. I.* rot. 99; *Trin.* 19 *Chas. II.* rot. 129; *Burke, Commoners*, iii, 99; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

²⁵ *P.C.C. Will* 175 Fane.

²⁶ *Topog. and Gen.* iii, 408; *P.C.C. Will* 166 Bogg.

²⁷ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 363.

²⁸ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin.* 28 *Chas. II*; *Recov. R. East.* 6 *Geo. I.* rot. 728.

²⁹ *Acts of P.C.* 1590-9, p. 160.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 498.

³¹ *Pipe R.* 13 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 191.

³² *Banks, Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, i, 138.

³³ *Ibid.*; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xlix, 4.

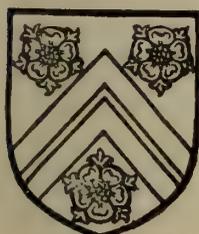
³⁴ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 261; *Coram Rege R.* 1, m. 6 d.

³⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309; *Feet of F. Southants, Mich.* 11 *Edw. II.* no. 27.

³⁶ *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 11 *Edw. II.*

as her second husband John Gambon, as he with his wife Isabel was holding the manor of Earlstone in 1364 for the life of Isabel.³⁷ Earlstone is then described as 'the hereditament of Stephen son of John Jeysaunt,' who may possibly have been a descendant of Anthony.³⁸

Isabel died between 1364 and 1374, and in the latter year John Fauconer of Hurstbourne released all his right in the manor of Earlstone to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.³⁹ The manor was inherited by the bishop's heir, Sir Thomas Wykeham,⁴⁰ his great-nephew, and in 1402 he was granted free warren there.⁴¹ Eighteen years later Sir Thomas with Elizabeth his wife conveyed the manor to Robert Dyneley and Thomas Loundres, the latter with his wife Joan holding for life.⁴² In 1431 Sir Thomas Wykeham gave up his reversionary right to the manor to Thomas Lestraunge,⁴³ probably in trust, as the manor ultimately went to the Fiennes family, who



WYKEHAM. *Argent two chevrons sable between three roses gules.*



FIENNES. *Azure three lions or.*

were the heirs of Sir Thomas Wykeham. Margaret granddaughter of Sir Thomas married William Fiennes Lord Say and Sele, and her grandson Richard died seised of the manor of Earlstone.⁴⁴ Elizabeth West, widow of Richard, held during her lifetime, and the manor passed after her death to Edward Fiennes, her son by her first husband.⁴⁵ Earlstone remained in the hands of the Fiennes family for two more generations. Edward, dying in 1528, was succeeded by his son Richard,⁴⁶ who died in 1573, leaving a son and heir of the same name.⁴⁷ Thirteen years later the manor was conveyed by this second Richard to Benjamin Tichborne, Richard Beconshaw and Martin Tichborne.⁴⁸ John Beconshaw of Earlstone, who was a cousin of Richard, married Anne daughter of Nicholas Tichborne and sister of Benjamin.⁴⁹ In the reign of Elizabeth John Beconshaw was outlawed for recusancy and his possessions, including '2 closes of pasture in the tithing of Earlstone,' besides a lease of the manor of Burghclere, were forfeited in 1583.⁵⁰ He was apparently not at this time seised of the manor, but probably subsequently acquired it from Benjamin, Richard and

Martin, who were apparently only acting as trustees in the conveyance of 1586. His son Peter conveyed the manor to Jeremy Tichborne and Thomas Harrys in 1609,⁵¹ probably for the purpose of a trust, for Peter, who died in 1641, is described on his tombstone as of Earlstone.⁵² There is a reference in 1664⁵³ to Benjamin Beconshaw of Burghclere, doubtless his brother, but whether he succeeded to his brother's estate is not known.

In the late 17th and early 18th centuries the Cornwallis family held Earlstone. Thus in 1698 Cornelius Cornwallis of Earlstone bought the manor of Little Ann,⁵⁴ and in 1721 Elizabeth Cornwallis owned Earlstone (see *infra* under 'Charities'). Admiral John Ambrose was holding the estate at his death in 1771,⁵⁵ and John Ambrose, presumably his son, was holding in 1778.⁵⁶ Soon after this date the manor passed to the Herbert family, and so descended to the present owner, the fifth Earl of Carnarvon.⁵⁷

There is very little known of the manor of WHITWAY or WHITEWEYES, the overlordship of which belonged to the Bishop of Winchester.⁵⁸

Sanchea Carvanell, whose first husband was Edward Dyneley, died in 1494 seised of the reversion of the manor, which Anne Dyneley, widow of William Dyneley, grandfather of Edward, was then holding for the term of her life.⁵⁹ Thomas Dyneley, son of Edward and Sanchea, died in 1502, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, heiress of the manor of Whitway, which Anne, the widow of her great-great-grandfather, was apparently still holding.⁶⁰ Elizabeth married George Barrett,⁶¹ and their son Edward in 1571 conveyed the manor to John Knight.⁶² In the latter half of the 17th century James Gardner owned the manor,⁶³ but its history cannot be traced after that date. It has apparently lost all manorial existence, but belongs now to Lord Carnarvon, whose forester occupies Whitway House.⁶⁴

The present parish church of Burgh-CHURCHES clere is the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. It is a medium-sized building, dating from 1838, and originally it had a small apsidal chancel, nave, transepts and west tower. About thirty years ago it was enlarged, the chancel being rebuilt on a large scale with a north vestry and south chapel; a spire was added to the tower and other work done.

The plate consists of a silver chalice indistinctly dated, a silver paten, flagon and alms dish of 1837, and a pewter flagon of 1680.



CORNWALLIS. *Sable with drops argent and a fesse argent with three Cornish choughs thereon.*

³⁷ In 1346 John Gambon was holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee lately belonging to Humphrey Dunster (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 331).

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Edw. III.

³⁹ Close, 47 Edw. III, m. 31.

⁴⁰ *Her. and Gen.* v, 228.

⁴¹ Chart. R. 3 & 4 Hen. IV, no. 2.

⁴² Feet of F. Hants, East. 8 Hen. V; Trin. 9 Hen. VI.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 61; *Her. and Gen.* v, 228; G.E.C. *Peerage*, vii, 64.

⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 73.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* xlix, 4.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* clxvii, 72.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 28 Eliz.

⁴⁹ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (3), 163; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 31.

⁵⁰ Exch. Spec. Com. Hants, no. 2030.

⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 7 Jas. I.

⁵² *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (4), 159.

⁵³ *Ibid.* iv (3), 163.

⁵⁴ Close, 10 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 18.

⁵⁵ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (2), 60; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁶ Sir Thomas Gatehouse's MS. Survey of Hants *pene* Lord Swaythling.

⁵⁷ Ex inform. the Earl of Carnarvon.

⁵⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ix, 94.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* *Vide* Wolverton in Kingsclere Hundred.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* xvi, 123.

⁶¹ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xiv, 548.

⁶² Feet of F. Hants, East. 13 Eliz.

⁶³ *Recov. R.* Hil. 28 & 29 Chas. II, rot. 41.

⁶⁴ Ex inform. the Earl of Carnarvon.

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The old church of *ALL SAINTS* at Burghclere is of greater interest. It has a chancel 26 ft. 3 in. by 17 ft. 1 in., nave 71 ft. by 19 ft. 3 in., and a north transept 18 ft. 9 in. by 17 ft. 2 in.

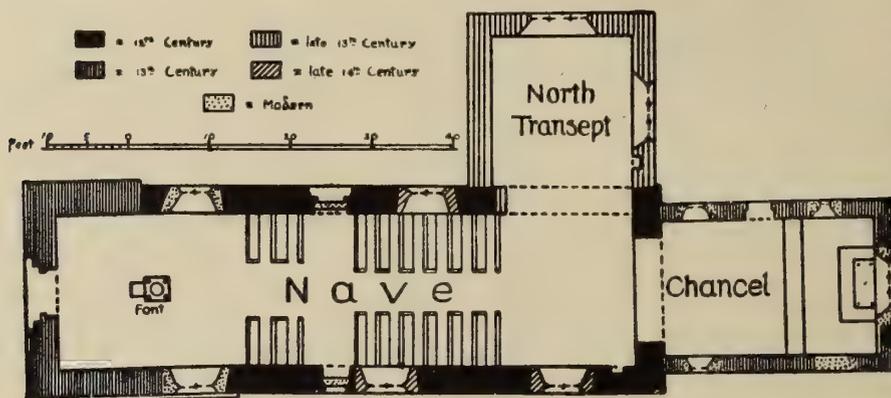
The nave dates from 1100-20, except some 25 ft. at the west end, which is an addition of about 1240. The original chancel was rebuilt 1220, and about 1280 the north transept was added. Larger windows replaced those of earlier date in the nave in the latter part of the 14th century. When the new parish church was built, this building fell into a dilapidated condition, and remained so until 1861, when it was restored. During the restoration a painting of the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian was found over the chancel arch, but it was not preserved. The chancel has been practically rebuilt, and all its windows and other details are modern. The walls are of flint with stone dressings, and in the transept the masonry is in alternate bands of flint and wrought stone.

The east window of the chancel has a group of three lancets under a two-centred rear arch, with jamb shafts and foliate capitals; in the north wall are two lancet windows, and between them a pointed doorway with undercut moulded jambs and arch. There were probably two similar lancets in the south wall, but

square head with a moulded label outside, and the other is a modern copy of it. Between the windows is a blocked 12th-century doorway with angle shafts in the jambs having early volute capitals and moulded bases; the abaci are grooved and hollow-chamfered; and the semicircular arch is moulded with a roll and hollow, and has a label carved with billet ornament. The internal jambs and rear arch are 13th-century work.

On the south side are three two-light windows like those opposite; the first and second have modern mullions, while the third is entirely new. Between the latter two windows is another blocked 12th-century doorway, plainer and smaller than the other; the jambs are chamfered, and stopped below the springing line of the arch with a ball stop, and there is no abacus; the head is round with a tympanum carved with scale ornament and has no label. Several sundials are scratched on its jambs, and also on the quoins of the south-east angle of the nave. The walls at the west end of the nave are thickened outside about 6 in. On the north side the thickening is carried up to within 6 ft. of the eaves, and extends 14 ft. 6 in. from the west face; on the south side it is stopped below the window sill, but is almost twice

the length. The west doorway is a good example of 13th-century work. The jambs are of three orders, the inner and outermost with edge rolls, and the middle with a filleted bowtel between two small hollow chamfers. Each of the two outer rolls has detached shafts with moulded bases and carved foliate capitals with grooved, hollow-chamfered and beaded abaci. The arch is pointed: of its



PLAN OF ALL SAINTS', BURGHCLERE

only the western one is now to be seen, the position of the other being covered by a wall monument.

A large burial vault belonging to the Earl of Carnarvon's family is built against this wall outside.

The chancel arch has square 12th-century jambs, but a later, probably 13th-century, pointed arch of two chamfered orders. It is probable that the original chancel arch was narrower, and that the jambs are reset in their present position. On the west the corbels for the back beams of the rood loft remain on either side, and in a recess in the south jamb of the arch stands an hour glass. The arch into the north transept is very obtusely pointed, of two chamfered orders dying into a chamfered jamb on the west and into the wall on the east. The east and north windows of the transept are each of three trefoiled lights with soffit cusps, and with plain intersecting tracery under a two-centred head, the north window being the taller of the two; they are coeval with the transept, though the stonework is new in places.

In the east wall is also a modernized piscina recess without a basin, now hidden behind the organ. Of the two north windows of the nave, the first is a late 14th-century insertion of two trefoiled lights under a

three orders the innermost continues from the jambs; the second and outermost are a series of filleted rounds and deep hollows, and the label is moulded. The doorway has been restored in parts; the middle order in the north jamb with its capital is wholly modern. Above the doorway is a modern window of two lancets with a quatrefoil over.

The walling generally is of flint with large mortar joints and with stone dressings. The roof of the chancel is modern, open-timbered below with round trussed rafters. The nave roof is old but has no distinctive mouldings; it is open-timbered with cross-braced rafters and simply moulded tie-beams, and has a heavy wall plate in three stages. The transept roof also has old tie-beams; all the roofs are tiled, and over the west end of the nave is a plain painted wood bell-turret of modern date, and the west bay of the roof is also modern.

The font is a modern square one of 12th-century style.

There are some good plain oak pews of 17th-century date in the nave; the other furniture is modern, except the altar table, which dates from 1716.

In the nave floor is a small brass inscription on a

Petworth marble slab to Thomas Hilman, 1615 ; this is the oldest monument in the church. There are also slabs to Peter Beconsawe, 1641 ; Ann wife of John Warner, 'youman,' 1685 ; Stephen Hunt, 1716 ; and in the north transept brass plates to John Brownejohn, 1633 ; Mary his wife, 1637 ; and other members of the family. On the south wall of the chancel is a grey marble monument to Mrs. Anne Eyre, 1745, and lying loose on the floor are stones to John Sladd, a former rector, 1689, and to Judith Sladd, October 5 1677 ; these were formerly in the churchyard.

Of the four bells formerly here only one remains ; it is inscribed 'Henri Knight made me 1621.' The other three have been removed to the present parish church. The first of these is inscribed : 'Blessed be the name of the Lord. C. W. 1602' ; the second 'May Christ be our joy. William Houldwy, 1691' ; and the third is by Robert Wells of Aldbourne, 1764.

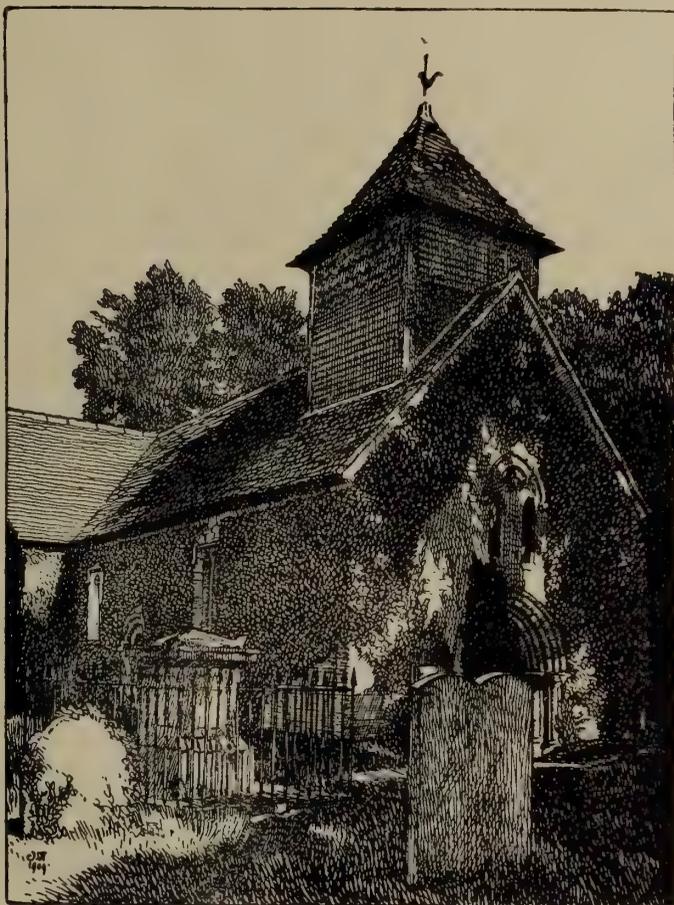
The plate consists of two silver chalices, one of 1837 ; three silver patens, of 1664, presented by Maria Sladd in 1667, of 1870, presented by Henry Howard Molyneux Earl of Carnarvon in 1872, and of 1899 ; and a silver flagon of 1870 presented by Henrietta Countess Dowager of Carnarvon in 1872.

The registers begin in 1559, the first book containing baptisms from that date to 1655, marriages to 1623 and burials from 1561 to 1656 ; the second has baptisms from 1646 to 1712, marriages 1656 to 1711, and burials 1655 to 1712 ; the third baptisms from 1712 to 1812 and marriages 1712 to 1753 ; all the former books are in vellum. The fourth is on paper and contains burials 1695 to 1812, marriages 1693 to 1711, and baptisms 1695 to 1711, and some briefs from 1712 to 1740 ; the fifth is the printed marriage register from 1754 to 1812

The advowson of the church of **ADVOWSON** Burghclere has always belonged to the lord of the manor.⁶⁵ In the Domesday Survey of 1086 mention is made of the priest Alvríc who held of the Bishop of Winchester 1 hide of land with the church in Clere.⁶⁶ The rector of Burghclere had right of common at Wood Garston in the early times, but in 1312-13 in compensation for this right he was granted common of pasture for 16 oxen in the bishop's pasture at Burghclere ; a further grant was made in 1403 adding common of

pasture for 100 ewes and 4 rams to compensate the rector for the loss of tithe caused by the inclosure of the park.⁶⁷

The School.—In 1721 Elizabeth Cornwallis, by will, devised a rent-charge of £10 per annum for teaching poor children to read. The annuity is paid by the Earl of Carnarvon out of the estate



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BURGHCLERE, FROM THE WEST

called Earlstone, which formerly belonged to the testatrix.

The Poor's Allotments, which formerly consisted of 70 acres acquired under an award, 1783, made under the Inclosure Act for this parish and Highclere, have been sold, and the trust funds are now represented by £2,163 3s. 7d. consols, with the official trustees, producing £90 11s. yearly, which, under a scheme of 10 March 1874, is applicable in the distribution of coals, clothing, blankets and gifts of money in special cases.

⁶⁵ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 572 ; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 16, 77, 105 ; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxxviii,

75 ; cclxviii, 128 ; *Recov. R. East.* 6 Geo. I, rot. 728 ; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465a.

⁶⁷ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 553.

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FREEFOLK

Frigefolk (xi cent.); Frifhoc (xii cent.); Fryfolk (xiii cent.); Freefolke, Frefolk, Fryfolk Syfrewast, Freefolk Sifrewast (xiv cent.); South Fryfolk, South Freefolk (xv cent.).

Freefolk, which is attached to Laverstoke for ecclesiastical purposes, is on the River Test, 1½ miles east of Whitchurch. It is an undulating parish of 1,594 acres, of which 886 acres are arable land and 291½ acres permanent grass.¹ The soil is heavy, the subsoil chalk. The hamlet, which consists of a few houses in the extreme north of the parish, is within the boundaries of Laverstoke Park. Close to the River Test, west of the hamlet, are the old parish church and parsonage, with the Manor Farm near by. The old manor house was pulled down by the late Mr. Melville Portal.

There is one mill on the river, Bere Mill, which is probably built on the site of the mill mentioned in the Domesday Survey as worth 20s.² Henri de Portal settled here after his naturalization at Winchester in 1711,³ and carried on the art of paper making, assisted by French workmen.⁴

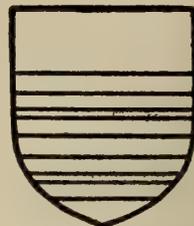
The southern part of the parish is open down country with no habitation save a couple of farms and a few cottages. Here and there is a clump of trees, while near New Barn Farm is Brickkiln Wood, and further south Freefolk Wood, forming the southern boundary of the parish.

FREEFOLK is described in the **MANORS** Domesday Survey of 1086 as a manor held by Ralf the son of Seifrid of the manor of Whitchurch, and as being assigned to the support of the monks of Winchester.⁵ In the reign of Edward the Confessor the tenant was Ednod, 'who held it of the bishop, and could not betake himself anywhere'; a mill is mentioned as worth 20s., and it was stated that the value of the manor had decreased from £16 in Edward the Confessor's time to £10 at the time of the Survey.⁶ The last mention of the bishop as overlord is in 1542.⁷

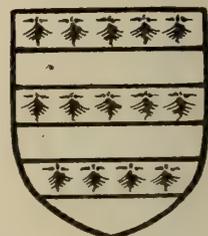
Robert de Sifrewast probably held the manor early in the 12th century, as William son of Robert de Sifrewast is described in the return of the Bishop of Winchester in 1166 as holding two knights' fees,⁸ which his father had held before him,⁹ and there is an entry for the following year of half a mark which was paid into the Treasury for 'Frifhoc' by a certain William.¹⁰ William de Sifrewast, possibly son of the first William, died seised of Freefolk, which Roger de Sifrewast was hold in of him at the time of his death,

probably about 1244.¹¹ Philippa, William's widow, possibly held in dower after her husband's death, as she had a dispute about her wood in Freefolk in 1253-4.¹² In 1269 Henry Husee or Hussey acquired the manor from Nicholas Sifrewast, son of William, and he was granted free warren in his demesne lands in Freefolk in 1271.¹³ He died in 1290, leaving as his heir his son Henry.¹⁴ The latter agreed to allow his mother Agnes to hold in dower one-third of the manor of Freefolk which Anne widow of Nicholas Sifrewast had formerly held.¹⁵ Henry died in 1331, leaving a son and heir Henry,¹⁶ but as the manor had been settled upon Henry and his wife Isabel for life it was restored to the latter by the king's command in 1332¹⁷; he also assigned to her one-third of an annual rent of £9 10s. issuing out of the manor which had formerly been received by Agnes widow of Peter de Braose, whose first husband was Henry Husee.¹⁸

In 1346 Henry Husee was holding half a fee in Freefolk which his father had held before him,¹⁹ and a year later he obtained a final quitclaim of the manor from Joan formerly wife of Walter de Huntingfield.²⁰ Henry died in 1349, and the manor then passed in accordance with a settlement of 1347 to his widow Katharine for life.²¹ She subsequently married Sir Andrew Peverel,²² and in 1366 joined with her husband and her stepson, Sir Henry Husee, in granting the reversion of the manor after her death to Sir Thomas Ludlow.²³ Sir Thomas was succeeded by his son and namesake, who granted the manor of Freefolk in 1403 to Mark le Fayre, a citizen of Winchester.²⁴ From the latter Freefolk passed by sale in 1411 to Henry Somer and Katherine his wife, who obtained two quitclaims in 1411 and 1419, one from Mark le Fayre, the other from Mark son of Sir Henry.²⁵ Henry Somer was returned as owner in 1428,²⁶ but in 1441 he conveyed the



SIFREWAST. Azure two gimel bars and a chief or.



HUSEE. Barry ermine and gules.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 464b.

³ Walter Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 52.

⁴ Ex inform. Sir William Portal, bart.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 464b.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxvii, 144. The lands were held of the bishop by the service of rendering 2s. yearly at the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, or a sore sparrow-hawk on 1 Aug., and of paying suit at the time of the fairs held on the hill of St. Giles', Winchester, at the Bishop's court held in the place called 'Pavyloun' (vide Winchester).

⁸ The other was Quidhampton, in the parish of Overton (q.v.).

⁹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 205.

¹⁰ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 191.

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. III, no. 41.

¹² *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 139; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 428.

¹³ *Ibid.* ii, 252; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 54 Hen. III; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 176.

¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 474; Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 344.

¹⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. file i, no. 7.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 66.

¹⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1300-33, pp. 441, 470.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 66; Exch. Inq. p.m. file 1, no. 7.

¹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330.

²⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 21 Edw. III. It has not yet been ascertained who this Joan was or what right she had in the manor.

²¹ *Ibid.*; Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 77; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 111.

²² Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 344.

²³ *Ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 46 Edw. III; MS. penes Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise of Herriard.

²⁴ *Ibid.*; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 86b.

²⁵ MS. penes Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise of Herriard.

²⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 342.

EVINGAR HUNDRED

FREEFOLK

manor to John Roger 'the younger,' of Beenham Valence (co. Berks.).³⁷ There were several transfers among various trustees in the following years, and John Roger the elder acquired an interest by entail from Robert Shotesbroke and others, trustees, which interest he gave up to his son in 1460.³⁸

John Roger the younger died in 1486, leaving as his heirs his daughters Anne, wife of John Brocas, and Elizabeth, who subsequently married Richard Andrews.³⁹ A year after the death of Anne Roger, widow of John, the manor was assigned to John Brocas and Anne, from whom it was claimed by Sir Reginald Bray and Henry Lovell as the rightful inheritance of their wives, Katharine and Constance, daughters of Nicholas Husee, great-grandson of the Henry Husee who sold the reversion of the manor in 1366.⁴⁰ John Brocas and Anne evidently lost the suit, as Sir Reginald bequeathed the manor in 1503 to his nephew, the Richard Andrews who had married Elizabeth Roger.⁴¹

Katherine, Constance and Ursula, the three daughters of Richard and Elizabeth, inherited the manor from their father, who died in 1542,⁴² having appointed Sir Thomas Wriothesley their guardian,⁴³ and the manor was subsequently held by their respective husbands, John Paulet, Richard Lambert and Henry Norris.⁴⁴ Ursula, daughter of Henry and Ursula, died childless and in 1582 there was a partition of the Andrews property between Katherine Paulet, widow, and Thomas Lambert, son and heir of Richard and Constance; Freefolk and Chalgrave were assigned to Katherine, while Thomas Lambert received Laverstoke and a rent of £20 charged on Freefolk.⁴⁵

Katherine settled her share upon her son Richard in the same year,⁴⁶ and he died in 1614, leaving two daughters: Lucy wife of Sir Thomas Jervoise, and Anne wife of Sir William Younge.⁴⁷ The latter died without issue, and in 1637⁴⁸ the manor of Freefolk was settled on Lucy's son Richard on his marriage with Frances daughter and co-heir of Sir George Croke, Justice of the King's Bench.⁴⁹ Richard died in 1643,⁵⁰ and his daughter Mary, wife of William Wilmot, of Upper Lambourn (co. Berks.), inherited the manor, which in 1674 she conveyed to Randal Clayton for £7,500.⁵¹

The manor was sold in 1682 to a Thomas Deane, who died four years later, leaving a son Thomas, who is mentioned as holding a lease of the tithes of Freefolk Chapel.⁵² This second Thomas died in or before the year 1718, and Jane Deane, who appears to have been his only daughter and heiress, married Sir John Cullum, bart., of Hardwick, in 1728, and died in the following year.⁵³

Joseph Portal, of Laverstoke and Freefolk Priors, purchased the manor in 1769, and it is still in the

possession of this family,⁵⁴ the present lord being Sir William Wyndham Portal, bart., who succeeded his father, Sir Wyndham Spencer Portal (created a baronet in 1901), on his death in 1905.⁵⁵

In 1367 Andrew Peverel was concerned in a suit with certain persons whose offence was that 'with force and arms they broke into the close of the same Andrew at Fryfolk Cyfrewast and fished in his several fishery there and cut down his grass there, and took away fish and other goods to the value of £40 and killed an ox price 30s. and chased cows with their dogs.'⁵⁶

The property known as *CHALGRAVE*, which was called a manor in the 16th century,⁵⁷ appears to have belonged to William of Chalgrave in 1267-8 when he applied for and was granted permission to erect a chapel on his estate at Freefolk.⁵⁸ In 1322 the Bishop of Winchester granted a licence to hear the confessions of several persons, among them Richard of Chalgrave.⁵⁹ The manor was subsequently acquired by the owners of Freefolk and followed the descent of that manor, but there is no trace of the property later than 1763.⁶⁰ Early in the 18th century it was held on lease together with Freefolk Farm and was then said to consist of from two to three hundred acres separated from Freefolk Farm by 'an antient Bank or Ditch.'⁶¹

The old church formerly the free *CHURCH* chapel of *ST. NICHOLAS* is a small rectangular building 36 ft. by 15 ft. 3 in., and is now only occasionally used, as a new and larger parish church has been built on adjoining higher ground.

The first church on this site of which there is now evidence seems to have been built in the 13th century, and the walls of the present building may be of this date, but all the details are of the 15th century or later.

The east window is of 15th-century design and entirely modern, having been reproduced from the evidence of one or two old stones which were found at the rebuilding of the east wall, from which it was possible to recover the original design. The two windows in the north wall and the three in the south are all single 15th-century lights with cinquefoiled heads. The west window has two cinquefoiled lights and a square head and is of the same date.

The south doorway, placed near the west end, has hollow chamfered jambs and two-centred arch, and was repaired in 1703, when a good deal seems to



PORTAL OF FREEFOLK.
Party saltirewise azure and gules a castle argent and a chief ermine with a crescent azure between two molets gules.

³⁷ MS. *penes* Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise of Herriard.

³⁸ *Ibid.*; Close, 38 Hen. VI, m. 14.

³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxiii, 59.

⁴⁰ De Banc. R. Mich. 3 Hen. VII, m.

154.

⁴¹ P.C.C. Will 26 Blamyr.

⁴² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcccxcxi, 12.

⁴³ *...* and P. Hen. VIII, xvii, g. 1012 (51).

⁴⁴ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), vii, 4; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Eliz.; Woodward, Hants, iii, 245.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 121.

³⁷ Stowe MS. 845, fol. 78; W. and L.

Inq. p.m. bdle. 38, no. 199a.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ MS. *penes* Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise of Herriard.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Stowe MS. 345, fol. 79.

⁴³ Exch. Dep. 5 Geo. I, m. 8.

⁴⁴ Ex inform. Sir William Portal, bart.

⁴⁵ Burke, *Peerage*. For further account of the Portal family see Laverstoke.

⁴⁶ De Banc. R. East. 41 Edw. III, m. 186.

⁴⁷ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 121.

⁴⁸ MS. *penes* Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise of Herriard.

⁴⁹ *Winton Epis. Reg. John de Sendale, &c.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 509.

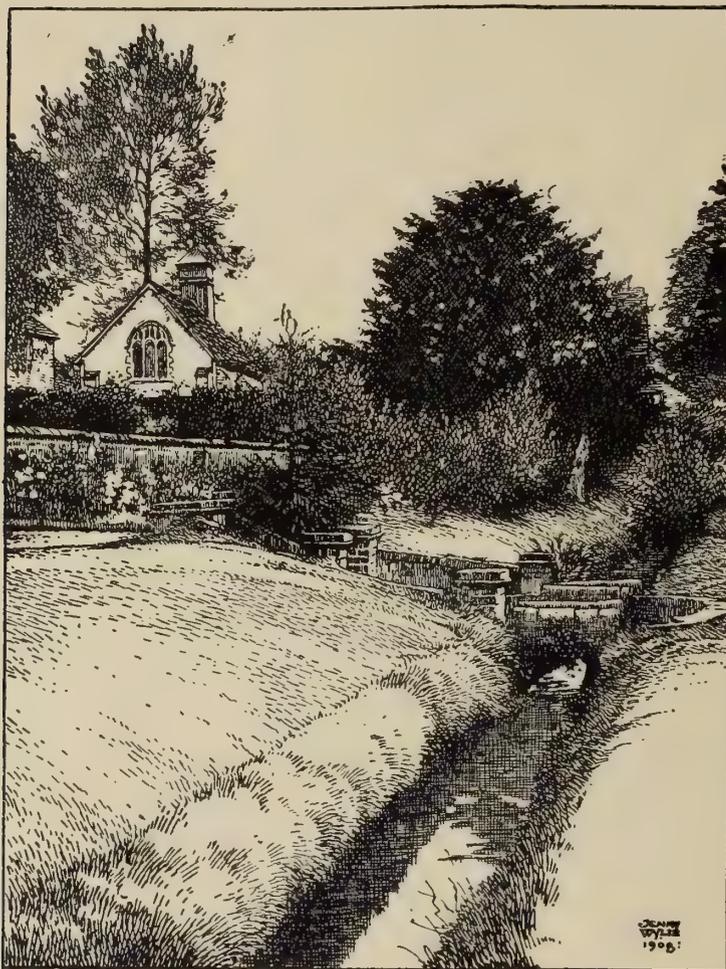
⁵⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), vii, 4; Recov. R. Hil. Eliz. rot. 600; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Eliz.; Trin. 10 & 11 Geo. II; Trin. 3 Geo. III.

⁵¹ Exch. Dep. Hants Mich. 5 Geo. I, m. 8.

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have been done to the church. Opposite to it on the north is a low arched recess looking like the rear arch of another doorway, but much too low, and showing no signs of having been ever cut through to the outer face of the wall. The walls are all plastered within and without, and strengthened with modern brick buttresses.

The roof is covered with tiles. At the west end is a small wooden turret containing one bell which is inscribed, 'THIS BELL NEW CAST & ENLARGED I.C. 1729 BY IANE DEANE WIDOW OF THO. DEANE ESQ.,' the initials being those of John Cor of Aldbourne.



FREEFOLK : THE OLD CHURCH FROM THE RECTORY GARDEN

Across the nave near the west end is a wooden 15th-century screen with cinquefoiled and traceried lights and a moulded cornice. It has been spoilt as far as appearance goes by a thick coat of paint, and was no doubt once used to separate the chancel from the nave. The interior was 'beautified' in 1703, and a cornice of this date remains, together with seven gilt wooden candles and candlesticks, which doubtless ornamented an altarpiece.

On the north wall are traces of mediaeval colour,

and it is evident that a great deal of painted decoration is hidden behind the plaster, and might be with care uncovered.

During a restoration some vaults containing bodies in lead shells were found beneath the chancel floor, but they have since been filled up. The empty wooden coffins in which the lead shells were formerly inclosed were found in the space between the wood floor and the vaults.

The plate consists of a silver tankard of 1641 inscribed, 'The gift of M^d. Wilmot to the church of Freefolk for ever,' and bearing the coats of arms of Croke and Wilmot, the latter impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Jervoise, 2 and 3 Paulet in a widow's lozenge.

There are no registers; they were returned in 1831 as included in those of Laverstoke.⁵²

Freefolk was a *ADVOWSONS* chapelry dependent upon Whitchurch until it was united to Laverstoke in 1872. It appears by a bull of Pope Clement III, dated 1187, that he confirmed the church of Whitchurch with the chapel of Freefolk to the master and brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem as guardians of the Hospital of St. Cross,⁵³ to which the church of Whitchurch had been granted by the founder, Henry de Blois, in 1157.⁵⁴ It would seem probable that in the following century the chapel here referred to in some way fell into disuse, for in 1267-8 Pope Clement IV issued a bull to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the building of what from the evidence of the architecture must be the later chapel of Freefolk in the following terms:—'A noble man, one William of Chalgrave of the diocese of Winton, has humbly petitioned us, as he is so far from his parish church that he cannot on account of floods, especially in winter time and other great risks, conveniently go to hear the divine service and receive the sacraments of the church, that he may build a chapel on his own estate and have a chaplain attached to it to whom for his maintenance

he is prepared to assign a sufficient allowance of his own goods if we will consent to grant him permission. As, however, the Bishop of Winton is working at present at a great distance, we trust the application to thy brotherly care to grant so much as thou deemest expedient (without injury to another) to this noble man with reference to what he offers and asks.'⁵⁵ After this date the tithes belonged to St. Cross, while the advowson of the chapel was acquired with the manor of Freefolk by Henry Husee in 1269.⁵⁶

⁵² *Pop. Ret.* 1831, iii, 297.

⁵³ Harl. MS. 1616, fol. 65b.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 10.

⁵⁵ A copy of this bull was found among the muniments at Herriard and is endorsed

'Pope Clement's bull for Freefolk Chapple 1265.' The existence of this bull at Herriard is explained by the fact that Herriard and Freefolk Manors belonged to the same lord in the 17th cent. It is

dated the 3rd year of the pontificate of Pope Clement, which would be 1267-8.

⁵⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 54 Hen. III.



HURSTBOURNE PRIORS : HURSTBOURNE HOUSE : THE GREAT HALL
AND MINSTRELS' GALLERY

and afterwards followed the descent of the manor⁵⁷ until the closure of the church in 1896, when Sir William Portal became patron of the new church. In 1439 the chapel was known alternatively as the church or free chapel and in 1441 it was called the church of Freefolk.⁵⁸ It was not assessed among the churches belonging to the Bishop of Winchester in Wykeham's time 'propter exilitatem.'⁵⁹ In a grant of 1582-3 the chapel attached to the manor is described as 'the free chapel of Freefolk and Chalgrave.'⁶⁰

There seems to have been a question as to its title in the 16th century when Queen Elizabeth

granted it to Edward Wymarks, a fishing grantee, who sold it back to Richard Paulet, the lord of the manor.⁶¹ In the grant the chapel is described as 'now ruined and profaned.'

A writer in the beginning of the 18th century describes it as a chapel of ease dependent on Whitchurch with the tithes belonging to the Hospital of St. Cross; its annual value was £15. It was then leased to Thomas Deane for twenty-one years, and he paid the vicar of Whitchurch an annual fee to preach there once a month.⁶² In 1848 the chaplain of the Hospital of St. Cross was the incumbent, and conducted a service there once a month.

HIGHCLERE

Clere Episcopi, Alta Clera, Hauteclere (xiii cent.); Bishopesclere, Hautclere (xiv cent.); Highclere, Highcleer (xvi cent.).

The parish of Highclere, the highest of the three Cleres, consists mainly of a large undulating park with the thickly-wooded Sidown Hill which reaches a height of 887 ft. above the ordnance datum in the south, contrasting strangely with the bare sides of Beacon Hill, in the neighbouring parish of Burghclere. In the centre of the park on rising ground stands Highclere Castle, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, built on the site of the Palace of the Bishops of Winchester, the original owners of the parish.

There are two lakes, covering 52 acres, in the park, one of which, Milford Lake, was the old fish-pond of the Bishops of Winchester.¹ Near the castle are the ruins of the church of St. Michael, which dates from the end of the 17th century, being built at the expense of the lord of the manor, Sir Robert Sawyer, who according to the parish registers 'of his own liberality cheerfully built a new compleat church in the parish of Highcleer, the old one being ruinous and unfit, which was begun to be plucked down August 18th 1687, and the new church was finished so as we assembled in it on August 18th 1689.' The modern church stands north of the village of Highclere Street, formerly called Hawclere.²

Great Pen Wood occupies the greater part of the north of the parish, and on its southern side is the hamlet of Penwood, Little Pen Wood being on the south side of the road which forms the southern boundary of Great Pen Wood. The extreme south of the parish is open down.

The soil is stiff loam, the subsoil in parts red clay, but generally chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area of the parish is 3,432 acres, of which about four-sevenths are grass, two-sevenths woodland and one-seventh arable land.^{2a}

In 1233³ the common fields comprised Sutdone

(92 acres), Cofurlang (47 acres), Ruyecroft (12½ acres) and Estfield (95 acres).

Some place-names which occur in the court rolls are Le Whetefeld, Chappell and Hawclere,⁴ and La Wassche.⁵ The date of the award for the inclosure of the commons is 1783.⁶

The earliest references to *HIGH-MANOR CLERE* cannot be distinguished from Burghclere, with which it was included under the general name of Clere.⁷

However, as early as the year 1208-9 Burghclere and Highclere had each its reeve, and soon after the two manors are separately accounted for on the Pipe Rolls of the bishopric of Winchester.⁸

Although from this date onwards Burghclere and Highclere are distinguished by name, they have always followed the same descent,⁹ the lord of the two manors having his mansion at Highclere. Thus the Bishops of Winchester had a palace there. Richard Kingsmill died at Highclere,¹⁰ and the death of Sir Robert Sawyer in 1692 occurred 'at his mansion house of Highclere.'¹¹

The first Earl of Carnarvon was created Baron Porchester of Highclere in 1780,¹² and Highclere Castle is the residence of the present earl.

A park existed in Highclere in very early times, and complaints arose of damage from the inclosure of the park. In an account of the dilapidations in the episcopal manors after the death of John Sendale, in 1320, mention is made of damage by inclosure of the park,¹³ and in 1403 the rector of Burghclere received compensation for loss of tithe by reason of a great part of arable land having been imparked by the bishop, 'et parco nostro de Altâ Clerâ anneximus ac



HERBERT, Earl of Carnarvon. Party azure and gules three lions argent.

⁵⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 75b; Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 77; (Ser. 2) xxiii, 59; Cal. Close, 1349-54, p. 111, &c.

⁵⁸ From MS. penes Mr. F. H. T. Jervoise of Herriard.

⁵⁹ Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 375.

⁶⁰ Close, 25 Eliz. pt. xiii, 1.

⁶¹ Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. iv, m. 1; Close, 29 Eliz. pt. 6.

⁶² Stowe MS. 845, fol. 80.

¹ Information supplied by the Rev. E. Hugh Rycroft, rector of Bishop's Waltham.

² W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 26.

^{2a} Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Ecl. Com. Var. bdle. 23, no. 159283.

⁴ Ecl. Com. Ct. R. 155662, 155657.

⁵ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 249.

⁶ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 24 Geo. III, m. 108.

⁷ See Burghclere.

⁸ Ecl. Com. Var. bdle. 22.

⁹ Orig. Mins. Accts. pt. i, 1141, 1142; Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 26; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxviii, 75; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 19 Eliz.

¹⁰ South, *Life of W. of Wykeham*; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxviii, 128.

¹¹ *Topog. and Gen.* iii, 408, 409.

¹² G.E.C. *Peerage*, ii, 158.

¹³ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 249; Stubbs, *Reg. Sac. Angl.* i, 223.

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inclusimus in eodem que quidem inclusio in grave dampnum ecclesie predicti cederet.'¹⁴ Cobbett describes this park as 'the prettiest I have ever seen.'¹⁵

There was a mill in Clere at the time of the Domesday Survey,¹⁶ and a water corn-mill is mentioned as existing in Highclere in the 17th century,¹⁷ and was possibly on the same site as the present corn-mill in the north of the parish.

One of the Hampshire chases was in Highclere, and the lord of the manor still retains the right of free warren and free chase; in the 18th century he had also free fishery, court leet and court baron. A court baron was held in 1724.¹⁸

The church of *ST. MICHAEL AND CHURCH ALL ANGELS* consists of a chancel 29 ft. 3 in. by 19 ft. 2 in., north tower, the lowest story of which is used as a vestry, nave 49 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. 5 in., and south aisle 10 ft. 8 in. wide.

The building was erected in the year 1870 by Sir Gilbert Scott, in place of the one built in the park by Sir Robert Sawyer. None of the old work seems to have been retained excepting some monuments. The style adopted is that of the 13th century, all the windows being lancets, some coupled under two-centred heads with quatrefoils over. An arcade of three bays divides the nave from the aisle. The tower is of two stages and is surmounted by a wood spire. The furniture is all modern. At the west end of the nave is a large Elizabethan monument to Richard Kingsmill of Seacombe, son of Sir John Kingsmill of Side Mountaine; he was first attorney and afterwards surveyor of Her Majesty's Court of Wards; there is no date upon the tomb, which is one of Renaissance design with an altar-shaped base, on which lies his recumbent effigy. He is dressed in a long black gown, ruff, &c.; behind his head are the kneeling figures of a man and woman, evidently his daughter and her husband Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, who erected the monument; the latter is in armour. On the front of the base are the figures, also kneeling, of six sons and four daughters. The cornice above the inscription is brought forward at the sides and supported by Corinthian shafts and surmounted by obelisks. Above are his arms; a shield to the left has the same impaling Falconer (his wife was Alice Falconer of 'Husbourne'); and the third shield (to the right) has Lucy—Gules three lucas argent—impaling Kingsmill; above is the crest, a hand holding a mill rind.

There are also other monuments of 18th-century or later dates.

There are six bells in the tower, all by Taylor & Son, 1871.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and a flagon of 1828 and 1839 respectively, both presented by the

Earl of Carnarvon, the one in 1843, the other in 1840, and a silver-gilt paten of 1886.

There are four books of registers. The first contains baptisms and marriages from 1656 to 1674, with two baptismal entries of 1652-3, and burials 1656 to 1679. There are also marriages of 1713-14. The second book contains baptisms and marriages 1656 to 1711, and burials 1656 to 1679, part being thus a copy of the first book. The third contains baptisms 1712 to 1812, and marriages 1714 to 1754; and the fourth marriages 1754 to 1813, and burials 1780 to 1813.

The advowson of the church of *ADVOWSON* Highclere has always belonged to the lord of the manor.¹⁹ Isaac Mills, a well-known man in his time, was presented to the living in 1680, and held it for thirty-nine years. The parish register of Highclere describes him as 'for 39 years 2 months 7 days the constant resident rector and pastor of the parish. He never refused any of his neighbours that desired to borrow any money of him, leaving it to them to take their own time to repay it without usury.' He had a school at Highclere, which his son Isaac carried on after his death in 1720.²⁰ The present school was erected in 1897 at the expense of the Earl of Carnarvon.

The Poor's Land.—The land *CHARITIES* allotted under an award of 1783, made under the Inclosure Act for this parish and Burghclere, was sold, and the proceeds invested in £825 17s. 10d. consols, producing yearly £20 12s. 8d., which by a scheme of 27 October 1874 is applicable in the distribution of coal and clothing, &c.

In 1815 the Rev. Archibald Gairdner, a former rector, by his will, proved in the P.C.C. (*inter alia*), bequeathed a sum of stock, now represented by £105 consols, the income to be applied in the purchase of clothing for old and infirm poor.

In 1888 Thomas William Allen, by his will, bequeathed a sum of £100, the income to be distributed by the rector among the poor, preference being given to those employed on the Earl of Carnarvon's estate. The legacy is represented by £100 12s. 7d. consols.

Educational Charities.—In 1724 Edward Band surrendered unto the lord of the manor a cottage and garden to the use of the churchwardens on trust, out of the rents to put three or more children to school. The annual value was about £5 a year.

In 1815 the above-mentioned Rev. Archibald Gairdner bequeathed a sum of stock, now represented by £105 consols, the income to be applied in the education of poor children.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

¹⁴ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 554.

¹⁵ Cobbett, *Rural Rides*.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465a.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 28 Chas. II.

¹⁸ *Hants N. and Q.* iv, 146; *Recov. R.* East. 6 Geo. I, rot. 728.

¹⁹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 77, 105, 220; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.); *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxviii, 128.

²⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

HURSTBOURNE PRIORS

Hissaburna (viii cent.); Eisseburn (xi cent.); Husseburna, Hesseburna Prioris (xii cent.); Husseborne (xiv cent.); Hussburne (xv cent.); Hursborne Priors (xvi cent.).

Hurstbourne Priors is a parish of 3,249 acres lying south-east of St. Mary Bourne, and comprising about 1,600 acres of arable land, 1,300 acres of grass lands and 260 acres of woods and plantations.¹

The London and South Western Railway runs through the parish, and has a station a mile and a half north-west of the village. South of the railway is Hurstbourne Park, comprising over 1,000 acres. The park consists principally of an old chase which has never been under the plough. It contains a herd of about 700 deer and a flock of black four-horned sheep, similar to those which are still to be found in the parks of some of the Spanish nobles, and which

behind the church now called the Cascades. The site of the house is a remarkable one—standing high, immediately overlooking a terraced garden and commanding a view over the deer park and a wide down country, due south, for some 20 miles. The architects of the present house were Messrs. Beeston & Burmister. The entrance is under an elaborately carved porch of heraldic design, within which is a small outer hall, having a marble floor and walls panelled with oak, that opens into the great hall, about 30 ft. high, with a minstrels' gallery, and walls hung with Venetian tapestry. The chimneypiece is of stone and marble with a fine achievement in arms of coloured plaster work. The ceiling and deep cornice are of elaborate Jacobean plaster work. They and the carved oak staircase are after designs of the present earl with the assistance of Mr. Charles Kempe.



HURSTBOURNE PRIORS: HURSTBOURNE HOUSE

tradition says are the descendants of some wrecked in the Armada. The park is famous for its magnificent oaks, beeches, Spanish chestnuts, old thorns and pollard maples. There are also some gigantic yews along what tradition says was one of the pilgrims' ways to Canterbury from the West of England. The great avenues of elm, beech, oak and horse chestnut, eight of which converge at a grotto with a large lead figure, were planted during the early part of the 18th century, many of them probably by the first Earl of Portsmouth. In summer the park is covered with glades of bracken that grow to 7 ft. high.

Hurstbourne House, a Jacobean building of red brick and yellow carved stone, replaces a former classic building which again took the place of a house which stood actually over the River Bourne at a spot

There are two long galleries in the house, upper and lower, both lit by windows from the east and west. The upper gallery is hung with pictures. The lower gallery is about 120 ft. long and 16 ft. wide. It contains three mantelpieces of red Italian marble and is hung from end to end with tapestry and lighted by candles in old silver sconces of the 17th century. From this gallery to the south opens a succession of three reception rooms. The saloon, whose walls are entirely covered with tapestry, has a chimneypiece from floor to ceiling designed by the present earl and Mr. Brindley. It is of marbles and painted stone. The furniture includes the finest specimens of French cabinets (Louis XIV and XV), a buhl clock and a suite upholstered in Gobelin tapestry, that were formerly in the collection of the first Lord Tweedmouth at Guisachan. The library is a long room; its bookcases and its two mantelpieces are of

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

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Italian walnut. One portion is exclusively devoted to books and prints connected with Hampshire. The other characteristics of the library are family papers, including those of Sir Isaac Newton, a very fine collection of county histories, and interesting collections of scarce memoirs and of books on sport and on art. It also contains a valuable collection of early printed books made by Mr. Edward Pease, the father of the present Lady Portsmouth. The morning-room and dining-room are hung with family and other pictures and miniatures. There are also four very large ivories, the work of Benvenuto Cellini, brought by the first earl from Italy. In the dining-room of the private wing is a most interesting collection of relics of Sir Isaac Newton, which came to the family through the marriage of Newton's great-niece with Lord Lymington.

When Robert Oxenbridge purchased Hurstbourne Priors in 1558 'there was in the park a lodge and a fayre Manor House,' and a royalist officer, writing just before the second battle of Newbury, describes the estate as 'a fayre old house and large park with many ewe trees'.² The 'fayre old house' represented the old mansion known as the Grange that stood over the river.

The River Bourne takes a south-westerly course through the parish, and runs between the village and the park, and the Test marks the south-east boundary of the parish.

The village habitations are scattered, and on the Andover and Basingstoke road, which runs east and west through the village, is Manor Farm, which may possibly represent the manor-house of the manor of Hurstbourne Exterius mentioned in many records. In the extreme south-western corner of the parish is Faulkner's Down Farm, preserving the name of a family who flourished in this parish from the early part of the 13th century onwards.³ Further north are Apsley Farm (which is mentioned in a notice in the belfry of St. Mary Bourne Church stating that Mrs. Longman, of Apsley Hamlet, gave a chandelier in 1807),⁴ and the little hamlet of Pratt's Down, which contained a mill in 1602,⁵ and on the other side of the railway near the Harrow Way (an ancient Saxon route) is New Barn Farm, where the court leet of the manor was held as late as during the lifetime of the third Earl of Portsmouth.⁶

Remains of a Roman villa have been discovered at New Barn Down, near Duty Corner, three-quarters of a mile east of the railway station. They consist of fragments of stone, roof tiles and pottery and distinct traces of a dwelling-house, masonry, stucco, Samian and other pottery, while part of a tile and some pottery were found in Hurstbourne Priors churchyard.⁷

The commons were inclosed under an award dated 1787.⁸

Some place-names mentioned in early records are Wykenesham by Thurmyngley Wood, a field called Wynerde (1333),⁹ land called Upper and Lower Ower and a field called Winsome Field¹⁰ (1636).

The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips.

The manor of *HURSTBOURNE MANORS PRIORS, DOWN HURSTBOURNE, or NETHER HURSTBOURNE*,^{10a} including the tithings of St. Mary Bourne, Stoke Binley, Week and Egbury, was given to a certain Prince Hemele by King Beortric in exchange for land on the River Meon before the year 790.¹¹ The former granted it to the monks of Abingdon, from whom it was shortly afterwards acquired by King Egbert (802-839).¹² The property, consisting of 50 'manentes' at Hurstbourne and 10 at Stoke,¹³ passed to his son Ethelwulf, who bequeathed it to his son Alfred, with reversion to the monks of Winchester for the support of the refectory.¹⁴ The monks, who appear to have been given possession during the lifetime of Alfred, complained that they were unable to bear the heavy charges laid upon the land, and they were relieved by King Alfred, who regranted them the property under easier conditions.¹⁵ They were, moreover, confirmed in their possession by a special clause in Alfred's will (885).¹⁶

The gift was confirmed by Edward the Elder in 901,¹⁷ but it appears evident that the land was subsequently unlawfully taken from the monks, as King Edred (946-55) is said to have restored this manor to them.¹⁸ King Edgar either granted or confirmed this property to the monks at Abingdon in 961,¹⁹ but on the death of Edgar these royal estates were resumed by order of the Witan, and Ethelred in 993 granted other lands in compensation to Abingdon and confirmed Hurstbourne to Winchester.²⁰ At the time of the Domesday Survey it is described as belonging to the church of Winchester. Its value had increased since the time of King Edward the Confessor from £26 to £40, and there were five mills on the manor worth 25s.²¹

Less than a century later the same manor is called Hurstbourne 'Prioris',²² and in 1205 Pope Innocent III confirmed the prior and monks in possession of the manor,²³ while the Bishop of Winchester made a similar confirmation in 1285.²⁴ The prior and convent continued in possession until the Dissolution in 1535,²⁵ when the manor fell into the hands of the king, who appointed Ellis Wynne bailiff.²⁶

In 1547 the whole of the Hurstbourne estate, by the description of 'the manors of Hursborne, Hursborne Interius (Hurstbourne Priors) and Hursborne Exterius (Hurstbourne Fauconers) and the Park of

² Harl. MS. 608, fol. 86; W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 23 n.

³ Feet of F. Hants, 3 Hen. III, no.

37. ⁴ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 204.

⁵ *Ibid.* 150.

⁶ *Ibid.* 312.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 304, 305.

⁸ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁹ Pat. 6 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 31.

¹⁰ Close, 11 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 10.

^{10a} Several private deeds relating to this manor have been seen by courtesy of Mrs. John Hautenville Cope.

¹¹ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 215; Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, 359.

¹² *Chron. Mon. de Abingdon* (Rolls Ser.), i, 28; Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 238 and 241-2.

¹³ One charter states that Egbert purchased 40 manentes and another gives 50 at Hurstbourne and 20 at Stoke as the amount of Egbert's purchase (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 238; Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 212).

¹⁴ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 238; Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 212.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 205.

¹⁶ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 75.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 238, 239.

¹⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 206.

¹⁹ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 308. The boundaries of 'Hisseburne' are here given.

²⁰ *Chron. Mon. de Abingdon* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 367.

²¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465a.

²² *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 191.

²³ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 21.

²⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 288.

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 308; *L. and P. Hen.* VIII, ix, 438; Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iv.

²⁶ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 124, 125; Aug. Off. Dec. ii, fol. 1346.

Hursborne, &c., was granted by the king to Edward Duke of Somerset,²⁷ who held it until his death on Tower Hill in 1552. The property then escheated to the king, who, in May 1553, granted it to his vice-chamberlain and captain of the guard, Sir John Gate. The latter was concerned in the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, and was executed in August 1553.²⁸

In 1558 Sir Robert Oxenbridge purchased the manor from the Crown,²⁹ and it remained in the possession of this family for nearly a century. The first Robert died in 1574 and was succeeded by his son Robert, who died in 1591.³⁰ His son and namesake died seised in 1616.³¹ Sir Robert Oxenbridge, son of the latter, who died unmarried in 1638, sold his manor of Hurstbourne Priors in 1636 for £1,747 12s. 4d. to Sir Henry Wallop, of Farleigh Wallop, another old place in the county, the property of the present Earl of Portsmouth, whose son Robert was one of the judges of King Charles,³² and was attainted at the Restoration, when his estates were confiscated.³³ He died in the Tower in 1667, and his son Henry then succeeded to his estates, which had been granted to Sir Robert's brother-in-law, Thomas Earl of Southampton.³⁴

The manor has remained in the possession of the Wallop family ever since.³⁵ John grandson of Sir Henry was created Viscount Lymington in 1720 and Earl of Portsmouth in 1743; he died in 1749, and was succeeded by his grandson the second earl, whose mother was a niece of Sir Isaac Newton. The third earl was succeeded by his brother Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford (co. Devon), who died in 1854. The fourth earl was succeeded by his son the fifth earl. The sixth and present earl, now owning the property, is the son of the fifth earl.³⁶

Extensive liberties in their lands were granted to the Bishop, Prior and monks of St Swithun in 1231,³⁷ and in 1280 the Prior of St. Swithun, as lord of the manor of Hurstbourne, had the following rights, viz. the returns of writs, estreats, summonses,

view of frankpledge, gallows, assize of bread and ale, infingenthef, chattels of felons, warren and free chase for taking all manner of beasts and pleas of withernam.³⁸

Free warren was confirmed to the lord in 1300, and the warren which was called Bradley or Badley was farmed out at £2 6s. 8d.³⁹

In 1485 the prior had occasion to bring an action against Henry Hepkyn for breach of his privilege⁴⁰; fishery in Colles lake (in St. Mary Bourne) was also the right of the lord of the manor.⁴¹ In 1332 licence was given to the Prior of St. Swithun, Winchester, to impark his wood at Hurstbourne.⁴² This became the 16th-century park often referred to,⁴³ which when sold by Sir Robert Oxenbridge to Sir Henry Wallop in the 17th century contained 350 acres. There is a record of a request from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1660 'for an allowance of convenient timber from Husborne Park that they may rebuild their demolished cloisters, library, dwelling house, &c.'⁴⁴

Six mills are mentioned under Hurstbourne in the Domesday Survey, five on the main manor worth 25s. and one on Geoffrey's holding worth 20s. 6d.⁴⁵

At the Dissolution there were apparently three belonging to the manor; one in Hurstbourne demised to Richard Cowpar at a rent of 20s., a fulling mill called Robhodismyll or Rodeswoode Mill demised to Robert Regill at a rent of £1 5s. 4d. and a water-mill in St. Mary Bourne, in the tenure of Thomas Power.⁴⁶ Two other mills are mentioned in 1602, one at Chapmansford and one called Pratsdowne Mill,⁴⁷ and in the sale of Sir Robert Oxenbridge's property in 1636 four water-mills are mentioned.⁴⁸

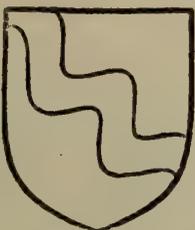
The manor of *HURSTBOURNE FAUCONERS* or *HURSTBOURNE EXTERIUS* (Fawkener 1600) is probably represented by the 5 hides which Geoffrey held of the Bishop of Winchester and which three thegns, 'who could not betake themselves anywhere,' had previously held.⁴⁹ The overlordship continued with the see of Winchester for several centuries, the bishop being returned as the overlord as late as 1541.⁵⁰

It is probable that the estate passed with the manor of Bradley in the hundred of Overton (q.v.) to Emma des Roches, who in 1263 quitclaimed to Ralph Fauconer all her right in a message and 1 carucate of land in Hurstbourne together with 1 hide of land and all other lands and tenements which Ralph held of the fee of Emma in that vill in return for a rent of 8 silver marks.⁵¹

The right to this rent passed to the family of Brocas of Beaurepaire through the marriage of Mary, a descendant of Emma des Roches, with Sir Bernard Brocas,



OXENBRIDGE. Gules a lion argent with a forked tail in a border vert with scallops argent thereon.



WALLOP, Earl of Portsmouth. Argent a bend wavy sable.

²⁷ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iv. The site of 'Hurstborne exterius' is probably marked by the Manor Farm (see *supra*), and that of Hurstborne interius by the park and Hurstbourne House. In 1535 the former was leased to John Milles and the latter to Ellis Wynne (Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 124-5).

²⁸ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. vii; W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 23; Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 131.

²⁹ Harl. MS. 608, fol. 86.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxii, 113; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 230.

³¹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdlc. 55, no. 122.

³² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 230; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Chas. I; Close, 11 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 10; Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 172.

³³ Pat. 13 Chas. II, pt. xx.

³⁴ *Ibid.*; Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 175.

³⁵ *Recov. R. Trin.* 1 Geo. I, rot. 83; East. 13 Geo. II, rot. 316; Mich. 4 Geo. III, rot. 52; Hil. 30 Geo. III, rot. 223.

³⁶ *Ex inform.* the Earl of Portsmouth.

³⁷ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 103.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 301.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 126, 127, 132, &c.; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 1.

⁴⁰ *De Banc. R.* 1 Hen. VII, m. 394.

⁴¹ Pat. 4 Edw. VI, pt. viii.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 263.

⁴³ *Vide supra* and Close, 11 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 10.

⁴⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 345.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465a.

⁴⁶ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 127.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 149, 150.

⁴⁸ *Recov. R. Trin.* 12 Chas. I, rot. 5.

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465a.

⁵⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxiii,

51. Feet of F. Hants, East. 47 Hen. III. As early as 1219 Ralph Fauconer was dealing with lands in Hurstbourne (Feet of F. Hants, 3 Hen. III).

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who died in 1395,⁵⁹ but in course of time this right was allowed to lapse. In the reign of Henry VII William Brocas, a descendant of Sir Bernard, claimed £42 13s. 4d. as arrears for eight years, and his bailiffs seized the cattle of one William Wygmore at Court Plate or Court Hayes parcel of the manor of Hurstbourne Fauconers; William pleaded that the manor was leased to him by John Fauconer, but the latter failed to appear and the suit was unfinished.⁵³

In 1332 John le Fauconer, probably a descendant of Ralph, described as kinsman and heir of William Fauconer and Emma his wife, exchanged lands in Hurstbourne Priors with the Prior and convent of St. Swithun's⁵⁴ and he was returned in 1346 as owner of half a fee in Hurstbourne previously held by William le Fauconer.⁵⁵

Nicholas Fauconer dealt by fine with one messuage, 2 carucates of land in Hurstbourne Priors, Stoke and St. Mary Bourne⁵⁶ in 1381, and in 1411 he still had property in Hurstbourne.⁵⁷ In 1428 John Fauconer held half a knight's fee in Hurstbourne formerly held by the earlier John,⁵⁸ and another John was lord of the manor in 1500.⁵⁹



FAUCONER. *Sable three falcons argent with their bells and jesses or.*

In 1540 Richard Fauconer died seised of Hurstbourne Fauconers, which passed to his son Richard, who died in 1551,⁶⁰ leaving three sisters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Alice, heirs of his property,⁶¹ while his wife Frances held one-third during her lifetime.⁶²

Of these Elizabeth married Thomas Yate and left a son Francis, who in 1563 sold his third part of the manor to Richard Kingsmill, who had married Alice on the death of her first husband William Wroughton.⁶³ In 1574 Richard settled the property upon his second wife Elizabeth Stonehouse with remainder to Constance wife of Sir Thomas Lucy, his daughter by his first wife. He died seised of two-thirds of the manor, designated 'the manor,' in 1600.⁶⁴

Lady Constance Lucy (who died in 1637) and her husband settled the manor of Hurstbourne Fauconers upon their second son, Sir Richard, created a baronet in 1617,⁶⁵ whose grandson, Sir Berkeley Lucy, was holding in 1693.⁶⁶ He had only one child, Mary,⁶⁷ who married the Hon. Charles Compton, one of the younger sons of the fourth Earl of Northampton.⁶⁸ They had a son Charles, who succeeded to the earl-

dom and inherited the manor of Hurstbourne Fauconers in 1759 in accordance with the terms of the will of his maternal grandfather, Sir Berkeley Lucy⁶⁹; he died in 1763, and directed that his property should be sold and that after various legacies had been paid off the remainder of the proceeds should go to Spencer Compton, his brother.⁷⁰

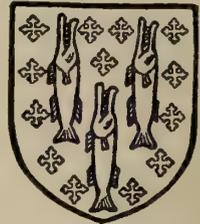
The Earl of Portsmouth is found holding the manor in 1790, having probably purchased it after the death of the Earl of Northampton,⁷¹ and from that time it has followed the descent of Hurstbourne Priors.

A mill existed in this property in 1086.⁷²

There was another holder under the bishop in Hurstbourne in 1086 whose property has not yet been identified—William, who was holding 2 hides less half a virgate.⁷³ Sawin held them before him, 'and could not betake himself anywhere.' This holding was worth at one time £6, but at the time of the Survey it was valued at 40s.⁷⁴

In 1086 Lewin held 1 RECTORY MANOR hide in Hurstbourne of the Bishop of Winchester, together with the church; he had a team of 7 oxen and 2 acres of meadow, the property being worth in all 50s.⁷⁵ The church was appropriated by the bishop to the Hospital of St. Cross at its foundation in 1132, and confirmed to it in 1189.⁷⁶ The duties which the tenants upon this land owed to the hospital are summarized in a register of the estates belonging to the hospital before the year 1386; the place at which the manor courts were held was rented by the prior at 12d. a year, and the total annual rent of assize was then £4 6s. 7½d.⁷⁷ In 1535 the value in land tithes and oblations was £13 6s. 8d.⁷⁸

In the 16th century this property was leased out by the hospital, the charges on it being the annual payment of '40 quarters of pure clean wheat of good measure, 60 quarters of good barley malt, and £33 6s. 8d.; also to the vicar of Husborne (being resident upon his vicarage and keeping hospitality there) 4 quarters of good wheat, 4 of barley malt; if the said vicar be not resident there the said wheat and barley to be delivered at the house of St. Cross.'⁷⁹ The property is now in the hands of the lay rector, the Earl of Portsmouth.⁸⁰



LUCY. *Gules powdered with crosslets argent and three lucas argent.*

⁵⁹ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaufepaire*, 323; Chan. Inq. p.m. file 17, no. 8; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 35 Edw. III; Mich. 7 Ric. II.

⁵³ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaufepaire*, 323; De Banc. R. East. 16 Hen. VII, 321.

⁵⁴ Cal. Pat. 1330-4, p. 238; 1334-8, p. 565.

⁵⁵ Feud. Aids, ii, 330.

⁵⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Ric. II.

⁵⁷ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 117.

⁵⁸ Feud. Aids, ii, 346.

⁵⁹ De Banc. R. East. 16 Hen. VII, 321.

⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxiii, 51.

⁶¹ Ibid. xciv, 69.

⁶² Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 5 Eliz. m. 11.

⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciv, 69;

Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 5 Eliz. m. 11;

Berry, *Hants Gen.* 44.

⁶⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxviii, 128. Sir Robert Oxenbridge, who died in 1638, was seised of one-third of the manor, leaving it to his kinsman Edward Oxenbridge. This third was probably the third which had passed to Margaret Kingsmill and her husband, William Sotwell (W. and L. Inq. p.m. bdle. 55, no. 122; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 239). This third evidently passed to the Wallop family and became merged in the manor of Hurstbourne Priors. Robert Oxenbridge, as elder brother and heir of the above-mentioned Edward, who died in 1639, attempted to make good his claim to the third, but it does not appear that he was successful (Chan. Bills and Answers, Misc. [Ser. 1], pt. xiii, no. 105).

⁶⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxxxvi, 112.

⁶⁶ Recov. R. Hil. 5 & 6 Will and Mary, m. 1.

⁶⁷ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁶⁸ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vi, 74.

⁶⁹ Ibid.; P.C.C. Will 366 Arran.

⁷⁰ G.E.C. *Peerage*, vi, 74; Will P.C.C. 562 Caesar.

⁷¹ Recov. R. Hil. 30 Geo. III, rot. 223.

⁷² V.C.H. *Hants*, i, 465a.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Harl. MS. 1616, fol. 7; Harl. Chart.

43, C 28; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv,

9; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1595-7, p. 485;

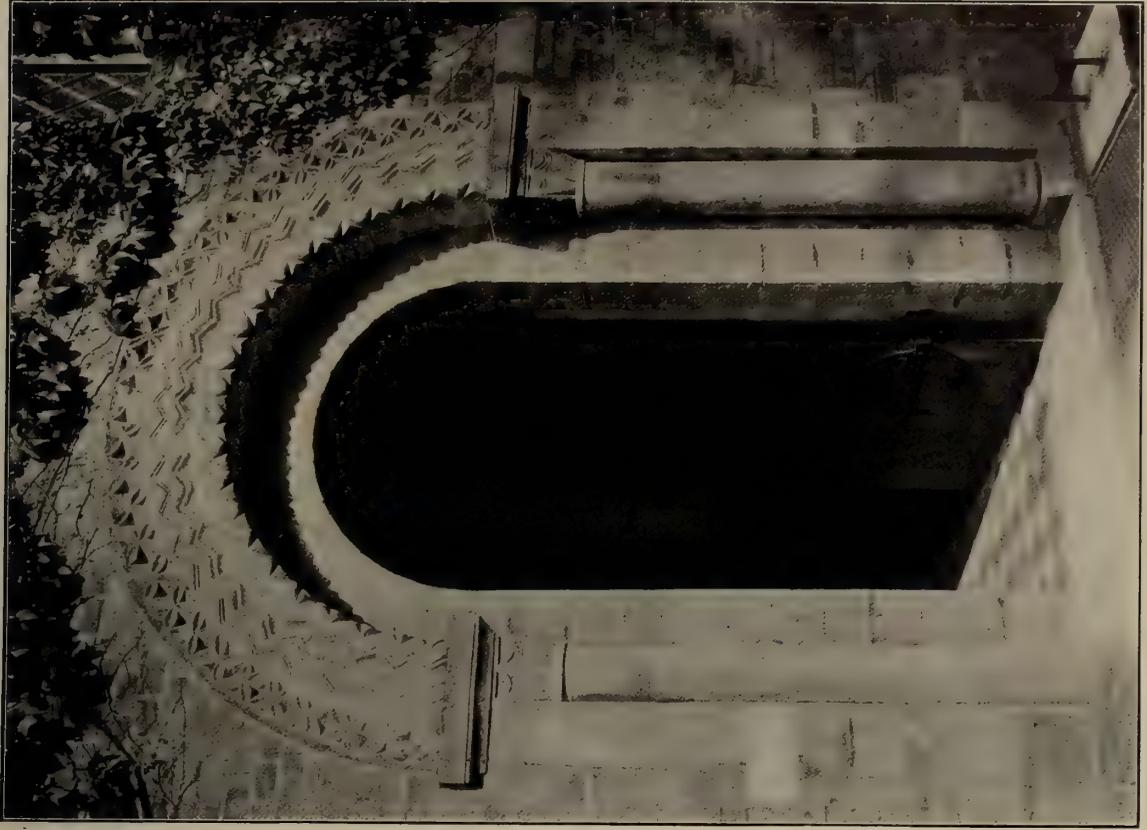
Stowe MS. 845, fol. 61.

⁷⁷ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 108, 111.

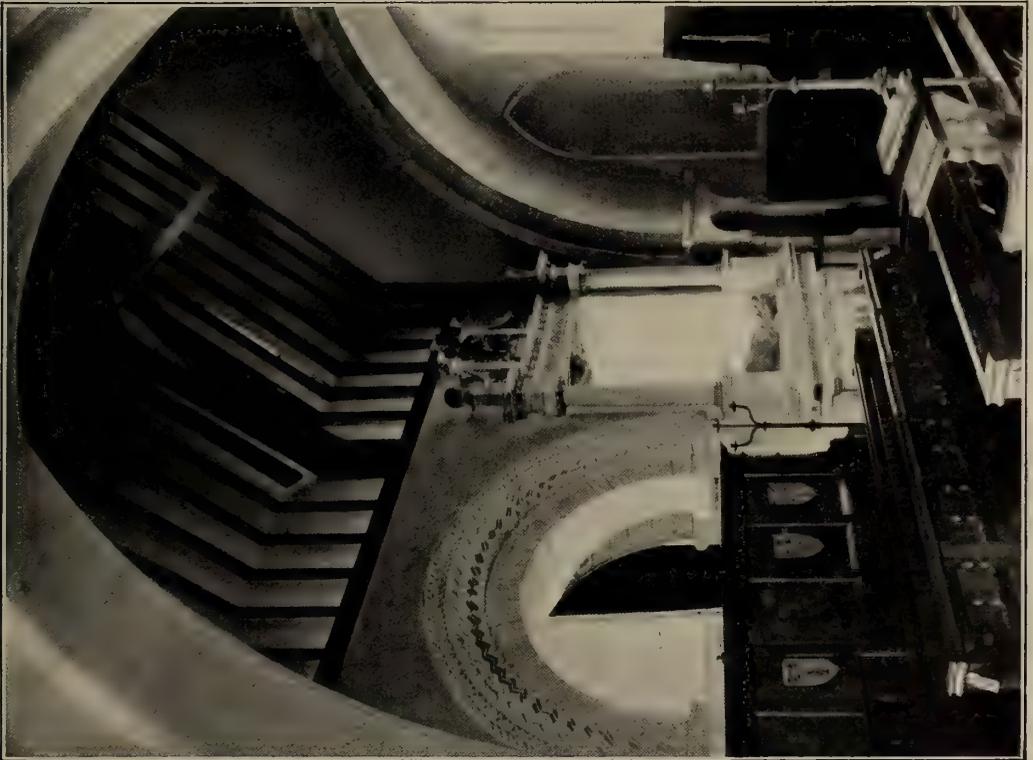
⁷⁸ *Valor Eccl.* iv, 9.

⁷⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1595-7, p. 485.

⁸⁰ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 215.



HURSTBOURNE PRIORS CHURCH : WEST DOORWAY



HURSTBOURNE PRIORS CHURCH : CHANCEL LOOKING NORTH-EAST

The church of *ST. ANDREW* consists of a chancel 24 ft. 1 in. by 17 ft. 5 in., north chapel 24 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 1 in., nave 49 ft. 9 in. by 22 ft., with a south transept known as the Portsmouth aisle 14 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 7 in., and a west tower 11 ft. 11 in. square.

The oldest portion of the building is the chancel, which is of 13th-century date; but there are two arches, which show that there was formerly a 12th-century building here: one of these is now the west doorway of the tower, and the other is the entrance to the north chapel from the chancel. This appears to have once been the chancel arch, which was probably moved to its present position, and the present arch formed, when the north chapel was built in the 16th century. The south transept is an addition of the 18th century, and the nave was rebuilt and the tower added in 1870.

The east window of the chancel has three cinquefoiled lights and tracery of late 15th-century date. Against the east wall is an arched recess 4 ft. 10 in. deep, which rises a little higher than the rear arch of the east window. It is two-centred, and has two small chamfers on its outer edge. Below the springing on each side is an arcade of two small bays of late 12th-century character, with carved or moulded capitals and moulded bases. The arches are semicircular, with chamfered edges. Both the springing stones of the west bays and the western capital and base are modern, and the whole is obviously a make-up of old details.

In the north wall of the chancel is a fine canopied tomb, described below, to the west of which is the 12th-century arch already referred to. This has plain jambs recessed on the south side, a chamfered abacus and a semicircular arch of two orders, the inner one being plain while the outer is enriched with zigzag ornament, and beyond this is a label of diapered ornament. The north side of the arch is quite plain.

The south wall of the chancel contains two 13th-century lancets, chamfered and rebated outside, and between them is a blocked doorway of the same date which has beaded jambs and two-centred arch and a hollow moulded label. On it is incised a sundial.

The north chapel has an east window of five uncusped four-centred 16th-century lights, under a square head with a moulded label. There are two similar three-light windows but without labels in the north wall, and in the west wall a modern window of five lights. At the north-west is a doorway which has a four-centred head, and is contemporary with the windows. The chancel arch has two chamfered orders continued from the jambs, and seems to be modern.

The nave has three modern windows on the north side and two on the south, each of three cinquefoiled lights, with tracery of 15th-century style.

The arch to the south transept is like the chancel arch, but with the inner order resting on moulded corbels.

The tower is of brick with stone dressings and battlemented parapet, with a stair turret on the north-east angle; it is built in an imitation of 12th-century style, the only old detail in it being the west doorway, which has recessed jambs with angle shafts and scalloped capitals with chamfered abaci. The arch

details are like those of the arch in the north wall of the chancel.

The tomb in the north wall of the chancel is that of Sir Robert Oxenbridge, 1574, son of Godard Oxenbridge, and sometime Constable of the Tower, and also to his wife, daughter of Thomas Fogge, knight. The inscription is painted on the north side of the tomb, on the plinth of one of the Doric columns flanking the tomb, and is now very much damaged and partly illegible. On the south side is a later inscription to Robert Oxenbridge, of Piddle Trenchide, in the county of Dorset, who died in 1705, and his wife, who died two years later.

On the slab of the tomb are the recumbent effigies of Sir Robert and his wife. He is represented in full armour with a helm beneath his head.

The base of the tomb has a cornice supported by medillions, with small fluted columns at the corners, and below are panels framed in a guilloche border with figures of three sons and four daughters on both sides of the tomb.

The canopy is square-headed with fluted Ionic columns supporting a cornice enriched with medillions.

The arms of Sir Robert and his wife appear above their heads at the side of the canopy and on the soffit, and his arms occur again in the centre above the cornice.

The tower contains a ring of six bells, the treble having the mark of Ellis Knight, and of Henry Knight, with the date 1667 and the inscription, 'I as treble singe.' The second is inscribed, 'I as second sing'; the third, 'I as third ring'; the fourth, 'I as fourth sound'; the fifth, 'I as tenor hum all round 1631'; and the sixth, now the tenor, is by Henry Bagley 1741.

The plate consists of a silver chalice indistinctly dated; two silver patens, one inscribed 'The gift of Dorothy Wallop to ye church of Downe Husband 1682,' the other dated 1894 a Jubilee offering of 1897; and a silver flagon of 1692 given by John Wallop in that year.

The registers are contained in four books, the first having baptisms 1621 to 1740, marriages 1604 to 1739, and burials 1604 to 1681. The second contains baptisms 1740 to 1812, marriages 1740 to 1754, and burials 1678 to 1812, and some briefs dated 1689 and 1707. The third book has marriages from 1755 to 1800, and the fourth the same from 1800 to 1813.

A church is known to have *ADVOWSON* existed at Hurstbourne in very early times, as a charter of Bishop Denewulf dated 802 refers to its consecration in that year.⁸¹ The Bishop of Winchester retained the advowson of the vicarage after appropriating the church to the Hospital of St. Cross, and the vicarage is still in the gift of the Bishops of Winchester.⁸²

There is a Wesleyan chapel in the parish.

The school was built in 1855.

The parliamentary returns of 1786 *CHARITIES* mention that one Robert Oxenbridge, some 200 years since, by his will left to the poor, not in receipt of parish relief, money which then amounted to £77. The trust fund now consists of £82 7s. 4d. consols with the official trustees, producing yearly £1 17s., which is distributed in half-crowns.

⁸¹ Thorpe, *Dipl. Angl. Ævi. Sax.* 151-3.

⁸² *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 76; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

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NEWTOWN

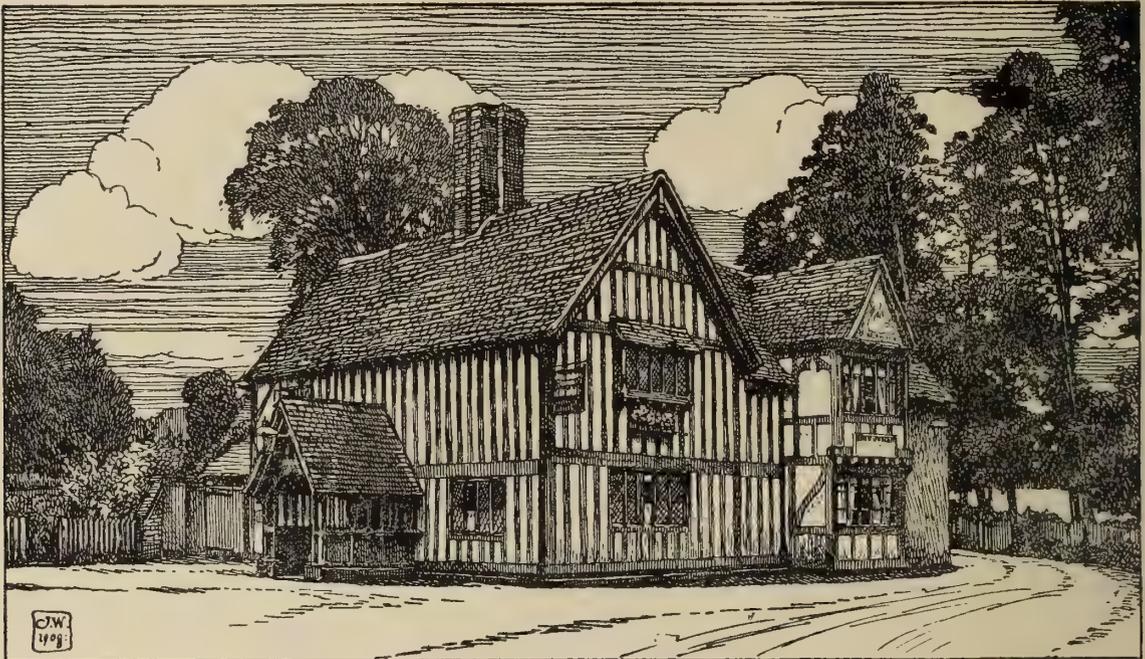
Novus Burgus de Clere (xiii cent.); Nova Villa (xiv, xvi, xviii cent.); Novus Burgus, Nova Villa de Sandelford, Nova Villa.

NEWTOWN is a small low-lying parish north of Burghclere, consisting of 480 acres, and situated on the River Enborne, which forms its northern boundary.

There are two large commons in the parish; in the north is Newtown House standing in its own grounds, the residence of Lady Arbuthnot, the principal landowner. Near the common, in the centre of the parish, is the parsonage, while further north, close to Newtown House, is the church of St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, which was rebuilt in 1865 at the sole expense of Edmund and Elizabeth Arbuthnot. The school which existed before 1855

centuries. William le Whyte of Woodhay, possibly an ancestor, owned land here in 1334.⁴

The earliest mention of *NEWBOROUGH TOWN* as a mesne borough of the Bishop of Winchester occurs about the year 1218. It appears that at this time an industrial settlement had grown up at Sandelford,⁵ in the manor of Highclere, where the old road from Winchester to Newbury crosses the River Enborne. On 29 May in this year the Bishop of Winchester received licence⁶ to hold a market every Monday in his manor 'de Novo Burgo de Clere,' and in 1218-19 the men of Sandelford had a chapel of their own, which may have been built at that date or shortly before, as it is recorded that the manor of High Clere then bore the expense of plastering it.⁷



NEWTOWN: THE SWAN INN

was enlarged in 1874 at the expense of the late Mr. William Chatteris, of Sandelford Priory, Newbury, and again in 1902, when the necessary funds were raised by subscription.

There are 12 acres of arable land here, 210 acres of grass and 30 acres of woods and plantations¹; the soil is various, the subsoil white gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The following place-names are found in extant records: Stanfigg² (xvii cent.); Newland (xviii cent.).³

In a return of landowners in Newtown in 1575 John White held 2 acres of meadow; this family has been prominently connected with the parish for some

The accounts for 'Novus Burgus' first appear on the episcopal Pipe Rolls⁵ in 1218-19. The connexion between Highclere and Newtown is shown by the mention of Sandelford Chapel and Sandelford Mill in the Highclere account, but, on the other hand, the separate account for Newtown (*Novus Burgus*) reveals the existence of a borough reeve distinct from the reeve of Highclere, while a long list of burgage rents, set out in detail, suggests the recent formation of the borough. The burgesses named are fifty-one in number, holding for the most part one burgage apiece, though John de Hwlton (*sic*) had five, the Prior of Sandelford and Robert Savoner

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Eccl. Com. Ct. R. 158874.

³ Eccl. Com. Var. 159498.

⁴ W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 78.

⁵ In at least one Pipe Roll of the see of Winchester Newtown is styled in full, 'Nova Villa de Sandelford' (Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 55, no. 159457; 5 W. de Raleigh). Cf. in a 14th-century charter,

'Nova villa juxta Sandelford' (B.M. Harl. Chart. 112, A 35).

⁶ Close, 2 Hen. III, m. 5.

⁷ Eccl. Com. Var. bdle. 22, no. 159275.

⁸ *Ibid.*

three each, and eight others two apiece. The annual assised rent of each burgage was 12*d.* Of the total issues, including a small sum for an amercement, 37*s.* went to Ralf, the reeve of Highclere, and 22*s.* was paid to Denis, the treasury clerk at Winchester, 10*s.* remaining in arrear till the following year, when it was paid off and the new account rendered by a serjeant of the bishop and the borough reeve.⁹ In this year two new burgesses took holdings and paid 9*d.* apiece, though a note is made that in future they were to pay 12*d.* We also learn that the reeve was to be allowed 12*d.* a year, which in practice meant exemption from the usual burgage rent.

In 1220-1 the development of the town was still proceeding.¹⁰ Several newcomers took up burgages, including Richard the merchant, while others already settled obtained more land from the lord, John Sturun receiving 6 acres at the yearly rent of 6*d.* an acre, which seems here to have been the normal figure. The assised gable or rent with these sources of increment rose to £4 10*s.* 3*d.* In this year none of the issues appear to have gone to Highclere, but Denis, the treasury clerk, received £3 10*s.* at Wolvesey, and 20*s.* 3*d.* was left uncollected till the following year. At Michaelmas 1224 so prosperous was the burghal budget that Denis acknowledged the receipt of £7 16*s.* 5*d.*¹¹ Evidently also the settlement of artisans and traders at the ford was attracting strangers, for in 1224-5 White paid 4*s.* to be allowed to settle in the new borough.¹² This year, however, only £2 11*s.* went to the Wolvesey treasury, as no less than £3 5*s.* 1*d.* was spent by the townsmen in making a ditch 300 perches long. In the following year one William paid 12*d.* 'pro respectu domus edificandi,' which may suggest that he had taken up land under an implied contract to build a house thereon.¹³

The town was now fairly established, and its inhabitants, with a consciousness of its adult status, were inclined to repudiate their connexion with Highclere. In 1231-2 2*s.* was levied 'de tota villata,' because they did not come to the frankpledge.¹⁴ In the following year¹⁵ 2*s.* was exacted from the men of Newtown, 'quia non venerunt ad curiam de Alta Clera,' and a further 2*s.* in the same year, 'de villata quia non venerunt ad curiam.' Yet in the account¹⁶ for the first and second years of Bishop William de Raleigh about one-third of the borough issues were again paid to the reeve of Highclere, the remainder going to Wolvesey.

The style of reference to the borough in the Pipe Roll¹⁷ of the fifth year of Bishop Raleigh is worth notice. This enrolment is headed 'Burgus de Clere,' but the account is rendered by 'John the serjeant and by Ralf, reeve of the new town of Sandelford' (*prepositi nove ville de Sandelford*). In fact, from about this time the borough is more frequently styled Newtown (*Nova Villa*) than Novus Burgus in the official accounts, and it was evidently marking time in its

burghal and industrial development. We hear of no fair as at Overton, there is no hint of cloth manufacture as at the episcopal boroughs of Alresford, Downton and Witney; no burgesses went up from Newtown to serve the king in Parliament. It is possible that the borough suffered during the civil troubles¹⁸ of Henry III; it was certainly in financial difficulties in the early years of his successor, and the account of the borough on the Pipe Roll of the eleventh year of Nicholas of Ely¹⁹ is not only headed by arrears amounting to £7 12*s.* 2*d.*, but records that 'the whole borough' paid 4*s.* 'pro fatuo responso et antiquo statu habendo.' Soon after this we hear of the two hundred courts or tourns²⁰ held about Martinmas and at Hocktide, at each of which 12*d.* tithing-penny was paid by the burgesses. No intermediate courts are mentioned either at this time or later. Craftsmen—butchers, bakers, ironmongers, shoemakers—are still the backbone of Newtown. There may be reference to stalls before the houses, when we hear of 1*d.* increment²¹ paid by Philip le Bochere 'for one little place of purpresture before his threshold delivered him in the time of the king,' or when 'a little place which Alice Basely held' at 2*d.* a year was thrown down by the constable of the king²² 'per statutum.'

When at Michaelmas 1348 the Black Death had just touched the English coast the issues²³ of Newtown paid to the bishop's treasury were £7 13*s.* 8*d.*, and no arrears existed. In the following autumn,²⁴ probably through the plague—although no burgages are that year recorded on the roll as reverting to the bishop—only £6 was paid in at Wolvesey, no less than £1 15*s.* 11*d.* being left uncollected. Part of this seems to have been due to the abandonment of the tenement of Thomas atte Brome, which was of the yearly value of 10*s.* 8½*d.* It was vacant at least nine years. In the neighbouring manors of Highclere and Burghclere several tenements also came to the bishop's hands. Although after the second pestilence of 1361 there are similar signs of its ravages at Burghclere, the Newtown accountant²⁵ of 1362 paid £8 2*s.* 10*d.* to Sir Walter Sevenhampton at Wolvesey, and the arrears were wholly due to the long vacant tenement of Thomas atte Brome.

By 1434-5 Newtown²⁶ seems to have entirely recovered from any effect of the great plagues of the last century. At the end of that financial year £8 19*s.* 8*d.* was paid to William Mareys, the treasurer at Wolvesey, and only 2*s.* 5*d.* was left in arrear. Besides the normal tithing-penny the perquisites of the two tourns reached the sum of 12*s.* 5*d.*, nearly three times as much as in the year of the Black Death. The next century showed no progress at Newtown; the issues, in fact, were inclined to fall off, if only in a slight degree. In 1529 (21 Hen. VIII) the amount²⁷ paid to the Wolvesey treasurer was £7 16*s.* 6*d.*

The rare surviving books of tourns at this period suggest no special industry at Newtown. It was

⁹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 22, no. 159276.

¹⁰ Ibid. no. 159277.

¹¹ Ibid. no. 159278.

¹² Ibid. no. 159279.

¹³ Ibid. bdl. 23, no. 159280.

¹⁴ Ibid. no. 159282 (27 P. des Roches).

¹⁵ Ibid. no. 159283.

¹⁶ Ibid. no. 159287.

¹⁷ Ibid. bdl. 55, no. 159457.

¹⁸ In a Pipe Roll of uncertain date,

belonging to the episcopate of Bishop Gervais, we find the Nova Villa account burdened with £8 2*s.* 3*d.* arrears, which exceeded the issues of the year; but this seems to have been cleared off by 1268 (cf. Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 55, no. 159458½, and bdl. 24, no. 159298).

¹⁹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 26, no. 159304.

²⁰ Ibid. bdl. 27, no. 159311; cf. P.R.O. Mins. Accts. bdl. 1142, no. 2.

²¹ Eccl. Com. Var. bdl. 26, no. 159305.

²² Ibid. bdl. 27, no. 159311, and cf. bdl. 23, no. 159286. The reference seems to be to some act done during the vacancy of the see.

²³ Ibid. bdl. 35, no. 159357.

²⁴ Ibid. no. 159358.

²⁵ Ibid. bdl. 38, no. 159372.

²⁶ Ibid. bdl. 50, no. 159430.

²⁷ Ibid. bdl. 10, no. 155874½.

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merely a wayside village of inns and small holdings,²⁸ a stage on the Newbury and Winchester road, backed by much common and waste. Only one tourn²⁹ a year seems to have been held, for the whole of the 2s. tithing-penny was paid at Martinmas and no records of Hocktide Courts for the reign of Henry VIII are forthcoming. At the Martinmas tourn, held 15 November 1531 (23 Hen. VIII), Henry Felde, bailiff, and Richard Smythe, tithingman, made certain presentments, and these were confirmed and supplemented by the verdict of a jury of twelve. The business mainly consisted of formal defaults, breaches of assize, and petty quarrels with such burning questions as the ringing of hogs and the maintenance of hedges. Two hedge-breakers, for instance, John Cotereil and John Croke, 'dicti subtenentes,' were bidden to quit the borough by Christmas on pain of half a mark. John Beneyt, too, was enjoined to make a proper fence between 'Le Churcheshede' and 'Lyatesland.' The minutes of no other court at Newtown are recorded in the bishop's court book until the Martinmas tourn and court four years after, although intermediate courts for the adjacent manors of Clere and Overton borough regularly appear. However, it may be hazardous to assert that none were held. A new bailiff, John Webbe, and a new tithingman, Philip Roose, had by this time come into office. Brewers, tipplers and hedge-breakers as usual came in for attention, and we also hear of a certain suspect, unknown, who arrived at Newtown and there left two kerchiefs of linen, which the twelve sworn men valued at 10d., and the bailiff seized as a waif for the lord.

By the middle of the next century the name of the borough remained, but at the Martinmas tourn and borough court³⁰ (*Turnus Sancti Martini cum curia burgi*), held 11 October 1647, although a jury was sworn, neither bailiff nor reeve appeared. The tithingman, however, was present and the usual tithing-penny of 2s. was paid. No other business is on record. Two centuries later it had been forgotten that Newtown was ever a borough.

This decayed borough remained among the possessions of the bishopric³¹ until 1648, when it was sold with the other possessions of the bishopric, the purchaser being James Storey.³²

On the accession of Charles II it was restored to the bishopric,³³ but was afterwards acquired by the Herbert family, Henry John George Herbert Lord Porchester, son and heir of Henry George second Earl of Carnarvon, dealing with it by recovery in 1821.³⁴ The present owner is his grandson, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux fifth Earl of Carnarvon.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST* was rebuilt in the year 1865 and consists of a chancel 20 ft. by 15 ft., with a vestry on the south side, a nave 42 ft. by 18 ft., with a north aisle 5 ft. 9 in. wide, and a tower at the north-west 8 ft. square, the base of which forms the north porch.

All the windows of the chancel, nave and aisle are of 14th-century design. The walls are of flint and stone, the roofs are tiled.

The tower is of three low stages with an octagonal stair turret at the south-west corner and it is finished with an octagonal shingled spire. It contains four bells, all cast by G. Mears & Co. 1865.

The church possesses two old Sheffield-plated chalices, a paten and a flagon.

The registers are contained in two books, the first having baptisms 1666 to 1812, marriages from 1679 to 1682, and from 1731 to 1754, and burials from 1735 to 1812. The second volume is the usual printed form for marriages from 1754 to 1811.

The chapelry of Newtown, originally, it would appear, known as the chapel of Sandford, has always been attached to the church of Burghclere. The advowson of 'Burclere with a chapel' was confirmed to John Bishop of Winchester in 1284 by Edward I, and it has belonged to the lord of that manor ever since.³⁵

In 1635 Dame Constance Lucy *CHARITIES* by will, dated 15 May, directed her sons, Sir Richard Lucy, bart., and the Rev. William Lucy (afterwards Bishop of St. David's), to purchase lands of the clear yearly value of £30, whereof £20 should be for the maintenance of a preacher and £10 for education. By deed, dated 15 October 1771, lands in Collingbourne, Wilts., were conveyed and settled upon the prescribed trusts. By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 8 January 1904, made under the Board of Education Act, 1899, the annual sum of £10, being one-third of the net annual value, was constituted to be the 'Educational Foundation of Lady Constance Lucy.'

The annual sum of 6s. 8d. in respect of the charity of — Boswell was formerly distributed among the poor.

In 1874 Edmund Arbuthnot by will bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens a legacy, now represented by £599 9s. 10d. consols, with the official trustees, the dividends amounting to £15 19s. 8d. to be applied half for organist of parish church, one-fourth for bell-ringers, and one-fourth for internal ornamental repairs, &c., of parish church.

²⁸ Cf. Harl. Chart. 112 A 35; Assize R. 781, m. 13 d.

²⁹ Eccl. Com. Ct. R. bdle. 88, no. 4.

³⁰ Ibid. bdle. 99, no. 2.

³¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 274; *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 1142, no. 1; *Eccl. Com. Ct. R.* 159500.

³² *Close*, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 32.

³³ *Eccl. Com. Ct. R.* 158874; *Eccl. Com. Var.* 159498.

³⁴ *Recov. R. Hants, Mich.* 2 Geo. IV, rot. 221.

³⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 273;

Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii, App. Newtown seems to have been an offshoot of Highclere. It is not improbable that Burghclere was the mother church of Highclere originally, as well as of Newtown.

ST. MARY BOURNE

Borne, Seynt Marye Borne (xvi cent.).

The village of St. Mary Bourne is 1 mile north-west of Hurstbourne station and lies near the eastern boundary of the parish, which contains the tithings of Binley, Egbury, Stoke, Week and Swampton, and consists of 7,745 acres, of which 5,821 acres are arable land, 1,002 acres are permanent grass and 594 acres are woods and plantations.¹

The village stands on the River Bourne, a tributary of the Test, and at the south end of it, not far from the site of Port Way, an old Roman road from Sarum to Silchester, in a fairly central position in relation to the various tithings is the church, which is described in a manuscript of the 18th century as 'a Chappel of Ease belonging to the mother church of Hurstbourne.'²

South of the village is Upper Link, the residence of Mr. E. B. Black-Hawkins. The tithing of Swampton lies in a valley a mile north-west of St. Mary Bourne. It has since 1723 been the site of the parochial schools which for many years stood on what is known as Swampton Green. The Week, Wick or Wyke tithing is in the west of the parish and contains the several divisions of Upper, Middle and Lower Week. Further up the river north-west from Swampton is the hamlet of Stoke with Stoke House, the residence of Mrs. Addison. Great Wallop Hill Down, west of Stoke, preserves the name of a former lord of the manor.

Binley Hamlet is in the north and is reached by the Wadwick Road and Red Lane. Near it is Warwick (Wadewick, 1636) with the farms of Upper and Lower Warwick. Cobbett in his *Rural Rides* records a somewhat unfavourable impression of Binley: 'I never saw any inhabited place more recluse, yet into there the all-searching eye of the taxing Thing reaches. Its exciseman can tell it what it is doing even in the little odd corner of Binley, for even there I saw over the door of a place not half so good as the place in which my fowls roost "Licensed to deal in Tea and Tobacco." Poor half-starved wretches of Binley!'³

Egbury lies east of Warwick and has an interesting prehistoric camp known as Egbury Castle, where Roman coins have been found.

The old gabled manor-house at Dunley, a tithing in Egbury, was at one time the residence of a branch of the Oxenbridge family. William, brother of Sir Robert Oxenbridge of Hurstbourne, lived at Dunley, and Edward, his son, is described as 'of Dunley.'⁴ It is now the residence of Mr. F. A. Holman.

Some place-names of interest are Court Place, or Court Hayes, Rodeswode Mill, Badley, Bucketts Down and Colleslake⁵ (xvi cent.), and Somersets (xvii cent.), so called from Edward Duke of Somerset, at one time lord of the manor.⁶

A number of flint implements have been found in this parish,⁷ besides Roman remains. At Lower Week roof tiles and bricks lying on the surface indicate a Roman building; and much pottery has been dug out from what is thought to be a well.⁸ At Lower Link Romano-British culinary ware, a denarius of Gordian (A.D. 238-244) and skeletons and urns were discovered.⁹

The commons of Swampton were inclosed in 1753.¹⁰

The tithings of ST. MARY BOURNE, MANORS BINLEY (Bienlegh, xvi cent.); EGBURY (Eggebury, xvi cent.); WEEK (Wyke, Wick, Wyke), and STOKE (Stoce, Adstoke, x cent.) have always been included in the manor of Hurstbourne Priors¹¹ (q.v.).

The first four are not mentioned by name in the Saxon charters, but in a charter of King Edward the Elder (901-25) 10 hides in 'Adstoke' are expressly stated to belong to Hurstbourne.¹²

In 1535 the following are described as members of Hurstbourne:—the manor of Bourne, of the annual value of £28 16s. 11d.; the manor of Binley, of the annual value of £16 1s. 9d.; the manor of Stoke, worth yearly £19 10s. 6d.; the manor of Week, worth every year £16 1s. 2d.; and the manor of Egbury, of the annual value of £14 7s. 3½d.; and, again, in the particulars for grants of Hurstbourne to Sir John Gate in 1553 the same places are mentioned.¹³

In 1565 Sir Robert Oxenbridge, who had purchased Hurstbourne from the Crown in 1558, was ordered to show by what title he held 'the manors' of St. Mary Bourne, Week, Stoke, Binley and Egbury, and a suit was begun to decide whether the above were separate manors or whether the manor of Hurstbourne Priors included them. Judgement was finally given that from time immemorial they had been hamlets of the manor of Hurstbourne, and Sir Robert obtained a recognition of his title to them.¹⁴

The manor of WEEK or WYKE or WYKE DAUNDELY may probably be represented by the 2 hides which Richer, who is generally identified with Richer de Andely, the founder of the family of that name, was holding of the bishop at the time of the Domesday Survey. Alnod had held them before him probably in the time of King Edward.¹⁵ If this is correct the manor followed the same descent¹⁶ as Chilton Candover in the hundred of Mainsborough (q.v.), which was similarly held by Richer in 1086, passing with it from the Daundeleys to the Bayntuns by marriage in the middle of the 14th century.¹⁷

Sir Edward Bayntun died in 1544¹⁸ and the manor then passed in accordance with a marriage settlement of 1531 to his widow Isabel, who

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Stowe MS. 845, fol. 61.

³ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 268.

⁴ *Ibid.* 272; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 214.

⁵ De Banc. R. East. 16 Hen. VII, 321;

Harl. MS. 608, fol. 86.

⁶ Stevens, *op. cit.* 147. ⁷ *Ibid.* 53, 59.

⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 304.

⁹ *Ibid.* ¹⁰ Stevens, *op. cit.* 291.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 87; Moody, *Hants*, 176; Pat.

7 Edw. VI, pt. vii.

¹² Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 212.

¹³ Stevens, *op. cit.* 215, 133.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 136, 137.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 465; Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 97.

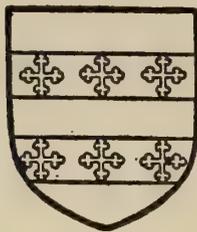
¹⁶ This manor as well as Chilton Candover was held by the Daundeleys in the 14th century (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 330).

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Edw. II; East. 46 Edw. III; Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, no. 48.

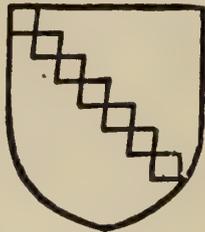
¹⁸ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxii, 93.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

subsequently married Sir James Stumpe.¹⁹ In 1546 Andrew Bayntun, son and heir of Sir Edward, granted the reversion of the manor after the death of Isabel to Sir Michael Lyster.²⁰ Sir Michael apparently con-



DAUNDELEY. *Argent*
two bars gules with three
crosslets on each bar.



BAYNTUN. *Sable a*
bend indented argent.

veyed it to Richard Fauconer, lord of Hurstbourne Fauconers (q.v.), for the heirs of the latter, Francis Yate, Alice Kingsmill and Margaret Sotwell, were jointly seised in 1562 of and in the immediate reversion of the manor of Week 'which Sir James Stumpe in right of Dame Isabel Stumpe, now his wife, holdeth for term of natural life.'²¹ In that year Francis Yate gave up all his right in the manor to Richard Kingsmill and Alice his wife, and from that date Week Daundely has followed the same descent as Hurstbourne Fauconers²² (q.v.).

Ralf de Mortemer held 1 hide in SWAMPTON (Suantune) at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, and before him, in the time of King Edward, Cheping, a Saxon landowner, had held it for life.²³ It should have reverted to the monks of St. Swithun's, Winchester, after the death of Cheping, but the king granted it with the rest of Cheping's possession to Ralf de Mortemer.²⁴ In the reign of Henry II Richard Labaanc granted to the nunnery of Godstow all his mother's dowry, *i.e.* 'Cnolle (Knowle in Kingsclere, q.v.) and Swanton which belongs to the same.'²⁵ This gift was confirmed both by Henry II and by Hugh de Mortemer, heir of the Domesday Ralf.²⁶ However, the abbey evidently did not remain in possession, as Swampton never appears in the rent rolls of its lands, and, according to the returns of 1346, the two halves of a knight's fee in Swampton were held respectively by Philip Daundely, successor in possession to John Daundely, and Robert de Eton, successor to Peter de Eton.²⁷ The Daundely property descended with the manor of Week Daundely (see *supra*), and it seems probable that the later manor of Swampton represented the estate owned by the Etons.

However, the history of this property is not easy to trace. By the beginning of the 15th century it had presumably been divided between co-heiresses whose respective husbands²⁸ were returned as holders in 1428. One or more of these portions descended to the Skilling family,²⁹ one or more to the Bruning family, who in the 16th century were in possession of two-thirds of the manor of Swampton, while the Skillings were in possession of the other third. The whole was sold by the two families to Robert Oxenbridge, the two-thirds by the Brunings in 1576-7,³⁰ the other third by William Skilling in 1585,³¹ and from this date the descent of the manor follows that of Hurstbourne Priors³² (q.v.).

In 1553 CHAPMANSFORD was included in the lands sold to Sir John Gate.³³ Sir Robert Oxenbridge acquired this property from the Crown in 1558, and in 1589, by copy of court roll and 'in consideration of a great sum of money' he granted 'one messuage and five yard-lands called Chapmans Ford with one pasture called Standhurste and 4 coppices . . . and one water mill' to Geoffrey Poore and Elizabeth his wife and Robert their son.³⁴

In 1602 there was a suit between Elizabeth, widow of Geoffrey, and Sir Robert Oxenbridge, who tried to eject her on the ground that she had broken her agreement to grind 'her own corn only and the corn of strangers not tenants of or within the said manor.' On the ground of age and poverty the widow won her case, and her son was allowed to remain in possession as before.³⁵ Fourteen years later Robert Poore 'of Chapmansford gent.' sold the capital messuage there to John and Geoffrey Poore.³⁶

This property is now probably represented by Chapmansford Farm in the south of the parish, but the ford no longer exists, a bridge having been made at the direction of the Earl of Portsmouth in the middle of the last century.³⁷

In the 14th and 15th centuries, besides the holding in Stoke belonging to the Prior of St. Swithun's, Winchester, there were two small estates held by the Fauconer and Cotes families respectively. The former was probably appurtenant to the manor of Hurstbourne Fauconers (q.v.) and followed its descent.³⁸ The later descent of the other holding has not been traced.

The church of ST. PETER consists CHURCH of a chancel 37 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 9 in., nave 65 ft. 3 in. by 17 ft., north aisle 5 ft. 11 in. wide, south chapel of three bays 37 ft. 11 in. by 17 ft., south aisle 7 ft. 6 in. wide, south porch and west tower 13 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft. 4 in.

¹⁹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 5 Eliz. m. 11.

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxii, 93.

²¹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 5 Eliz. m. 11.

²² Feet of F. Hants, East. 5 Eliz.

²³ V.C.H. Hants, i, 490.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Exch. K.R. Misc. Bks. xx, 19 d., 20.

²⁶ Ibid.; Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 138.

²⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330. There is no evidence to show that either of these holdings was included in the Mortemer possessions.

²⁸ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. IV, 15; Pat. 15 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 19; Recov. R. East. 25 Hen. VIII, rot. 119. In the returns of

1428 the Daundely half of Swampton was held by John Bayntun, while the rest was held by John Lavynnton, John Herries, John Bodenewell, and John Wardyn (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 346).

²⁹ In 1485 the king granted to John and Richard Pole land in Swampton in St. Mary Bourne, formerly belonging to Michael Skilling in right of Anne his wife, late the wife of John Stooock. In spite of this grant the Skillings apparently regained possession of their property (*Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 504).

³⁰ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 262; Feet of F. Hants, East. 19 Eliz. In 1567 Robert Baker (Pistar), who inherited the property through his mother Rebecca daughter of William Skilling, sold a third of the manor

to Richard Bruning, seven years later Francis Bruning dealt by fine with two-thirds of the manor, and finally, in 1576-7, Richard Bruning and Francis Bruning sold the two-thirds to Robert Oxenbridge (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Eliz.; Hil. 16 Eliz.; East. 19 Eliz.).

³¹ Ibid. East. 27 Eliz.

³² Recov. R. Trin. 12 Chas. I, rot. 5; Trin. 1 Geo. II, rot. 83; East. 13 Geo. II, rot. 316.

³³ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. vii; *vide* Hurstbourne Priors.

³⁴ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 149, 150.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ct. of Wards Deeds Box 9.

³⁷ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 198.

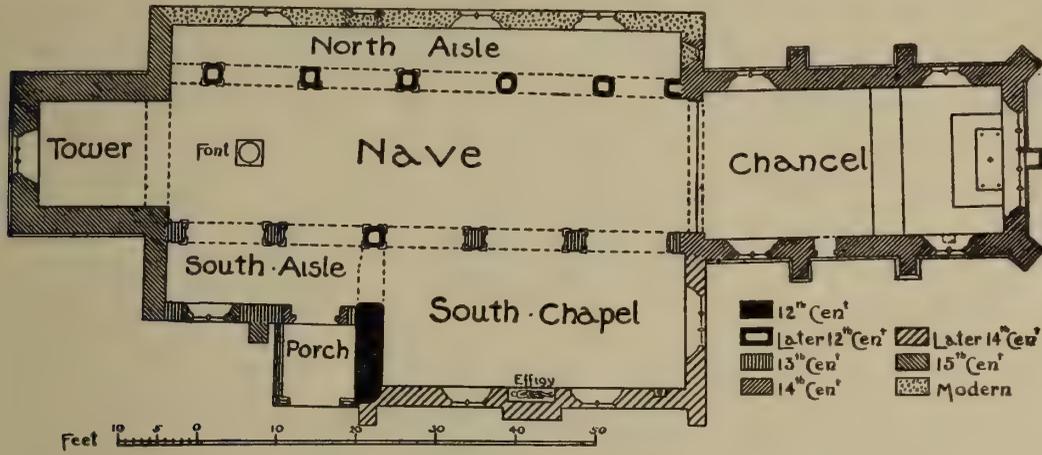
³⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330, 346.

These dimensions are taken within the building.

The building is one of the most puzzling in the county. No details earlier than the second half of the 12th century are now to be seen, but the thick west wall of the south chapel, cut away to adapt it to the capital of the third pier of the south arcade, clearly belongs to an older state of things. It must have formed part of a south transept or, what is more likely, a south tower, and a weathering on its west face shows that a south aisle of the same width as that now existing was standing at the time. The present chancel arch, which is of 12th-century masonry re-used early in the 14th, when the present chancel was added, probably stands on the line of the east wall of the early chancel, and any division which may have existed between this chancel and the nave must have been destroyed when the north arcade assumed its present form. This arcade is apparently all of one date, the end of the 12th century, except perhaps its eastern bay, and has diagonal tooling throughout on arches and piers. It is set out without regard to the south arcade, one pier of which, the third, seems to be of equal age with it. The two east bays

the tower suggests a rebuilding in the 16th or 17th century. As usual, galleries were put in at the west end and sides, and again removed at a subsequent period. The south porch is a comparatively modern addition. Much of the stonework has had to be renewed in modern times; the easternmost arch on the north side is all modern, and some of the windows are modernized, otherwise the church has undergone no drastic alterations.

The east window of the chancel has five lights under a traceried head of geometrical design, the tracery and mullions being modern. The jambs outside are double chamfered; inside they are splayed in two wave-moulded orders. The chancel is of three bays, and has, in the east and west bays, original two-light north and south windows, trefoiled, and with a quatrefoil in the head; the middle bay on the south contains a small doorway, and that on the north is blank. Under the first south window is a cinquefoiled ogee-headed piscina recess with a round basin partly cut away, and a narrow shelf above; the jambs are of two wave-moulded orders. The south doorway is also old; its jambs are double chamfered with



PLAN OF ST. MARY BOURNE CHURCH

of the south arcade belong to the first quarter of the 13th century, and are of wider span than the rest; the south tower can hardly have been standing after they were built. The three west bays of the south arcade seem to form one work, and have labels of the same section; their arches are of 13th-century date with vertical tooling, and the two western of the three piers are similarly tooled except for their capitals, which are of late 12th-century character, with the diagonal tooling of that date. The remaining pier, already noted as being of equal age with the north arcade, is diagonally tooled on all its masonry. The nave has clearly been shortened, probably when the present west tower was built in the latter part of the 15th century, in order to leave space for the usual procession path within the churchyard boundary, here formed by the road.

Early in the 14th century the present fine chancel was built and about 1350-60 the south chapel of the nave, taking up the site of the south tower and 13th-century south chapel, was added. The north wall of the north aisle seems to have been rebuilt in comparatively modern times, and the west walls of both aisles are of the same date as the tower. The upper part of

broach stops at the foot, and the arch is two-centred with an ogee and bead label.

The chancel arch has square jambs and a round arch 1 ft. 9 in. thick of a single square order. It has on both sides a 12th-century label enriched with pellet ornament and designed for an arch of shorter radius. The masonry also is 12th-century work partly retooled with a claw chisel, and the present condition of the arch probably dates from the building of the chancel.

The north arcade of the nave has five and a half bays, the half being against the west wall, and the easternmost of narrower span than the others; the east respond is partly hidden by the organ casing, but the angle that shows is square in plan with three edge rolls (the outermost restored with cement); these have scalloped capitals and chamfered abaci. All the piers are square in plan with engaged corner shafts. In the first pier these have no capitals and bases, and the abacus, which is modern, is chamfered above and below. In the second pier the shafts have moulded bases (a hollow between two rounds) and scalloped capitals, of which the south-east is a triple scallop. The north-east and south-west have the faces of the scallops enriched with carving and the north-west is carved

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with stiff foliage; the abacus of this pier is a scroll mould. The shafts of the third pier have moulded bases as the last. The two eastern capitals are carved with vertical foliage, the other two are scalloped. The abacus is rounded above and has a hollow in a chamfer below. In the fourth pier the shafts have moulded bases, in the two south like the others, the moulding projects beyond the face of the pier to the face of the plinth; the two north bases do not project beyond the pier faces. Of the capitals the two eastern have ornamented scallops; the north-west has a large single scallop and the south-west is a restored scalloped one, the abacus being like that of the third pier. The fifth pier shafts have projecting moulded bases as the others, but the capitals are single scalloped or cushion caps; the abacus is plainer than the others, but has the hollow in the chamfered lower face. Of the arches the easternmost is modern; the others are old of a single chamfered order with a hollow chamfered label which is flush with the face above the arches; in the western half arch the chamfer is stopped off square above the abacus of the pier.

The south arcade has five bays; the responds and piers are square with angle shafts like those opposite, but in the east respond and the first two piers these shafts are filleted and clearly of 13th-century date; the east respond shafts have no capitals, and the base of the north shaft is a square block, while that of the south is moulded with three rounds; the abacus is a plain chamfered one. The first pier shafts have bases of three rounds, and moulded capitals of fully developed bell form. The second pier shafts resemble the first; while those of the third pier are plain rounds set on a chamfered edge. The capitals have scallops enriched with leaves, those to the north being more elaborate than the other two. The abaci of this and the fourth pier are rounded and hollowed like those on the north side. Behind the third pier springs the cross arch dividing the south chapel from the aisle. The south-east shaft of the fourth pier has enriched scallops like the others. The north-east capital is modern and the two to the west are single scallops or cushions; the south-east capital of the west respond is also like the last. The other has been restored, but it had enriched scallops. A south-west shaft can be seen against the west wall of the aisle, proving the respond to be a complete pier. The bases of the third and fourth piers and the west respond are of two rounds. The arches are pointed chamfered ones, like those opposite, but the hood moulds of the first two are deeply undercut like the abaci from which they spring, and those of the three western arches are rounded above and hollowed in a chamfer below.

The north aisle has a blocked east window (now hidden by the organ) of a single ogee trefoiled light of 14th-century date. The three north windows of the aisle are completely modernized; each is of two cinquefoiled ogee-headed lights. Between the second and third is a blocked doorway of a single chamfered order and with a four-centred arch under a square label. The wall has probably been rebuilt at a late date.

The south chapel has an east window of three cinquefoiled ogee-headed lights under an ogee arch filled with flowing tracery of mid-14th-century character; to the south of it inside is the remnant of an image bracket. The two south windows are similar in character to

the east, but of two lights under traceried pointed heads. Between them are the mutilated remains of a large tomb recess, with an ogee arch formerly sept-foiled, and with a moulded and crocketed label and carved foliage finial; to the west is part of a crocketed pinnacle. The arch from the chapel to the aisle has a chamfered south jamb with a moulded string at the springing and a two-centred arch edge-chamfered like the rest, the west face of which has been cut away where it joins the third pier of the arcade. The south doorway is of 14th-century date, but is now nearly all of modern repair. It has two continuous chamfered orders with broach stops above the threshold, and the label is large and plain. The window next it is 15th-century work of two cinquefoiled lights.

The arch from the nave into the tower is of two chamfered orders dying on the jambs, which are flush with the tower walls and have chamfered abaci partly modern and partly 12th-century work re-used. The west window in the tower is of early 16th or late 15th-century date and has three cinquefoiled lights under a traceried four-centred head with a moulded label. Above it is a plain rectangular light and over this a clock, all in the first of the two stages of the tower. The bell-chamber is lighted by plain two-light square-headed windows; the parapet is embattled. In the west window are the arms of the see of Winchester in a garter impaled with a coat now lost; but the style of the work makes it probable that the arms were those of Bishop Fox. The south porch is of brick and timber, and probably of 17th-century date. The materials of the walling as usual are flint and stone, the north aisle walls and those of the tower and west ends of the south aisle having been cement faced outside; while the lower part of the north aisle wall is of brick and flint, and the parapet of the south aisle is modern.

The roof of the chancel is modern, of high pitch, plastered below and tiled above; while the nave has a flat-gabled roof, probably dating from the 16th century; it is plastered below and divided into six bays by moulded tie-beams, supported by curved braces; the purlins are also moulded. The roof of the south chapel and aisle is a flat lean-to, now boarded between the rafters, but once plastered. The principals are moulded and appear to be contemporary with the nave roof. The north aisle roof is modern.

There is a plain old oak altar table.

The font is one of the few resembling that of Winchester Cathedral to be found in Hampshire churches; only the bowl remains, the stem being a modern round one. The former is 3 ft. 6 in. square and has been already fully described.³⁹

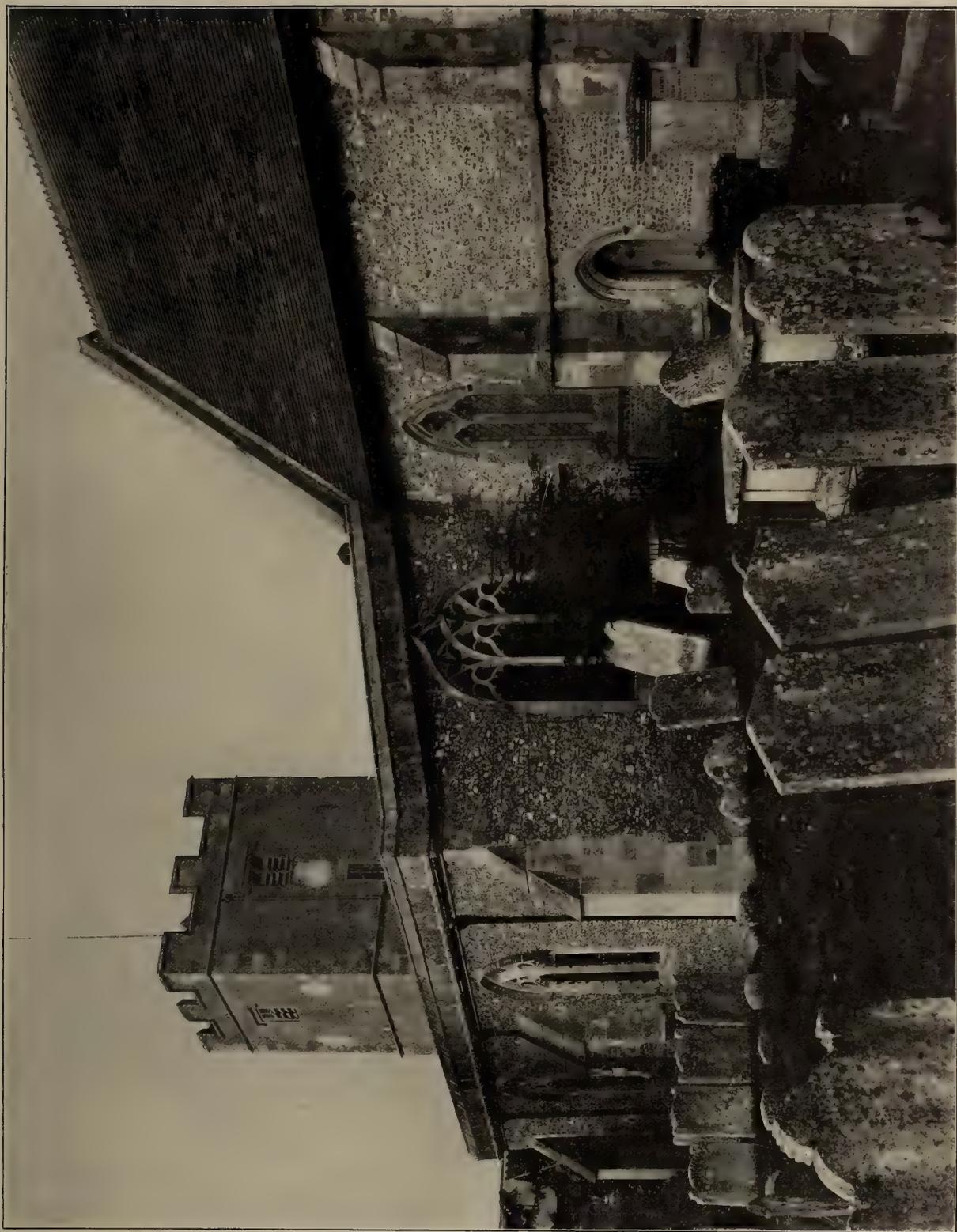
Near the font is a late 17th-century or 18th-century lectern with a four-sided desk, which revolves on a turned middle post. From it are suspended two chains, which served to secure the books resting upon it; these now are a prayer-book of 1776 and Bibles of 1701 and 1717.

A patch of old tiles is set in the floor west of the font.

There are the remains of several 17th-century texts, &c., over the spandrils of the arcades and a restored one at the west end of the south aisle.

There are five bells: the treble by Robert Cor, 1724; the second by the same founder, 1693; the

³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 244.



ST. MARY BOURNE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

third by John Cor, 1737; the fourth by Robert Cor, 1683; and the fifth also by Robert Cor, 1698.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1588; a silver chalice, two patens, a flagon and a credence plate of 1847, given by Mr. Thomas Longman, of Lower Week, in 1848; and a plated alms dish.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms and burials from 1661 to 1799 and marriages to 1751; the second has baptisms and burials 1800 to 1812; the third marriages 1754-1770; the fourth marriages 1771 to 1812. There are also churchwardens' accounts from 1669.

St. Mary Bourne has from time *ADVOWSON* immemorial been a chapelry dependent upon the mother church of Hurstbourne Priors⁴⁰ (q.v.).

There are numerous Nonconformist chapels in the parish: a Baptist chapel at Swampton, rebuilt in 1879; a Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1859; and another at Stoke, built in 1864. A Wesleyan chapel was rebuilt in 1886, and there is another at Dunley. The 'Old Book Chapel' originally used by the Primitive Methodists is now called the St. Mary Bourne Band of Hope Mission Room. The Salvation Army hold meetings there and in the buildings behind known as Workman's Hall.⁴¹

The Binley Mission Room (unsectarian) was built in 1882 on land given by Miss Longman, daughter of the late Mr. John Longman of Warwick.⁴² The present school was built in 1860 on land given by the Earl of Portsmouth, and a north wing was added in 1878; it was originally a National school, but was made a Board school in 1875.⁴³

By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 27 March 1907 the charities after-mentioned were consolidated under the title of 'The United Charities,' and placed under the administration of the body of trustees thereby constituted; namely, the charities of:—

1. William Batchelor, founded by will, about 1797, trust fund consisting of £55 9s. 5d. consols;

2. Robert Longman, will in 1813, £110 19s. 1d. consols;

3. Hannah Longman, will proved at Winchester 15 September 1838, trust fund £49 18s. 4d. consols;

4. Thomas Sutton, gift in 1844, £33 6s. 10d. consols;

5. William Longman, gift about 1844, £110 19s. 1d. consols;

6. Robert Holdway, for poor, will proved at Winchester, 27 October 1855, £300 consols;

7. Thomas Longman, will proved 26 October 1858, £208 12s. 2d. consols;

8. John Moore, founded by deed, dated 23 July 1878, trust fund £104 8s. 9d. consols;

9. John Longman, will proved 22 April 1879, £210 7s. 5d. consols;

10. Mary Ann Holdway, will proved 17 November 1880, £498 15s. consols;

11. Henry Beckley Vincent, will proved 30 April 1886, £200 consols; and

12. Anne Elizabeth Longman, will proved 11 February 1904, trust fund consisting of £201 19s. 5d. Tasmanian 3½ per cent. stock.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees, producing £54 a year, which is distributed usually one-half in sums of 2s. 6d. to 8s. and the other half in coal.

In 1855 the above-mentioned Robert Holdway by his will likewise left £200 consols for the benefit of the parish school. The stock is also held by the official trustees.

The Holdway Almshouse Charity, founded and endowed by Sarah Holdway, by deeds, dated respectively 4 May 1864 and 12 August 1874, consists of four cottages under one roof with gardens, and £718 2s. 9d. Queensland 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock and £718 2s. 4d. Victoria 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock in the names of James Eyles and two others, producing yearly £50 5s. 4d.

The charity is regulated by scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 22 November 1904. The inmates are required to be poor widows or spinsters of not less than fifty-five years of age, who receive 4s. a week.

WHITCHURCH

Hwitancyrice (x cent.); Witcirce (xi cent.); Witcherche (xii and xiii cent.); Whicchurch (xv cent.).

Whitchurch is a parish of 6,367 acres, of which 3,760½ acres are arable land, 1,138½ acres permanent grass, 179¾ acres woods and plantations, and 19 acres are land covered with water.¹ The soil is clayey loam, and the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. The parish contains the borough and the tithings of Whitchurch Parsonage, Freefolk Priors, Charlcot and Cole Henley.

Port Way, the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, runs across the north of the parish, forming a part of the northern boundary; it crosses the Newbury road at Clapgate or Chappgate, which marks

where the chapmen or travelling merchants of Saxon and later times crossed the road to Newbury as they were journeying along the Roman road.² According to tradition Whitchurch was the scene of a battle with the Danes in the 10th century.³ In later days the Royalist forces stopped here on their way to the second battle of Newbury, when King Charles slept the night of 19 October 1644 at the house of Mr. Richard Brooke of Whitchurch.⁴ In 1649 the inhabitants of Whitchurch sent a complaint signed by the mayor and others to Lord Fairfax concerning the losses which they had sustained by the free quartering of Colonel Martin's soldiers upon them.⁵

The small town of Whitchurch is situated at the

⁴⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 76; Egerton MS. 2033; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, App.

⁴¹ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 294, 295.

⁴² *Ibid.* 295.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 286.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 126.

³ *Ibid.* ix, 121.

⁴ *Ibid.* i, 43; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, p. 14.

⁵ *Leyborne-Popham MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), 14.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

junction of the London to Andover and Newbury to Winchester roads. The market-place is in the centre of the town and from it diverge these four roads and a fifth running north-west around Hurstbourne Park towards St. Mary Bourne. The Test flows to the south of the market-place and is famous for its fishing. It is crossed by a modern brick bridge of five arches on the Winchester road. There is a railway station on the London and South Western Railway about half a mile north of the centre and another on the Newbury Winchester branch of the Great Western Railway to the north-west.

Beyond the church there are few buildings of interest in the place, probably the most interesting being the White Hart Hotel, an old posting house at the corner of the London and Newbury roads; it dates from the time of Queen Anne and contains a good ceiling of that period. Opposite the hotel in the Newbury road is the Town Hall, a plain small structure dating perhaps from the same period as the hotel; its lower part is now used as a reading-room, &c. Several of the cottages and small shops about the market-place are of some age and contain picturesque half-timber work, but the town is now fast being modernized. The vicarage opposite the church probably contains some remains of the house in which Mr. Richard Brooke entertained Charles I in 1644, but all its details are now modern.

The parish church, which is situated to the north-east of the town in the Salisbury road, is particularly interesting, as it is built on the site of what was probably one of the earliest parish churches in Hampshire. The town took its name from the 'White Church,' built no doubt of hard chalk, and as it must have existed in Thane Hemele's time there was probably a parish church here in 800.⁶ The monument erected to Frithburga, which was found at the restoration of the church in 1868, probably recorded the site of a burial in the first church.⁷

The workhouse, which was built in 1848 and enlarged in 1869, is on a hill half a mile east of the town.

The Isolation Hospital, on the road to Cole Henley, was built in 1897.

There are three mills in the parish—two flour mills and one silk mill; three existed at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, and they may possibly have stood on the same sites. There is a jam manufactory in the parish, and skalloons, serges and other woollens were manufactured to the value of £10,000 about a hundred years ago. The working classes are now employed chiefly at Long's jam factory and Hide's silk mill in the town, and at the bank-note factory at Laverstoke.

Manor Farm stands on rising ground at the west of the town, and there is another farm of the same name in the north in Cole Henley, which was formerly a separate manor.

Freefolk Priors represents that part of Freefolk which belonged to the priory of St. Swithun in the Middle Ages. It is situated on the river in the south-western corner of the parish, and is ecclesiastically attached to Laverstoke. Close to Priory Farm are the school and parish church of St. Mary.

Charlcot Farm is near Fulling Mill, and in the down country in the south of the parish is Charlcot Down Farm. The prior and convent owned Charlcot, which was granted to their successors, the dean and chapter, in 1541.⁸ The parsonage tithing consists of 183 acres of land belonging to the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester.

Some place-names of interest are Windenaie (1086), which has been identified with Witnal, now a farm in the north-east of the parish⁹; Linch Hill, which takes its name from the acre strips or dinches of Saxon times; Travellers' Rest, in the north of the parish, the site of an inn when the Harrow Way was used as a high road¹⁰; Reedes (1691); Newlands and Home-downe (1691)¹¹; Knolle (1455); Langelond and Suthhulle (1455)¹²; Culver Close, Pryors Meade, Cordry Moores, Butt Close, Bottom Down, Little Priddle, Evingdale, Boswood Lane, Burridge Feild and Winter Hill (1650).¹³

The commons were inclosed in 1798.¹⁴

The elementary school, which was built in 1847, was enlarged in 1892.

The first mention of the borough of *BOROUGH WHITCHURCH*, which followed the same descent as the manor (q.v. *infra*), is in 1284, when it was granted by the bishop to the Prior and monks of St. Swithun, the grant being confirmed next year by a royal charter.¹⁵

It probably owed its early importance to its position on the junction of the three great roads to Winchester, Salisbury and Oxford and was already a prosperous place in 1241, when the prior and convent obtained a grant of a weekly market on Monday.¹⁶

The town was governed by a court leet or port mote, which annually elected the mayor¹⁷ and bailiff as governors of the town when it met in the town-hall in October of each year,¹⁸ but this custom has died out within recent years, though the last elected mayor still retains his title by courtesy.¹⁹

In 1291 the borough paid £5 10s. annually to the priory,²⁰ and in 1335 it yielded £10 to the prior's treasury, besides 18s. as perquisites at the port mote or court leet.²¹ In the 16th century the dean and chapter, as successors of the prior and convent, received the same amount for the borough,²² which also had to contribute 6s. 8d. to the serjeant for his official gown.²³ Mr. Clarke, who was mayor in 1897, paid £8 per annum to the dean and chapter, justifying the description of a writer in the early part of the 18th century, who described the mayor 'as no other than a Rent Reeve to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, to whom the Mannor belongs.'²⁴

⁶ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (2), 171; Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* v, 174; Searle, *Onomasticon Angl.-Sax.*

⁷ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (2), 172.

⁸ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 464b.

¹⁰ *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 126.

¹¹ *Eccles. Com. Ct. R.* 159514.

¹² *Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), iv, 126.

¹³ Close, 1650, pt. vii, no. 41.

¹⁴ *Blue Bk. Commons Incl. Awards.*

¹⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 288. It did not answer as a 'burgus' in the 'Placita Coronae' of 1280 (Assize R. 787).

¹⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 256.

¹⁷ Even in the early part of the 18th century, according to Pavey, the mayor was no more 'than a rent-reeve to the Dean and Chapter of Winton' (Stowe MS. 845, fol. 83).

¹⁸ Moody, *Hants*, 167.

¹⁹ Local information kindly supplied by the vicar.

²⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b.

²¹ *Obed. R. of St. Swithun's* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 127.

²² *Winchester Cath. Doc.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 83.

²³ *Ibid.* 72; *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 121.

²⁴ Stowe MS. 845, fol. 81.

The market, which was changed to Thursday in 1248, was held on Friday in later times; it was still in existence in 1823, but was even then merely nominal²⁵; it is now obsolete.

Fairs to be held on the third Thursday in June and the second Thursday in October were granted to Lord Russell in 1696.²⁶ In 1795 it was the custom to hold a fair on 23 April, 20 June, 7 July, and 19 October²⁷; two of these were still held in 1848, but they were abolished in 1879.²⁸

Whitchurch first sent two members to Parliament in 1586, when John Cooper and Henry Awdley represented the borough.²⁹ One of the best known members for Whitchurch was Sir Henry Vane the younger, who was returned for the borough in Richard Cromwell's Parliament.³⁰

In an inquiry made before its disenfranchisement in 1832 the right of voting was declared to be in the freeholders, in virtue of a freehold held in right of themselves or their wives, each freeholder paying 1*d.* to the dean and chapter upon admission to his freehold.³¹ The bailiff stated in this return that there had been no contested election at Whitchurch within the memory of the returning officer or of older persons. The following quotations from 17th-century letters will show by what means would-be members obtained a seat in Parliament. Thomas Webb, writing to Robert Read in 1640, says:—

'before it (a letter) came my Lord had been . . . infinitely opportuned for places in this next Parliament, and merely to avoid more he commanded me to write his letters for such as he then thought of that they might be answers to all other suitors . . . so that if you will take a plain truth for a fair excuse thus stands the case, my Lord has written to every corporate town for one and I know not whether his power will extend to more . . . if you have a mind to Whitchurch or any other place in Hampshire they are yet free and with a letter of ours and Lord Cottington's will speed anywhere.'³²

Robert Read apparently expressed a wish to represent Whitchurch, as a few weeks later his cousin Francis wrote to him that 'Sir Thomas Jervoise hath, as last time, engrossed both the burgers places of Whitchurch, Hampshire, that town being, I know not why, so much at his command that they dare not deny him. Had he been contented with one I had the promise of the other for myself or friend, but through his power there and my loathness to contest with him I must let it alone.'³³

In a charter of 909 Edward of Wessex *MANORS* confirmed 'land called *Hwitancyrice*' to the monks of Winchester, who had complained that this land, which had been granted them by Earl Hemele, was now entirely in the hands of the bishop.³⁴

The Domesday Survey of 1086 returned the bishop as holding *WHITCHURCH* with the reservation that 'it was always the minster's'; two sub-tenants besides the priest were holding land of the manor, William de Fécamp (*Fiscannio*), who held land, which

was previously held by two thegns, in 'Windenaie,' *i.e.* Witnal, and in two other places, and Mauger, who held land worth 20*s.*; Alvrice the priest held 1 hide of land with the church also worth 20*s.*³⁵ Pope Innocent III confirmed the manor to the prior and monks in 1205.³⁶

John Bishop of Winchester gave up all right in the manor to the prior and convent in 1284,³⁷ and in 1335 the manor of Whitchurch yielded £36 17*s.* 4*d.* to the prior's treasury.³⁸ In 1455 John Roger of Freefolk was granted a lease of the demesne land for forty-four years at an annual rent of 20*s.*,³⁹ but John Mawne apparently acquired the remainder of the lease and died in 1479 seised of the manor which he held of the prior and convent.⁴⁰ The dean and chapter, who were the successors of the prior and convent, were granted Whitchurch among other possessions of their predecessors in 1541⁴¹; in 1575 John Clarke held the manor of them on lease.⁴²

Robert Wallop, one of the judges of Charles I, who was attainted in 1660,⁴³ bought the remainder of a lease of Whitchurch Farm from William Shrimpton before the sale of the dean and chapter's manors in 1650; Whitchurch was then bought by James Nutley and William Pell,⁴⁴ but was restored to its original owners in 1660, when Daniel Wicherley petitioned the king to renew to him and his brother-in-law, only son of the late William Shrimpton, the lease of Whitchurch Farm which Robert Wallop had forfeited by his attainder.⁴⁵ The manor has remained with the dean and chapter, and is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners⁴⁶ as their representatives.

In 1774 Charles Townshend acquired the right of free fishery in Whitchurch, together with a large quantity of land from Thomas Townshend,⁴⁷ who was returned to Parliament for Whitchurch on 17 April 1754, and continued to represent it until his elevation to the peerage in 1783.⁴⁸

COLE HENLEY (Henle, xiv cent.; Cold Henley, xv cent.; Colhenlye, xvi cent.) was definitely called a manor in 1398, when the Prior of St. Swithun agreed to maintain a 'hedge and ditch between their manor of Whitchurch and the bishop's manor of Henley,'⁴⁹ and was very possibly included in the possession of William de Fécamp (*Fiscannio*) in 1086; if this was the case two thegns had previously held under the bishop, to whom the property belonged.⁵⁰

In 1166 William de Fécamp, possibly a grandson, held three of the knights' fees which Hugh de Fécamp had held of the Bishop of Winchester before him; and Richard de Fécamp, presumably a descendant of these persons, held a messuage in Henley in 1275, when he conveyed the land to Parnel, widow of Ralph de Careville.⁵¹ In the latter part of the 13th or the early part of the 14th century the manor appears to have been held by Martin Sench,

²⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 331.

²⁶ *Pat. 8 Will. III.*, pt. v, m. 7.

²⁷ Warner, *Hants*, i (2), 227.

²⁸ *Index to Lond. Gaz.*

²⁹ *Blue Bk. Parl. Ret.*

³⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³¹ *Parl. Papers*, xxxvi, 109.

³² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1640-1, p. 121.

³³ *Ibid.* 179.

³⁴ Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* v, 174. The boundaries are given in this charter.

³⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 464*b.*

³⁶ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 21.

³⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 288.

³⁸ *Obed. R. of St. Swithun's* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), 127.

³⁹ *Var. Coll.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), iv, 126.

⁴⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. IV, no. 51.

⁴¹ *Pat. 33 Hen. VIII.*, pt. ix.

⁴² Walter Money, *A Royal Purveyance*,

74. ⁴³ Stevens, *St. Mary Bourne*, 172.

⁴⁴ Close, 1650, pt. vii, no. 41.

⁴⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 251.

⁴⁶ *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 121.

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Trin. 14 Geo. III.

⁴⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (*Hants Rec. Soc.*), ii, 502.

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 464*b.*

⁵¹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (*Rolls Ser.*), i, 205; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Edw. I, 502.

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and after his death his wife Clarissa and Roger of Wellesworth, her second husband,⁵² were confirmed by Henry Bishop of Winchester in the wardship of John, son of Martin, a minor, together with the lands held by the late Martin.⁵³

In 1322⁵⁴ Joan, the widow of Robert Careville, tried to make good her claim to the manor of Henley against John Sench on the ground that it had been granted to her husband and herself during the reign of Edward I by John de Fremantel, and only demised to Martin Sench by Robert Careville. John replied that so far as ten messuages, 50 acres of land and a third of the residue of the manor were concerned, John de Fremantel was never seised, and as to the remainder of the manor he did not enfeof the said Robert and Joan.⁵⁵ John Sench afterwards infringed the law by granting a virgate of the land in dispute to John Waspray to maintain his suit,⁵⁶ but the result of the suit is not known.⁵⁷ It seems probable that John de Fremantel and Martin Sench both derived their rights in the Henley property from Roger le Savage, who died in 1298 holding land in Hampshire and leaving four co-heirs: Clarissa wife of Martin Sench, Alina wife of John de Hamme, Lucy (deceased) wife of John le Savage, and Thomasina.⁵⁸ This is supported by the fact that William le Savage of North Oakley, and Maud, his daughter, registered their claim in 1330, when the manor was conveyed by Henry Capon of Grateley, chaplain, to Peter de Watesford and Joan his wife in tail-male, with contingent remainder to the heirs of the said Henry.⁵⁹

Peter de Watesford, son and heir of Peter, presented to the chapel during the episcopate of John Stratford, and was still holding in 1346.⁶⁰ He was succeeded by Henry de Watesford, probably his son,⁶¹ but in 1428 Ralph Greysbank was in possession of the manor.⁶² It apparently reverted soon afterwards to the Bishop of Winchester as overlord, as he alienated the chapel in 1446.⁶³

The manor was sold with other lands belonging to the bishopric in 1650, Thomas Hussey purchasing it for £130 12s.⁶⁴ It was restored to the bishopric at the Restoration, and is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as representatives of the bishop.

BRADLEY (Bradelee) in Whitchurch appears to have belonged to Thomas son of William de Salemonvill, who enfeofed Parnel Bluet for a rent of 5s., Parnel in turn giving up her property to Kingston Nunnery⁶⁵ (co. Wilts.). The charter is not dated, but the Prioress of Kingston was holding land in Henley and Bradley in 1271 when Ralph Syward quit-claimed to her '1 virgate of land with appurtenances in Henley and Bradeley.'⁶⁶ In 1428 the prioress was returned as holding half a knight's fee in Bradley of the Bishop of Winchester and their land is included in the account of the property belonging to the priory in 1535, its value being assessed at £4,⁶⁷ though seven years later in 'Particulars for a Grant to Long,' the annual value of 'the Farm of chief message in

Bradley with the appurtenances demised to William Cleve and John Cleve' is given as £5 6s. 8d.⁶⁸

The name of Bradley still survives in the north-west of the parish; there are Bradley Wood and Bradley Farm, and just across the boundary in the parish of St. Mary Bourne is Bradley Hill.

The church of *ALL HALLOWS* has *CHURCH* a chancel 24 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 4 in., nave 47 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. 10 in., north aisle 18 ft. 1 in. wide, south aisle 17 ft. 10 in., west tower 16 ft. 6 in. square, vestry south of the chancel and a south porch. The measurements are between the walls.

The church was largely rebuilt in 1866, and the only parts left to tell its history are the western halves of the nave arcades and the tower. The three western bays on the south side of the nave date from about 1190 to 1200, and were probably part of an aisle added to an earlier building consisting of a nave and chancel with a western tower. A north aisle was added in the 15th century, and two and a half bays of its arcade still remain. The tower was rebuilt from its foundations in 1716, and the rest of the building is modern. The most interesting features in the church are the 15th-century oak stair turret inside the tower and the small Saxon tombstone now standing at the east end of the nave, both described below.

The chancel is lighted by an east window of three lancets with three cinquefoils over, two single lights with tracery above in the north wall and one in the south wall; next to the last is the doorway to the vestry, which has an outer doorway to the south.

The nave has arcades of four bays a side; the east respond and first pier on the north are modern; the second, third and west respond are of the 15th century; they are of square plan with hollow-chamfered angles and attached half-round shafts, the latter with moulded capitals and bases; they stand on square sub-bases with chamfered plinths, and in all are 2 ft. 10 in. above the floor level.

The arches are two-centred and of three hollow-chamfered orders; the first and the east half of the second are modern, the rest are old. The pillars on the south side are round with moulded bases and capitals with hollow-chamfered abaci; the arches are pointed and of a single chamfered order with moulded labels towards the nave; the west bay is modern, the other three bays are old; the bases on this side are 1 ft. 11 in. high.

The north aisle has two lancets in its east wall with a round traceried light above them, in its north wall are three double-light traceried windows and a single lancet, and in the west wall another double light. The south aisle has its east wall pierced by three trefoils, high up over the vestry roof, and the south wall by two double lights and a single light similar to those opposite; the south doorway is between the second and third, and has a lintel carved with foliage; the west wall also has a two-light window.

⁵² *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 373.

⁵³ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 78b; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 467.

⁵⁵ De Banc. R. 241, m. 9 d.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 242, m. 131 d.

⁵⁷ The De Banc. R. for East. 16 Edw. II is missing.

⁵⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 105.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Edw. III.

⁶⁰ Egerton MS. 2031, 78b; *Feud.*

Aids, ii, 330.

⁶¹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 58.

⁶² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 346.

⁶³ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 350, no. 17. Richard

Audlye and John Lambden were the landowners in Cole Henley in 1575 (W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 113).

⁶⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 204.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* iv, 399.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III.

⁶⁷ Dugdale, *Mon.* iv, 401.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* i, 402.

The archway from the nave into the tower has chamfered jambs, with grooved and hollow-chamfered abaci partly restored; the arch is pointed and of somewhat irregular shape, of a single chamfered order, and is of 12th-century date.

The west doorway in the tower is an 18th-century one, having a round arch with projecting keystone and imposts; its threshold is level with the ground outside, but is 4 ft. 5 in. above the tower floor; its inner jambs are carried up and inclose an oval light above it, which also has keystones on four sides. Over this is a panel with the date 1716. In the first floor is a small window of two round-headed lights of the same date. The bell-chamber is modern and is lighted on each side by two two-light windows with pointed heads; all the buttresses to the tower are modern. Above it is a modern oak shingled spire changing from square to octagonal above the eaves.

The walling generally is of the usual flint work with stone dressings; and the tower has been coated with cement outside.

The roofs are gabled and covered with tiles; the nave appears to retain a few old timbers in its trusses. The stair turret inside the tower is of feathered and beaded oak boarding and is a half-octagon in plan; three moulded bands with battlements pass round it dividing it into four stages; the sides next to the west window of the tower are pierced with small traceried openings and quatrefoils, and the doorway is in the south-west face and its threshold is 4 ft. 8 in. above the floor, showing that the west half of the tower floor was formerly at that level.

The font is a small octagonal one of late 15th-century or early 16th-century date; its sides are panelled with quatrefoils inclosing square flowers, excepting the eastern, which has a large Tudor rose; the underside of the bowl is wave moulded; the stem has a neck mould at top and the base is modern. The altar table is a modern one of plain oak; to the north of it is a small chest with the date 1730.

In the tower are two recumbent effigies from an altar tomb which have been painted with black clothes, &c., and evidently date from the beginning of the 17th century.

In the east wall of the south aisle is set a monumental brass with the figures of a man and his wife; he is in a long fur gown with hood and has a pointed beard, and the lady wears a steeple hat with wide brim, ruff collar and figured skirt, with over all a long gown bound at the waist by a belt. A black letter inscription below them reads:—

‘Pietatis Opus—The grave (oh griefe) has swallowed up with wide and open mouth, | The body of good Richard Brooke of Whitchurch Hampton South, | And Elizabeth his wedded wife twice twentie yeares and one, | Sweet Jesus hath their soules in heaven, ye ground flesh, skin and bone | In Januarie (worne with age) daie sixteenth died hee | Ffrom Christ full fiftene hundred yeares and more by ninetic three, | But Death hir twist of life in Maie twentieth did untwine, | From Christ full fiftene hundred yeares and more by ninetic nine; | They left behinde them well to live and growe to good degree, | First Richard, Thomas, Robert Brooke the youngest of the three, | Elizabeth and Barbara then Dorothea the last, | All six the knot of nature's love and kindness keeping fast. | This toombe stone with the Plate thereon thus graven faire and large, | Did Robert Brooke the youngest sonne make of his proper charge | A citizen of London state by faith full service free, | Of marchant great adventurers a brother sworne is he | And of the Indian Companie (come gaine or losse) a lim | and of the goldsmith

liverie, all these God's gift to him, | This monument of memorie in love performed he | December thirtie one from Christ, sixteene hundred and three. Anno domini 1603. Laus Deo.’

On two shields above are the arms Checky on a bend a lion passant, and A battled fesse with two stars in chief. A third shield below has the first quartering the second, and is set between three sons and three daughters respectively.

The Saxon tombstone which stands at the south-east of the nave is round-headed with a deep sinking on one face, in which is the half-figure of our Lord in high relief, holding a book in His left hand and with His right held up in blessing; on the curved upper surface of the stone is an inscription in capital letters, ‘✠ HIC CORPVS FRITHBVRGAE REQVIESCIT IN PACEM (sic) SEPVLTVM.’ On the back of the stone is a lightly incised spiral pattern, and the base is left rough and was evidently meant to be hidden. It was found in the north wall at the restoration, and seems to have been originally set at the head of a grave in the churchyard (see p. 304).

There are six bells: the treble is by Robert Catlin, 1748; the second is a pre-Reformation bell inscribed, ‘O Virgo natum fac nobis propitiatum’; the third is inscribed, ‘Elizabeth Warren gave this bell anno 1612,’ with the initials of Henry Knight of Reading; the fourth is a 15th-century bell with the legend ‘Sancta Margarita ora pro nobis,’ in black letters with crowned initial capitals; the fifth is by Henry Knight, 1611, and the tenor by William Tosier, 1724.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and flagon of 1648, 1713 and 1730 respectively, the latter the gift of Ambrosia widow of Richard Becke.

The registers begin in 1605, the first book containing marriages from that date to 1634, burials to 1631, the entries to 1635 being lacking, and baptisms from 1607 to 1635, with gaps from 1608 to 1610, and from 1620 to 1623. The second book has baptisms, marriages and burials from 1635 to 1678; there are many omissions from 1641 to 1647; the book also has some briefs, 1661 to 1664. The third has baptisms and burials 1678 to 1758, and marriages to 1754; from 1678 to 1731 they are mixed, afterwards they are separate. The fourth has marriages from 1754 to 1790, and the fifth baptisms and burials 1758 to 1805; the sixth contains marriages from 1792 to 1812 (entries from 1790 to 1792 being lost); and the seventh baptisms and burials 1805 to 1813.

In the vestry is a mural monument to Joseph Wood, a former vicar, who died in 1731. He left a library of books to the future vicars of Whitchurch; the volumes now number 587. Many of the works are the unread produce of forgotten men, but there are a few valuable works, including a small Sarum breviary of 1525 (its front leaves are missing), a black letter edition of Chaucer of about 1545, and a book of hours in Slavonic, printed in Moscow in 1639.

Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, gave the church of Whitchurch and the land belonging to it to the Hospital of St. Cross when he founded it in 1132,⁶⁹ and Richard I confirmed the gift in 1189.⁷⁰ The master and brethren of St. Cross are at the present day the lay rectors, and still retain 183 acres in the parish known as the Parsonage Tithing.⁷¹

⁶⁹ Harl. MS. 1616, fol. 10.

⁷⁰ Harl. Chart. 43, C 28.

⁷¹ Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii, 9.

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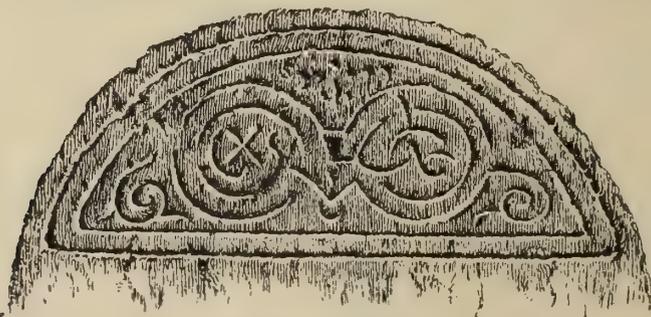
The bishop excepted the advowson of the vicarage from this grant, and the living is at the present day of the net annual value of £280 in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.⁷² In 1284 the Bishop of Winchester confirmed a charter whereby former bishops had assigned to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun the right to the Easter offerings and pensions from the church.⁷³

There was a free chapel in Cole Henley which was originally attached to the manor, the successive lords presenting.⁷⁴ Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, alienated it in 1445, when he presented it to the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, and Henry VI confirmed this gift ten years later.⁷⁵ The chapel, which no longer exists, is mentioned in a Comptus Roll of 1526.⁷⁶

The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Congregationalists and Particular Bap-

tists have chapels in Whitchurch; of these the Wesleyan Methodist was built in 1812, the Particular Baptist about 1880, and the Primitive Methodist in 1902. A church, on the site of the present Congregational church, was erected by a congregation of 'Protestant Dissenters' in 1705. The Salvation Army has barracks in the town.

Woollaston's gift, arising under *CHARITIES* will and codicil of Richard Woollaston, dated respectively 13 November 1688 and 27 February 1689.—In the result of proceedings instituted in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney-General against Jonathan Woollaston and others certain lands at Ashingdon and Latchingdon in Essex, specified in the Master's Report, dated 31 March 1705, were settled upon trust for the poor of this parish, Wormley in Hertfordshire, and six parishes in the county of Leicester in certain proportions. The



BACK OF STONE.

SAXON TOMBSTONE, WHITCHURCH CHURCH

⁷² In 1284 the king gave up all his right to the advowson of the church of Whitchurch with a vicarage to the bishop (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 274).

⁷³ The confirmation of the church of

Whitchurch to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun by Pope Innocent III in 1205 no doubt refers to this claim (*Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 21).

⁷⁴ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 78b; 2033,

fol. 18, 80b; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 80.

⁷⁵ Inq. a.q.d. file 350, no. 17; Pat. 33 Hen. VI, pt. ii, m. 18.

⁷⁶ W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 77 n.

average amount received in this parish is about £50 a year, or three-fifths of a moiety of the net rents (see under Wormley, Herts.), which is applied in the distribution of suits, serge, flannel and calico.

The vicar of Whitchurch receives £10 a year in respect of Bishop Morley's trust (see under Bishop's Waltham), also £19 a year from the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester.

The Bread Charities.—The official trustees hold a sum of £66 13s. 4d. consols, arising under the will of William Walton, junior, dated in 1844, and £216 consols, derived under a codicil to the will of

George Twynam, proved in 1846, producing together £7 1s. 4d., which is duly distributed in bread.

The Baptist chapel, founded in 1777, consists of chapel and premises in Bere Hill Street, and is endowed with 2a. 2r. let at £25 a year, for the minister, who also receives the interest; £300 Debenture Stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada, representing legacies by wills of John Benham, 1746, Thomas Benham, 1763, and Mrs. Mary Tanner, 1865. Trustees were appointed by an order of the Charity Commissioners of 15 July 1898.

EAST WOODHAY

Widehaye, Estweydehay (xiii cent.); Wodehay (xv cent.); Estwydhay (xvi cent.); Widhay, Woodhay (xvii cent.).

The parish of East Woodhay contains 5,079 acres, of which 1,586 are arable land, 2,119 are permanent grass and 651 are woods and plantations.¹ It lies on the Berkshire border and is bounded on the north by the River Enborne; the nearest station is Woodhay on the Didcot, Newbury and Winchester line of the Great Western Railway, 2½ miles north-east. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats; the upper soil varies and the subsoil is chalk.

The village itself is in the north-west, the land south of it rising to a considerable height, while on the north it descends to the banks of the River Enborne.

North End, Heath End and East End with Malverleys, a building of white brick in the Italian style, standing in grounds of about 500 acres, the residence, until his death in October 1910, of Mr. Paul F. Forster, are some of the hamlets in this parish. Near North End is Burlyns House, the residence of Mrs. Lindsey, and Northenby, the residence of Mr. R. Manners Howard Williams, J.P. Hazelby House, the residence of Capt. W. Sandbach, is in the extreme north of the parish, and was at one time occupied by Lady Louisa Howard, who presented five bells and a clock with chimes to the church. Stargroves, south of the village, is owned by Capt. Sir F. H. W. Carden, bart. Oliver Cromwell stopped at Stargroves after the second battle of Newbury (27 October 1644), and was entertained by the then owner, John Goddard; the basin or china bowl in which his breakfast (toast and ale) was served is in the custody of the rector besides some letters referring to the incident.²

East of Stargroves is Hollington House, rebuilt by Mr. W. P. Taylor, and sold in 1907 to Mr. E. Fisher Kelly. It is in Woolton Hill, a separate ecclesiastical parish formed in 1850. On the borders of East Woodhay parish adjoining Highclere Street is Hollington Cross and south of the park is the hamlet of Hollington with Hollington Farm.

East Woodhay House, Burley, The Mount, Woolton House, Harwood Lodge and Tile Barn are within the boundaries of Woolton Hill parish.

Zell House Farm, situated on the Downs near Hollington Cross, and a copse of the same name not far off, perhaps commemorate the Sele family, who were holding under the bishop in the 15th and 16th centuries.³

Place-names found in a document of the 16th century are Inkapen and Bavers,⁴ and in the indenture of Scele in the 17th century Park Mead, Stafford Mead, the Great Park, the Little Park, Woodfalls, Burlidge Field and Mancroft are mentioned.⁵

The manor of *EAST WOODHAY MANORS* was the property of the see of Winchester, to which it had been given by Alwara 'pro anima Sedwini viri sui,'⁶ and confirmed by Edward I in 1284.⁷

The Bishop of Winchester at an early period granted the greater part of the estate to various tenants, retaining only a small portion in his own hands. Thus in 1346 the return was that the tenants of the Bishop of Winchester in Woodhay were holding one fee in Woodhay 'quod episcopus solebat tenere praeter antiquam tenuram,' and in 1428 Thomas Byflete, John Herries, John Sterregrave and Edmund Lynche, Nicholas Jurdan and John atte Sele, each held a separate part of the parish.⁸

In 1487 Robert Byflete, a brother of Thomas, died seised of 40 acres in East Woodhay, worth 10s., held of the Bishop of Winchester by service of 1 lb. of pepper, leaving a son John, a minor at the time of his father's death.⁹ Thomas Byflete, who died in 1500, also owned land in East Woodhay,¹⁰ and John Sele, an idiot, who was the son and heir of Robert Sele, held tenements in Woodhay in the reign of Henry VIII.¹¹ Nicholas Jurdan was probably descended from the John Jurdan, 'parishioner of the church of Wydehay,' who in the early part of the 14th century was cited to appear before the Bishop of Winchester to answer for his troublesome behaviour in keeping the rector and his servants out of his fields which paid tithes to the church.¹² East Woodhay was included in the sale of the bishop's lands in 1648, the manor with the courts leet and courts baron belonging being purchased by James Storey, and the capital messuage or manor-house with the lands belonging, which in 1575 had been held in favour by Edward Longman, and which the bishop had granted

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 83; ex inform. the Rev. H. Chilton Tompkins, rector of East Woodhay.

³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 346; Inq. p.m. file 981, no. 12.

⁴ *Eccl. Com. Ct. R. bdle.* 84, no. 2.

⁵ Close, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 6.

⁶ Leland, *Coll.* ii, 430.

⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 274.

⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 330, 346.

⁹ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xi, 18; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 107.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xv, 22.

¹¹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file dccccclxxxi, no. 12.

¹² Egerton MS. 2035, fol. 87b.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

on a lease of three lives to Edward Goddard in 1616, being sold to Tichborne Long and John Goddard.¹³

At the accession of Charles II the manor was restored to the bishopric, and in 1703 the Bishop of Winchester was said to be the owner of the manor, the demesne land being leased to a Mr. Goddard, owner of Stargroves.¹⁴

The manor ultimately was acquired by the Earl of Carnarvon, who was holding in 1821, and the present earl is lord of the manor.¹⁵

The property at *STARGROVES*, designated a manor in the 16th century, was probably represented by the land held by John Stargrove in 1428.¹⁶

John Edwardes is the first known holder of the manor as such, and he sold it in 1565 to Vincent Goddard,¹⁷ from whom, in 1570-1, it was acquired by Edward Goddard,¹⁸ who appears to have been a nephew. The latter died in 1615 seised of 'a manor or capital messuage in Eastwoodhaie,' leaving a son of the same name, who in 1616 obtained a lease of East Woodhay manor-house from the bishop.¹⁹

Edward, son and heir of the last-named Edward, died in 1669, and was succeeded by his son William, who died in 1690; William's heir was his son Edward, who dealt with the manor by fine in 1692 and died in 1724.²⁰ In 1755 Edward Goddard, possibly a son of the latter, was holding, and in 1782 William was the owner; another Edward Goddard held in 1814.²¹

Mr. Richard Hull ultimately acquired the manor which he was holding in 1848. He sold the old manor-house and about 35 acres of land to Capt. George Graham Ramsay, who was living at Stargroves House in 1875, and who sold his portion to Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Walter Carden, bart., in 1879, the latter acquiring the rest of the property in or about the year 1896 from the representative of Mr. Richard Hull.²² Sir F. W. Carden died in 1909, and was succeeded by his son Capt. Sir F. H. W. Carden, bart., the present lord of the manor.

The church of *ST. MARTIN* was *CHURCH* built on an old site in 1823, and consists of a chancel 24 ft. by 24 ft. 8 in. with a north vestry and organ chamber, and a large aisleless nave 60 ft. 4 in. by 40 ft. with a west tower and north porch.

The nave and tower are of brick, but the chancel, vestry and porch are of flint and stone, the latter being a memorial to the Rev. T. D. Hodgson, who died in 1883.

The chancel has a five-light east window and two

windows in the south wall of two lights each, all having tracery of 14th-century design.

The nave windows are plain pointed, with iron frames.

On the north wall of the chancel is a large marble monument of classic design to Edward son of William Goddard, 1724, with large figures of Edward and Elizabeth his wife. There are several other 18th and 19th-century monuments.

The tower contains a ring of four bells, cast by John Cor, 1728.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten, of 1631 and 1696 respectively, the former given by Edward Goddard in 1697; a silver flagon, inscribed 'Elizabeth Goddard, 1718,' and two glass cruets and a plated spoon.

The registers are contained in six books, the first beginning with baptisms, marriages and burials from 1610 to 1670; the second has baptisms and burials 1653 to 1671; the third burials 1678 to 1756; the fourth has some more baptisms and burials from 1696 to 1762; the fifth has baptisms from 1696 to 1803 and marriages from the same date to 1754; and the sixth book is of the usual first printed marriage forms and begins at 1756, but several pages are missing. The earlier entries are not chronologically arranged and the pages are badly inserted in the binding.

The advowson of the church of *ADVOWSON* East Woodhay, with the chapelry of Ashmansworth attached, has always belonged to the Bishops of Winchester,²³ the living at the present time being of the annual value of £434.

As late as 1535 a yearly pension of 100s. was paid to the Hospital of St. Cross,²⁴ which had acquired an interest in this church by the charter of foundation in 1132, which interest was confirmed to it by King Richard in 1189.²⁵

Bishops Ken, Hooper and Louth were formerly rectors of this parish, Ken for three years (1669-72), Hooper for one year (1672-3), and Louth from 1753 to 1766.²⁶

In 1635-6 at the instigation of Edward Goddard proceedings were taken by the Court of High Commission against Francis Edwards, curate of East Woodhay, for neglect of duties, and on 14 May 1636 he was forced to acknowledge that the keys of the church belonged to the churchwardens, and to promise not to postpone baptisms, not to dismiss the parish clerk without just cause and legal proceedings, not to take upon himself the exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the peculiar of East Woodhay, and to say prayer betwixt 9 and 11 in the morning and betwixt 2 and 4 in the afternoon, because the parishioners dwell very remote from the parish church and cannot hear the bells.²⁷

The advowson of the vicarage of the church of St. Thomas in Woolton Hill, which was consecrated in 1849, belongs to the Bishop of Winchester.



GODDARD of East Woodhay. *Azure a fesse indented between three eagles' heads raved or.*

¹³ Close, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 32.

¹⁴ Stowe MS. 845, fol. 112.

¹⁵ Hants Recov. R. Mich. 2 Geo. IV, rot. 221.

¹⁶ Feud. Aids, ii, 346.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 & 8 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 8 & 9 Eliz. rot. 352.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 13 Eliz.; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 186.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*; Close, 24 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 6.

²⁰ Stowe MS. 845, fol. 111; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Will. and Mary; W. Money, *A Royal Purveyance*, 87 n.

²¹ Recov. R. Hants, East. 28 Geo. II, rot. 8; Trin. 22 Geo. III, rot. 205; Mich. 54 Geo. III, rot. 20. It was this last Edward Goddard who in 1863 wrote the letter in the custody of the rector referring to the bowl used by Oliver Cromwell (see *supra*) and stating it had come into his possession as the last male

representative of the Goddards (ex inform. Rev. H. Chilton Tompkins).

²² Ex inform. the late Lieut.-Col. Sir F. W. Carden, J.P.

²³ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 177; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, App.

²⁴ *Ibid.* iv, 9.

²⁵ Harl. MS. 1616, fol. 10; Harl. Chart. 43, C 28.

²⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635-6, p. 516.

EVINGAR HUNDRED

EAST
WOODHAY

There is a Wesleyan chapel in the parish at North End, built in 1860, and a Primitive Methodist chapel at Gore End.

There is also a school built to accommodate 118 children.

The elementary school in Woolton Hill was built in 1850 and enlarged in 1888 and again in 1897.

The Workman's Club and Coffee House in Andover Road contains a large hall, capable of holding 250 persons, and a small library.

In 1732 Elizabeth Goddard, by *CHARITIES* her will proved in the P.C.C., left £100 to be put out at interest, which was to be laid out in linen for the benefit of the poor.

Land in Ashmansworth was purchased therewith, which was sold in 1900, and the proceeds invested in £174 11s. India 2½ per cent. stock with the official trustees, who also hold £23 5s. 8d. consols, arising from sale of timber. The annual dividends, amounting together to £4 19s., are duly applied.

In 1753 the Rev. Joshua Wakefield, a former rector, devised land in the parish, the rent to be applied towards the education of poor children in the parish. The land was sold, and the trust fund now consists of £167 12s. 7d. consols, with the official trustees, producing yearly £4 3s. 7d., which, with the authority of the Charity Commissioners, was apportioned one-half in East Woodhay and one-half in Woolton Hill.

The poor's allotments, acquired by an award dated 4 August 1819, made under Inclosure Act of 56 Geo. III, cap. 10, consist of 18a. and a gravel pit, producing £14 yearly, and £700 consols, with the official trustees.

By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 21 February 1908 all poor inhabitants of the parish legally settled therein and not occupying lands and tenements of more than the yearly value of £8 are qualified to share in the benefits of the charity.

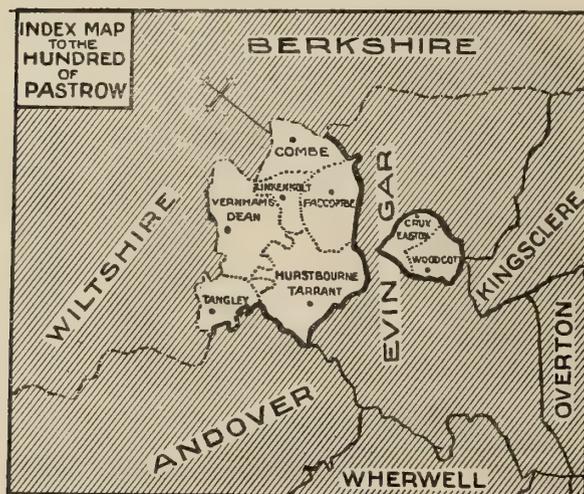
THE HUNDRED OF PASTROW

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

COMBE	LINKENHOLT
CRUX EASTON	TANGLEY
FACCOMBE	VERNHAM'S DEAN
HURSTBOURNE TARRANT	WOODCOTT

The above list represents the extent of the hundred at the time of the Population Returns of 1831. Tangley was removed to Andover Hundred before 1841, probably in exchange for the parishes of Thruxton and Upper Clatford,¹ which now form part of Pastrow, and in 1895 Combe was transferred to Berkshire under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1894 (56 and 57 Vict. cap. 73).

At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred of Pastrow was called the hundred of Esseborne (i.e. Hurstbourne), and comprised the parishes of



Combe,² Crux Easton,³ Linkenholt⁴ and Litchfield,⁵ and the tithing of Upton,⁶ which is situated partly in the parish of Hurstbourne Tarrant and partly in that of Vernhams Dean. Faccombe, which at this time included Tangley, was in the hundred of Titchfield⁷; Hurstbourne Tarrant, which comprised Vernhams Dean, was entered, doubtless owing to imperfect rubrication, under Basingstoke Hundred⁸; while the name of the hundred of which Woodcott then formed part is not given.⁹ The land included in the

hundred was assessed in the reign of Edward the Confessor at 18 hides, and at the time of the Survey at about 9 hides. At the beginning of the 13th century the name of the hundred was still unchanged, as is seen from the *Testa de Nevill*, where the manors of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Vernhams Dean and Faccombe are entered 'In hundredo de Husseburn,'¹⁰ but soon afterwards its name was changed to Pachestrow or Pastrow, as is clear from an

¹ *Pop. Ret.* 1831 and 1841.

³ *Ibid.* i, 501a.

⁷ *Ibid.* i, 456b.

¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236-7.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 487b.

⁴ *Ibid.* i, 472a.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.* i, 499a.

⁵ *Ibid.* i, 481b.

⁶ *Ibid.* i, 453b.

PASTROW HUNDRED

Assize Roll of 1236.¹¹ By the 14th century the hundred seems to have assumed its modern dimensions, the only exception being that it still comprised part of the parish of Litchfield.¹² In 1316, however, by some error, in a return of the various hundreds in Hampshire, the hundred of Kingsclere which existed at the time of the Domesday Survey was omitted altogether, and consequently Kingsclere, Sydmonton, North Oakley, Earlstone and Wolverton were entered under Pastrow Hundred.¹³ That this was a mistake seems clear from subsequent Subsidy Rolls.¹⁴ This hundred has always belonged to the Crown.¹⁵

¹¹ Assize R. 775, m. 16.

¹² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323.

¹³ *Ibid.* ii, 308.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 323, 345; *Exch. Lay Subs. R.* bdle. 173, no. 216; bdle. 175, no. 529, 548.

¹⁵ Assize R. 789, m. 17 d.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 308.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

COMBE

Combe (xi cent.); Cumba, Coumbe (xiii cent.).

Combe is a small parish covering an area of 2,212 acres of down country and situated 6 miles south-east from Hungerford station on the Great Western Railway. The general rise of the ground is from south to north, a height of 975 ft. above the ordnance datum being reached on Walbury Camp in the extreme north, but nowhere does it fall below a height of 500 ft. The village lies in the centre of the parish in a hollow of the downs at a height of about 600 ft. above the ordnance datum. Combe Wood takes up the whole of the south-western portion of the parish. The soil is rather heavy, the subsoil is chalk. The chief crops grown in the parish are wheat, barley, oats and turnips.

The manor of *COMBE*, which had *MANOR* been held of King Edward the Confessor by a certain Edric, at the time of the Domesday Survey was held by Ernulf de Hesding, who had come to England with the Conqueror and had been rewarded by the gift of large possessions.¹ After his death his widow Emmelina granted Combe to the abbey of Bec Hellouin in Normandy, and this gift was confirmed by King Henry II.² Towards the end of the 12th century the manor was attached to the convent of Benedictine monks from Bec established at Ogbourne (co. Wilts.), which became the richest cell in England to the Norman Abbey.³ Although the manor was often seized into the king's hands with the property of the other alien priories during the wars with France,⁴ it continued the property of the Prior and convent of Ogbourne until the reign of Henry IV,⁵ who in 1404 granted all the possessions of the priory to his third son, John of Lancaster, constable of England,⁶ afterwards Duke of Bedford. On the death of the duke without issue in 1435 it passed to his nephew and heir, Henry VI,⁷ who the next year granted it for life, together with the manor of Monxton, to Ralph le Sage, lord of St. Pierre, in consideration of his services to Henry V and to himself.⁸ Ralph le Sage died in 1437, and in the same year the king granted Combe and Monxton to his chaplain, Guillaume Erard, and his clerk and secretary, John de Rinel,⁹ 'in consideration of their long service whereby they had been drawn from their birthplace and had lost all their living, to wit: Guillaume his benefices and patrimony and John his inheritance and possessions.'¹⁰ In 1439, shortly after the death of Guillaume Erard, John was confirmed in the possession of the manors,¹¹ and he was still seized of them in 1441, in which year Henry VI granted the reversion of them after his death in free alms to the king's college of St. Nicholas, Cambridge¹² — now known as King's College. The provost and scholars of the college continued in possession of

Combe until February 1894, when they sold it to the present owner, Mr. Alfred Clayton Cole.¹³

The old manor-house, lying north of the church, is a simple rectangular building, now deserted and ruinous, and said to be haunted. It is chiefly of 18th-century date, with plaster panelling in some of the rooms. The main front faces east, and has had two gables, now hidden by plaster and the raising of the walls, and the staircase is of 17th-century work with heavy newels and turned balusters.

In 1253 the Abbot and convent of Bec obtained a grant of free warren in their demesne lands in the manor of Combe, provided that the lands were not within the royal forest.¹⁴ The Prior of Ogbourne claimed pillory, tumbrel and other liberties within the manor in 1280.¹⁵

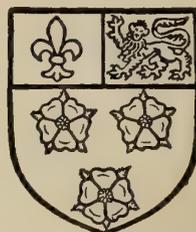
The church of *ST. SWITHUN CHURCH* consists of a chancel 20 ft. 2 in. by 14 ft. 4 in., nave 44 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 6 in., south porch and a timber west tower.

The nave dates from the second half of the 12th century, although it is possible that the north wall, which is thicker than the others, may be a later rebuilding. The chancel was rebuilt and widened in the 13th century. None of the early windows in the nave have survived; the west doorway is of the 13th century and the south doorway is doubtless contemporary with the porch, which is dated 1652, but has a ring of re-used 12th-century stones in its arch.

The nave was re-roofed early in the 16th century and the chancel early in the 17th, and in modern times the whole of the north side of the church has been refaced and the interior replastered.

The east window of the chancel is of mid-13th-century date altered early in the 14th century. In the head are the remains of a circular 13th-century opening with a beaded edge, partly cut into by the ogee trefoiled heads of the two lights: the whole appears to have been clumsily reset, and the moulded label runs in a broken curve. Below the window is a moulded string, and at the east angles are pairs of short buttresses.

In the north wall are two lancet windows with widely-splayed inner jambs and chamfered external jambs; they are partly restored. In the south wall is a similar lancet to the east and to the west a doorway with a two-centred chamfered arch and a hollow



KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. *Sable three roses argent and a chief party azure and gules with a fleur de lis or in the azure and a leopard or in the gules.*

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 487b.

² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1068. ³ *Ibid.* 1016.

⁴ *Mins. Accts. bde.* 1126, no. 19; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 10b.

⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234; Assize R. 789, m. 17; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309.

⁶ Pat. 6 Hen. IV, pt. i, m. 26.

⁷ Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. VI, no. 36.

⁸ Pat. 14 Hen. VI, pt. ii, m. 17. Ralph was to take only £44 a year from the manors, accounting for the surplus, if any, at the Exchequer. This grant was in lieu of an earlier grant of £40 a year at the receipt of the Exchequer during pleasure.

⁹ *Ibid.* 16 Hen. VI, pt. i, m. 16. The grant was to John for life, and to Guillaume until otherwise provided for. The latter

was to have £20 a year of the revenues, while the former was to take the balance.

¹⁰ Pat. 16 Hen. VI, pt. i, m. 8.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 17 Hen. VI, pt. ii, m. 12.

¹² *Ibid.* 19 Hen. VI, pt. iii, m. 18.

¹³ Information supplied by Mr. Alfred Clayton Cole.

¹⁴ Chart. R. 37 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 7.

¹⁵ Assize R. 789, m. 17.

moulded label, both being contemporary with the wall. On the doorway is a sundial.

The chancel arch is built of chalk in large blocks and has a plain pointed arch of a single order with square-edged hollow-chamfered abaci which look like late 12th-century work.

In the wall on either side of the arch are plain rectangular recesses probably for images over the nave altars, or they may be blocked squints. The face of the wall to the south of the chancel arch has been cut back. In this jamb is set a chamfered slab of Purbeck marble looking like part of an altar-stone.

The first and second of the north windows of the nave are modern and similar in design to the first south window, which is a 15th-century insertion of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head. The north doorway is now blocked up and has been wholly restored outside; it is similar to that south of the chancel. The third north window is also a modern one of two plain square-headed lights; the second south window west of the porch looks like a 13th-century light to which a second light has been added. The south doorway dates from 1652; it has brick jambs and a head of re-used 12th-century stones; the porch is of red brick and has a round-headed outer doorway with the date (1652) in lead figures on a panel above it. The west doorway now opens into the tower; it has a flat four-centred head and chamfered jambs. The tower is of wood on a flint and stone foundation of the width of the nave but setting back on both north and south sides with tiles to form the bell chamber above, which is covered with oak shingles and has a pyramidal roof.

The roof of the chancel is of flat pitch, all the timbers having simple ovolo mouldings with carved bosses at the middle of the tie-beams. The work is probably of c. 1600. The nave has a low-pitched roof of late Gothic detail with moulded ties, ridge and purlins.

Some 16th-century linen pattern panels are worked into the reading desk, and the altar rails are 18th-century balusters, but otherwise the furniture is modern, except the font, which is of very good proportions, with a plain round bowl on an octagonal

stem with moulded necking. The base has broach stops bringing it to a square. Its date is probably c. 1350.

In the chancel floor are three black marble grave-stones to John Rawlinson, 1680; his son John, 1724; and Anne Whistler, 1681.

The bells are three in number; the tenor is inscribed 'Give thanks to God. I. W. 1616' (by John Wallis of Salisbury), the second by T. Mears, 1831, and the treble is of pre-Reformation date and is inscribed 'Sancte Laurenti.'

This church has a Sheffield-plated chalice inscribed 'John Newton, churchwarden 1837,' and a Sheffield plated alms dish.

There are three books of registers. The first contains baptisms, marriages and burials 1560 to 1728, with gaps in the marriages 1630 to 1639 and 1643 to 1682. The second contains baptisms and burials 1729 to 1812 and marriages 1729 to 1741. The third contains marriages only, 1755 to 1812, not the ordinary printed form, but with a printed margin. There are no entries of marriages 1741 to 1755. There are also churchwardens' accounts from 1738 and various loose papers, including affidavits for burials in woollen.

A church existed in Combe at the time of the Domesday Survey.¹⁶ The advowson was probably included in the grant of the manor to the Abbot and convent of Bec Hellouin, and soon afterwards the rectory was appropriated to the abbey.¹⁷ The advowson of the vicarage was granted to John of Lancaster at the same time as the manor, and by him was granted, together with other spiritualities formerly belonging to the Prior and convent of Ogbourne, to the Dean and canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor,¹⁸ who have presented the vicars up to the present day.¹⁹

The National school was restored and reopened in 1894 at the expense of Mr. Alfred Clayton Cole.

In 1859 Robert Skinner by will *CHARITIES* bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens a legacy represented by £33 6s. 8d. consols with the official trustees, the income to be distributed on Christmas Eve amongst the most needy and deserving poor in bread and money.

CRUX EASTON

Estune (xi cent.); Eston, Eston Croc, Crockes Estone (xiii cent.); Crokeston (xiv cent.); Crookes Eston (xvii cent.).

Crux Easton is a remote parish, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Burghclere station on the Great Western Railway. The general rise of the ground is from south to north, the height above the ordnance datum ranging from 459 ft. in the south-western extremity of the parish to 870 ft. near Sidown Warren in the north-east. The parish is intersected by the main road from Andover to Newbury, which enters it at the south-west at a height of about 427 ft. above the ordnance datum and climbs up to a height of 771 ft. at the Three Legged Cross in the north-

west, in less than a mile and a half. The little group of buildings comprising the village stands on high ground a short distance to the east of the main road.

A female skeleton with a Romano-British vessel was discovered under the lawn at the rectory in December 1856,¹ and Roman pottery and other remains were discovered in the parish in 1889. To the east of the village is a fine bell-shaped barrow, and some distance to the north-east is Grotto Copse, containing the site of the famous Grotto constructed by the Lisle sisters (see *infra*).

The parish covers 1,099 acres, about one-half of which is grass and about one-quarter arable land, the remainder being woods and plantations.² The soil is

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 487b.

¹⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212; Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 135.

¹⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* viii, 1357. This

grant was confirmed by Hen. V and Edw. IV.

¹⁹ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 37, 74b; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹ Stevens, *Hist. of St. Mary Bourne*, 72.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

heavy, while the subsoil is chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and turnips.

CRUX EASTON, which in the reign *MANOR* of Edward the Confessor had been in the possession of one Linxi, at the time of the Domesday Survey was held of the king in chief by Croch the huntsman.³ It continued with his descendants for over two centuries and derived its name from this family. Between 1160 and 1173 the church of Andover was holding of the fee of Matthew Croch 3 virgates of land in Easton which it leased to Philip Croch for life.⁴ Matthew's son and heir Ellis had only one child, a daughter Avice, who became the wife of Michael de Columbers.⁵ An inquisition was held on the petition of Matthew Croch, who desired that one of his own name should keep the manor, as to whether he held the fee of the king in chief and could alienate it to his younger brother Philip, the uncle of Ellis.⁶ He must have died almost immediately afterwards, for in 1200 his son Ellis gave the king 30 marks and a palfrey for the judgement.⁷ Although there is no mention of its result, it was presumably settled in Matthew's favour, for in 1202 Ellis, apparently carrying out his father's wishes, granted the vill of Easton to Philip Croch to hold of him and his heirs by the service of one knight's fee.⁸ The overlordship continued with the heirs of Ellis, Crux Easton being held of them as of their manor of Chute. Matthew de Columbers, heir of Michael de Columbers and Avice,⁹ died seised of one and a half knights' fees in Enham and Crux Easton early in the reign of Edward I, leaving a brother and heir Michael, aged sixty and more.¹⁰ Nichola, daughter and co-heir of Michael, married John de L'Isle (Lisle) and brought the forestership and manor of Chute to her husband,¹¹ and from this time the Lisles were overlords of Crux Easton.¹²

From Philip Croch¹³ the manor passed to his son Thomas, who was dead in 1230, for his son was then in the wardship of the Bishop of Chichester.^{12a} In 1291 a second Thomas, probably this son, in return for an annuity of 25 marks, granted the reversion to John de Drokenford,¹⁴ afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells (1309-29). Thomas presumably died in the same year, as in 1292 John de Drokenford obtained licence to impark a wood in Crux Easton.¹⁵ On the death of John the manor passed to his brother Michael in accordance with a settlement of 1294.¹⁶ From Michael it went to his son John, from whom it was claimed in 1332 by William Avenel and Joan his wife.¹⁷ Joan asserted that she was kinswoman and heir of Philip Croch and his wife Joan, and that she was therefore entitled to the manor because it had been settled on them in fee-tail. She made no mention of

the alienation by Thomas heir of Philip Croch, who was probably her father or uncle, although in some pedigrees she is called the daughter of Philip Croch and Joan his wife, the sister of John de Drokenford, Bishop of Bath and Wells.¹⁸ The case was not decided at this time, ostensibly because Alice, mother of John de Drokenford, was holding one-third of the manor in dower.¹⁹ The Drokenfords therefore remained in undisturbed possession of the manor, John de Drokenford, who was by this time a knight, dying seised in 1341, leaving a son and heir Thomas,²⁰ on whom the manor was settled in 1345.²¹ Four years later Sir Thomas de Drokenford made provision for his brother Michael, granting him an annuity of £10, a gift of a robe or 20s. at Christmas, and permission to reside for life either in his manor of Eastwick (co. Herts.), his manor of Stapleford (co. Herts.) or his manor of Crux Easton.²² However, within the next ten years John Avenel, son and heir of William and Joan Avenel, succeeded in regaining the manor from the Drokenfords, and died seised in 1360, leaving a son and heir John.²³ The latter granted it in tail-male to Sir Edmund Avenel, who was probably his brother.²⁴ Sir Edmund died seised in 1383, leaving no issue, and accordingly Crux Easton passed to his next heir, Robert Avenel, a minor, grandson of John Avenel by his son John.²⁵ Robert Avenel died in 1387,²⁶ while in the wardship of Sir Robert Belknap,²⁷ and on the attainder of the latter in the same year the manor was taken into the king's hands. Thomas Bradfield of Barrington (co. Cambs.), who had married Isabel, next heir of Robert Avenel (viz. daughter of Agnes, daughter of Alice, daughter of Philippa, daughter of Alice, who was the sister of John Avenel, great-great-grandfather of Robert), petitioned the king for the restoration of the manor,²⁸ but without success. Instead Henry IV granted it in 1399 with manors belonging to Sir Robert Belknap to his brother Thomas Beaufort,²⁹ who in his turn granted it for life to a certain John Rixton.³⁰ Margaret wife of Sir Peter Courtenay brought forward a claim to the manor in 1404 as granddaughter or great-granddaughter of Philip brother of John de Drokenford,³¹ Bishop of Bath and Wells, while at the same time an inquisition, taken in 1429 to ascertain the next heir of Robert Avenel, shows that Edmund Bendish, son of Thomas Bendish and Alice his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas and Isabel Bradfield, was also pressing his claim.³² Neither side, however, succeeded in securing the manor, which reverted to the overlord, John Lisle,³³ whose title was assured in 1441 by the quit-claim of John Wilford and Joan his wife,³⁴ sister of Edmund Bendish.³⁵ Sir John Lisle, grandson of John,

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 501a.

⁴ Round, *Cal. Doc. France* 415 and cf. *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 87.

⁵ Chart. R. 9 John, m. 2.

⁶ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 87.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 John.

⁹ *Vide Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, file 22, no. 12. The one knight's fee (unspecified) in Hampshire of which Avice de Columbers died seised towards the end of the reign of Hen. III was most probably Crux Easton.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 2 Edw. I, no. 57.

¹¹ *Vide De Banc. R.* 422, m. 319.

¹² *Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III* (1st nos.), no. 40; 34 *Edw. III* (1st nos.), no. 38; 7 *Hen. VI*, no. 31.

¹³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

^{12a} Maitland, *Bracton's Notebook*, ii, 352.

¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 19 Edw. I.

¹⁵ Pat. 20 Edw. I, m. 24.

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 Edw. I.

¹⁷ De Banc. R. 287, m. 99.

¹⁸ Jewer, *Wells Cath.* 86; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 2), ii, 314.

¹⁹ De Banc. R. 287, m. 99.

²⁰ *Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III* (1st nos.), no. 40.

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 19 Edw. III.

²² Close, 23 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 24 d.

²³ *Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III* (1st nos.), no. 38.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 6 Ric. II, no. 7.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 31.

²⁷ Pat. 14 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 11 d.

²⁸ *Ibid.*; *Inq. p.m. 15 Ric. II*, pt. i, no. 115, 116; 16 Ric. II, pt. ii, no. 50.

²⁹ Pat. 1 Hen. IV, pt. v, m. 29; 2 *Hen. IV*, pt. iv, m. 2.

³⁰ De Banc. R. 572, m. 206 d.

³¹ *Ibid.* She gave her pedigree as daughter of John, son of Mary, daughter of Philip de Drokenford, but she was probably granddaughter of Philip. For a discussion on this point see *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 204, 29 n.

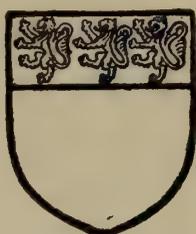
³² *Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. VI*, no. 60.

³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 345.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 20 Hen. VI.

³⁵ Morant, *Essex*, ii, 350; *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xiii, 317.

died seised of the manor in 1523, leaving no issue.³⁶ By his will he bequeathed Crux Easton to Lancelot Lisle, first cousin of his father, Sir Nicholas Lisle,³⁷ who died seised in 1542, leaving a son and heir Thomas,³⁸ who died early in Elizabeth's reign. Anthony Lisle, son and heir of Thomas, died in 1604, his heir being his son William,³⁹ who was knighted in 1606 and died about the middle of the reign of Charles I.⁴⁰ His son and heir, Sir William Lisle,⁴¹ was a zealous Royalist, who, after suffering great hardships, accompanied Charles II in his exile and consequently forfeited all his possessions. Crux Easton passed to his younger brother John Lisle of Moyle's Court⁴² (one of the judges in the trial of Charles I), who dealt with it by fine in 1659.⁴³ At the Restoration, however, John Lisle was obliged to fly the kingdom and the manor was restored to Sir William, who died in 1665, leaving a son and heir Edward.⁴⁴ Edward settled at Crux Easton in 1693 or 1694, and determined to make the study of agriculture one of the chief occupations of his life.⁴⁵ The outcome of his experience he embodied in a book entitled *Observations in Husbandry*—an interesting work abounding with local information—which was published in 1757, more than thirty years after his death, with an advertisement written by his son Thomas Lisle, rector of Burghclere. His nine daughters constructed in the manor grounds a curious grotto, celebrated in the following lines by Pope, who frequently visited the family at Crux Easton :



LISLE. Or a chief azure with three lions or therein.

Here, shunning idleness at once and praise,
This radiant pile nine rural sisters raise—
The glittering emblem of each spotless dame,
Pure as her soul and shining as her fame—
Beauty which nature only can impart,
And such a polish as disgraces art ;
But fate dispos'd them in this humble sort,
And held in deserts what could charm a court.

The 'radiant pile' has long since disappeared, but its site is still perpetuated in the name Grotto Copse (see *supra*). On the death of Edward Lisle in 1722 the manor passed to his son and heir Edward.⁴⁶ He sold it to Dr. John Burton,⁴⁷ who was head master of Winchester College from 1724 to 1766. In 1778 Crux Easton was the sole property of his nephew.⁴⁸ The manor then passed to the Kingsmills, from whom it was a few years later purchased by the Herberts and descended to the present Earl of Carnarvon.

In the latter part of the 13th century **PARK** there was a park in Crux Easton which John de Drokensford in 1292 obtained licence to make out of his wood of Horseley and

land of his adjoining the wood. For it had appeared by inquisition that the king would only lose ameracements for vert and venison in the wood, while the making of the park would conduce to the preservation of his deer, which in passing between the forest of Chute and the wood had been frequently taken within the liberty of the Bishop and the Prior of Winchester.⁴⁹ In the following year the keeper of Breamore was ordered to give John de Drokensford two live bucks and six live does of the king's gift to stock his park,⁵⁰ while in 1303 he obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Crux Easton.⁵¹ He was careful to maintain his right to free warren and to free chase, and in 1297 and again in 1306 commissions of oyer and terminer were issued to try persons accused of hunting and carrying away deer from his park.⁵² The site of the park is marked at the present day by Easton Park Wood in the south-eastern extremity of the parish.

The church of **ST. MICHAEL** is a **CHURCH** small structure re-erected on the old site in 1775, chiefly in blue and red brick. A church is known to have stood here in the 12th century, but the only fragment remaining of it is a piece of stone in the rectory garden carved with zigzag ornament. The plan of the present building is a plain rectangle 32 ft. 7 in. by 17 ft., with a small chancel 5 ft. 10 in. deep and 17 ft. wide, having an apse to the east. The windows are all round-headed ; there were three on either side of the nave, but the south-west has been partly filled in and its place taken by the entrance doorway ; the former entrance was evidently in the west wall, which has been rebuilt at a later date. The roof is gabled and tiled ; the ceiling is barrel vaulted in plaster. Over the west end is a small wood bell-cot, on which hangs a small modern bell. The furniture is all modern except an 18th-century pulpit, and the font, which has a white marble bowl carved in relief with cherubs' heads and foliage ; the stem is of stone, and has a band of carving in high relief, with figures apparently representing the bringing of the children to our Lord, the head of every one wherever possible having been broken off, evidently a work of premeditated malice or mischief. The work appears to be Italian and of 18th-century date, the stem and the bowl having originally no connexion.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and alms dish of 1707, the gift of Maria Phillips.^{53a}

The registers before 1812 are in a single book, baptisms beginning 1702, marriages 1754 and burials 1742.

In the churchyard south of the building is an old yew tree.

There was a church in Crux **ADVOWSON** Easton at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵³ The advowson followed the descent of the manor⁵⁴ until the latter half of the 18th century, when it was sold by the Lisles. In

³⁶ *Vide* Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46. ³⁷ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 173.

³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxvii, 46.

³⁹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdle. 6, no. 83.

⁴⁰ The exact date of his death is uncertain, but he dealt with the manor by fine in 1632 (Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 8 Chas. I).

⁴¹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 173. ⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1659.

⁴⁴ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 173.

⁴⁵ *Vide* the advertisement to Edward Lisle's *Observations in Husbandry*.

⁴⁶ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 173.

⁴⁷ Sir Thos. Gatehouse's MS. *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* ⁴⁹ Pat. 20 Edw. I, m. 24.

⁵⁰ Close, 22 Edw. I, m. 12.

⁵¹ Chart. R. 31 Edw. I, m. 2.

⁵² Pat. 25 Edw. I, pt. i, m. 18 d. ; 34 Edw. I, m. 35 d.

^{53a} This lady was the wife of Edward Lisle, lord of Crux Easton, and the mother of twenty children. MS. book in Crux Easton Church.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 501a.

⁵⁴ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 12b ; 2033, fol. 13b ; 2034, fol. 75, 148 ; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 138 ; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 24 ; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

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1795 it was in the possession of a certain John Smith⁵⁵ and since that date has passed through many hands, being at the present day in the gift of Mrs. Charles de Havilland.

The schools were erected in 1847 at a cost of £333 for thirty children.

There are, it appears, no endowed charities in this parish.

FACCOMBE

Faccan cumbe (x cent.); Faccumbe (xi cent.); Fackumbe, Facumb, Faucumb (xiii cent.); Fackombe (xiv cent.); Faccum, Facham (xvi cent.).

The parish of Facombe contains 2,669 acres, and is situated in the extreme north of Hampshire, 7 miles north-west from Hurstbourne station on the London and South Western Railway, and 8½ miles north by east from Andover. Pilot Hill in the north-eastern extremity of the parish reaches a height of 900 ft. above the ordnance datum, and from here the ground sweeps down westwards to the beautiful and picturesque valley in which the hamlet of Netherton is situated. The main manor of Facombe had its centre at Netherton, and it was here that the parish church of St. Michael originally stood. A meadow, now called Old Orchard, which still shows traces of a large building, marks the site of the old manor-house called Facombe Court.¹ Netherton Hall, now serving as the rectory, is a plain brick house of 18th-century date. The village of Facombe is situated at a height of about 750 ft. above the ordnance datum, about a mile east of Netherton, at the junction of the road from Netherton with one running north from Hurstbourne Tarrant to Combe. To the west of the road to Combe are the modern church of St. Barnabas, towards the cost of which the late Mr. Allan Borman Heath gave the land and £500,² and the schools which were opened in 1866 for thirty-five children. To the east is Facombe Manor House, the residence of Mr. Allan Borman Heath, prettily situated in a park of about 50 acres. The house was modernized by the late Mr. Allan Borman Heath,³ and represents the old manor-house of Facombe Upstreet, formerly the property of the Sandys. Facombe Wood covers the whole of the south-western portion of the parish.

The parish contains 1,024 acres of arable land, 158½ acres of permanent grass and 563 acres of woods and plantations.⁴ The soil is light loam and rubble, the subsoil is chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and turnips. Among place-names mentioned in early records are Iwynespuynde,⁵ Pykmerscrofte,⁶ Stroclynchesacre,⁷ Haldewey,⁸ Bygges-

place,⁹ Corneweyeshame,¹⁰ Houghesplace,¹¹ Symynggesplace¹² (xiv cent.); Waryneswey,¹³ Bartolettes (surviving in Bartlett's Down),¹⁴ Gymbiles,¹⁵ Oldcourt,¹⁶ Pynkemere, Kymmere (Kimmer Farm in the south of the parish),¹⁷ Twychyn,¹⁸ Heryngeslane¹⁹ (xv cent.); Bucks and Bolts (Bolts Copse adjoining Facombe Wood, now grubbed)²⁰ (xvi cent.); Woodesend Copice, Broadhoked Copice, Duncroft Coppice (the modern Dancroft Row probably partly grubbed), The Two Parting Coppices, Hayneswood Copice,²¹ Bilcroft, Heaven Hill Hedge (Heaven Hill at the back of Netherton Rectory House), Shipmans Bottom (on the Netherton to Combe road close to the parish boundary), Brinsham Stile, Burtmere Pond (at the top of Netherton Hill, now pronounced Burgsmere Pond), Graffthornes, Fyshams Acre, Shortled Furlong and Laylandes Furlong (now Laylands Fields on North Farm)²² (xvii cent.).

FACCOMBE was part of the ancient *MANORS* demesne of the Crown, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was held at farm of the king by Roger of Poitou, younger son of Earl Roger de Montgomery, for £16 a year, although it was only worth £13 a year.²³ In 1167 a certain Alan rendered account of 1 mark for Facombe.²⁴ From him it seems to have passed to Richard de Solers, lord of the manor of Shipton Solers (co. Glouc.),²⁵ who was holding it in John's reign by the service of one knight's fee.²⁶ It fell to King John as escheat of the Normans, and was divided into three parts. From it in 1207 he granted land worth 100s. to Thomas Peverel to hold during his good pleasure,²⁷ while the rest of the manor he divided between William Cosyn and Oliver de Punchardon, although there seems to be no record of this grant preserved.²⁸ William Briwere, as sheriff of the county, disseised Oliver of his land 'for an ancient debt owed by his ancestors to the ancestors of King John,' but in 1216 was ordered to restore it to Oliver, who was then in the king's service at Nottingham.²⁹ Oliver's property in Facombe was augmented in 1221 by the grant of the land formerly held by Thomas Peverel.³⁰ This grant was during the king's pleasure

of William de Huntingfield, married Hugh Ruffus and still retained part of the manor in dower, as is seen by a Close Roll of 1215, in which King John ordered the sheriff of the county to restore Alice's dower in Faccome and Tangley of which she had been disseised during his war with the barons (Close, 17 John, m. 31).

²⁷ Ibid. 9 John, m. 13.

²⁸ See, however, *Red. Bk. of Exch.* i, 149. 'Willelmus Cosyn, Thomas Peverel, Oliver de Pontchardun qui tenent feodum quod fuit Ricardi de Solers i militem.'

²⁹ Close, 17 John, m. 6.

³⁰ Ibid. 6 Hen. III, m. 18.

⁵⁵ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 235.

¹ Ex inform. Mr. Allan Borman Heath.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ Add. R. 4897.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid. 4908.

⁸ Ibid. 4909.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid. 4910.

¹¹ Ibid. 4912.

¹² Ibid. 4924.

¹³ Ibid. 4944.

¹⁴ Ibid. 4977.

¹⁵ Ibid. 4981.

¹⁶ Ibid. 4985.

¹⁷ Ibid. 4987.

¹⁸ Ibid. 4989.

¹⁹ Ibid. 5004.

²⁰ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 79, no. 14.

²¹ Add. R. 4893.

²² Rentals and Surv. Hants, bde. 1, no. 31. The identifications of most of the above place-names have been supplied by Mr. Allan Borman Heath of Facombe Manor.

²³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456b.

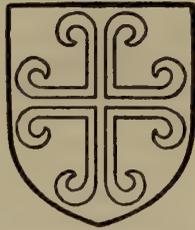
²⁴ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II, rot. 12, m. 1.

²⁵ Bigland, *Glouc.* par. Shipton Solers.

²⁶ *Vide Red. Bk. of Exch.* i, 149. On Richard's death, his widow Alice, daughter

only, however, and was not made permanent until 1231, in which year Henry III granted to Oliver and his heirs that half of the manor which he had previously held of the king's bailiwick, until the king should restore it to the right heirs.³¹

As to the part of the manor granted to William Cosyn by King John, an entry occurs in the *Red Book of the Exchequer* to the effect that William Cosyn, Thomas Peverel and Oliver de Punchardon were then (1211) holding the knight's fee formerly belonging to Richard de Solers.³² In the *Testa de Nevill* William Cosyn is returned as holding two parts of Faccombe and Tangley in conjunction with Oliver de Punchardon by the service of two parts of one knight's fee,³³ while there is a further entry to the effect that Nicholas son of William Cosyn was holding land in the manor worth £2 18s. by the service of the third part of one knight's fee, and was in the wardship of his father, who had lately married another wife, whereas he ought to have been in the wardship of the king.³⁴ A later return which shows that Richard de Punchardon, who in 1231 had given the king 20 marks to have the custody of the lands and heirs of his brother Oliver,³⁵ was holding the whole manor of the king in chief by the service of one knight's fee,³⁶ seems to point to the fact that by this time the Cosyns had given up their portion of the manor to the Punchardons, and they appear in the reign of Edward III as villeins in the manor. From this time until the reign of Henry VI,³⁷ when the Cosyns rebelled against their lord, the names of Cosyn and of Cosynstreet frequently occur on the Faccombe court-rolls. At a court held in 1426 it was presented that Richard and Hugh Cosyn and John Paulet, junior, on Michaelmas Day, 1425, had lain in ambush at Cosynstreet in Faccombe, and had so beaten, wounded and maltreated John Punchardon that his life was despaired of.³⁸ Another attack on his life was described by his son Richard Punchardon. John Punchardon was lying in bed on the night of the Sunday before St. John at the Latin Gate (16 May 1426), when Hugh, Giles, Peter, Thomas and Richard Cosyn (all described as 'laborers') of Faccombe, Richard Badderley, yeoman, and Robert Anglote 'Frensheman' and Robert Frytt, of Newbury, hosier, and others, came and dragged him out of his bed into a field called Fyfe-acres and there struck him a number of blows, from



PUNCHARDON.
*Argent a mill-rind cross
voided gules.*

any one of which he would have died.³⁹ In the same year Richard Cosyn 'with others of his affinity and following marched to the lord's court at Faccombe with bows, arrows, swords and shields, and so terrified the seneschals sitting in court that the law-day was not held.'⁴⁰ Swift vengeance, however, overtook the insurgents. Peter Cosyn, Giles Cosyn and Thomas Cosyn and many of their followers were hanged.⁴¹ Richard Cosyn left his tenement never to return,⁴² and after the manumission of one John Cosyn in 1433⁴³ the name of these early lords of the manor disappears from the court rolls, although it is still preserved in Curzon Street Farm, a short distance to the east of the village.

To return to the Punchardons, who in 1232 held the whole manor of Faccombe, which consequently was sometimes called *PUNCHARDONS* or *FACCOMBE PUNCHARDON*. In 1280 Oliver de Punchardon, probably grandson of the original grantee, had come of age and succeeded to the manor, for in that year he proved his right to it and claimed the assize of bread and ale there.⁴⁴ Fifteen years later it was ascertained by inquisition *ad quod damnum* that it would be no damage if Oliver cut down 50 acres of wood in his wood of Faccombe within the royal forest of Chute, since only his tenants lived there and they desired it.⁴⁵ Hence two years later licence to that effect was granted to him on condition that for five years he inclosed the 50 acres with a small dyke and low hedge so that the deer could get in and out.⁴⁶ He died seized of the manor in 1323, leaving a son and heir Robert, aged forty,⁴⁷ on whom the manor was settled in fee-tail in 1324.⁴⁸ However, since Robert died without issue in the following year, the manor passed to his brother and heir Oliver, parson of the church of Faccombe⁴⁹, who granted the reversion to Bartholomew de Punchardon in 1346.⁵⁰ Bartholomew, however, predeceased Oliver, who died seized of the manor in 1356. He was succeeded by Oliver son of Bartholomew, aged sixteen,⁵¹ who died in 1417, leaving a son and heir John, aged forty.⁵² On the death of John in 1427⁵³ Faccombe passed to his son and heir Richard,⁵⁴ who died forty years later, leaving a son and heir Walter.⁵⁵ Walter died while under age in 1479, his heirs being his three sisters, Maud, who married first William Okeden and secondly William Cooke, Philippa wife of Thomas or William Lewston of Lewston (co. Dors.)⁵⁶ and Anne wife of Thomas Senny.⁵⁷ Hence the partition of the manor into three parts, and the formation in the 16th century of the so-called manors of *FACCOMBE KNIGHTS* and *FACCOMBE SENDY*.

John Lewston, grandson of Philippa, sold his portion

³¹ Chart. R. 15 Hen. III, m. 9.

³² *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 149.

³³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235a.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 237a.

³⁵ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 215.

³⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234a.

³⁷ Add. R. 4896, 4905, 4912, 4913, 4926, 4931, 4945, 4951, 4961, 4968, 4975, 4976 and 4978.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 4979.

³⁹ Gaol Delivery R. 205.

⁴⁰ Add. R. 4980.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 4981.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.* 4989.

⁴⁴ Assize R. 789, m. 17 d.

⁴⁵ Inq. a.q.d. 23 Edw. I, no. 80.

⁴⁶ Pat. 25 Edw. I, pt. ii, m. 14.

⁴⁷ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. II, no. 16.

⁴⁸ Inq. a.q.d. 17 Edw. II, no. 233; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 274; Pat. 17 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 22; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 17 Edw. II.

⁴⁹ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 27. In the same year Peter de Punchardon acquired from Oliver 6 messuages 5 virgates of land, 100 acres of wood, 200 acres of pasture and £2 3s. 1d. rent in Faccombe and 'La Strete' held in chief, and sold the same to Florence, Henry and Giles Punchardon (Inq. a.q.d. 19 Edw. II, no.

17; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* i, 294; Pat. 19 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 19).

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 20 Edw. III.

⁵¹ Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 17.

⁵² *Ibid.* 5 Hen. V, no. 30.

⁵³ Probably due to the murderous assault of the Cosyns.

⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 13.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 6 Edw. IV, no. 27.

⁵⁶ The name of her husband is given in the various inquisitions as Thomas, but in the pedigree in Hutchins, *Dors.* iv, 128-9, as William.

⁵⁷ Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. IV, no. 4.

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of the manor to John Okeden, grandson of Maud,⁶⁶ who had already succeeded to one-third of the manor on the death of his father William in 1517.⁶⁵ In 1544 John Okeden sold two-thirds of the manor by the name of 6 messuages, 6 gardens, 6 orchards, 150 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 150 acres of pasture, 180 acres of wood, 50 acres of furze and heath and 10s. rent in Facombe and half of the manor of Facombe to Michael Kydwelwy with remainder to Peter Kydwelwy and Joan his wife and their heirs.⁶⁶ Michael held a court in Facombe in 1546,⁶¹ but by 1574 the property had passed to William Kydwelwy, probably a son of Peter Kydwelwy,⁶² who by will dated 20 December 1574 bequeathed it to his widow Jane.⁶³ Jane did not long survive her husband, but died on 13 March 1575, when the property passed to her brother Robert Knight, aged twenty-nine.⁶⁴ Hence it was sometimes called the manor of *FACCOMBE KNIGHTS*. Four years later Robert Knight sold his inheritance to Andrew Reade,⁶⁵ who in 1583 bought up the remaining third part of the manor,⁶⁶ which by this time was known as the manor of *FACCOMBE SENDY*, the previous history of which is as follows. It passed, as has been seen above, on the death of Walter Punchardon in 1457 to Anne wife of Thomas Sendy. She predeceased her husband, who was still living in 1518 and was then holding it as a free tenement.⁶⁷ He, however, died before 27 January 1536, on which day his son and heir Arthur held a court in conjunction with John Okeden.⁶⁸ About this time Arthur Sendy came to an agreement with John Okeden, the holder of the other two-thirds, by which farms and copyholds were exchanged and each had a compact property, although the woods, copses, wastes and royalties of the manor as also rents called 'Martyn Rent' and 'Stick Eggs' were left in common to be divided equally between them in the proportion of one to two.⁶⁹ Arthur Sendy died seised of the third part of the manor of Facombe in 1557, leaving a son and heir William,⁷⁰ on whose death in 1575⁷¹ it passed in dower to his widow Agnes,⁷² who held a court in conjunction with Andrew, Henry, Richard and Robert Reade on 13 April 1579.⁷³ She died four months later, and the property then passed by the name of two-thirds (though properly one-third) of the manor of Facombe to her son Arthur.⁷⁴ Arthur held a court baron of his so-called manor of Facombe Sendy on 22 October 1582.⁷⁵ A year later, as he was then living in 'Gosheies' (co. Essex), he made

arrangements with his agent to dispose of his property, and the latter managed so well, alleging that he had often been offered £1,200 for the premises, that he secured £1,100 from Andrew Reade, whereas he had never been offered even £1,000 from the other bidders, Thomas Webb of Salisbury, Robert Oxenbridge and John Gunter.⁷⁶ Andrew, subsequently discovering how he had been duped, tried to get some of his money back,⁷⁷ but whether successfully or not is unknown. Thus by 1583 the three original shares had become re-united and in the possession of Andrew Reade. He died seised of the manor of Facombe in 1623, leaving a son and heir Henry,⁷⁸ who died in 1647, when the manor passed to his son Francis,⁷⁹ who in 1655 sold it to Sir Berkeley Lucy.⁸⁰ From the latter it descended to Sir Berkeley Lucy, bart., who dealt with it by recovery in 1693⁸¹ and by fine in 1727.⁸² Sir Berkeley died without male issue in 1759 and was buried in the old church of St. Michael Facombe.⁸³ He left an only daughter and heiress Mary Lucy, wife of the Hon. Charles Compton, youngest son of George fourth Earl of Northampton.⁸⁴ The manor was probably sold soon after the death of Sir Berkeley, but its subsequent history is somewhat uncertain. However, it ultimately passed to the Everett family, Joseph Everett being the lord of the manor in the beginning of the 19th century.⁸⁵ In 1858, some time after his death, his representatives sold the manor to Mr. William Hawkins Heath, from whom it descended some ten years afterwards to his son and heir, Mr. Allan Borman Heath, of East Woodhay.⁸⁶ The latter converted an old farm-house into the present manor-house in 1878-80, and owned the manor till his death on 10 November 1893. His second son, Mr. Allan Borman Heath, of Facombe Manor, carried on the estate until October 1902, when, in accordance with the terms of his father's will, he sold it to Mr. W. P. Taylor of Colthorpe Park (co. Oxon.).⁸⁷ The present lord of the manor is Mr. E. Fisher Kelly of Northerwood House, Lyndhurst, who purchased the estate from Mr. W. P. Taylor in 1907.⁸⁸

The manor of *FACCOMBE FIFHYDE, FIFHYDES, FACCOMBE SANDYS* or *FACCOMBE UPSTREET* probably originated in the 6 messuages, 5 virgates of land, 100 acres of wood, 200 acres of pasture and £2 3s. 1d. rent in Facombe and 'La Strete' which Peter de Punchardon acquired in fee from Oliver de Punchardon in 1325, and sold shortly afterwards to Florence, Henry and Giles de Pun-

⁶⁶ Add. R. 4893. In Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 79, no. 4 it is stated that John Lewston, son and heir of Philippa, sold to John Okeden, son and heir of Maud, but this is an error. See Hutchins, *Dors.* iv, 128-9 and iii, 469, and the inquisition on the death of Maud in 1501, in which William is returned as her son and heir (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xv, 40).

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* xxxii, 22.

⁶⁰ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 6; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 36 Hen. VIII.

⁶¹ Add. R. 5031.

⁶² According to an abstract of title (Add. R. 4893) Peter Kydwelwy left three daughters and heirs, Joan, Elizabeth and Margery, the first named of whom married another Peter Kydwelwy and left a son and heir, William, who died without issue. This does not seem at all probable, and it is much more likely that Peter Kydwelwy

married Joan daughter of Michael Kydwelwy, and left a son and heir William.

⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxii, 134.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ Add. R. 4893; Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. i, m. 21; Feet of F. Hants, East. 21 Eliz.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Trin. 25 Eliz.

⁶⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxii, 22.

⁶⁸ Add. R. 5033.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 4893; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 79, no. 4.

⁷⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 35.

⁷¹ *Vide* Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxci, 98.

⁷² L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 19 Eliz. m.

⁷³ Add. R. 5056.

⁷⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxci, 98.

⁷⁵ Add. R. 5060.

⁷⁶ Ct. of Req. bde. 108, no. 31.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxxxii, 111.

⁷⁹ In the ancient church of Facombe, now destroyed, there was an inscription to Henry Reade, who died in 1647, aged eighty-one, erected by his son and heir, Francis Reade.

⁸⁰ Add. R. 4893.

⁸¹ *Recov. R.* Hil. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 97.

⁸² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Geo. I.

⁸³ The marble tablet in his memory was removed to the new church which was erected in the sixties.

⁸⁴ Burke, *Extinct Baronetries*.

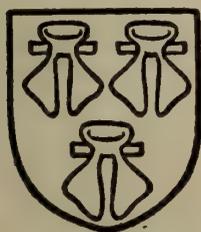
⁸⁵ Information furnished by Mr. Allan Borman Heath of Facombe Manor House.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

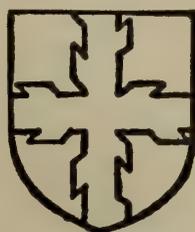
⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

chardon.⁸⁹ From the latter the tenements evidently passed to Roger de Fifhyde, who as early as 1331 was seised of land and rent in Faccombe worth £10 held of Oliver de Punchardon for 1d. rent and suit of court every three weeks.⁹⁰ By 1360 Roger had been succeeded in the premises by William de Fifhyde, who in that year acquired the reversion of an additional messuage, 60 acres of land and 10s. rent in Faccombe from Nicholas Gibb and Alice his wife.⁹¹ In the following year he died seised of 6 messuages, 1 dove-cote, a wood, lands and £2 3s. 1d. rents in Faccombe, leaving a son and heir William, aged eighteen.⁹² The latter seems to have acquired still more neighbouring property, and at his death in 1386 was seised of 11 messuages, 1 dove-cote, 2 carucates of land, 200 acres of wood and £3 8s. 8d. rents of assize in Faccombe.⁹³



FIFHYDE. Or three water-bougets azure.



SANDYS. Argent a ragged cross sable.

His heir was his cousin Joan, who married first Sir John Sandys and secondly Sir Thomas Skelton, and died seised of the so-called manor of Faccombe in 1415.⁹⁴ From this time the manor remained in the Sandys family until 1668,⁹⁵ when William Lord Sandys released all right in it to Sir Richard Lucy, to whom Frances Reade, widow of Francis Reade, Edward Reade and George Reade eight years before had made over the remainder of a ninety-nine years' lease originally granted by William Lord Sandys in 1573 to Hercules Ameredeth at a rent of £13 14s. and transferred by him to Andrew Reade in 1577. At the same time Sir William Lucy acquired the remainder of a further lease of seventy years⁹⁶ granted to Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, by William Lord Sandys in 1600 at a rent of £14 and made over by him to Andrew Reade in 1610.⁹⁷ As early as 1633 the right of the Sandys to the manor seems to have been merely nominal, for in that year Henry Reade held a court at Faccombe Upstreet described as 'of late Lord Sandys,'⁹⁸ whereas earlier courts held in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I are described as held by Andrew Reade and others, farmers of the

manor by virtue of an unexpired lease of the manor made by William Lord Sandys in 1573.⁹⁹ The two manors of Faccombe naturally merged when they fell into the hands of Sir Richard Lucy, and from that date their history is identical.

A fairly complete and interesting series of court rolls of the manors from 1371 to 1633¹⁰⁰ exists at the British Museum. The boundaries of the chief manor as they existed in 1530 were quoted by a husbandman named Ambrose Brooker at a court held by Arthur Sendy on 22 October 1582 as extending 'from Butbancke shooting north and south from the south end of Butbancke, keeping Tangley church way which lyeth on the south syde of Rymer's pond until you come to Turnyng Thorne keeping the waye to Road Gate, from Road Gate keeping Grymes Ditch untill you come to Westwoode end which is Punkerton's Woode.'¹⁰¹ From the court-rolls it also appears that the chief manor was often called Faccombe Netherton from its position, while Faccombe Upstreet is the name usually given to the second manor.¹⁰² There was a good deal of jealousy between the farmers of these two manors,¹⁰³ and it was repeatedly laid down that the lords of both had exactly equal rights to pasture for their animals on Chaldon or Chaldown.¹⁰⁴

The miller of Faccombe was frequently presented at court for taking excessive toll,¹⁰⁵ from the 14th to the 16th century. Possibly the mill which had existed since the time of the Domesday Survey¹⁰⁶ had fallen into disuse in the later century. Careful watch was kept on the morals of the villagers, and at courts held in 1449 and 1450 an attempt was made to check excessive gambling among the villagers by forbidding them to play at 'trevgobet,' cards or pat-ball for money.¹⁰⁷ However, the gambling continued, and heavy fines were inflicted frequently on those who played cards, skittles, and bowls contrary to the form of the statute¹⁰⁸; moreover, on one occasion at least the tithingman was fined for failing to present those inhabitants whose custom it was to play at bowls every Sunday in the churchyard.¹⁰⁹

In 1514 Henry VIII by letters patent exempted the men of the manor of Faccombe from contributing towards the cost of knights of the shire representing them in Parliament.¹¹⁰

The church of *ST. BARNABAS* was *CHURCH* erected of stone and flint in 1866; the former parish church was a very small building at Netherton, but it was entirely demolished when the Faccombe church was finished, only the font being retained. The present building has a chancel

⁸⁹ Inq. a.q.d. 19 Edw. II, no. 17; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 294; Pat. 19 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 19. He acquired the tenements without licence, and in 1326 paid a fine of 6 marks for licence to retain them. The suggestion that these tenements were the nucleus of this manor seems to be supported by the fact that it was usually called the manor of Faccombe Upstreet.

⁹⁰ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 168.

⁹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 34 Edw. III.

⁹² Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 88. The king granted the custody of his lands to Eustace Dabridgecourt. William came of age on the Feast of St. Barnabas, 1363, but did not get possession of his manor of

Faccombe until 1365, in which year the king ordered John de Evesham, escheator of Hampshire, to deliver to him seisin of all his lands in that county (Pat. 6 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 5, 4).

⁹³ Inq. p.m. 10 Ric. II, no. 17.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 3 Hen. V, no. 31.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 13 Hen. VI, no. 33; 24 Hen. VI, no. 40; De Banc. R. East. 9 Hen. VII, m. 21; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 & 17 Eliz.; Recov. R. East. 18 Eliz. rot. 1147; ibid. Mich. 42 Eliz. rot. 172; W. and L. Inq. p.m. 21. Jas. I (Ser. 2), bdle. 38, no. 200; Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Chas. I (Ser. 2), pt. ii, no. 121; Recov. R. East. 20 Chas. II, rot. 14.

⁹⁶ Add. R. 4893.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid. 5076.

⁹⁹ Ibid. 5066, 5069, 5073.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid. 4894-5078.

¹⁰¹ Ibid. 5060.

¹⁰² Ibid. 5066, 5067, 5069, 5074, 5078.

¹⁰³ Ibid. 4959, 5064.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. 5017, 5058, 496, 5002. The site is marked by Charldown Copse in the north-east of the parish.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid. 4940, 4941, 4942, 4951, 4965, 4978, 4984.

¹⁰⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456b.

¹⁰⁷ Add. R. 5015, 5016.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid. 5046, 5055, 5056, 5059, 5072.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. 5056.

¹¹⁰ Pat. 6 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 18.

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17 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in. with a north vestry, nave 52 ft. by 21 ft. 2 in., south porch and a more recently completed tower 9 ft. square inside. The style is that of the 14th century. The tower is of two stages; the bell-chamber is lighted to the south by a two-light traceried window and on the other three sides by quatrefoils. In it hang two modern bells.

The font bowl is of 12th-century workmanship; it is round with sloping sides carved with zigzag and two twisted roll moulds; the iron staples which formerly held the cover project from the sides.

Several monuments have been transferred from the old church; on the west wall of the nave is a brass set in a marble frame to Anne wife of Henry Reade and daughter of Sir Thomas Windebanke, kt. 'Clerk of the Signet to Queen Elizabeth and to King James that now is.' Her mother was Frances Dymmoche, daughter of Sir Edward Dymmoche, of 'Skeerlsby,' Lincs., the queen's champion. She died in 1624. Over the inscription are the kneeling figures of the lady, her two sons and three daughters. On the south wall adjacent is a marble tablet with an inscription to Henry Reade, 1647. Further east is an inscription on a brass plate to Mrs. Alice Reade, wife of Robert Reade of Linkeholt, daughter and sole heir of Francis Pooley, who died in 1598. A large monument on the west wall has a pompous inscription to Sir Berkeley Lucy, bart., who died in 1759. There are other later monuments.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, undated, and a silver paten of 1720.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms, marriages and burials mixed from 1585 to 1690; the second has baptisms from 1693 to 1795, marriages 1708 to 1754, and burials 1678 to 1794. It will be seen that there is a hiatus in the marriages from 1690 to 1708. The third book has marriages from 1755 to 1812, and the fourth baptisms and burials 1795 to 1812.

The advowson of the church of **ADVOWSON** Facombe followed the same descent as the manor of Facombe until the reign of King John, who, as has been shown, divided the manor into three parts. From King John it passed to Henry III, who on 14 March 1266-7¹¹¹ granted it to Oliver de Puchardon in reward for his faithful service to himself and his eldest son Prince Edward.¹¹² It remained in the Puchardon family until 1348,¹¹³ in which year Oliver de Puchardon granted it to William de Fifhyde. Bartholomew de Puchardon, brother and next heir of Oliver, confirmed the grant, and the whole transaction was

ratified by Edward III.¹¹⁴ William de Fifhyde presented the rectors until his death in 1360,¹¹⁵ when the advowson reverted to the Crown during the minority of his son and heir William.¹¹⁶ Oliver de Puchardon, nephew of the original grantor, thinking this was a good opportunity of recovering the advowson, attempted, but without success, to make good his claim to present.¹¹⁷ However, some ten years later, when William de Fifhyde, then of age, presented John de Podenhale to the church of Facombe, Oliver de Puchardon claimed the advowson anew and presented Robert de Cadeham.¹¹⁸ The bishop, on 13 October 1375, issued a prohibition to proceed further pending a trial of right. The verdict was evidently given in favour of William de Fifhyde, for on 29 October 1375 the prohibition was discharged, and on the following 29 November William presented a certain Thomas Tozande,¹¹⁹ whose title was finally confirmed in 1398.¹²⁰ From this time the advowson followed the same descent as the manor of Facombe Fifhyde or Facombe Sandys until 1858.¹²¹ In that year, as has been shown, the Facombe estate was sold to Mr. William Hawkins Heath. The advowson was not included in this sale, and still belongs to the Everett family.¹²²

In 1603 Andrew Reade petitioned the king for pardon for a supposed simony in presenting to the living.¹²³

There are several interesting entries on the episcopal registers relating to the church of Facombe. Thus it appears that during Henry Woodlock's episcopacy (1305-16) the fruits of the church were sequestered for some time in order that certain necessary repairs might be done to the chancel.¹²⁴ An edict of 1396 shows that the health of Thomas Tozande, rector of Facombe, was so bad that he was forced to procure a chaplain to officiate during Lent.¹²⁵

A survey of the rectory and parsonage of Facombe was made in 1618 previous to the exchange of glebe-land called Parsonage Croft with Andrew Reade for other land of the same extent.¹²⁶ The parsonage-house is thus described, 'One fayre parsonage howse much thereof new builded and a seller made by Mr. Andrew Reade esquire with dyverse outhowes called the upper kitchen and brewhowse, also new builded with a stable, two parsonage barnes and a pigeon howse and certaine backsidies with stone walles about them made by the said Andrew Reade, and an orcharde and medow grounde thereunto adjoyninge on the south side thereof.'¹²⁷

There are no endowed charities in this parish.

¹¹¹ Pat. 13 Hen. III, m. 4; 28 Hen. III, m. 3.

¹¹² Ibid. 51 Hen. III, m. 4.

¹¹³ Assize R. 789, m. 17 d.; Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 73^b; Pat. 21 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 3.

¹¹⁴ Ibid. 22 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 37; Close, 22 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 29 d.; De Banc. R. 350, m. 2.

¹¹⁵ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 14.

¹¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, no. 88.

¹¹⁷ De Banc. R. 408, m. 86 d.

¹¹⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 75.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Ibid. ii, 607; Coram Reg. R. East. 21 Ric. II, rot. 18.

¹²¹ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 43^b, 115^b; Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. V, no. 31; 13 Hen. VI, no. 33; 24 Hen. VI, no. 40; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110; W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdle. 38, no. 200; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxvi, 121; Recov. R. East. 20 Chas. II, rot. 14;

Add. R. 4893; Recov. R. Hil. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 97; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Geo. I.

¹²² Ex inform. supplied by Mr. Allan Borman Heath.

¹²³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 61.

¹²⁴ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 73^b.

¹²⁵ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 467-8.

¹²⁶ Rentals and Surv. Hants, bdle. 1, no. 31.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT

Esseborne (xi cent.); Hesseburna, Esseburna regis (xii cent.); Husseburn, Huphusseburn, Hussheburn (xiii cent.); Husseburne Tarrent (xiv cent.); Husband Tarrant, Uphusband (xviii cent.).

Hurstbourne Tarrant, a large parish containing 4,841 acres, is situated about 4½ miles north-west from Hurstbourne station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway. The village lies on the left bank of the Swift, which rises in the west of the parish, at the junction of the main road from Andover to Newbury with a road running from St. Mary Bourne to Vernhams Dean. It is on the lowest ground in the parish, the road from Andover dropping at Hurstbourne Hill from a height of 568 ft. above the ordnance datum to a height of 324 ft. on the left bank of the stream. When past the village it rises again, and at the summit of Doiley Hill in the north of the parish reaches a height of 526 ft. above the ordnance datum. In the west of the parish the ground is higher still, a height of 710 ft. being attained south of Sheep Down. St. Peter's Church stands on the outskirts of the village north of the road from St. Mary Bourne. Near it is the vicarage, and opposite it on the right bank of the stream are the schools, which were built in 1845 for 130 children.

The hamlet of Prosperous is about a mile north from the village along the road to Newbury. The hamlet of Ithrope, with its substantial homesteads and half-timber cottages, is situated on the left bank of the stream along the road to Vernhams Dean, about three-quarters of a mile west from Hurstbourne Tarrant. Along the same road on the western borders of the parish is the hamlet of Upton, situated partly in Hurstbourne Tarrant and partly in Vernhams Dean. The schools here were built in 1872.

Doles, in the south of the parish, a house surrounded by woods and copses, is the residence of Mr. Albarth Willoughby Dewar, the lord of the manor. Doiley Manor, in the north, is the residence of Messrs. Walter Allcroft and William Mulholland, farmers.

The area of the parish comprises 2,985½ acres of arable land, 568½ acres of permanent grass and 1,054½ acres of woods and plantations.¹ The land is hilly but fertile and productive, and the soil, which is chalky, is well suited to the growth of wheat, barley, oats, turnips and sainfoin. Doles Wood and Grubbed Grounds were inclosed in 1820 under a Private Act of 1818.

Among place-names mentioned in early documents are the following:—Overdroveweys Copse² (xiv cent.), King's Longe Copyce, Pikadoles Copyce, Fairelynch Copyce and Hilgrove Copyce³ (xvi cent.), and Netherblackden Copyce and Beareridge Copyce⁴ (xvii cent.).

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS HURSTBOURNE* was part of the ancient demesne, and was therefore not assessed, the three manors of Hurstbourne, Basingstoke and Kingsclere being jointly liable for the service of one knight.⁵ The manor⁶ remained with the Crown for a considerable period (Hamon Boterel being the farmer from 1156 to 1166), and Henry II seems to have had a royal residence in the parish, for there are various entries in the Pipe Rolls of sums disbursed for work on the king's houses in Hurstbourne.⁷

At length Henry II, in 1177, granted the manor to William Malveisin.⁸ William Malveisin's widow received £24 2s. from Hurstbourne in 1185,⁹ but thirteen years later Richard I granted the manor to John de Lyons, a citizen of Lyons, to hold to him and his heirs by the service of half a knight's fee.¹⁰ King John confirmed this grant in 1201,¹¹ but soon afterwards he seems to have resumed possession of the manor, possibly on the death of John de Lyons, for in 1205 William Scales paid 10 marks fine to have the vill of Hurstbourne,¹² and a year later Engelard de Cygony, Andrew de Chancels, Geon de Chancels and Peter de Chancels, companions of Gerard de Attoyes, obtained a grant of the manor to hold during the king's pleasure for their support in his service.¹³ Henry III, however, restored the manor to John de Lyons, probably a son of the original grantee, in 1233,¹⁴ and a little later the same man, by the name of John 'de Leonibus,' is returned as holding Hurstbourne, valued at £24, of the gift of King Richard.¹⁵ On the death of John de Lyons the younger the manor passed to his daughter and heir Joan, the wife of Geoffrey de Carelieu, whose grant to Pontius Blanchard, another citizen of Lyons, was confirmed by Henry III in 1255.¹⁶ Pontius, however, only held the manor for a short time,¹⁷ for in 1266 Henry III granted it in free alms to Tarrant Nunnery (co. Dors.), a house to which Queen Eleanor was so great a benefactress that it was sometimes styled in records 'Locus benedictus reginae' or 'Locus reginae super Tarent.'¹⁸ It is to its connexion with this nunnery that the manor which had hitherto been called *KING'S HURSTBOURNE*, *HURSTBOURNE REGIS* or *UP HURSTBOURNE*, owes its name of *HURSTBOURNE TARRANT*. Entries relating to the manor in subsequent Close and Patent Rolls show clearly the favour in which the nunnery continued to be held by the Crown. Thus, in 1292, Edward I, to enable the abbess to satisfy her creditors, granted her licence to sell forty oaks in her wood of Hurstbourne within the bounds of the forest of Finkley.¹⁹ Again in 1302 she was permitted to sell 40 acres of her wood of Hurstbourne in the forest of Chute, since it was ascertained by inquisition that there was no frequent repair of deer

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Early Chan. Proc. bde. 137, no. 40.

³ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iii, m. 37-9.

⁴ Ibid. 9 Jas. I, pt. iii, no. 3.

⁵ V.C.H. Hants, i, 456b.

⁶ Deeds as to this manor have been seen by the courtesy of Mrs. J. Hautenville Cope.

⁷ Pipe R. 2-12 Hen. II.

⁸ Pipe R. 24 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 166.

⁹ Ibid. xxvii, 106.

¹⁰ Ibid. See Chart. R. 17 Hen. III, m. 3.

¹¹ Chart. R. 2 John, m. 1.

¹² Close, 7 John, m. 9.

¹³ Ibid. 8 John, m. 2.

¹⁴ Chart. R. 17 Hen. III, m. 3.

¹⁵ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 236b.

¹⁶ Chart. R. 39 Hen. III, m. 1.

¹⁷ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 234a.

¹⁸ Dugdale, Mon. v, 620. His grant was confirmed by Edw. I in 1280 (Chart. R. 8 Edw. I, m. 6), and by Ric. II in 1386 (Pat. 9 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 17).

¹⁹ Inq. a.q.d. 30 Edw. I, no. 74; Close, 20 Edw. I, m. 9.

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there.²⁰ Further, in 1343, on the petition of the abbess and convent setting forth that their houses and possessions in Dorset had been burned and destroyed by an invasion of the king's enemies in those parts, licence was granted them to cut down and make their profit of 200 acres, at the rate of 20 acres yearly, of underwood in their demesne wood of Hurstbourne in the forest of Chute by the view of the foresters, and when this had been done to inclose the wood after the assize of the forest.²¹ The manor remained in the hands of the abbess and convent until the Dissolution,²² when it became Crown property,²³ and so continued until 1547, in which year Edward VI granted it, at a reserved rent of £6, together with King's Long Coppice, Pikadoles Coppice, Fairelynch Coppice and Hillgrove Coppice within the forest of Chute and the manors of Chitterne (co. Wilts.) and Bramshill (co. Hants) to William Paulet Lord St. John, afterwards first Marquess of Winchester, and his heirs for the maintenance of the fortifications and a garrison of nine men at Netley Castle.²⁴ The manor continued in the possession of successive Marquesses of Winchester until 1630,²⁵ when, on the death of the fourth marquess, it passed to his fourth but third surviving son, Lord Charles Paulet, in accordance with a settlement of 1609.²⁶ Charles, son and heir of the latter, mortgaged it in 1664 for £2,600 to Edmund Ludlow, senior, of Kingston Deverill (co. Wilts.), but was unable to keep up the payment of the interest.²⁷ Consequently, Edmund foreclosed, and at his death in 1666²⁸ was seised of the manor. His heir was his nephew, Edmund Ludlow the younger, the notorious regicide, who was the eldest son of his brother Sir Henry Ludlow, of Maiden Bradley (co. Wilts.), and who, as one of the judges of King Charles I, was attainted of treason at the Restoration.²⁹ The manor consequently escheated to Charles II, who in 1669 granted it to Edward Boswell and Nathaniel Ludlow, a younger brother of Edmund, at a reserved rent of £3.³⁰ It seems, however, to have been subsequently restored to the Paulet family, for Sir John Huband of Ipsley (co. Warw.), bart., was seised of it at the beginning of the 18th century,³¹ having probably inherited it from his mother Jane, the daughter of Lord Charles Paulet.³² Sir John was succeeded by his son and heir John, who died a minor and unmarried in 1730, when the baronetcy became extinct, and his possessions were divided among his three sisters and co-heirs Rhoda, Mary and Jane,³³ the first-named of whom married first Sir Thomas Delves of Dodington (co. Ches.), and secondly John Cotes.³⁴ In 1738 Jane Huband sold

her part of the manor and 'the thirteen copeses called Dowles' in the parishes of Hurstbourne Tarrant and Andover for £2,500 to James Wright of Warwick,³⁵ who subsequently purchased also the share of the other sister Rhoda.³⁶ From James Wright these two portions of the manor passed to his son and heir James Wright of Berkeley Square, who dealt with them in 1754 and again in 1765.³⁷ He subsequently purchased the remaining third and sold the whole manor to Joseph Portal of Freefolk and John Mount.³⁸ From the latter Hurstbourne Tarrant passed by sale in May 1782 to George Dewar, a wealthy West Indian planter of Scotch extraction,³⁹ who died in 1786, aged seventy-eight.⁴⁰ By his will dated 1785 he left all his manors and real estate in England, St. Christopher, Dominica and elsewhere to his younger son David Dewar, leaving only certain annuities to his eldest son John Dewar, who 'had by a continued series of imprudence and extravagance involved himself hopelessly in difficulties.'⁴¹ The manor has remained in the Dewar family ever since,⁴² Mr. Albemarle Willoughby Dewar, great-grandson of David Dewar, being the present lord of Hurstbourne Tarrant.

In 1280 the Abbess of Tarrant claimed pillory, tumbrel and other liberties within the manor.⁴³

The forest of Chute formerly lay in Wiltshire and Hampshire, the Hampshire portion extending to Hurstbourne Tarrant and including the woods of Doiley and Dowles (or Doles). Doiley was written Digerle or Derhile in the 13th century, and there are many references to it in early documents.⁴⁴ Its site is marked at the present day by Doiley Barn, Doiley Cottages, Doiley Hill, Doiley Wood and Doiley Manor in the north-east of the parish. Doles Wood lay partly in the parish of Hurstbourne Tarrant and partly in that of Andover, and in the reign of James I William fourth Marquess of Winchester engaged in a dispute with Andrew Kingsmill, tenant and farmer of King's Enham, as to his right to The Raggs or Raggs Coppice, Blackden Bryle or Blackden Raggs, Doles Heath or Charlton Heath, and King's Enham Heath and other copeses and wastes.⁴⁵ According to the defendant Preston and Weste, tenants of the marquess, 'desiring to bathe themselves in the teares of many poore people,' had inclosed a certain parcel of The Raggs called Enham Raggs, which was in reality parcel of Enham Heath and in the parish of Andover, and had always been separated from the marquess's copeses by 'bounders and standills.' On the other hand the marquess declared that Kingsmill was attempting to deny his right under a 'shiftinge

²⁰ Pat. 30 Edw. I, m. 5.

²¹ Ibid. 17 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 23.

²² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213; *Inquisitio Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 115; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 308; Early Chan. Proc. file 137, no. 40.

²³ Mins. Accts. Dors. 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, no. 94, m. 25.

²⁴ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iii, m. 37-9.

²⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 40 Eliz.; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 7 Jas. I; Pat. 9 Jas. I, pt. iii, no. 3.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxviii, 102.

²⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1668-9, p. 212.

²⁸ Hoare, *Wilts.*, i (2), 15.

²⁹ Ibid.; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1668-9, p. 132.

³⁰ Ibid. p. 246.

³¹ *Vide* Close, 8 Geo. II, pt. ix, no. 7.

³² Burke, *Extinct Baronetcies*, 272.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Close, 8 Geo. II, pt. ix, no. 7.

³⁵ Ibid. 12 Geo. II, pt. x, no. 11; *Recov. R. Mich.* 12 Geo. II, rot. 395.

³⁶ *Vide* Close, 5 Geo. III, pt. xvii, no. 7.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ex inform. Mr. A. W. Dewar.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Vere Oliver, *Hist. of Antigua*, i, 201.

⁴¹ Ibid. 199.

⁴² *Recov. R. Hil.* 27 Geo. III, rot. 343; *Hil.* 56 Geo. III, rot. 129; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 58 Geo. III.

⁴³ Assize R. Mich. 8 Edw. I, rot. 17.

⁴⁴ Thus in 1234 the king ordered Michael de Columbers to supply the sheriff of Southampton with sufficient timber from the grove of Digerle to make a new kitchen in Winchester Castle, a butlery and dispensary there, a drawbridge, the joists and boards of two turrets and also a chamber over the gate of the castle. Again, in the following year, Avice de Columbers was ordered to allow the constable of Winchester Castle to have a certain number of beams from the royal forest of Finkley and Derhele for making the king's dispensary and saucery in the castle (Close, 19 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 20; 20 Hen. III).

⁴⁵ Exch. Bills and Answs. Jas. I, Hants, no. 247.

shadowe of wordes,' and asserted that the copses and wastes in question were really parcel of the bailiwick of Doles and, therefore, part of his inheritance.⁴⁶ Depositions on both sides were taken at Andover 23 April 1612, when most of the witnesses seemed to be in favour of Kingsmill,⁴⁷ but the marquess had already predisposed James I in his favour, as is shown by the fact that in the previous year the king by letters patent had more clearly defined his property in the neighbourhood, granting to him a number of copses and wastes—the coppices called Netherblackden, Stoney, Fairocke, Beareridge, Lodge, Pounce, Ladylonge, Netherthrowayes and Uppertthrowayes, Upperblackden, Ridgewayes, Chilwayes, and Knolles Coppice, The Raggs, Blackden Raggs, Newmans Ryding, Doles Heath or Charleton Heath, and King's Enham Heath, Cow Down, Rushmer Down, Southdown and Brockhill—of which there is no mention by name in the patent roll of the reign of Edward VI.⁴⁸ Doiley and Doles still formed part of the manor in the reign of Charles II, Charles Paulet petitioning for leave to disafforest them in June 1662, on the ground that these lands were burdened with great debts incurred by his father and himself for loyalty and with provision for his mother, three brothers and one sister.⁴⁹ Three months later they were disafforested and the deer in them were granted to Charles Paulet in consideration of the services and sufferings of his father.⁵⁰ Thirteen copses of wood called Doles, containing 700 acres, are included in subsequent extents of the manor,⁵¹ and the old forest-name is still preserved in Doles Wood and Doles, the residence of Mr. Albermarle Willoughby Dewar. The fourth Marquess of Winchester, in addition to the dispute with Kingsmill, engaged in a controversy with divers inhabitants of the hamlet of Ibthrope. The latter asserted 'that they were freeholders and that all the grounds and soil of the village, as well that which was held in severalty as that which lay in open field and common, was always accounted and used as the freehold and inheritance of these tenants, and that the plaintiff and his ancestors had no part of the freehold or inheritance thereof,' and admitted that they had already with mutual consent divided and inclosed some of the common lands and were in the habit of cutting down trees and digging marl-pits in the downs of Ibthrope. The marquess, on the other hand, declared that they were only tenants at will and that the common downs, heath and commons called The Common Downs, Common Heath, Rushmer Down or North Down, South Down and Ambley were his proper freehold inheritance, as he could prove by copies of old court rolls, and that in bygone times his tenants had been amerced for felling trees and inclosing the common fields. He moreover accused them of appropriating to their own use 200 marks, 'the property of one Marvyn, who had hanged himself at Whitchurch.'⁵² Depositions of witnesses were taken at Basingstoke in April 1610, most of them agreeing that when the sheep of the farmers of Hurstbourne Tarrant fed upon the downs of Ibthrope they were chased away by the

tenants and inhabitants of Ibthrope and vice versa, and that there were boundary-marks between the demesnes of the manor and the hamlet.⁵³ In 1611 the Court of Exchequer recommended that the parties should come to some agreement amongst themselves.⁵⁴ The marquess, whose position was already assured by the patent roll of the preceding April,⁵⁵ was theoretically the victor, as is shown by the fact that the manors of *IBTHROPE* and *UPTON* are mentioned by name in the grant of the Hurstbourne property to Boswell and Ludlow in the reign of Charles II,⁵⁶ but Ibthrope still retains some trace of its old independence, the owners and occupiers of the hamlet having sole right to take for their own use but not for sale everything growing on Ibthrope Common, which covers an area of 59 acres.

By the manor of Upton, only that part of the hamlet situated in the parish of Hurstbourne Tarrant seems to have been intended, for the part situated in the parish of Vernhams Dean was included in the grant of the manor of Vernhams Dean to Henry de Bernevall in the reign of Henry II, and its subsequent history is given under the latter parish (*q.v. infra*).

The church of *ST. PETER* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 34 ft. by 18 ft. 1 in., nave 58 ft. 8 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., north aisle 41 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 9 in., with a vestry at its west end 14 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 9 in., south aisle 52 ft. 2 in. by 6 ft. 7 in., with a south porch. At the west end of the nave is a wooden tower within the building. All these measurements are internal.

The history of the present building begins c. 1200, to which date belongs the nave as far westwards as the third bay of the arcade, with the aisles flanking it. The difference in detail between the two arcades shows that the north one is a little later than the south. The only trace of earlier work than this is the south doorway, which is of late 12th-century date. In the 14th century the church was lengthened westwards by one bay. In the north aisle the original west wall was allowed to remain and the extra bay was used to form a small chapel, but in the south aisle and nave the original west walls were removed. Other work of this century consisted of the insertion of most of the present windows to the aisles. The chancel was practically rebuilt, using the 13th-century windows again, about the year 1890, and the walls of the rest of the building were refaced at the same time. The mediaeval south porch was refaced in the 18th century and the tower was erected in 1897, partly of old timbers.

The east window of the chancel is of 15th-century date, having four cinquefoiled lights, under a low four-centred arch. The rest of the chancel windows are of 13th-century date, three on each side, a single light between two of two lights. The heads of the lights are in all cases modern and of ogee shape, and the south-west window has had its tracery removed and two 15th-century cinquefoiled lights substituted. The internal jambs have edge rolls dying into a chamfered rear arch.

⁴⁶ Exch. Bills and Answs. Jas. I, Hants, no. 247.

⁴⁷ Exch. Dep. East. 10 Jas. I, no. 6.

⁴⁸ Pat. 9 Jas. I, pt. iii, no. 3.

⁴⁹ S. P. Dom. Chas. II, lvi, 42.

⁵⁰ Ibid. lx, 23.

⁵¹ Close, 8 Geo. II, pt. ix, m. 38-9;

12 Geo. II, pt. x, m. 30-1; 5 Geo. III, pt. xvii, no. 7.

⁵² Exch. Bills and Answs. Hants, Jas. I, no. 253.

⁵³ Exch. Dep. East. 8 Jas. I, no. 25.

⁵⁴ Exch. Dec. and Ord. Mich. 9 Jas. I (Ser. 2), vol. 12, fol. 232 d.

⁵⁵ Pat. 9 Jas. I, pt. iii, no. 3. The king granted and confirmed to the marquess and his heirs 'his manor or hamlet of Idrop, alias Ipthrope and Upton with all wastes in Hurstbourne Tarrant, Idrop and Upton.'

⁵⁶ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1668-9, pp. 132, 212.

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Near the east end of the north wall is an aumbry with recessed jambs and segmental head, and traces of the fitting of a shelf, and in the same position on the south side is a piscina with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head. Between the first and second windows of the south wall is a modern doorway with plain chamfered jambs and two-centred head.

The chancel arch is two-centred and of two stop-chamfered orders built of chalk. The jambs are of Binstead stone, with square hollow-chamfered abaci, and both arch and jambs have diagonal tooling.

The north arcade of the nave is of three bays with circular columns, plainly moulded capitals with square-edged abaci, and bases which were probably moulded with a hollow between two rolls, now rubbed down to a single curve. The arches have two chamfered orders and are two-centred with a plain label on the nave side. The eastern respond is chamfered, and in it is a small trefoiled piscina with a shallow basin, the projecting part of which has been cut away. The corbel over this piscina which carries the inner order of the arch is in the form of an irregular octagon, and its mouldings are very similar to those of the capitals. In the west respond the orders of the arch are continued in the jamb with a plinth at the base which

orders continuing the section of the jambs, with a hollow chamfered square-edged abacus at the springing. It has a label of the same section as the south arcade, and looks like early 13th-century work, re-used at the lengthening of the nave in the 14th century. Its width is not against the idea that it may have been in the west wall of the nave, but in that case a masonry tower must have existed or been intended early in the 13th century, and of this there is no evidence.

Above the arcades the walls are thinner and evidently later additions; the only clearstory windows are two of three lights with square heads, on the south side, of late date.

The walls of the north aisle were at first much lower, the line of the eaves and eastern slope being still visible outside; they seem to have been raised to their present height when the vestry was added.

The east window of this aisle is a trefoiled lancet, and of the three north windows the eastern and western are original, and have two trefoiled lights. The middle window is larger and set higher in the wall, and has three ogee-headed lights of peculiar character with tracery of 14th-century style, which seems to be old. The fourth window in this wall,

which lights the north-west vestry, is a single trefoiled lancet, the west jamb of which is a modern restoration; it is higher than the original two-light windows east of it, and the wall here shows no sign of having been raised.

The east window of the south aisle is a single trefoiled light, which has been widened at some time, and has a modern head.

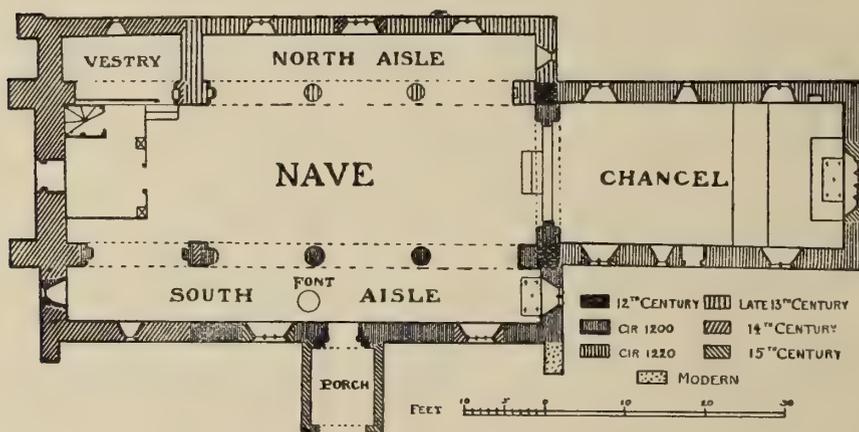
The first window in the south wall is of mid-14th-century

date, a very pretty piece of tracery, with three trefoiled lights and two cinquefoiled circles in the head, and a trefoiled semicircle over. The second window is of late 15th-century date, with three cinquefoiled lights under a square head. The third window belongs to the date of the 14th-century lengthening, and the west window is a plain 13th-century lancet reinserted here at that time.

The south doorway, which is between the first and second windows of the aisle, has jambs of two orders with engaged shafts without bases, but having foliate capitals, and a pointed arch of two orders, the inner being continued from the jambs, while the outer is enriched with horizontal zigzag ornament, of late 12th-century type. The wall thins at the springing and the extrados of the arch is exposed; there is no label, and the whole is evidently re-used material.

The west doorway is contemporary with the western extension of the nave and aisles, and has double chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch.

The wooden tower is in three stages with an octagonal spire, the whole being covered with oak



PLAN OF HURSTBOURNE TARRANT CHURCH

does not return on the sides of the wall, and a hollow chamfered abacus at the springing. All this work is claw-tooled and probably well into the 13th century.

The entrance to the north-west chapel, which forms the fourth bay of the arcade, has chamfered jambs and double chamfered two-centred arch without corbels or abaci, with claw-tooled masonry, and seems of early 14th-century date. In the east respond is another piscina with stop-chamfered jambs, trefoiled head and shallow circular basin, the projecting part being chamfered.

The first three bays of the south arcade are very similar to those of the north, the only differences being that the columns are a little larger, the bases have three roll mouldings, and the capitals are of an earlier type. The eastern respond is also similar, but the corbel at the springing is composed of mouldings supported by a carved head surmounted by foliage of good early 13th-century type. The tooling is all vertical, and the masonry of the arches is of a light brown stone, irregularly banded with chalk. The fourth bay of the arcade is of two edge-chamfered



HURSTBOURNE TARRANT CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST



TANGLEY CHURCH : EARLY 17TH CENTURY LEAD FONT

shingles. The timbers supporting this tower spring from the floor at the west end of the nave, and the staircase to the belfry is also inside and is constructed entirely of wood.

All the walls of the church are of flint and stone, strengthened with modern brick buttresses at the ends of the south aisle and the north-west corner of the north aisle and with two stone buttresses partly old at the west end of the nave. The porch is wood, plastered over at a later date; it is probably of the 15th century, and brought to its present condition about a century ago. It has a slated roof, while all the other roofs are leaded, and there are modern gable crosses on the chancel and nave.

The roof of the chancel is of modern woodwork of low pitch. That of the nave has heavy tie-beams and moulded ridge and purlins, and appears to be old; it is of very flat pitch. The aisles have modern lean-to roofs.

The font is of 13th-century date and has a plain circular bowl resting on a stem which has attached round shafts at each angle and half-octagonal shafts on each face, each having a moulded base. It stands on a footpace paved with 14th-century tiles of various single and double patterns.

Many of the seats in the nave are of old woodwork, quite plain except for a moulded top, and the old baluster altar rails are also now in the nave. The octagonal pulpit is a rather hybrid structure, partly made of 17th-century woodwork, and the south door is old, with 18th-century panels on its outer face.

There are no monuments of any particular interest, the oldest being a marble slab on the north wall of the chancel to the Honourable Charles Paulet, eldest son of the Lord Charles Paulet, who died in 1677. Also to his wife Magdalene, who died in 1697, and their daughter Frances, 1694.

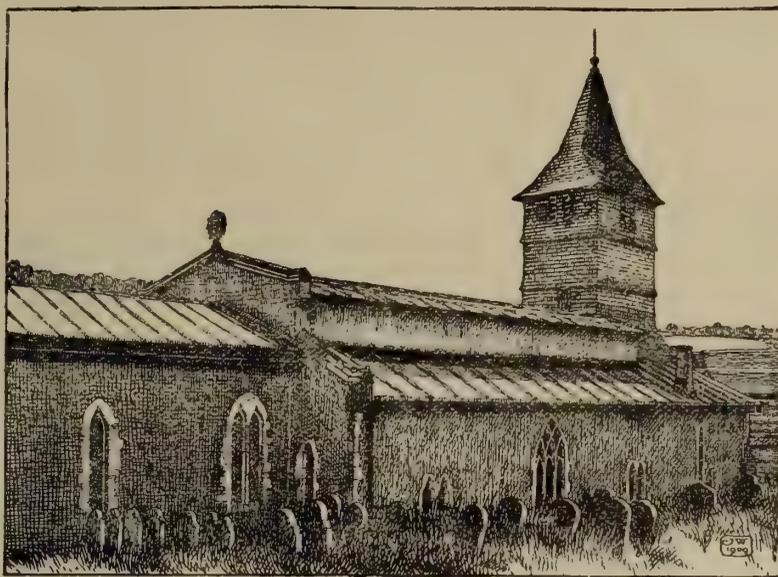
There are some remains of wall painting in the north aisle. On the north jamb of the east window is a diaper of red and white squares, the latter having a spot of red in the middle of each. Near the east end of the north wall and on the east jamb of the first window is a diaper of fleurs de lis, and between the first and second north windows is the fable of the three dead and the three living, very well drawn, and probably part of the original decoration of the aisle, a scrolled border above marking the height of the old wall. Between the second and third windows is a small piece of a circular panel which represented the seven deadly sins, the only two now distinguishable being luxury and drunkenness.

There are three bells in the tower, the treble being by O. Corr, 1725, the second by John Corr, 1740, and the tenor is dated 1654.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and salver (secular) of 1797 and 1775; a secular silver flagon of 1746 given by Mr. D. A. Dewar and a plated alms plate given by Mr. D. A. Bertie Dewar.

The registers are in three books, the first being a very good vellum specimen, containing entries of baptisms from 1546 to 1721, marriages from 1546 to 1687, and burials from the same date to 1722. The second book, also of vellum, contains baptisms and burials from 1723 to 1812, and marriages from 1724 to 1754. The third book continues the marriages on the usual printed forms up to 1813.

At the time of the Domesday *ADVOWSON* Survey there was a church in the parish attached to the manor, which was held by Vitalis the priest together with half a hide of land, one plough, two bordars, 1 acre of meadow and 'circisset' or churchscot which was appraised at



HURSTBOURNE TARRANT CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST

14s.⁵⁷ The advowson went with the manor until the end of the 12th century, when it was granted by Henry II to the church of St. Mary, Salisbury.⁵⁸ In spite of this gift, King John in March 1200 granted the church of Hurstbourne in free alms to his clerk Simon Pelagus for life,⁵⁹ but was forced a month or so later after an assize of novel disseisin to admit that the advowson belonged to the church of Salisbury.⁶⁰ However, Simon Pelagus continued to hold the living, as appears from an entry in the *Testa de Nevill*,⁶¹ and in 1229, most probably on his death, Henry III presented Nicholas de Nevill, brother of the Bishop of Chichester, to the living 'vacant and in his gift.'⁶² Three years later, however, the king was once more compelled to admit the right of the church of Salisbury.⁶³ The prebendary of Burbage, to whose prebend the advowson was attached, was in 1322-3 called upon to show reason why he had not resided at Hurstbourne Tarrant, but on appearing before the Bishop of Winchester licence of non-residence was given him since by reason of his prebend he was

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456b.

⁵⁸ *Cart. Antiq.* CC 9 and OO 17.

⁵⁹ *Chart. R.* 1 John, m. 24.

⁶⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 24.

⁶¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237a.

⁶² *Pat.* 13 Hen. III, m. 8.

⁶³ *Close*, 16 Hen. III, m. 10.

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forced to reside in Salisbury, and had therefore appointed a perpetual vicar whose stipend was paid from the revenues of the church.⁶⁴ The vicars of Hurstbourne Tarrant continued to be appointed by the Canon of Salisbury and Prebendary of Hurstbourne Tarrant and Burbage until 1847,⁶⁵ when in the vacancy of the prebend the property of the prebend valued at £50 a year was taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners⁶⁶ and the advowson fell to the Bishop of Salisbury,⁶⁷ who the next year transferred it to the Bishop of Winchester.⁶⁸ At the present day the living is a vicarage of the net yearly value of £217, with 12 acres of glebe and residence in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

The Congregational chapel was built in 1840 and has 200 sittings. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Dole Charities.—In 1706 Robert **CHARITIES** Mundy, by deed, at the request of his sister, Mary Mundy, gave 20s. a year for poor widows and widowers charged upon 4 acres of land near the village.

Luke Pearce, at a date unknown, but prior to 1753, gave 7s. 6d. a year, charged on land in Wildhearn in Andover, for the poor of Ibtrope in this parish. See also Richard Bunny's Charity below.

Charities for educational purposes :

Peter Dove by his will, dated in 1756, devised an annuity of £2 10s. charged on a malthouse and lands, known as Knights lands.

In 1756 William Jones, by deed, gave a rent-charge of £5 annually, charged on a farm in Ibtrope.

In 1775 Richard Bunny, by deed, gave £300 consols, the annual income to be applied in the relief of needy persons of the parish, and in placing out two children residing in that part of Upton which is within the parish to school.

In 1797 the Rev. Peter Debary, a former vicar, by his will directed the interest of a turnpike security of the value of £25 to be applied in the purchase of religious books or tracts for distribution amongst the parishioners.

LINKENHOLT

Lincchore, Lynkeholt, Lyncoholt (xi cent.) ; Linkeholt (xii cent.) ; Lynkynholt, Lyncnolt, Nyncknoll (xvi cent.) ; Lycknoll (xvii cent.).

Linkenholt is a small parish containing 1,073 acres, and situated 9½ miles north of Andover. Berkshire lies to the north, while Wodensdyke forms part of its southern boundary. The little group of buildings comprising the village in the west is at a height of 660 ft. above the ordnance datum, and the greatest height in the parish, viz. 706 ft., is reached a short distance to the north. The schools were erected in 1871 and reopened in 1888. The population in 1901 was eighty-eight.

The parish contains 755 acres of arable land, 48 acres of permanent grass and 48 acres of woods and plantations.¹ The soil is good loam, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats, sainfoin and turnips.

Among place-names mentioned in early records are Vaucham, Roucombesdene and Hydene² (xiii cent.) and Westwood³ (xvi cent.).

LINKENHOLT, which in the time **MANOR** of Edward the Confessor had been held by Edric of the king, was granted by William I to his follower Ernulf de Hesding, who in

his turn, with the consent of the king, granted it on Candlemas Day 1081 at Salisbury to the Abbot and convent of St. Peter, Gloucester.⁴ This grant was confirmed by King Stephen in 1138,⁵ by King Henry V in 1414,⁶ by King Henry VI in 1430⁷ and by King Henry VIII in 1510.⁸ Further grants of land in the neighbourhood were made to the abbot and convent by Henry de Bernevall, lord of Vernhams Dean, in the reign of Henry II and by his nephew and successor Roger de Bernevall.⁹ The manor remained in the hands of the abbot and convent until the Dissolution,¹⁰ when it became Crown property, and so continued until 1541, in which year Henry VIII granted it to the Dean and Chapter of the newly-erected cathedral of Gloucester.¹¹ Soon afterwards, however, the dean and chapter surrendered it with the manors of Littleton and Wallop (co. Hants) to Henry VIII, receiving in exchange Tullwell Court in the city of Gloucester and other property.¹² In June 1545 Henry VIII granted Linkenholt to his favourite Thomas Lord Wriothesley,¹³ who in July obtained licence to alienate it to Richard Reade.¹⁴ The latter sold it almost immediately to John Cheyne,¹⁵ who dealt with it by fine in 1553.¹⁶ In 1585, by fine between Vincent Coventry and Thomas Cheyne

⁶⁴ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 521.

⁶⁵ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 80 ; 2032, fol. 59, 105 ; 2033, fol. 19, 19b ; 2034, fol. 16, 100, 116 ; *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 190, 222 ; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁶⁶ In 1850 they obtained licence to sell the property (*Lond. Gaz.* Jan. 1850, p. 79).

⁶⁷ *Clergy List*, 1848.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 1849.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Cartul. Mon. Glocestriae* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 41.

³ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 48.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472a ; *Cartul. Mon. Glocestriae* (Rolls Ser.), i, 93, 122, 386.

⁵ *Ibid.* 222, 223.

⁶ Chart. R. 2 Hen. V, pt. i, m. 6.

⁷ Pat. 8 Hen. VI, pt. ii, m. 13.

⁸ Conf. R. 2 Hen. VIII, pt. x, m. 19.

⁹ *Cartul. Mon. Glocestriae* (Rolls Ser.), i, 387, 388. Henry released to the abbot and convent a rent of 5s. which they had been accustomed to pay him for the pasture of La Gaveldune. Roger granted to them in free alms common of pasture called La Gaveldune, bounded on the north by arable land belonging to the monks, on the east by Mertwey, on the south by the hill called Cotesburwa, and on the west by a line running to the trench south of Mencedthorn, thence through his arable land to The Chirchewey, and north thence

towards the vill of Linkenholt to his cultivated field called Medfurling. He also granted to their men of Linkenholt right of way to that pasture.

¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233b ; Pat. 29 Hen. III, m. 3 ; *Cartul. Mon. Glocestriae* (Rolls Ser.), *passim* ; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

¹¹ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 7-11.

¹² They surrendered the manors on 20 May 1545, and received property in exchange on 21 May 1546 (*ibid.* 38 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 48).

¹³ *Ibid.* 37 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 31.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* pt. viii, m. 31.

¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 37 Hen. VIII.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* Double Co. Hil. 6 & 7 Edw. VI.

on the one side, and John English¹⁷ and Elizabeth his wife, Andrew Reade and William Handfote on the other, Thomas Cheyne granted the manor to Andrew Reade to hold for sixty years at a rent of £10 10s., with reversion to Edward Hungerford and John Gwyllyn.¹⁸ In 1600 Andrew Reade settled Linkenholt upon his son Robert, who died seised in 1627, leaving a son and heir Andrew,¹⁹ who, two years later, sold²⁰ it to Emanuel Badd for £2,000.²¹ On the death of Emanuel in 1632 the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas,²² who was created a baronet in 1642,²³ and remained seised of the manor until a few years before his death.²⁴ In 1680 Joseph Hoskins Styles was sent by his uncle, Robert Styles, a wealthy Amsterdam merchant, to buy land in England to the value of £12,000, to be settled on Joseph and his sisters, Mary wife of John Worgan, and Lydia wife of Giles Stampe.²⁵ Joseph Styles gave the money to trustees, who, on behalf of John and Mary Worgan, covenanted with Sir Thomas Badd for the purchase of the manor of Linkenholt. However, owing to some flaw in Sir Thomas Badd's title, they hesitated to complete the purchase until empowered to do so by Chancery decree of 1689.²⁶ The manor was then settled upon John and Mary Worgan, and remained with them and their descendants until the beginning of the 19th century.²⁷ The next owners were the Colsons of Swanage and Dorchester, who continued in possession until about 1886, when the bankers, Messrs. Williams of Dorchester, who had a mortgage upon the estate, which then belonged to Thomas Morton Colson, foreclosed and sold to Mr. Charles John Radclyffe of Hyde, Wareham (co. Dors.).²⁸ The latter sold Linkenholt in 1898 to Mr. Charles Julius Knowles, whose executors are now lords of the manor.²⁹

In the 13th century there was a mill in the manor of the annual value of 20s.,³⁰ but no trace of it now remains.

The church of *ST. PETER* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 15 ft. 11 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., with a small vestry to the north, and nave 30 ft. by 15 ft. 2 in., with small porch.

The church was rebuilt in 1871; the only parts of the former structure which were retained are the south doorway, a small round-headed window and the bowl of the font; all date from the 12th century. The former building stood behind the manor-house in another part of the village.

The chancel is lighted by an east window of three lights, a south window of two lights and a single-light

north window. In the north wall is a small recess, to the west of which is a doorway to the vestry, and in the south wall is an outer doorway; the chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, the inner springing from light detached shafts.

The nave has a small 12th-century round-headed window at the north-east, and a north-west window of two lights; on the south side are a three-light window and a trefoiled lancet. Between them is the entrance doorway, which dates from the 12th century; the jambs are chamfered and have grooved and hollow chamfered abaci; the head is round and of two orders, the outer having a line of billet ornament; the label is modern. In the west wall is a two-light window. Above the west end is a small painted wood turret supported on posts from the floor of the nave; it is crowned with an octagonal spire covered with oak shingles. In it hang two bells, one is inscribed 'Prayse God EA. I.C. 1642 R.T.', while the second is blank.

The font has a tapering round bowl, the top edge carved with a cable moulding between bands of saw tooth and zigzag ornament. The stem is modern.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1715 and 1693 respectively and a glass flagon with a plated mount.

The registers before 1812 are contained in three books. The first book contains baptisms from 1585, the marriages from 1579 (excepting a gap from 1662 to 1695) and burials from 1577, all to 1741; the second book has the entries mixed from 1741 to 1799, some of the leaves in this book are mutilated; the third continues all three from 1801 to 1812.

There was no church in the parish *ADVOWSON* at the time of the Domesday Survey,³¹ nor is there any mention of one in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (1291). The first proof of the existence of one is during the episcopacy of John Stratford, Bishop of Winchester (1323-33), when the Abbot and convent of Gloucester presented a rector to the church of Linkenholt.³² The advowson of the rectory went with the manor until about 1870,³³ when it was sold to the Rev. G. A. Festing, in whose family it still remains, the present patron being Miss Marian L. Festing.

The church was not assessed in the 14th century *propter exilitatem*.³⁴ In the 16th century the rectory was valued at £7 6s. 8d. a year,³⁵ and at the present day its net yearly value is £136³⁶ and residence.

There are apparently no endowed charities in the parish.

¹⁷ In 1580 Thomas Cheyne had obtained licence to alienate the manor to John English (Pat. 22 Eliz. pt. i, m. 39), while in 1583 Robert Cheyne, probably his son, had quitclaimed all his right in the manor to the same John English (*vide* Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 18).

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 27 Eliz.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccccxxii, 111.

²⁰ Edward Hungerford may have given up his reversionary interest in the manor to the Reades, but there was some flaw in the title of subsequent holders of the manor (q.v. *infra*).

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Chas. I.

²² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccccviii, 195.

²³ Burke, *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 32.

²⁴ Recov. R. Hil. 14 Chas. I, rot. 69; East. 23 Chas. II, rot. v, 165.

²⁵ Chan. Enr. Decree, 1391, no. 1.

²⁶ *Ibid.* This seems to point to the fact that the release of the reversion of the manor, if ever there was one, had been lost.

²⁷ Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. II, rot. 241; Trin. 30 & 31 Geo. II, rot. 418; Trin. 33 & 34 Geo. II, rot. 333; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²⁸ Ex inform. the Rev. M. N. Walde, rector of Linkenholt, and Mr. Charles John Radclyffe.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Cartul. Mon. Glocestriae* (Rolls Ser.), i, 165; iii, 101, 196, 209.

³¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472a.

³² Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 63b.

³³ *Ibid.* fol. 141; 2033, fol. 23; *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 45, 92, 195; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³⁴ *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 376.

³⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 8.

³⁶ The original value was £99, with 43 acres of glebe, but in 1898 the Rev. M. N. Walde, rector of Linkenholt, sold the glebe to Mr. C. J. Knowles, thus permanently enhancing the value of the living.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

TANGLEY

Tangele, Tangelie (xiii cent.) ; Tankley, Tangelegh (xv cent.).

Tangley is a small parish with an area of 1,634 acres situated on the borders of Wiltshire in a hilly and well-wooded district $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Andover station on the Andover Junction and Southampton section of the London and South Western Railway. The general rise of the ground is from south to north, but nowhere does it fall below 462 ft. above the ordnance datum, and a height of 755 ft. is attained on the northern boundary of the parish. The Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester, called here Hungerford Lane, intersects the parish from south to north. To the east is Tangley Holt, the residence of Mr. Edmund Harvey Aston Oakes.

In the garden of Mr. F. A. Merceron's house is a rectangular lead cistern which came from an old house in Bethnal Green. It bears the date 1689, and the initials $\begin{matrix} H \\ I H \end{matrix}$, and is ornamented on the front and sides with a geometric pattern filled with shells, roses, crowns, fleurs de lis, cherubs' heads and crooked star-shape forms.

The village lies to the west near the county boundary. The schools were erected in 1870 for forty-two children, and there is also an undenominational Mission Church erected by Messrs. Tasker & Sons of Upper Clatford. Waterswell Cross, Round Ash and East End are hamlets situated respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from the village.

It is about an inhabitant of Tangley that Cobbett, in one of his *Rural Rides*, tells the following anecdote:

I rode up to the garden wicket of a cottage and asked the woman, who had two children and who seemed to be about thirty years old, which was the way to Ludgershall, which I knew could not be above four miles off. She did not know! A very neat, smart and pretty woman; but she did not know the way to this rotten borough, which was, I was sure, only about four miles off! 'Well, my dear, good woman,' said I, 'but you have been at Ludgershall?' 'No.' 'Nor at Andover?' (six miles another way). 'No.' 'Nor at Marlborough?' (nine miles another way). 'No.' 'Pray, were you born in this house?' 'Yes.' 'And how far have you ever been from this house?' 'Oh! I have been up in the parish and over to Chute.' That is to say, the utmost extent of her voyages had been about two and a half miles.

The parish contains 846 acres of arable land, 341 acres of permanent grass and 201 acres of woods and plantations.¹ The soil and subsoil are partly strong clay and partly chalk, the whole being intermixed with a great quantity of flint. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips and swedes. Common fields in Tangley were inclosed by authority of an Act of Parliament of 1827.²

TANGLEY is included in the entry *MANORS* under Facombe in Domesday Book,³ and continued to form part of that manor until about the middle of the 13th century,⁴ when it was detached by some member of the Punchardon family—probably by Oliver de Punchardon—and granted to Andrew Wake, who in 1280 claimed to have part of the fines of the assize of bread and ale in Tangley.⁵ He was succeeded by his son and heir, Ralph Wake, who died at the beginning of the 13th century.⁶ His son and heir John⁷ followed and died in 1348, leaving as his heirs (1) his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Michel; (2) his daughter Isabel, who married into the Keynes family; and (3) his grandson John Tyrell, son and heir of his daughter Margery,⁸ whereupon the manor was divided into three portions. Richard Michel, son and heir of Elizabeth, died without issue towards the end of the 14th century,⁹ and on his death it is probable that his portion passed to his next heir, John Keynes, son and heir of his cousin, Thomas Keynes.

Isabel Keynes, the second daughter of John Wake, died in 1359 seised of 2 carucates of land in Tangley in the hands of villeins, which she held of the king in chief by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee.¹⁰ Her heir was her son Thomas, who died seised of the third part of the manor of Tangley in 1361, leaving as his heir his son John, aged nine.¹¹ The latter at the time of his death sixty years later was said to be seised of a moiety of the manor of Tangley,¹² a description of the premises which would make it seem probable that he had by this time succeeded to Richard Michel's portion. His heir was his son John, who died the next year, leaving as his heir his daughter Joan, who married firstly John Speke,¹³ and secondly Hugh Champernoun.¹⁴ Her heir was her grandson John Speke, son of her son John, who succeeded to the moiety of the manor on her death in 1462.¹⁵ The property remained with the Spekes for a considerable period, eventually passing to the Sydenhams on the marriage of Joan daughter and sole heir of William Speke of Dowlish Wake (co. Somers.) with Thomas Sydenham of Wynford Eagle (co. Dors.¹⁶), and from its connexion with the latter family it became known in the latter part of the 16th century as the manor of *SYDENHAM'S TANGLEY*. In 1569 Thomas Sydenham and his son and heir Richard obtained licence to alienate their manor of Tangley to a certain John Welsted,¹⁷ who by his will, dated 29 August 1574, bequeathed it to his brother Simon Welsted in tail-male, with contingent remainder to his brother William.¹⁸ Almost immediately, however, after the death of John, which took place on 7 September 1574,¹⁹ Simon must have sold his inheritance

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² 7 & 8 Geo. IV, cap. 39.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456b.

⁴ Thus in 1215 the sheriff of the county was ordered to deliver up to Hugh Ruffus and Alice his wife the dower of Alice in Facombe and Tangley, of which they had been disseised in the Barons' War (Close, 17 John, m. 31). Again, in *Testa de Nevill*, Oliver de Punchardon and William Cosyn are returned as holding two parts

of Facombe and Tangley by the service of two parts of one knight's fee (*Testa de Nevill*, 235a).

⁵ Assize R. Mich. 8 Edw. I, rot. 17.

⁶ *Vide* De Banc. R. Trin. 47 Edw. III, m. 65; Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 166.

⁷ *Vide* De Banc. R. Trin. 47 Edw. III, m. 65; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309.

⁸ Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 69.

⁹ Coram Rege R. East. 5 Hen. VI, m. 85.

¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. III, no. 26.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III (1st pt.), no. 107.

¹² *Ibid.* 7 Hen. V, no. 69.

¹³ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. V, no. 95.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 2 Edw. IV, no. 13.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Phillipps, *Visitations of Somerset*, 139.

¹⁷ Pat. 11 Eliz. pt. vii, m. 32.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxii, 126.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

to Sir Richard Reade, kt., for the latter was seised of the manor of Tangley, or Sydenham's Tangley, at his death in July 1575.²⁰ By his will he left it, subject to an annual payment of £4 to the poor of Nether



SPEKE. *Argent two bars azure with an eagle gules with two heads over all.*



SYDENHAM. *Argent three rams sable.*

Wallop and Upper Wallop, to his son and heir Innocent in tail-male, with contingent remainder in tail-male successively to his youngest son John, and his brother's sons Thomas and Nicholas Reade.²¹ Three years later Innocent, John and Nicholas gave up their right in the manor to Thomas,²² who died in 1577, leaving as his heir a son John.²³ John died while still under age two years later, his heir being his brother Thomas,²⁴ who sold it for £45 to George Kingsmill, justice of the Common Pleas, in 1599.²⁵ Sir George died without issue in 1606, when the manor passed to his nephew, Sir William Kingsmill, kt., son of his eldest brother, Sir William,²⁶ who was already seised of the other original portion of Tangley, the history of which previous to this time is as follows. It passed, as has been already said, on the death of John Wake in 1348 to his grandson, John Tyrell,²⁷ who died seised of the moiety of four messuages, 4½ virgates of arable land and 6 acres of meadow in Tangley in 1360, leaving as his heir his brother Hugh, aged eighteen.²⁸ Hugh died without issue in 1381.²⁹ Before his death he had conveyed his property in Tangley to John Chitterne and other trustees, who in 1384 received pardon for entry without licence into the so-called manor of Tangley, together with permission to grant it in fee simple to Richard Holm and others.³⁰ It was in the hands of trustees for over twenty years,³¹ eventually passing to Richard Milbourne, who held a court at Tangley in conjunction with Sir John Speke in 1439.³² He died seised of the manor of Tangley in 1451, being followed by his son and heir Simon,³³ on whose death in 1464 it passed to his son Thomas, aged fifteen.³⁴ Thomas was succeeded on his death in 1492 by his son Henry, aged eleven,³⁵ who died in 1519, leaving a son Richard, aged twelve.³⁶ Richard died seised of the manor of Tangley in 1532, his heir being returned as his second cousin

William Fauconer of Drayton (co. Bucks.), son of Eleanor, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of his great-grandfather, Simon Milbourne.³⁷ In 1539 the manor was settled on Edward Twynghoo and Edith his wife, for the life of the latter, with remainder to William Fauconer,³⁸ but it seems impossible to ascertain exactly when it reverted to the Fauconer family. It ultimately passed, however, to the Kingsmills by the marriage of Alice sister and co-heir of Sir Richard Fauconer with Richard Kingsmill of Highclere, attorney of the Court of Wards to Queen Elizabeth, the elder brother of the above-mentioned Sir George Kingsmill, justice of the Common Pleas.³⁹ Richard left a daughter and sole heir Constance, but this manor, being probably settled in tail-male on Richard, passed on his death to his nephew, Sir William, who also inherited Sydenham's Tangley. The two manors consequently merged, and from this time there is no further mention of Sydenham's Tangley. Sir William died seised of the manor of Tangley in 1619, leaving a son and heir Henry,⁴⁰ who died five years later, leaving a son and heir, William, under age.⁴¹ Sir William Kingsmill,⁴² son of the latter, who died in 1698,⁴³ left by his first wife Frances two sons, William and Henry, and one daughter, Frances, who married Hugh Cony of Newton (co. Down), and by his second wife Rebecca a daughter, Penelope, who became the wife of John Waterman of Barkham, near Reading.⁴⁴ Robert Brice, afterwards Admiral of the Blue, M.P. for Tregony (co. Cornwall) and commander-in-chief of His Majesty's ships on the coast of Ireland, married Elizabeth daughter and eventually sole heiress of Frances and Hugh Cony, while Rebecca, sole daughter and heir of Penelope and John Waterman, became the wife of Laurence Head Osgood of Winterton (co. Berks.).⁴⁵ On the death, unmarried and intestate, of William, last surviving son of Sir William Kingsmill, in 1766, Elizabeth and Rebecca succeeded to their grandfather's estates,⁴⁶ and in that year, in conjunction with their husbands, dealt by fine with the respective moieties of the manor, conveying them to Thomas Ward,⁴⁷ probably for purposes of settlement on Laurence Head Osgood and Rebecca. Rebecca afterwards married a member of the Brickenden family⁴⁸ and brought the manor to her husband. Richard Brickenden, by his will dated 30 May 1789, left his estates in Hampshire, including the manor of Tangley, to his brother, William John Brickenden, D.D., in fee-tail, with contingent remainder to his cousin, John Fisher,⁴⁹ and died in 1793. On the death of his brother without issue eight years later Tangley passed to John Fisher, on whom it was settled in 1801.⁵⁰ Later in the century the manor passed to the Percerion family,⁵¹ and Mr. F. H. Merceron is the present lord of the manor.

²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxvii, 102.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 20 Eliz.

²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclv, 122.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Recov. R. Mich. 41 & 42 Eliz. m. 1.

²⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdlc. 12, no. 106.

²⁷ Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 69.

²⁸ Ibid. no. 66. In 1360 the king assigned to his widow Agnes in dower half of certain lands and tenements in Tangley (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 260).

²⁹ Inq. p.m. 4 Ric. II, no. 54.

³⁰ Pat. 7 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 20.

³¹ Close, 2 Hen. IV, pt. i; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 10 Hen. IV; Close, 10 Hen. IV, m. 19.

³² Co. Pleas in Chan. 17 Hen. VI, no. 46.

³³ Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. VI, no. 19.

³⁴ Ibid. 4 Edw. IV, no. 12.

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), viii, 77.

³⁶ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 975, no. 2.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lx, 24.

³⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 31 Hen. VIII; Recov. R. East. 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 336.

³⁹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 239.

⁴⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdlc.

28, no. 49. Henry was the second son; the eldest son William died v.p. in 1608.

⁴¹ Ibid. bdlc. 41, no. 121.

⁴² For the history of the Kingsmills see also under Sydmonton, Litchfield Sandford, Woodcote and Malshanger.

⁴³ Betham, *Baronetage of England*, iv, 409.

⁴⁴ Ibid. ⁴⁵ Ibid. ⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 6 Geo. III.

⁴⁸ *New England Register*, xx, 26.

⁴⁹ Close, 39 Geo. III, pt. ix, no. 16.

⁵⁰ Ibid. 43 Geo. III, pt. x, no. 6.

⁵¹ Mr. H. Merceron built the church tower in 1898 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In the 13th century Andrew Wake, lord of the manor of Tangle, granted £5 rent in that vill in free marriage to Alan Plukenet, who married his daughter Joan.⁵² Alan claimed part of the fines of the assize of bread and beer in Tangle in 1280,⁵³ and died seised of the rent in 1298.⁵⁴ His heir was his son Alan, who died without issue towards the end of the reign of Edward II, when his property in Tangle passed to his sister and heir, Joan de Bohun.⁵⁵ The escheator delivered up to Sybil, widow of Alan, a third of certain lands in Tangle of the yearly value of £1 3s. 8d. in 1325,⁵⁶ and three years later Joan de Bohun died seised of two-thirds of certain rents in Tangle with reversion of the other third after the death of Sybil, leaving as her heir her cousin's son, Richard de la Bere.⁵⁷ The later history of this property in Tangle has not been traced, but it probably merged again with the manor of Tangle during the 14th century.

The church of *ST. JOHN THE CHURCH BAPTIST* consists of a small apsidal east end, and a nave 45 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 4 in. with a north vestry, west tower and a south porch.

In the 12th century there was a building on this site consisting of a nave, which probably did not extend as far westwards as the present one, but had an apse to the east as at present, the foundations having been discovered when the present apse was built. The chalk arch to the apse and the two small lights over are all that remain of 12th-century detail, and these were reconstructed in 1872, when nearly the whole of the church was rebuilt and the vestry and south porch were added. For some years before this date there was a rectangular chancel. The west tower was added in 1898.

The apse contains two very small modern windows and on the south side there is a sedile, divided into two bays by a shaft with moulded capital and base. The two-centred arch opening to the apse is of one slightly chamfered order and has a grooved and chamfered label on the west face. The chamfered abacus at the springing is either modern or has been retooled.

All windows of the nave and vestry are modern, of 14th-century style, and there is a plain south door of a single wave-moulded order.

Near the east end of the south wall of the nave is a small modern priest's doorway.

The tower arch is of two moulded orders, the inner one resting on corbels. The tower has a two-light west window of 14th-century style; its walls are of squared stone with a stair turret at the south-west angle, and it is finished at the top with a shingled octagonal spire.

There is a circular lead early 17th-century font, enriched with three fleurs de lis, two Tudor roses, and two crowned thistles.

The tower contains five bells and a small bell, the treble, third, fourth and tenor of the five being by Mears & Stainbank, 1900.

The plate consists of a silver chalice (secular) and two plated alms plates used as patens.

The registers are contained in three books, the first one having mixed entries from 1680 to 1756, and one entry dated 1762. The second book contains marriages for 1752 and 1753 and baptisms and burials from 1751 to 1812. The third book contains marriages only from 1781 to 1812.

There is a very large hollow yew tree to the north of the church.

The chapel of Tangle was consecrated by Henry Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester (1305-16), a petition having been presented to him by his parishioners of the hamlet of Tangle praying for a priest to minister to their spiritual needs and complaining of delay in a certain funeral at the mother church of Facombe.⁵⁸ He did not, however, consecrate the churchyard, and accordingly the inhabitants of Tangle presented a petition to William of Wykeham in 1390, complaining of the difficulty of carrying the bodies of the dead for interment from Tangle to Facombe. A commission was held to inquire into the truth of this statement and also to ascertain whose duty it was to provide books, vestments and ornaments for the chapel.⁵⁹ The result of the inquiry, however, is not given on the bishop's register. Tangle continued to be a chapelry dependent upon the mother-church of Facombe⁶⁰ until on the destruction of the ancient church a new church was built in 1872. The living is at the present day a rectory, net income £250, with 2 acres of glebe in the gift of the lord of the manor, Mr. F. A. Merceron.

Poor's Land.—The parliamentary *CHARITIES* returns of 1786 mention land belonging to the poor of the parish, the donor of which was unknown, consisting of about an acre in the common field.

⁵² Inq. p.m. 27 Edw. I, no. 54.

⁵³ Assize R. Mich. 8 Edw. I, rot. 17.

⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 27 Edw. I, no. 54.

⁵⁵ Banks, *Baronies in Fee*, i, 373.

⁵⁶ Close, 19 Edw. II, m. 27.

⁵⁷ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 81; 2 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 95.

⁵⁸ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 107b.

⁵⁹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 425.

⁶⁰ Close, 22 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 29d.; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 115b.

VERNHAM'S DEAN.

Ferham, Ferneham, Farenham (xiii cent.); Farenham, Firnham, Fiernham, Vernhams, Vyrnham (xiv cent.); Farnhamsdean, Ferinhamsdeane (xvi cent.); Vernansdeane, Vernamsedeane (xvii cent.).

Vernhams Dean is a parish with an area of 3,920 acres, situated on the Wiltshire borders of the county, 9 miles south from Hungerford station on the Great Western Railway, and about 9 miles north from Andover. It contains several stretches of high downland, the highest point—769 ft. above the ordnance datum—being reached on its northern boundaries. The village lies to the west of the parish along the road from Hurstbourne Tarrant to Great Bedwyn, but the church, vicarage and the two manor farms, recalling the fact that the manor fell into moieties in the 13th century, lie some distance to the east. There are other small collections of houses at Woodside on the county boundary half a mile west, at Vernhams Bank half a mile north-west, at Lower Conholt one and a-half miles south-west, at Vernhams Street and Little Down a mile north-east, and at Vernhams Row about a mile north-west. Upton, two miles south-east, is situated partly in this parish and partly in that of Hurstbourne Tarrant.

The parish contains 2,355½ acres of arable land, 558½ acres of permanent grass and 157 acres of woods and plantations.¹ The soil is clay, while the subsoil is chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and sainfoin.

By Local Government Board Order 22250, dated 24 March 1888, a detached portion of Hurstbourne Tarrant was added to Vernhams Dean.

The following place-names occur in a 16th-century deed:—Closes called 'Clapperiscroft, Gardeynclose, Purtockes,' pasture called 'Botisdone' and a wood called 'Thornenycombe.'²

There is no mention of the manor of *MANORS VERNHAM'S DEAN* in Domesday Book, and, as in the 13th century it was still a member of the neighbouring manor of Hurstbourne,³ it is probably included in the entry under 'Esseborne.'⁴ It continued to form part of that manor until *circa* 1177, when it was granted by Henry II to Henry de Bernevall⁵ and his heirs to hold by the service of one knight.⁶ This grant was confirmed by King Richard I and by King John, the latter confirmation being dated 25 August 1203.⁷ In 1213 Roger de Bernevall undertook to pay the king 200 marks for the lands of his uncle Henry in Hampshire.⁸ Possibly this payment fell into arrears, as in 1216–17 Henry III granted the manor to Thomas Basset the younger to hold during the royal pleasure.⁹ Some time afterwards Roger de

Bernevall recovered possession of the manor,¹⁰ and was seized of it at his death in battle in 1226, when the custody of his lands was granted to Robert Haget, his wife's brother.¹¹ Six years later, however, on 2 October 1232, the sheriff of the county was ordered to give seisin of the manor to Reginald de Bernevall, brother of Roger, on condition that he recompensed Robert for the loss of his chattels, and in addition paid him £5 a year for the support of the heirs of Roger until they attained their majority.¹² However, on 27 October in the same year Robert Haget recovered his right of custody.¹³ The manor from this time continued in the Bernevall family until 1277, when, on the death of Gilbert de Bernevall, it was divided between his daughter Cecily and his grandson, Gilbert de Cundy, son and heir of his daughter Aubrey.¹⁴ Cecily subsequently married Gilbert de Nevill, who in 1280 claimed to have the fines of the assize of bread and ale in Vernhams Dean.¹⁵ She died in 1300,¹⁶ having survived her husband six years,¹⁷ and her moiety of the manor passed to her son and heir, John Nevill, aged twenty-six. The latter died seized of a moiety of the manor in 1334, leaving a son and heir, Gilbert,¹⁸ who died in 1359, his heir being his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Simon Symeon.¹⁹ Soon after the death of Simon without issue in 1387,²⁰ Elizabeth married John de la Warre, and in 1389 the moiety of the manor was settled on them in fee-tail with contingent remainder to feoffees.²¹ Elizabeth died in 1395,²² and, on the death of her husband without issue five years later, the moiety of the manor passed to the feoffees,²³ who in 1399 obtained licence to grant it in free alms to Winchester College.²⁴ This was done by fine two years later,²⁵ and in 1428 the warden of Winchester College was returned as holding half a fee in Vernhams Dean.²⁶ At the present day the governors of Winchester College are lords of the manor and the principal landowners in the parish.

But to return to the other moiety of the manor, sometimes known as *WEST VERNHAM* or *BOTES*.²⁷ It passed in 1277, as has been mentioned above, to Gilbert de Cundy, son of Aubrey, daughter of Gilbert de Bernevall. By an undated charter Gilbert de Bernevall granted this manor to Gilbert de Botes in consideration of homage and services and a white palfrey and 1*d.* yearly rent and a pair of white gloves at Easter.^{27a} It is just possible that this Gilbert de Botes who gave his name to West Vernham was identical with Gilbert de Cundy, who in 1303-4 was called 'Lord of the Botes manor.'^{27b} At that date he obtained licence from the king to grant it to Walter

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Anct. D. (P.R.O.) 12908. At the present day there is a Thornycombe Wood situated to the south of Boats Cope.

³ *Vide Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 110.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456*b*.

⁵ So called from Berneval le Grand near Dieppe.

⁶ *Pipe R.* 24 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 106. See also *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 110.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Rot. de Finibus* (Rec. Com.), 492.

⁹ Pat. 1 Hen. III, m. 11.

¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237*a*.

¹¹ Pat. 10 Hen. III, m. 8.

¹² Close, 16 Hen. III, m. 2; *Excerpta*

¹³ *Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 228.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* i, 230.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. I, no. 4.

¹⁶ Assize R. Mich. 8 Edw. I, rot. 17.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 29 Edw. I, no. 19.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 22 Edw. I, no. 41.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 8 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 72.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 33 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 11.

²¹ *Ibid.* 11 Ric. II, no. 48.

²² Pat. 12 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 24; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 12 Ric. II.

²³ Inq. p.m. 19 Ric. II, no. 18.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 22 Ric. II, no. 53.

²⁵ *Ibid.* no. 77.

²⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 2 Hen. IV.

²⁷ *Feud. Aids* (Rec. Com.), ii, 345.

^{27a} Chan. Inq. p.m. 26 Hen. VI, no. 26.

^{27b} Ex inform. the late Mr. T. F. Kirby, Bursar of Winchester College, from documents *penes* the College.

^{27c} *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

de Romsey,²⁸ a member of a family which owned considerable property in Wiltshire and Somerset. The terms of the grant were that Walter should pay Gilbert an annuity of two marks and should board respectably (honorifice) in his own or a religious house Geoffrey the brother of Gilbert and should allow Gilbert every year a furred gown such as Walter himself wore as 'valet,' and whensoever he should be dubbed a knight he should allow Gilbert 20s. or a gown of that price, and in alternate years a gown of cloth and fur like that worn by his own wife or 20s. in lieu thereof.^{28a} Soon afterwards Gilbert and his wife Eleanor acquired from Walter de Romsey a life interest in the moiety. It was then seized by the Crown, since it was said to be acquired without licence, but in 1318 Eleanor was pardoned and received permission to retain the premises for life in return for a fine paid by her second husband, Thomas Heryngawd.²⁹ Before 1333 the moiety had reverted to the Romsey family, a Walter de Romsey, possibly a son of the first-named Walter, dying seised of it in that year. He left a son and heir, John,³⁰ who died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by his son Walter, who was holding in 1346.³¹ Walter, who was by this time a knight, obtained licence in 1381 to convey his moiety of the manor of Vernhams Dean to his son Thomas and Eleanor his wife in fee-tail.³² Thomas died seised of the moiety in 1400, during the lifetime of his father, leaving a son and heir, Thomas, aged ten,³³ who died some twenty years later, leaving an infant daughter Joan as his heir.³⁴ Joan, the mother of the last-named Joan, died in 1440 seised of a third part of the moiety, which she had held in dower,³⁵ and the next year the whole moiety was settled upon the daughter, Joan, and her husband, Thomas Payne.³⁶ On the death of Joan Payne her estates were divided between her two next heirs—(1) her father's cousin, Joan wife of Roger Wyke, who was the daughter of Mary Byngham, daughter of Sir Walter Romsey, and (2) William Horsey, the son and heir of her father's cousin, Eleanor, the sister of Joan Wyke.³⁷ The moiety of Vernhams Dean was assigned to the former,³⁸ who in 1461, in conjunction with her husband, Roger Wyke, dealt by fine with half the manors of 'Vernham, Vernhamgreen and Botysplace.'³⁹ Joan had married as her first husband a certain Thomas Keileway,⁴⁰ whose descendant John Keileway in 1517 granted a forty years' lease of the manor of East Vernham and Botes to Thomas Hellier, husbandman.⁴¹ John died seised of half the manor of Vernhams Dean in 1547, his heir being his son William,⁴² who in 1567, in conjunction with his son, Francis Keileway,

and Anne his wife, conveyed to George Burley premises described in the fine as the manors of Vernhams Dean and Botes.⁴³ Three years later Thomas Keileway, son and heir of Francis Keileway, gave up all his right in the premises to the same George Burley,⁴⁴ who in his turn alienated them to Thomas Larke, John Attwood and Robert Watton in 1575.⁴⁵ These persons were probably trustees for Winchester College, which at this date acquired the manor as an investment⁴⁶ and are still lords.⁴⁷ The manor was from time to time conveyed to new feoffees.⁴⁸ The two Manor Farms mark the sites of the moieties of the original manor of Vernhams Dean, while Boats Copse, to the south of the village in the extreme west of the parish, still preserves the name of the manor of Botes.

A mill, almost in ruins, is mentioned as an appurtenance of the manor in 1277.⁴⁹ All trace of it has now been lost.

UPTON (Optune, xi cent. ; Uptonia, xiii cent.), which is a tithing situated partly in this parish and partly in that of Hurstbourne Tarrant, formed part of the possessions of Edith, the queen of Edward the Confessor, and on her death at Winchester in 1075 passed to King William I, by whom it was held at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵⁰ It remained with the Crown for a considerable period, but was finally split into two portions, one being probably included in the grant of Hurstbourne to John de Lyons in 1198,⁵¹ while the other part was granted with Vernhams Dean to Henry de Bernevall by Henry II.⁵² The history of the former portion is given under Hurstbourne Tarrant (q.v. *supra*). The other part continued to form part of the manor of Vernhams Dean and was included in the moiety assigned to Cecily on the death of her father, Gilbert de Bernevall, in 1277, as appears from a statement made on the occasion of the levying of a subsidy in 1316.⁵³ A portion of it, however, remained with the Bernevall family, and was granted by the name of a messuage and 14 acres of land in Upton to the Abbot and convent of Beaulieu by Roger Bernevall in 1312.⁵⁴ In the 14th century the ninth of the temporalities of the abbey in the parish were assessed at 6s. 8d.⁵⁵ At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries the grange or manor of Upton was farmed out for a term of thirty years to Roland Layton and Joan his wife on the understanding that the latter should, when necessary, destroy the old hall there and build another with room and kitchen of the same length as the old hall at their own expense except for the great timber.⁵⁶ However, in 1544 the king granted the grange or

²⁸ Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 119 ; Pat. Edw. I, m. 39.

^{28a} Ex inform. the late Mr. T. F. Kirby *ut supra*.

²⁹ Pat. 11 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 8.

³⁰ Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 16.

³¹ *Feud. Aids* (Rec. Com.), ii, 323.

³² Pat. 5 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 7 ; Inq. p.m. Ric. II, no. 106.

³³ Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 4.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. V, no. 89.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 19 Hen. VI, no. 36.

³⁶ Close, 19 Hen. VI, m. 43.

³⁷ Inq. p.m. 26 Hen. VI, no. 26.

³⁸ *Ibid.* William Horsey died in 1448, leaving a son and heir Thomas, who had no portion in Vernhams Dean.

³⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 1 Edw. IV.

⁴⁰ Phillipps, *Visitations of Somerset*, 133.

⁴¹ Anct. Deeds (P.R.O.), 12908.

⁴² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxxv, 39.

⁴³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Eliz.

⁴⁴ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. ix, m. 15 ; Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Eliz.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* m. 29 ; *ibid.* Mich. 18 Eliz.

⁴⁶ Ex inform. the late Mr. T. F. Kirby, Bursar of Winchester College.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ L.T.R. Memo. R. Trin. 20 Eliz. rot.

⁴⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 37 Eliz. ; *ibid.* Trin. 9 Jas. I.

⁵⁰ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. I, no. 4.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

⁵² *Vide* Chart. R. 17 Hen. III, m. 3.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 5 John, m. 21. The bounds between the lordship of Vernham and the vill of Upton given in a terrier of 11 Henry IV (*penes* Winchester Coll.) are as follows :—From Grimdsitch by the way between the Lords' Wood and the common of Upton to the south end of Ragge Park Wood and thence below that wood into it on the west and the common of Upton on the east past Long Pasture and the wood called 'la Gore.' (Ex inform. the late Mr. T. F. Kirby.)

⁵⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309.

⁵⁵ Pat. 5 Edw. II, pt. i, m. 1.

⁵⁶ *Inquisitio Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 115.

⁵⁷ Mins. Accts. Hants, 29 & 30 Hen. VIII, bdle. 113, m. 2.



VERNHAM'S DEAN CHURCH : THE WEST DOORWAY

manor of Upton with other of the late possessions of Beaulieu Abbey to Thomas Lord Wriothesley.⁵⁷

Within a few years the Bernevall estate in Upton became merged in the manor of Vernhams Dean and passed with it to Winchester College. At the present day it is represented by 70 or 80 acres of land parcel of the manor of Vernhams Dean.⁵⁸

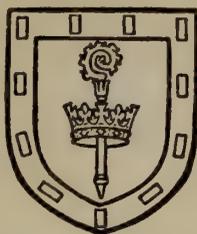
The church
**CHURCH of ST. MARY
THE VIRGIN**
consists of a chancel 20 ft. by 15 ft. 5 in., with a small vestry on the north side, and a nave 41 ft. by 21 ft. 5 in.

The north wall of the nave, which is 3 ft. 1 in. in thickness, is the only part of an early building on this site which is left, and probably belongs to the end of the 12th century; the west doorway is also of this date. All other traces of old work were swept away in 1851, when practically the whole church was rebuilt and new windows were inserted throughout.

The east window is composed of five lancets, and the one north and two south windows of the chancel are single trefoiled lights. The vestry has a small two-light north window and an east outside doorway. The chancel arch has moulding continued from the jambs and is two-centred in form.

The nave has three windows on each side, each having two trefoiled lights.

The west doorway has jambs of two orders with small attached shafts in each, having moulded bases and very pretty foliated capitals, each of different design with hollow-chamfered square abaci. The arch is of two semicircular orders with horizontal and vertical zigzag and a label enriched with dog-tooth ornament. There are two modern lancets and



BEAULIEU ABBEY.
Gules a king's crown enfiled with a crozier or in a border sable billettey or.

a quatrefoil over the doorway. On the apex of the west gable is a stone bell-cote containing one bell inscribed 'S K 1681.' The initials are those of Samuel Knight.

All the walls are of flint and stone, the nave with a good deal of modern red brick, and the roofs are tiled. The internal fittings are all modern. On the floor in the centre of the nave are two late 17th-century grave slabs.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, undated, a paten of 1774 and a secular flagon of 1780.

The registers begin in 1598, the first book containing baptisms, marriages and burials thence to 1628; this is followed by a gap of twenty-six years, as the second book dates from 1654 to 1700; the others continue on to the present day.

Vernhams Dean was a chapelry **ADVOWSON** dependent on the mother-church of Hurstbourne Tarrant until⁵⁹ 1871, in which year the Ecclesiastical Commissioners endowed the newly-constituted vicarage of Vernhams Dean with a stipend of £111 payable out of the common fund,⁶⁰ and voted £1,500 towards the building of a parsonage-house.⁶¹ The living is at the present day a vicarage, yearly value £299, with 46 acres of glebe and residence in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels at Vernhams Dean. Littledown has a Primitive Methodist chapel. The schools at Vernhams Dean were built in 1860 for 100 children.

Among property forfeited for superstitious uses in the reign of Edward VI were lands of the annual value of 3s. 4d. in the occupation of John Hart, which had been left by a certain Thomas Canon to maintain an obit and to repair the church.⁶²

In 1864 Thirza Bull by will **CHARITIES** bequeathed a sum of £100, the income to be applied in the purchase of bread or clothing for the aged poor. The legacy was invested in £112 16s. 8d. consols, which is held by the official trustees.

WOODCOTT

Odecote (xi cent.); Wudcote (xii cent.); Wodecote, Woodcote (xiii cent.).

Woodcott is a remote parish, distant about 2 miles west from Litchfield station on the Didcot, Newbury and Winchester line of the Great Western Railway, and 5 miles north-west from Whitchurch. It contains two farm-houses—Upper Woodcott Farm and Lower Woodcott Farm—and a few scattered cottages. There are 1,444 acres of down-country within the parish, sloping from south to north. The highest point, viz. 818 ft. above the ordnance datum, is reached at Sidown Warren in the north-eastern corner of the parish. The church of St. James is near Upper Woodcott Farm to the west of the road coming from Crux Easton. There is no vicarage, the vicar, the Rev. Charles De Havilland, being also rector of, and

residing at, Crux Easton. The children attend the school at Crux Easton. The parish contains 449 acres of arable land, 103 acres of permanent grass and 144 acres of woods and plantations.¹ The soil is rather heavy, the subsoil is chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and turnips.

Among place-names mentioned in the 16th century are the following:—Bitfanger Copp, Frith Copp, Innerst Copp and Sudgarston Copp.²

WOODCOTT was held by Ansfrid of **MANOR** the king in the reign of Edward the Confessor.³ William I bestowed it on one of his thegns, William Belet by name, and at the time of the Domesday Survey it was held of him by Faderlin and his daughter.⁴ The overlordship continued with the descendants of William Belet until

⁵⁷ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xix (1), 42.

⁵⁸ Ex inform. the late Mr. T. F. Kirby.

⁵⁹ The unnamed chapel mentioned in conjunction with the church of Hurstbourne Tarrant in *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212 and *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants

Rec. Soc.), i, 376, is undoubtedly the chapel of Vernhams Dean.

⁶⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* July 1871, p. 3351.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* Apr. 1871, p. 2080.

⁶² Chant. Cert.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. xi, m. 8. 'Sudgarston Copp' survives as 'Suggeaston Cope' in the south of the parish. 'Beech Hanger Cope' in the west probably represents 'Bitfanger Copp.'

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 499a. ⁴ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

as late at least as 1302, in which year the manor was said to be held of William Belet,⁵ but subsequent to that date there is no further mention of the Belets in connexion with Woodcote. To return to the actual holders of the manor. All Faderlin's property⁶ passed to Ruald de Woodcote, who, in the beginning of the 12th century, made a grant of lands in Kingsclere to Godstow Abbey.⁷ He was succeeded by his son, Henry Fitz-Ruald, who was holding Woodcote in 1167,⁸ and was probably the ancestor of Henry de Woodcote, who in 1276 granted the reversion of the manor after the death of himself and his wife Sanchea to Richard de Cardeville.⁹ By the beginning of the 14th century Richard de Cardeville had succeeded to the manor, and was desirous of granting it to the Prior and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. However, by an inquisition taken on 17 February 1301-2 it was ascertained that such a grant would be to the damage of the king, since the manor owed suit at the king's hundred court of Pastrow.¹⁰ Finally the difficulty was overcome by a payment of £10 on the part of the prior,¹¹ and in 1303 Richard de Cardeville granted the manor to the prior and brethren,¹² who in the next year bestowed a life interest in the manor on Richard and Eugenia his wife in return for an annual payment of a rose.¹³ The prior and brethren were lords of the manor of Woodcote until the Dissolution,¹⁴ when it became Crown property, and so remained until 1544, in which year Henry VIII granted it to John Kingsmill, together with Bitfanger Copp, Frith Copp, Innerst Copp and Sudgarston Copp.¹⁵ John died seised of the manor in 1556, leaving a son and heir William,¹⁶ who conveyed it in 1579 to Richard Lee.¹⁷ It subsequently reverted, however, to William Kingsmill, who died

seised of Woodcote in 1619, leaving a son and heir Henry.¹⁸ From this date the history of Woodcote is identical with that of Tangley¹⁹ until the later half of the 18th century, when it was purchased by the Herberts and descended to the present Lord Carnarvon.²⁰

The church of *ST. JAMES*, a small *CHURCH* building of flint and stone, erected in 1704, consists of a single rectangular chamber 40 ft. 10 in. by 19 ft. 7 in., with a small north vestry and a south porch. It has an east window of three lancets, two north windows each of two lancets, two south windows, the first a single light and the other of two lights. The entrance is at the south-west.

The roof is gabled and covered with tiles. Over the west wall is a stone bell-cote with an arched opening in which hangs a small modern bell. The furniture is modern; the pulpit contains a little 18th-century carving worked up in it.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1571 and a plated paten.

The only old book of the registers is one containing baptisms, marriages and burials from 1578 to 1762; the others appear to be missing.

In the churchyard west of the church stands a fine yew tree.

The church of Woodcote was *ADVOWSON* appropriated to the use of the Prior and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in 1303.²¹ The advowson of the vicarage has throughout followed the descent of the manor²² (q.v.), the patron at the present time being the Earl of Carnarvon.

There are, it appears, no endowed charities in this parish.

⁵ Inq. p.m. 31 Edw. I, no. 121.

⁶ This comprised, besides Woodcote, 1 hide in Clere (afterwards the manor of Clere Woodcote), 3½ virgates in Knowle, 1 hide 1 virgate in Tidgrove, all in the parish of Kingsclere, and 3 hides in Litchfield (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 481b 487a).

⁷ Exch. K. R. Misc. Bks. vol. 20, fol. 21 d.; *vide supra* under Clere Woodcote and Knowle in Kingsclere Hundred.

⁸ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II, rot. 12, m. 1. In 1166 he was also holding two knights' fees of John de Port (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 208) identical with the two knights' fees in Clere, Litchfield, Knowle and Tidgrove, stated to be held of John de St. John by

the heir of the son of Ruald in 1329 (Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67).

⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 4 Edw. I.

¹⁰ Inq. a.q.d. 31 Edw. I, no. 121.

¹¹ Pat. 31 Edw. I, m. 17; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 127.

¹² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 31 Edw. I.

¹³ *Ibid.* East. 32 Edw. I.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323 and 345; Cott.

MS. Claud. E vi, fol. 70.

¹⁵ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. xi, m. 8.

¹⁶ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 996,

no. 1.

¹⁷ Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. v, m. 19; Feet of

F. Hants, Trin. 21 Eliz.

¹⁸ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), bdl. 28,

no. 49.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* bdl. 41, no. 121; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 6 Geo. III; Close, 39 Geo. III, pt. ix, no. 16; 43 Geo. III, pt. x, no. 6.

²⁰ Ex inform. Mr. George Duckworth.

²¹ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 40b. The appropriation of the church to the prior and brethren was confirmed by Henry Woodlock, Bishop of Winchester, in 1306 (Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 118).

²² Pat. 31 Edw. I, m. 17; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 31 Edw. I; East. 32 Edw. I; Cott. MS. Claud. E vi, fol. 70; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), 44; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 776, no. 1.

THE HUNDRED OF ANDOVER

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

ABBOTTS ANN
AMPORT
ANDOVER
FOXCOTT CHAPELRY
APPLESHAW
CLATFORD, UPPER
FYFIELD
GRATELY

KIMPTON
KNIGHT'S ENHAM
MONXTON
PENTON MEWSEY
QUARLEY
THRUXTON
TIDWORTH, SOUTH
WEYHILL WITH PENTON GRAFTON¹

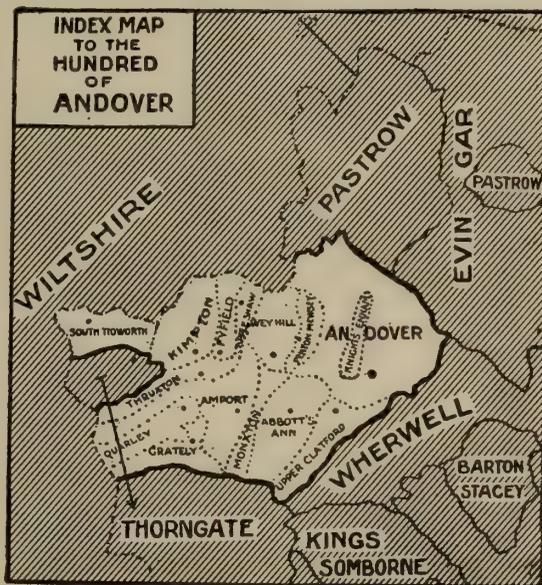
Alterations have been made in this hundred since 1831. Upper Clatford and Thruxton are now in Pastrow Hundred, while Tangle, then in Pastrow, and Shipton Bellinger, then in Thorngate, have been added to this hundred.

Part of Abbots Ann—the tithing of Little Ann—was as well in Domesday² as now in the hundred of Wherwell, but is described under Andover. In Domesday the total hidage was 70 hides, 3 virgates, 90 acres, as against 111 hides, 1 virgate, 62½ acres in the time of Edward the Confessor.³ This does not include Andover itself, of which the extent is not given. Neither Grately nor Appleshaw occurs, the latter apparently being included in one of the holdings in Cholderton in Amport. Grately cannot with certainty be referred to any of the entries. One of the three South Tidworth holdings is entered under Thorngate Hundred,⁴ where it continued to be included for some time.⁵

By his charter of 1213⁶ John granted the out-hundred to the men of Andover, who ever afterwards held it of the king, paying fee-farm rent as for manor, hundred and vill.

A court was held every Monday at Andover. The heading 'Curia tenta die Lune,' &c., alternates in the rolls with 'Hundredum tentum die Lune,' &c. In some rolls 'Hundredum forinsecum' is substituted for the former, 'Hundredum intrinsecum' for the latter.⁷

In 1280 William de Valence made good his claim that the manor of Thruxton was quit of suits of shires and hundreds under charter of Henry III,⁸ and about the same date John de Evinely successfully urged a like franchise for his land which he held of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.⁹



¹ The extent of the hundred as given in the *Pop. Ret.* 1831.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475b.

³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310, 324, 351.

⁴ *Gross, Guild Merchant*, ii, 341.

⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 765.

⁶ *Ibid.* i, 453-506 *passim*.

⁷ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 195.

⁸ *Assize R.* 789, m. 15.

⁹ This is, as far as has been ascertained, the only mention of lands held of the knights within the hundred. There is no indication as to where they lay.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ABBOTTS ANN

Anna (x, xi cent.); Anne Abbatis (xiii cent.); Abbotesanne (xiv cent.); Abbots Aunt, Abbas Aunt (xviii cent.).

The parish of Abbots Ann, which is partly in the hundred of Andover and partly in the hundred of Wherwell, covers an area of 3,396 acres. It lies 3 miles south-west of Andover in the Anna Valley, from which it takes the name that, unlike several of its neighbours, it has kept unchanged. The average height above the sea-level is about 300 ft., but the land on either side of Pillhill Brook, a tributary of the Anton running through the parish, lies low and is liable to be flooded. The soil is loam, the subsoil chalk,¹ and there are several chalk-pits. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and swedes. There are 2,637½ acres of arable land, 211¼ acres of permanent grass and 288 acres of woods and plantations.² The principal woodland is the Great Wood in the west of the parish and Eastover Copse, Cossical Copse and Stonehanger Copse, which form a continuous strip in the south. Several woods in Abbots Ann are specified in the grant of Henry VIII to Lord St. John in 1542, namely, 'Estover Coppes, Duncross Coppes, Woodstile Coppes, Handley Coppes and Grovecorris Coppes.'³

The main road from Andover to Salisbury passes through the east of the parish. The village is situated some distance west of the main road along the right bank of Pillhill Brook. Little Ann lies to the east and St. John's Cross half a mile south.

In Minster Field, on an elevation about a mile and a quarter south-west of the village, a villa was discovered and partly explored in 1854.⁴

In 1775 1,259 acres were inclosed in this parish by Private Act of Parliament.⁵

The manor of *ABBOTTS ANN* was *MANORS* among the earliest possessions of Hyde Abbey, for long known as the New Minster at Winchester. In 901 Edward the Elder granted 15 hides of land at Ann to the abbey that daily prayer and intercession might be made for him and his ancestors, the land to be held free except for the *trinoda necessitas*.⁶ In King Edward's 'golden charter' of 903 the manor of Ann, containing 15 *hidas cassatas* and a church, is included.⁷ Less than half a century later Ælfsige, a bishop, probably to be identified with Ælfsige, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 959, bequeathed his land in Ann to his

nephew for life with reversion to New Minster.⁸ The manor remained in the possession of the abbey until the Dissolution. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was paying geld for 8 hides as against 15 in the Confessor's day.⁹ In 1291 it was assessed at £15 8s. 8d.,¹⁰ and in 1310 it was one of nine Hampshire manors out of which the Abbot and convent of Hyde granted an annuity of £60 to Master Jordan Moraunt, king's clerk.¹¹ The abbey had a grant of free warren over its demesnes of Abbots Ann and elsewhere from Edward III.¹² In 1388 Richard II granted that on all voidances of the abbey this manor and other premises should be exempt from seizure and be enjoyed by the prior and convent, saving only the advowsons to the Crown,¹³ since it had been found by inquest that the premises had from time immemorial belonged to the convent as distinct from the portion of the abbot.¹⁴ At the time of the Dissolution £32 19s. 8d. was yearly paid for the farm of the manor.¹⁵

By letters patent¹⁶ of 3 March 1542 various lands of the dissolved monastery of Hyde were granted to that rising statesman William Paulet Lord St. John, afterwards created Earl of Wiltshire and Marquess of Winchester. These included the manor of Abbots Ann and its appurtenances with the advowson and rectory and certain woods in the parish.¹⁷ In 1572 John Paulet second Marquess of Winchester mortgaged this manor with a number of others to the chancellor of the Exchequer, the attorney-general and the solicitor-general, as security for a debt to the queen, contracted by his father, the great lord treasurer.¹⁸ The third marquess died seized of the premises in 1598.¹⁹ By a fine dated 3 February 1610²⁰ the manor and advowson of Abbots Ann and other premises were conveyed to the Earls of Salisbury, Northampton and Exeter, Lord Burghley, Lord Danvers and Sir Thomas Dennys, who covenanted to stand seized in the same to the use of Lord Edward Paulet, youngest son of William fourth Marquess of Winchester, and his heirs male, with remainder to



HYDE ABBEY. *Argent a lion sable and a chief sable with two keys argent set upright therein having their bows interlaced.*

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. iv, m. 1.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 300.

⁵ By Inclosure Award of 11 Jan. 1775, under Private Act of Parl. 1774, cap. 5. *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁶ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 248-9. *Liber Monasterii de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.), pp. 98, 99. The boundaries are given in Anglo-Saxon, English and Latin in the *Liber de Hyda*. The English version is as follows:—'These ben the lond-markys of Anne: Begyn fyrst at the hegge of the lond estward, fro thennyys to the forde northward; than along the weys to Cudunthorn, and than along the stret upon Watyrdune to

the dyche of Watyrdune; fro the dyche along the strete of Burnstow—[In the Latin comes here:—Tunc per orientem ad Prullethorne; ab illa spina ex oriente, super illum montem quousque perveneris ad fossam de Bew. Ab illo loco ad magnam spinam]—than east betwex Brengrave and Cuflee, than outh thurw Orlee to the kyngys marke; than to the wudu-wey (widow's way), there as the thre londys prykkys metyth togydere; than fro the wyduys-wey est ayen to the hegge there we erst bygon at; and than in ryth to Begylstok north; than to Wadchamp estward; than northe to Beddesdene; forth by Beddesdene to Beddeshe the; than upwarde to the hegge of Warneford, by the place to the rede

ham, than outh to the elebeme (olive tree).'⁷

⁷ Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* no. ccccxxvi.

⁸ *Liber Monasterii de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.), 343.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472.

¹⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 233.

¹² *Chart. R.* 2 Edw. III, no. 58; 3 Edw. III, no. 35.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 496.

¹⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II, no. 150.

¹⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* ii, 449.

¹⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, g. 220 (5).

¹⁷ *Vide ante*.

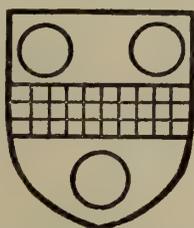
¹⁸ *B.M. Add. Chart.* 16153.

¹⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125.

²⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 7 Jas. I.

Lord Charles Paulet, another of the marquess's younger sons, and his heirs male, with remainder to William Lord St. John, eldest son of the marquess, and his right heirs for ever.²¹ In 1606 William fourth Marquess of Winchester had leased the manor to Walter Neale of Warnford (co. Hants) for thirty-one years, and in 1630 Lord Edward Paulet brought an action against Sir Francis Neale and others who had entered the premises, made secret estates and otherwise violated the agreement.²² In 1634 another bill was filed in Chancery, this time by John fifth Marquess of Winchester, Lord Henry Paulet his brother and the tenants of Abbots Ann, asserting that one William King had got an unjust lease of the premises from Lord Edward Paulet, to the complainant's prejudice.²³ How long the property remained to the Paulets is uncertain.²⁴ Nothing is known of the fate of Lord Edward, that treacherous brother of the 'loyal marquess,' who would have betrayed Basing House to the Parliamentarians. It is probable, however, that he died unmarried. Some time before the end of the 17th century the manor and advowson of Abbots Ann came into the hands of Peter Blake of Andover, who died about the beginning of 1692, leaving his estates to his son and namesake.²⁵ Peter Blake the younger only survived his father a year, and the property, heavily mortgaged,²⁶ passed by bequest²⁷ to his sister Sarah, wife of Edmond Lambert of Boyton (co. Wilts.), with remainder to her heirs.

Early in the 18th century Abbots Ann was the property of Thomas Pitt, governor of Madras, who purchased Little Ann in 1710,²⁸ and probably acquired the neighbouring manor about the same date.²⁹ Governor Pitt died in 1726, having by his will, dated 18 July 1721,³⁰ confirmed an entail of the manor previously made. In 1763 Sir Brian Broughton Delves of Broughton (co. Staffs.), bart., acquired various estates in Hampshire, including the Abbots Ann property, which he contracted to purchase from 'the Honourable Thomas Pitt, esquire,' great-grandson of Governor Pitt and afterwards first Lord Camelford. Dying in 1766 he left all his real estate in Hampshire to his wife Mary daughter of Thomas Hill of Tern (co. Salop) and sister of the first Lord Berwick.³¹ The result of this disposition was a suit in Chancery. Sir Thomas Broughton, Sir Brian's brother and heir-at-law,



PITT. *Sable a fesse chequy argent and azure between three bezants.*

thought that this substantial legacy should make void an annuity of £1,000 settled on Lady Delves at her marriage; so he ceased paying the annuity. Lady Delves, who had meanwhile become the wife of Henry Errington, of the Northumbrian Erringtons, claimed both legacy and jointure and commenced equity proceedings against her brother-in-law. A verdict was given in her favour 28 January 1772 and the decree was affirmed by the House of Lords 8 March 1773.³² Henry Errington died in 1819, having survived his wife nearly seven years,³³ and the property came to her nephews, the Hon. William and the Rev. the Hon. Richard Hill,³⁴ afterwards Noel-Hill, who succeeded in turn as third and fourth Lords Berwick.³⁵ Thence the manor passed by sale in 1841 to the Rev. Thomas Best of Redrice House. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Best, whose son Captain Thomas George Best is the present owner.³⁶

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were three mills, worth 37s. 6d., in Abbots Ann.³⁷ At the beginning of the 13th century Geoffrey de Ford was holding half a hide of land and a mill in Abbots Ann from Hyde Abbey,³⁸ and in 1272 a messuage, a mill and other premises there were settled upon John de Ford and his heirs.³⁹

In 1692, and again in 1760, 1762 and 1823, two mills went with the manor and advowson.⁴⁰ At the present day there are two mills on Pillhill Brook, the Upper Mill and the Lower.

The tithing of *LITTLE ANN* (Anna, xi cent.; Anne, xiii cent.) lies within the hundred of Wherwell, and comprises a separate manor. At the time of the Domesday Survey and before⁴¹ it was held by the abbey of Wherwell, in whose possession it remained till the Dissolution. In 1245 Henry III granted to the Abbess Eufemia and her nuns that their assarts and purprestures in 'Everhanger, Uppinne and Ann' should remain arable land, saving to the king his regards in the eyre of his regarders.⁴² In 1291 the manor was valued at £9 3s. 4d.⁴³

In November 1539 Wherwell Abbey surrendered its possessions,⁴⁴ and on 24 March following Little Ann, with the site of the monastery and several neighbouring manors, was granted to Thomas West ninth Lord De La Warr,⁴⁵ who had already written urgent letters to Cromwell to that end.⁴⁶ For more than a century and a half the manor was held by the Lords De La Warr,⁴⁷ although in 1605, with the other Wherwell estates, it was seized into the king's hands by reason of the non-payment of a bond given thereon⁴⁸; and in 1615 a licence to sell was granted to Thomas third baron of the new creation.⁴⁹ John

²¹ Chan. Proc. Chas. I, W, xlvi, 29; bill dated 24 Oct. 1634.

²² *Ibid.* P, lxx, 10.

²³ *Ibid.* W, xlvi, 29.

²⁴ In Mar. 1634 the representatives of the fourth marquess (who died in 1628) presented to the living, in July 1634 the Crown presented, and in 1666 Judith Marsh, widow (P.R.O. Inst. Bks.).

²⁵ Will proved 3 Feb. 1692 (P.C.C. 23 Fane).

²⁶ Close, 5 Will. and Mary, pt. xi, no. 12; Recov. R. Hil. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 59.

²⁷ P.C.C. 25 Box.

²⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. iii, 89.

²⁹ Edmond Lambert presented to the living in 1709 (P.R.O. Inst. Bks.).

³⁰ Abstract in the *Diary of William Hedges* (Hakluyt Soc.), iii, p. clxiv.

³¹ P.C.C. Will 54 Tyndall.

³² B.M. Appeal Cases, vol. xvii.

³³ *Hist. of Northumberland* (North Co. Hist. Com.), iv, 189.

³⁴ *Gent. Mag.* lxxxix (2), 572; xc (1), 382; Recov. R. Mich. 4 Geo. IV, rot. 163.

³⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 350.

³⁶ Ex inform. the Rev. F. de Paravicini, rector of Abbots Ann.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472.

³⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 239b

³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III.

⁴⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 4 Will. and Mary, rot. 53; Hil. 33 Geo. II, rot. 250; Hil. 2 Geo. III, rot. 405; Mich. 4 Geo. IV, rot. 163.

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 452.

⁴³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214b.

⁴⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv, 564.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* xv, g. 436 (72).

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* xiv (2), 544, 547.

⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), civ, 74; Recov. R. East. 1658, rot. 36.

⁴⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxiii, 77.

⁴⁹ Pat. 13 Jas. I, pt. xxiv.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

sixth Lord De La Warr sold the manor in 1695 to Edmond Boulter of London,⁵⁰ who in 1698 sold it to Cornelius Cornwallis of Earlstone (co. Hants).⁵¹ In 1710⁵² it was purchased by Thomas Pitt (from whom does not appear), and has since descended with the manor of Abbots Ann.

In 1086 there were in Little Ann two mills worth 30s.,⁵³ and later John the miller of Ann quitclaimed to the monastery and nuns of Wherwell his lands and mill there.⁵⁴



WEST, Lord de la Warr. *Argent a fesse dancetty sable.*

The church of
**CHURCH ST. MARY
THE VIRGIN**

consists of a chancel 25 ft. by 16 ft., nave 49 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft., and a west tower 12 ft. square. It was rebuilt in 1716 by 'Governor' Pitt, and nothing of the earlier building appears to have been preserved except the bells and a small brass. It is of plain style, in red brick with stone cornices and angle pilasters and low-pitched roofs, and is lighted by large round-headed windows, some of which are now filled with modern tracery.

The chancel has three round-headed windows, one in each wall, each now divided into two lights with quatrefoils over. Each side wall has a doorway, that on the south opening into a small vestry. The chancel arch is round-headed. The nave has four windows a side, the eastern pair in each wall being treated like those of the chancel, and the others being left in their original condition with iron frames. A gallery runs across the west end, the front being carried on oak posts. Round-headed doorways open into the tower above and below the gallery. The tower is in three stages with a projecting stair turret on the south side up to the second stage. The bottom stage serves as a porch, and the belfry stage is lighted by segmental-headed windows. The parapet is embattled, and at the corners are crocketed pinnacles of Gothic character.

The altar table, pulpit, font—a small one of oak—and the seats are all contemporary with the building. The only old monument is a small brass inscription in the chancel floor to Elizabeth wife of John Johnson, doctor of divinity, rector of this church, archdeacon of Worcester and treasurer of St. David's; she died in 1613. She was the only child of Richard Monday of Derbyshire, and by her mother descended from the family of Stewkeley of Huntingdonshire.

The ancient custom of hanging funeral chaplets in the church in memory of maids and unmarried men is still practised here, and the parish is probably unique in this matter. The chaplets are made of card, more or less like a crown with arches, and covered with paper rosettes. From this are suspended imitation gloves cut out of a special paper on which are inscribed the names of the deceased, or verses from a hymn, texts, &c. These are carried at the

funeral, afterwards remain a week suspended from the gallery, and then are hung from iron stays projecting from the cornice of the nave, with a small shield behind bearing the name and date of each person. There are now some thirty-nine in position, some in a ruinous condition, whilst in five places they have gone altogether; the earliest remaining is one dated 1740 to John Marrant.

The tower contains five bells: the treble inscribed 'Fear God, honour the King 1729,' by John Corr of Aldbourne; the second inscribed 'Hope well'; the third 'Love God'; and the tenor 'Feare the Lord'; all by John Wallis of Salisbury, 1607. The fourth is by Robert Wells of Aldbourne, 1764.

The plate consists of a cup, paten and alms dish of 1801 and a flagon of 1793, all of silver.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms, marriages and burials from 1561 to 1739, the second marriages 1740 to 1754 and baptisms and burials 1740 to 1812, and the third marriages from 1754 to 1812.

In King Edward's charter of 903 **ADVOWSON** a church is mentioned with the hides in Ann granted to the New Minster.⁵⁵ The advowson belonged to the monastery until the Dissolution, though in 1386 there was a dispute between the king and the abbot as to the right of presentation, and Wykeham was forbidden to institute until it was settled.⁵⁶ John (Morton), Bishop of Ely (1479-86), presented once during the episcopacy of William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester (1446-87).⁵⁷

At the Dissolution the advowson was granted to William Paulet Lord St. John⁵⁸ and continued to descend with the manor until the close of the 18th century. On 25 August 1716 Governor Pitt wrote to his son Robert, 'I would have the work required in the chancel of Abbots Anne done with all the good husbandry imaginable'⁵⁹; and a fortnight later he wrote, inclosing an estimate of the cost of rebuilding the chancel, 'I return Grist's paper, of which I can form no judgment; but desire that all may be done with good husbandry, and no more of the usual profuseness and carelessness. Grist must be well looked after.'⁶⁰

In the early 19th century the advowson belonged to John Burrough,⁶¹ and successively to his sons Thomas and Sir James Burrough, passing to the heirs of the last named; it is now in the hands of the trustees of his grandson, the Rev. James Burrough Fenwick, sometime rector of the parish.⁶²

A mandate was given at Marwell 11 September 1395, and sealed 27 January 1403, which changed the feast of the dedication from the Sunday after the Assumption of the Virgin (15 August) to the Sunday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 September), with forty days' indulgence to all who should attend the feast.⁶³

The schools were built in 1831, destroyed by fire in 1899, and rebuilt in 1900 for 140 children.

Thomas Criswick, as appeared on **CHARITIES** a monument in the church, gave £3 yearly in 1727 for educating poor children. The annuity is paid by Captain Thomas Best, the lord of the manor, and carried to the school account.

⁵⁰ Close, 7 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 11.

⁵¹ Ibid. 10 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 18.

⁵² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. iii, 89.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

⁵⁴ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 14.

⁵⁵ Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* no. cccxxvi.

⁵⁶ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 593.

⁵⁷ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 83.

⁵⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, g. 220 (5).

⁵⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. iii, 59.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁶² Ex inform. the Rev. F. de Paravicini.

⁶³ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 545.

AMPORT

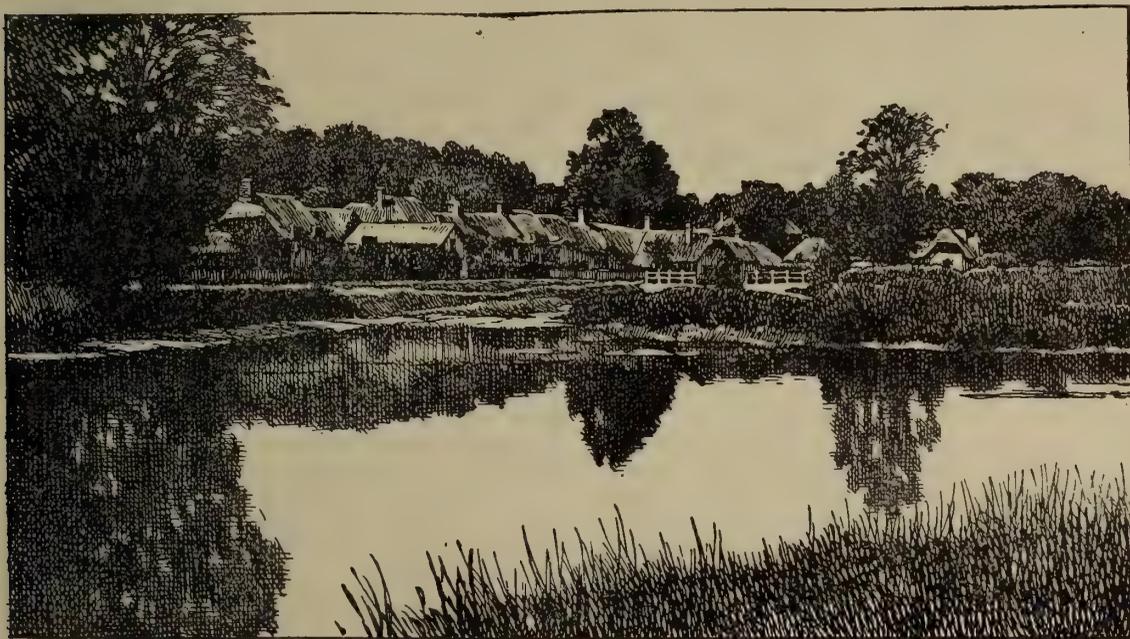
Anne (xi cent.); Anne de Port (xiii cent.); Andeporte (xiv cent.); Anneport (xv cent.).

Amport is an irregularly-shaped parish, one of the largest in the hundred, containing 3,962 acres, of which 2,408 acres are arable land, 753 acres permanent grass and 522 acres woods and plantations.¹ The soil is very light and the subsoil chalk.² The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, sainfoin and turnips. The average height above sea level is rather over 300 ft. Towards the west, however, the ground rises considerably, reaching 544 ft., its highest point, on Cholderton Hill. In the southern part of the parish there are considerable stretches of woodland, the principal being Sarson Wood, Upper and Lower Amport Woods, Gollard Copse, Great and Little Vinels Copses and Hurst Copse. In Gollard Copse

grounds of 60 acres, and is at present occupied by Mr. Henry Charles Stephens, J.P. It was formerly the seat of Rev. W. Knatchbull.

The road from Andover to Amesbury follows the northern border of the parish and the site of the Port Way, to which a modern road keeps more or less closely, passes through Amport Park.

The manor of *AMPORT*, called simply *MANORS* Anne in Domesday Book, was held before the Conquest by Edric. In 1086 it was held by Hugh de Port³ and formed part of the barony of Basing (q.v.). In 1241, for 6 silver marks, Robert St. John, the overlord, the descendant of Hugh de Port, quitclaimed to the mesne lord Thomas de Port and his heirs the suit which they owed every three weeks at his court of Basing.⁴ The overlordship



AMPORT : THE VILLAGE

and Gollard Farm, hard by, is no doubt preserved the name of the tenement, La Goldhorde, which the priory of Ogbourne once owned here (*vide infra*).

Amport House, a seat of the Marquess of Winchester, built half a century ago in the Elizabethan style, stands in a park of 200 acres. The village lies to the north of the park, with the church at its west end. A little to the east, adjoining Monxton, is Sarson, while East Cholderton lies northward on the road to Thruxton. Northward again is Dancy, a hamlet included in the tithing of Sarson but partly in Appleshaw. Middlecot tithing is 3 miles west of Amport, while Cholderton Lodge is on the Wiltshire border, a mile further on. It is a building of red brick and flint standing in wooded

of Amport followed the descent of the barony,⁵ passing in 1349 to Luke de Poynings and Isabel his wife on the apportionment of the possessions of Hugh St. John among his sisters and co-heirs,⁶ and to Sir John Paulet in 1429 on the death of Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John, whose granddaughter and co-heir he had married. It is interesting to note that the direct descendant of these early overlords now holds the manor.

The earliest mesne lords of Amport were presumably a younger branch of the Port family, holding from the head of their house. It was from them that the manor derived its distinctive name of Ann de Port or Amport. In 1228 John de Port claimed an assize of novel disseisin against Henry de

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ *Ibid.* i, 484. Half a hide of the manor lay in 'Wallope' (i.e. Over Wallop). This land subsequently formed

part of the holding called 'Golhord' or 'la Goldhorde' (q.v. *infra*).

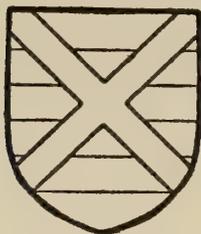
⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III.
⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b; Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 38; 44

Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 12; 9 Hen. VI, no. 46; 29 Hen. VI, no. 16; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xx, 161, &c.

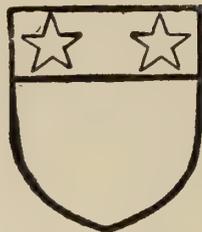
⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 21.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Brayboef, Laurence de Cundy, Thomas de Cirencester and Thomas de Port of his tenement in Ann⁷; but in Easter term of the following year judgement was given against the plaintiff in the King's Bench. The

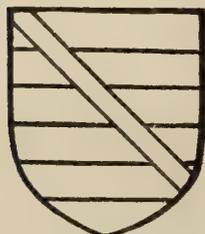


PORT. *Barry azure and argent a saltire gules.*

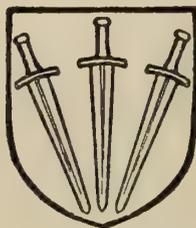


ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or therein.*

record of this suit shows that John and Thomas de Port were the sons of Thomas de Port, who had been mesne lord of a knight's fee in Anne, and that they had an elder brother Philip; further, that Thomas the younger did not hold the whole fee, as he had



POYNINGS. *Barry or and vert a baston gules.*



PAULET. *Sable three swords argent set pilewise with their hilts or.*

neither the advowson of the church with a carucate and 4 acres of land appurtenant nor a carucate called 'Golhord'⁸ which the Prior of Ogbourne held.⁹ In 1236 Philip de Port, evidently the elder brother just mentioned, quitclaimed this fee to Thomas and his heirs.¹⁰ It was doubtless this same Thomas who is entered in *Testa de Nevill* as holding Ampport as one knight's fee of the old feoffment of Robert St. John, the tenant in chief,¹¹ and to whom in 1241 Robert St. John gave quittance of making suit at Basing.¹² Thomas de Port mortgaged land of the value of £10, which seems to represent the manor, to Beletoun the Jew, who in 1263 demised it to William de Apelderford.¹³ William was doubtless succeeded by that Stephen de Apelderford who is mentioned in the 'Aid' of 1346 as having formerly held 2 hides in Ampport.¹⁴ For some reason, however, the manor had

escheated to the overlords before 1306. In that year John St. John, the first of the name to be summoned to Parliament, assigned his right therein to Thomas de Quarley, clerk, and John de St. Manifeo,¹⁵ who consequently appear as lords of the vill in the *Nomina Villarum* ten years later.¹⁶

The manor was still in the hands of these tenants in 1325 when they fined with John Roger of Tidworth and Thomas de St. Manifeo for the purpose of entailing it on John de St. Manifeo and his heirs, with remainders to his brother Thomas, his sister Alice, and Maud daughter of Hugh Angot of Quarley and their heirs.¹⁷ Shortly after this, at least by 1342 (*vide infra*), the manor passed into the hands of the Carews of Mohun's Ottery (co. Devon). Joan Carew was returned as the holder in 1346.¹⁸

There was a Joan Carew living at this date, viz. Joan Talbot, the second wife of John Carew, who died in 1324.¹⁹ But the probability is that 'Johanna' is a mistake for 'Johannes,' for John Carew, the son of John Carew and Joan his wife, was in possession of the manor in 1342,²⁰ and was returned as holding the St. John fee of Ampport in 1349.²¹ He died seised in 1362.²² Subsequently an inquiry was made as to whether dower therein had been correctly assigned to Elizabeth, his widow, seeing that Leonard, his son and heir, said that the manor had been granted by feoffees to John and Margaret, his first wife, whose son the said Leonard was. The jury found that the alleged enfeoffment had been made in 1342.²³



CAREW. *Or three lions passant sable.*

Leonard Carew died in 1369, having conveyed the manor to feoffees before going abroad in the train of the Earl of Pembroke,²⁴ presumably in the same year, when the earl went to France for the first time. In 1431 his son Sir Thomas Carew died seised jointly with his wife Elizabeth,²⁵ who in the 'Aid' of the same year figures as Elizabeth Carew of 'Mones Otrey (Mohun's Ottery, in Luppit, co. Devon), gentilewoman,' holding one quarter of a knight's fee in Ampport.²⁶ In 1437 this and other manors were settled on her for life, with remainder to her son Nicholas Carew and Joan his wife.²⁷ Ampport continued to be held by the Carew family until 1497,²⁸ when Sir Edmund Carew, great-grandson of Nicholas, sold it to Bartholomew Reed, citizen and goldsmith of London,²⁹ who died seised thereof in 1505, having by his will settled his new property on his wife Elizabeth for life, with an estate of ten years after her

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 222.

⁸ *Vide infra.*

⁹ Maitland, *Bracton's Note Book*, ii, 272.

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, 20 Hen. III.

¹¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

¹² *Vide supra*. ¹³ Assize R. 789, m. 14 d.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326.

¹⁵ Add. Chart. 23834.

¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 18 Edw. II; cf. Add. Chart. 23835.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326.

¹⁹ Maclean, *Trigg Minor*, ii, 240.

²⁰ *Vide infra.*

²¹ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 21.

²² Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 38.

²³ *Ibid.* 38 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 39; cf. De Banc. R. 428, m. 340.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 44 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 12. In 1375 Edmund Spircocock and John Constantine, junior, granted to Peter Bridges, Elias le Blunt, rector of Ampport, David Carew and William Lovel, clerk, the manor and its appurtenances (Add. Chart. 23837); in the same year John de Mulsho and Joan his wife quitclaimed the same to Nicholas Carew, Thomas Carew, Edmund Spircocock and

the heirs of Thomas (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Edw. III); and in 1394-5 Thomas Carew granted the manor to Sir William de Boneville (his father-in-law), John Prestcote and others (Close, 18 Ric. II, m. 22 d.).

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. VI, no. 46.

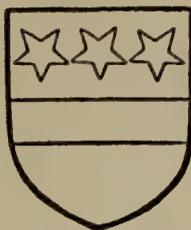
²⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 370.

²⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 16 Hen. VI.

²⁸ Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. VI, no. 16; 1 Edw. IV, no. 4; 11 Edw. IV, no. 38; De Banc. R. Hil. 12 Hen. VII, m. 302.

²⁹ Feet of F. Trin. 12 Hen. VII.

death to the Goldsmiths' Company, and remainder to his nephew William, younger son of his brother John Reed, and his male issue.³⁰ In 1572 another Bartholomew Reed sold the manor to Alexander Irton,³¹ a cadet of the Cumberland house of Irton. At the Wiltshire visitation of 1623 was registered the pedigree of George Irton of Britford and Amport son of Alexander Irton of Amport,³² and the family also appears in the Hampshire visitation of 1634.³³ George Irton had a son Richard, aged twenty-three in 1623, and a daughter Joan, wife of Thomas Goldston of Alderbury (co. Wilts.).³⁴



IRTON. *Argent a fesse sable with three molets gules in the chief.*

At the Wiltshire visitation the pedigree of Goldston was also recorded, which shows Thomas Goldston and Joan Irton to have had a son and heir Richard, then aged two months.³⁵ This Richard may perhaps be identified with the Richard Goldston of Amport who was compounding for delinquency in 1649.³⁶ His fine—assessed at one-sixth of his estate—amounted to £150. Shortly after this the manor became the property of the house that still owns it. Lord Henry Paulet, fourth son of William fourth Marquess of Winchester and a younger brother of the 'loyal marquess,' was lord of Amport in the reign of Charles II. He died in 1672,³⁷ and was succeeded by his son Francis, and his grandson Norton Paulet.³⁸ On the death in 1794 of Harry sixth and last Duke of Bolton and eleventh Marquess of Winchester George eighth and youngest son of Norton Paulet of Amport succeeded to the marquessate,³⁹ and from him is descended Henry William Montagu (Paulet) sixteenth Marquess of Winchester, now lord of the manor of Amport, where is his chief seat.

There was a mill at Amport in 1086 worth 20s.⁴⁰ In 1328 Thomas de Quarley and John de St. Manifeo, the lords of the manor, granted to John de Cormeilles, lord of Thruxton, and his heirs the water flowing from the mill-wheel in Amport as far as the way which lay on the west of the wheel by the said vill with the right of digging and dredging (*fodere et mundare*), and making a fish-stew, in return for which John de Cormeilles granted them and their tenants the right of pasturing their cattle on the grass which grew in the water and gathering the said grass for the strawing of their houses.⁴¹ A water-mill is mentioned

in an extent of the manor in 1451.⁴² Sir George Philpot, lord of Thruxton, who died in 1624,⁴³ and his son Sir John were both seised of a water-mill in Amport,⁴⁴ and in the deed of sale of Thruxton Manor to George Paulet (1783) there is mention of a close of meadow called Millhamby in Amport, near the old mill there.⁴⁵

There are four entries of *CHOLDERTON* (Cere-wartone, xi cent.; Chelewarton, Schilwareton, Chule-wirton, xiii cent.) in Domesday Book. Gilbert de Breteville held 4 hides and 3 virgates of the king, of which one Ralf was his under-tenant. This had formerly been held as an alod by four freemen as four manors.⁴⁶ Either this or the holding of William son of Baderon, consisting of 1 hide and 2½ virgates, which had been held as an alod of the Confessor by three freemen, is to be identified with the later manor.⁴⁷ The history of the overlordship of the manor is not clear, but it seems probable that the knight's fee which Henry de Columbers held in 1208⁴⁸ and Thomas de Cholderton held later in the 13th century of Matthew de Columbers⁴⁹ was held by the Columbers of the Marshals of England⁵⁰ and



MARSHAL. *Party or and vert a lion gules.*



CLARE. *Or three chevrons gules.*

was represented by the half-fee held in 1280 by Matthew de Columbers of the Earl of Gloucester of the heirs of the Marshal.⁵¹ Moreover Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England was overlord of Cholderton at his death in 1306⁵² (when the office became vested in the Crown),⁵³ and Roger Norman was holding of John de Cobham the Marshal half a century later.⁵⁴ However, there was another three-quarters of a fee in Cholderton held by Thomas de Cholderton of the Earl of Hereford, as Mr. Round has discovered, at the time of the *Testa de Nevill*,⁵⁵ but this overlordship apparently merged in the other at a later date.

Henry de Ann appears to have been lord of the manor, holding of Henry de Columbers, in 1200.⁵⁶

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xx, 161.
³¹ Recov. R. Hants, Hil. 13 Eliz. rot. 321; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Eliz.
³² Marshall, *Visitation of Wiltshire* (1623), 8.
³³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 116.
³⁴ Marshall, loc. cit. ³⁵ *Ibid.* 2.
³⁶ *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* 1922.
³⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, viii, 176.
³⁸ Recov. R. Mich. 16 Geo. II, rot. 16.
³⁹ During the latter half of the 18th century Amport Manor appears to have been mortgaged. In 1765 Ann Paulet, widow, Thomas Norton Paulet, Thomas Compton and William Cooper quitclaimed it and other manors to John Annetts and his heirs for ever (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Geo. III). Ann Paulet was Norton

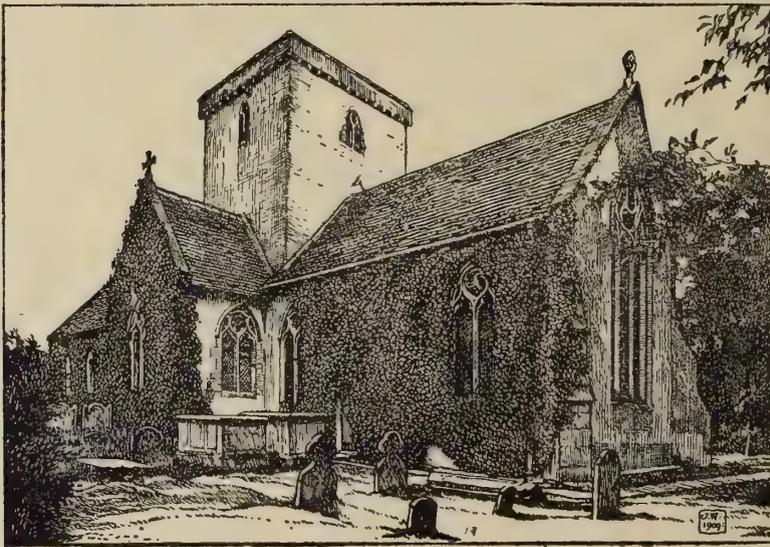
Paulet's widow, Compton and Cooper were his executors and Thomas Norton Paulet apparently a son of disputed legitimacy (cf. *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 32). In 1775 Thomas Phipps was vouchee to a recovery of the manor (Recov. R. East. 15 Geo. III, rot. 188).
⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484.
⁴¹ Add. Chart. 23836. In 1349 the fortieth part of a knight's fee in Amport held by the heirs of — de Cormeilles occurs in a list of the St. John knights' fees (*Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 16).
⁴² Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. VI, no. 16.
⁴³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclii, 129.
⁴⁴ *Ibid.* cccxcvi, 129.
⁴⁵ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 23 Geo. III, m. 7.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 495.
⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 498. The two other estates were held by Hugh de Port and Robert son of Murdac respectively (*ibid.* 484, 503). They are treated of below.
⁴⁸ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 62.
⁴⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234b.
⁵⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 204.
⁵¹ *Assize R.* 789, m. 14 d.
⁵² Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 46.
⁵³ See G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 26.
⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87.
⁵⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231b. See Mr. Round's note under Over Wallop in *Thorngate Hundred*.
⁵⁶ Feet of F. Hants, 2 John, no. 15; cf. *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 62. *Vide infra*, Cholderton Chapel.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Within the next few years he acquired a hide of land in Cholderton from Richard Murdac and another from Henry de Stratfield,⁵⁷ the first of which probably, and the second possibly, represented the Domesday estate of 2 hides and $\frac{1}{4}$ virgate which Robert son of Murdac held in chief.⁵⁸ The lords of Cholderton throughout the 13th century are sometimes spoken of as 'de Ann,' sometimes as 'de Cholderton,' but these designations seem to refer to the same family. In the middle of the century Thomas de Cholderton was holding of Matthew de Columbers and the Earl of Hereford.⁵⁹ In 1278 a moiety of the lands of Thomas de Cholderton in Cholderton and in Ann Savage was assigned to Benedict, a Jew of Winchester, to whom he was indebted,⁶⁰ and two years later, the Jew having been hanged for felony, the premises, together with the debts and arrears of Thomas, were given to Hugh son of Otto in

In 1321 Philip son of John de Ann conveyed to Ingram Berenger two messuages, land and rent in Cholderton, which William de Shuldeleye held for life.⁶¹ This appears to have ended the de Ann connexion with Cholderton, and in 1329 Sir Ingram Berenger conveyed a messuage and land there to Roger Norman and Joan his wife.⁶² In 1337 Norman was granted free warren in Cholderton,⁶³ and in 1346 he appears as holding there a quarter of a fee, which had formerly belonged to Philip de Sancto Austolo and other coparceners.⁶⁴ Except here and in the 'Aid' of 1428 there is no mention of this Philip de Sancto Austolo. A possible solution is to identify him with Philip de Ann. Roger Norman died seised of the manor of Cholderton in 1349,⁶⁵ leaving a grandson and heir Giles, during whose minority it was in the custody of Peter de Bridges at a rent of £23 6s. 8d.⁶⁶ On the death of Giles in 1363 Richard Cavendish and Julia



AMPFORT CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

compensation for the custody of the dies of London and Canterbury.⁶¹ In 1287 John Maude sought to replevy to Thomas de Cholderton his lands in Cholderton and Appleshaw, which had been taken into the king's hands for his default against Roger de Leckford and Emma his wife.⁶² This Thomas is to be identified with the Thomas de Ann who was at this date holding in Ann Savage of the honour of Wigmore.⁶³ John de Ann held three-quarters of a fee of the Marshal of England in 1306,⁶⁴ and ten years later the vill was found to be divided between John de Ann, Philip de Ann, Philip Wasprai and John de Romsey.⁶⁵

his wife, John de Glemsford and Beatrice his wife, and William Chamberlayne and Christine his wife granted the manor⁶⁶ to the same Peter de Bridges.⁶⁷ It is possible that the three ladies named in this deed were co-heirs to Roger Norman's estates as daughters of Margaret wife of John Chamberlayne and heir of her cousin Giles Norman. However that may be, in 1391 Richard Becket and Alice his wife, kinswoman and heir of Roger Norman, obtained an *inspeximus* and confirmation of a charter of free warren which had been granted to Roger Norman,⁶⁸ and Alice Becket was daughter and heir of

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 3 John; Hil. 6 John.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 503. Two freemen had held it as two manors as an *alod* of King Edward.

⁵⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231b, 234b. *Vide supra*. In 1238 the vill was held by Thomas de Cholderton, Geoffrey de Cundy and Philip Marmion (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Hen. III). For Geoffrey de Cundy see the de Port fee *infra*. Philip Marmion was perhaps the predecessor of Philip Wasprai, who held in 1316.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 496.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 357; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 4. This deed refers to 'a moiety of the garden and manor of Cholderton and Ann Savage.'

⁶² *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 474.

⁶³ *Vide infra*.

⁶⁴ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 46.

⁶⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312. It is impossible to identify Philip Wasprai. John de Romsey probably held the de Port fee as successor to Gilbert de Cundy. *Vide infra*.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 14 Edw. II.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* Mich. 3 Edw. III.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.g.d.* (Rec. Com.), 173.

⁶⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326.

⁷⁰ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87.

⁷¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 208.

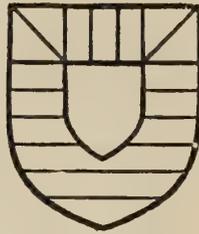
⁷² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 37 Edw. III.

⁷³ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 8.

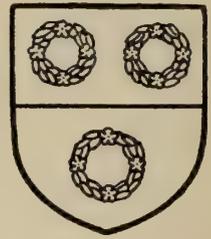
⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 508.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

their tenure beyond the fact that for some time the manor was called Ann Savage is a reference in the *Testa de Nevill* to a fee of 'Thomas Salvag' in Ann.⁹⁵ By the middle of the 13th century the Savage family was succeeded in possession of the manor by Geoffrey de Wyncleford, who was returned as holding two parts of a fee in Ann Savage of the ancient feoffment of Ralf de Mortimer.⁹⁶ In 1280 Thomas de Ann held three parts of a fee of the honour of Wigmore,⁹⁷ and in 1316 John de Ann was lord of Ann Savage.⁹⁸ In 1324 a messuage, a mill, a carucate of land and 30s. rent were settled in remainder on John de Ann and Sybil his wife.⁹⁹ The holding passed before long to Roger Norman, lord of Cholderton, who granted it for life to Sybil Loveray. Sybil died seised in 1361, when it reverted to Margaret Chamberlayne, niece of Roger Norman (*vide supra*).¹⁰¹ Two years later a toft, a carucate of land, 6 acres of meadow and 5 marks rent in Ann Savage and Andover were conveyed with Cholderton (q.v.) Manor by Julia wife of Richard Cavendish, Beatrice wife of John de Glemsford and Christine wife of William Chamberlayne to Peter de Bridges.¹⁰¹ The latter was evidently still seised of the estate in 1368,¹⁰² when he endowed a chantry in the parish church of Andover with 53s. 4d. rent in Sarson held of the Earl of March.¹⁰³ Peter de Bridges probably conveyed the manor to Robert Kyngesham, who died seised of the same in 1429, leaving as his heir a daughter Alice, aged six years.¹⁰⁴ After this follows a break of nearly a century, during which time there is no record of the holders of the manor. In 1511 John Kybbell died seised of it, leaving a son and heir George Kybbell.¹⁰⁵ By 1554 it had come to the hands of the Lises,¹⁰⁶ who continued to hold until 1598,¹⁰⁷ when Anthony Lisle sold it to Arthur Swayne.¹⁰⁸ Edward Swayne died seised in 1615,¹⁰⁹ his heir being his brother Robert, who was holding in 1641,¹¹⁰ when he conveyed the property to Ralph Knapton. At some subsequent date, presumably in the late 17th century, the manor passed to John Duke, a younger son of John Duke of Lake (co. Wilts.), who died in 1671.¹¹¹ The Dukes held, apparently, well into the 19th century.¹¹² William Duke of Chichester was holding lands in Hampshire in 1873,¹¹³ which presumably included Ann Savage



MORTIMER. *Barry or and azure a chief or with two pales between two gyrons azure therein and a scutcheon argent over all.*



DUKE. *Party fessewise argent and azure with three wreaths counter-coloured.*

or Sarson. However, all manorial rights have long ceased to exist.

The virgate of land in 'Soresdene,' which Ralf had held of Waleran the Huntsman, had soon become merged in the 5-hide estate in Ann which Ilgeramus had held of Ralf de Mortimer, being in the possession of Thomas de Ann or de Cholderton towards the end of the 13th century.¹¹⁴ It was from this land that Maud widow of Robert Waleran was demanding 17s. 9d. rent in dower in 1274.¹¹⁵ Robert Waleran, son of William Waleran, was Sheriff of Gloucester, and possibly descended from the Huntsman. He died in 1272, leaving a minor as his heir. Maud, his second wife, was daughter of Ralph Russell of Dedham (co. Glouc.).¹¹⁶ In 1277 the Sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to cause Joan, late the wife of Walter de Langford, tenant in chief, to have seisin of a third of 4 marks yearly of rent in Ann Savage, to hold for life as her dower of the said rent.¹¹⁷ There is obviously some connexion between these two assignments of dower. The amounts are the same, 17s. 9d. being the precise equivalent of a third of 4 marks. Some light may, perhaps, be thrown on this connexion by the fact that Walter de Langford had granted his moiety of West Tytherley Manor to Robert Waleran for life in exchange for the manor of Little Winterbourne (co. Wilts.).¹¹⁸

There was a mill at Sarson worth 25s. in 1086,¹¹⁹ and one is mentioned in a fine between John de Ann and Edward de Escote in 1324.¹²⁰ In 1489 Sir Richard Darell died seised of a water-mill there which he held of Sir Nicholas Lisle, his grandson John Awdley being named his heir.¹²¹ Two mills are mentioned in a recovery of the manor in 1641.¹²²

The priory of Ogbourne (co. Wilts.), which, as English representative of the abbey of Bec Hellouin, held the neighbouring manors of Monxton and Quarley (q.v.), owned a carucate of land in Ampport and Over Wallop called *GOLHORD* or *LA GOLDHORDE*, which had formed part of Hugh de Port's holding in Ann in 1086.¹²³ This estate is first mentioned in 1226, in which year Richard and Edith, respectively son and widow of Henry de Stratfield, granted the reversion after their death to Henry, Abbot of Bec.¹²⁴ Some fifty years later Peter,

⁹⁵ *Testa de Nevill*, 238b: 'E. de xvijid de feodo Thom^o Salvag in Anne.'

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 233b.

⁹⁷ Assize R. 789, m. 14 d.

⁹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 18 Edw. II.

¹⁰⁰ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 111.

¹⁰¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 37 Edw.

III.

¹⁰² Inq. a.q.d. file 365, no. 8. In the list of knights' fees of which Edmund de Mortimer Earl of March died seised in 1425 John de Ann is given as the holder of Ann Savage (Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. VI, no. 32), but this list is probably copied from a much earlier return.

¹⁰³ In 1601-2 Arthur Swayne, then lord of Sarson, acquired this rent from

John Thyn and another (Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 43 & 44 Eliz. m. 34).

¹⁰⁴ Inq. p.m. 8 Hen. VI, no. 27.

¹⁰⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxvi, 85.

¹⁰⁶ Recov. R. Hil. 1 Mary, rot. 152.

¹⁰⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary; Mich. 23 & 24 Eliz.; Trin.

24 Eliz.; Mich. 31 & 32 Eliz.

¹⁰⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Eliz.

¹⁰⁹ Misc. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 684, no. 12.

¹¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 15 Jas. I;

Mich. 19 Jas. I; Mich. 17 Chas. I;

Recov. R. Mich. 17 Chas. I, rot. 54.

¹¹¹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* ii (2), 139.

¹¹² Cf. Recov. R. East. 29 Geo. II, rot.

387; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Geo. III;

Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants penes Lord Swaythling.

¹¹³ *Ret. of Owners of Land* (Blue Bk.), 1873.

¹¹⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 384.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* 70.

¹¹⁶ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* iii (5), 73;

Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. I, no. 6.

¹¹⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 384.

¹¹⁸ See West Tytherley in Thorngate Hundred.

¹¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491.

¹²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 18 Edw. II.

¹²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), vi, 59.

¹²² Recov. R. Mich. 17 Chas. I, rot. 54.

¹²³ Cf. Maitland, *Bracton's Note Bk.* ii,

272.

¹²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Hen. III.

Abbot of Bec, made a life grant to William de Wanetyng of a carucate and 2½ virgates of land in Amport and Monxton.¹⁹⁵

From an Assize Roll of 1280 it appears that at one time the holder of Golhord owed suit at the hundred of Andover, but that Henry III, by a charter dated 1252-3, freed the Abbot of Bec and his successors of that and other obligations.¹⁹⁶ In 1331 Richard son of Richard de Golhord died seised of a messuage, 184½ acres of land and 4 acres of wood in Amport, together with 13s. 4d. rent in Wallop, leaving a son John,¹⁹⁷ of whom the king took fealty for the premises, as being held of the heir of John St. John, a minor, by the service of the sixteenth part of a knight's fee and suit of court every three weeks at the hundred of Andover.¹⁹⁸ Upon this, however, came Brother Richard de Beausevall, attorney-general in England for the Abbot of Bec, and asserted in Chancery that the abbot held the tenements by virtue of a fine levied in 1226 between Henry, then abbot, and Richard son of Henry de Stratfield, and by quitclaim from Richard son of Richard. The disputed premises were then resumed into the king's hands, and John de Golhord was summoned to make good his claim in Chancery. Since he did not appear, and Brother Richard produced both fine and deed of quitclaim, the escheator was ordered to deliver the lands and all issues received therefrom to the abbot or his attorney.¹⁹⁹ In 1346 the Prior of Ogbourne is bracketed with Joan Carew as holding 2

hides in Amport and Golhord.¹⁹⁹ This holding was doubtless included in the grant of Ogbourne property to John of Lancaster in 1404, and its subsequent separate history cannot be traced, though the name is preserved in Gollard Copse and Gollard Farm.

The church of *ST. MARY* consists of a chancel 32 ft. 7 in. by 18 ft., with a north vestry and organ chamber, crossing under the central tower 13 ft. 9 in. square, north transept 12 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft. 8 in., south transept 12 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. and a nave 52 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 9 in., with a small porch at the north-west corner. All the measurements are taken within the walls.

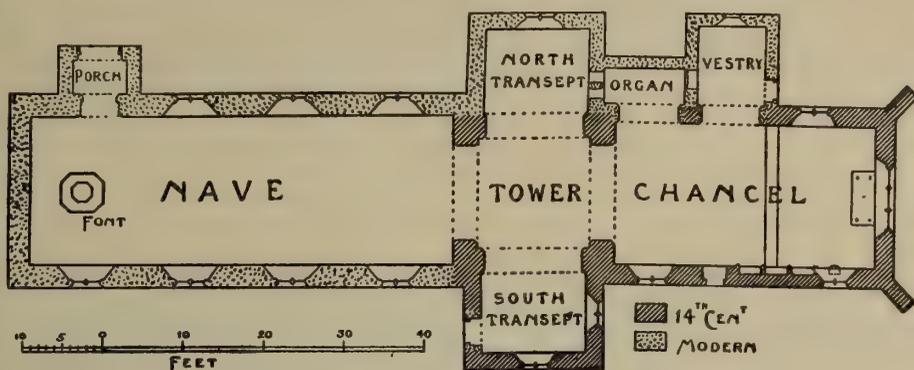
The history of the building is confined to the 14th century and modern rebuilding. The chancel, tower and south transept are the only complete parts of the old church, and these date from about 1320-30. The main walls of the nave were of the same date, but little was left of these when the new north and south windows were put in in 1866, at which date the north transept was also rebuilt and the north porch

and vestry were added. The organ chamber is a later addition still.

The 14th-century east window of the chancel has three trefoiled lights with additional smaller foils to the centre light, and the tracery above is composed of two trefoiled spandrels and a circle containing three flowing foils. The label outside is of scroll section returned at the springing.

The north window of the chancel and the easternmost one in the opposite wall are of the same date as the east window, having two trefoiled lights each, with a circle of three flowing foils over and a scrolled label. The second window in the south wall, also of the 14th century, has two lights with trefoiled ogee heads, and a foiled spherical triangle in the spandrel.

Beneath the first window of this wall is a piscina with octagonal basin, chamfered shelf, moulded jambs and moulded trefoiled ogee head with a plain roll label stopping on small crouching animals. The drain is in the form of a rose. To the west of these are the sedilia with projecting moulded jambs and divisions, and ogee heads enriched with foliage; the whole is original work, but much scraped down. The priest's doorway between the sedilia and the



PLAN OF AMPORT CHURCH

second window has plain chamfered jambs and two-centred arch without a label.

The vestry has a modern east doorway and a single-light window on the north. The opening from the chancel has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, all apparently of old stonework. The four arches supporting the tower, and the opening to the organ chamber, are similar, the latter being modern.

The north transept contains a two-light north window, which is a copy of the second window in the south wall of the chancel. In the east wall are two small pointed openings towards the organ chamber.

The south transept, used as the Marquess of Winchester's pew, has an east and a south window of 14th-century date, both similar to the second window on the south side of the chancel. In the west wall is a plain modern doorway.

The nave contains three windows on the north side and four on the south, all modern copies of those of the south transept. In the gable of the

¹⁹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Edw. I.

¹⁹⁶ Assize R. 789, m. 15 d.

¹⁹⁷ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. III, no. 29.

¹⁹⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 50.

¹⁹⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, pp. 225-6.

¹⁹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

west wall is a large modern circular window with tracery.

The modern north doorway is placed near the west end, and has plain chamfered jambs and two-centred arch.

The tower has plain plastered walls with a projecting stone parapet at the top, below which is a hollow moulding enriched with four-leaf flowers and ball flowers. In each face just below this parapet is a small window of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights with a quatrefoil over.

Within the chancel rails are five marble slabs to the Paulet family, and a number of 17th-century slabs in the chancel floor, and on the south wall are tablets to Mary wife of Robert Swayne, 1635, and to her niece, Katherine Young, 1638. In the Paulet pew is a beautiful white marble tablet to the fifteenth Marquess of Winchester, killed at Magersfontein, 1899.

All the roofs are modern with plaster between the rafters. The east and west faces of the tower show the weathering of the original chancel and nave roofs, which were of slightly steeper pitch than the present ones.

All the furniture of the church is modern with the exception of a carved chair in the south transept, bearing the date 1688. There is a little 17th-century Flemish glass in the south window of this transept, and at the bottom of the lights the Paulet motto 'Ayez Loyauté.'

The tower contains a ring of six bells, the treble being by Mears & Stainbank, 1895; the second is inscribed 'Clement Tosier cast me in the year of 1717,' and the names of the churchwardens. The third was also cast by the same founder in 1686. The fourth is by I. D. 1703. The fifth and tenor are by William Purdue of Salisbury, 1662.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1798 and two patens, one undated, the other of 1878; also a plated chalice and paten given by Archdeacon Webber in 1830, and a plated and a pewter flagon.

The earliest book of registers contains baptisms from 1665 to 1722, marriages from the same date to 1754, and burials also from the same date to 1681. Next to these are entries of burials on loose paper sheets from 1680 to 1760. The third book continues the baptisms and burials up to 1812, and the fourth book contains marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Consent was given by the bishop in 1744 for burials of this parish to take place at the chapelry of Appleshaw.

Richard le Poor, Bishop of
ADVOWNSONS Chichester (1215-17), acquired the church of Ampport,¹³¹ no doubt from Adam de Port, in whose gift it was, in 1209,¹³² and

appropriated it to the dean and chapter. The Dean and Chapter of Chichester have continuously presented the vicars from that date.¹³³ In 1291 the church with chapel and pension was valued at £26 13s. 4d., but the vicarage was not assessed, as the vicar received all and paid a pension of £40 (*sic*) to the patrons.¹³⁴

There was a chapel in Cholderton at least as early as the 12th century, and in 1200 Henry de Ann, lord of the manor, acknowledged it to pertain to the church of Ampport, and consequently to be in the gift of Adam de Port.¹³⁵ A few years later, however, Henry de Columbars was claiming the right of presentation against Adam de Port, on the plea that the chapel was founded on his fee. Both disputants alleged that their ancestors had presented, but the verdict has not been preserved.¹³⁶ The result, however, is of little consequence, as within a very short time of this date the advowson had been acquired by Chichester Cathedral (*vide ante*).

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel in Ampport, built in 1846.

The school was built and endowed in 1815 from the Sheppard charity. It was enlarged in 1892, and again in 1898, and will now accommodate 190 children.

The School and Almshouses Charity
CHARITIES was founded by the will of the Rev.

Thomas Sheppard, D.D., dated 30 June 1812, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1814, and augmented by his widow, Sophia Sheppard, by deed of 25 July 1844. The trust estate consists of (1) the land and buildings used as a schoolhouse; (2) £9,000 consols standing in the corporate name of the president and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford; (3) £1,208 6s. 8d. like stock standing in the like name, being the gift of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard. By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 23 February 1904, made under the Board of Education Act, 1899, it was determined that the part of the endowment which constituted 'Sheppard's Educational Foundation' consisted of the schoolhouse, £3,000 consols, part of the £9,000 like stock, and £136 2s. 3d. consols, part of the £1,208 6s. 8d. like stock.

Under the trusts the income of £6,000 consols, being £150 a year, is applicable in the maintenance of six poor widows upwards of fifty years of age, residing in six almshouses erected by Mrs. Sophia Sheppard, and out of the income of £1,208 6s. 8d. consols £20 per annum is payable to the rector of Quarley for fuel and comforts for the poor of that parish.

¹³¹ C. A. Swainson, *Hist. and Const. of a Cathedral of the Old Foundation*, 11.

¹³² *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 62.

¹³³ Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*;

Winton Epis. Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), *passim*; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

¹³⁴ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Rom.), 212b;

Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), 375.

Probably 40 marks (£26 13s. 4d.) should be read instead of £40.

¹³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 2 John, no. 15.

¹³⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 62.



AMPORT CHURCH : CHANCEL ARCH



UPPER CLATFORD CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST

ANDOVER WITH FOXCOTT CHAPELRY

Andefera (x cent.) ; Andovere (xi cent.) ; Andewra, Andeura (xii cent.) ; Andevre, Andever (xiii cent.).

The parish of Andover is by far the largest in the hundred to which it gives its name. It extends over 8,663 acres, of which 5,173 acres are of arable land, 884½ acres permanent grass and 29 acres woodland.¹

The town lies towards the south-west of the parish, on either side of the River Anton. The High Street runs north and south, being continued northwards past the cemetery towards Charlton, and southward becoming the Winchester road. Bridge Street cuts it at right angles and runs west to Devizes. The Salisbury road branches from it just outside the town. Other principal roads are those which run northward to Newbury and eastward to Basingstoke. The church, with the vicarage hard by, is in the north of the town to the east of High Street. The Town Hall, a stone building in the Classic style, was built in 1825 on the site of one built in 1725. Across the river lies the Andover Union workhouse with a fever hospital adjoining. There is another fever hospital outside the town to the north-east, not far from the site of St. John's Hospital. The New Town lies in the angle formed by the Salisbury and Devizes roads.

Andover station on the main line of the London and South Western Railway is the junction of the Andover and Redbridge branch. The junction of the Midland and South Western line to Swynnerton, Cirencester and Cheltenham is also here.

Andover has never been a place of much historical prominence. Though under royal lordship, it was never a dwelling-place of kings, and King John's fish-stew² seems to be the chief manifestation of personal interest on their part. Its principal interest is derived from the fact that it stood on the high road from London to the West,³ and thus came fleetingly into touch with many an event of national importance.

Many kings since Edgar and Ethelred (*vide infra*) have made Andover a halting place, as the dating of royal letters testifies.⁴ In the 17th century the town was repeatedly brought into such indirect and transient prominence. James I was here in 1623,⁵ and five years earlier the place marked a stage of Raleigh's last journey to London.⁶ Andover's share in the Irish rebellion of 1642 was to draw a complaint from the Sheriff of Hampshire for giving no assistance in conveying prisoners to the capital.⁷ During the Civil War the town was a Royalist commissariat station. The Sheriff of Berkshire was required to send provisions there to the value of £200 every week,⁸ but means of conveyance were hard to come by.⁹ In

February 1645 three regiments of horse were quartered there.¹⁰

In April 1653 fifty Dutch prisoners taken in the war were sent to Andover,¹¹ and in the following June Philip Borde, the bailiff, was petitioning the Navy Commissioners to refund him £70 for their maintenance.¹² On 24 and 25 November 1688 James II stayed at Andover on his way from Salisbury, where he had thought to face his son-in-law,¹³ and thence Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormonde and others stole away in the night to join William of Orange.¹⁴ 'I shall never forget the confusion the Court was in,' wrote Dr. George Clarke.¹⁵ Two days later the bailiff and magistrates wrote to the king to profess their duty and loyalty, and James replied through Lord Preston, thanking them for the signal proof they had given of both in suppressing the late disorder and tumult in their town.¹⁶ Andover has been the birthplace or dwelling-place of few famous men. Isaac Chauncy, that prolific Nonconformist writer, took charge of the Congregational church in 1662.¹⁷ William Howley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was vicar from 1802 to 1811.¹⁸

Foxcote is situated 2 miles north-west from Andover town. The agricultural returns show for it an area of 1,290 acres of arable land, 373 acres of permanent grass and 63 acres of woods and plantations.¹⁹ The village consists mainly of the church and the buildings of Foxcote Farm.

By an Order in Council dated 7 May 1858 all parts of the parish of Andover north of the main line of the London and South Western Railway were formed into an independent district chapelry of Christ Church Smannell with Hatherden.²⁰ In 1874 Smannell and Hatherden were separated and constituted ecclesiastical parishes.²¹ Hatherden is situated 3 miles north of Andover. Hatherden House, which has been for over thirty years the seat of Mr. Alfred Butterworth, stands in a considerable park. Wildhern is in the same district.

Smannell is situated 2½ miles north-east of the town, it contains the hamlets of Woodhouse, East Anton, Little London and Finkley. Finkley House is the seat of the Rev. Robert Finch. The north-eastern part of the parish is well wooded, including the southern portion of Doles Wood, which was parcel of Finkley Park or Finkley Forest. A survey of this park, taken by order of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1652, exists at the Public Record Office.²² At that date it contained 841 a. 1 r. 17 p., together with a lodge standing therein. There were

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 205b, 222b.

³ In the Acts of the Privy Council for 1601 occurs this item: 'A letter to Sir Thomas West and Mr. Hampden Paulet and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in the devision neere the towne of Andover requiring them to take order that within the neerest devision to the towne of Andover there maie some good helpe be afforded to the saide towne (in respect of their great charge by the often sending by poste) either by furnishing of horses for

her Majesty's service or else (which is supposed the best and easiest waye) in yealding contribution thereunto' (*Acts of P.C.* 1601-4, p. 211).

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, *passim*; 1461-7, p. 313; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, pp. 333, 335, 339, &c.

⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1623-5, p. 27.

⁶ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 175.

⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* v, App. 19.

⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 70.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 79.

¹⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 208.

¹¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1652-3, p. 253.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 609.

¹³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, App. 418a.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Leyborne-Popham MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), 267.

¹⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* vii, App. 350a.

¹⁷ *Dist. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* May 28, 1858, p. 2635.

²¹ *Ibid.* June 30, 1874, p. 408.

²² *Parl. Enr. Hants*, no. 18.

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7,149 timber trees and saplings growing in it, and there were also various copses in the park,²³ usually fenced in, and containing 620a. 2r. The 150 deer in the park were valued at £100 and the rabbits at £50. 'The wood and woody ground called the Ridges,'²⁴ which was parcel of Finkley Forest, contained 5,120 trees, and the underwoods there were worth £40. Richard Cromwell was then the chief ranger, and William Cooke the keeper. The inhabitants of King's Enham, Knight's Enham and East Anton had certain rights of common of pasture in Finkley Park, and 20s. yearly and 9s. yearly were paid to the ranger and the keeper respectively towards the making of fences by the tenants of King's Enham farm, under Magdalen College, Oxford, who from time immemorial had had common of pasture there for seventy cows and one bull from Mayday to Michaelmas. Four years after his accession Charles II granted Finkley Park to George Duke of Albemarle and his heirs for ever.²⁵

In May's Wood is preserved the name of an ancient manor. Charlton is further south, a mile from Andover on the Hungerford road.

The sites of the Roman roads from Old Sarum to Silchester and from Winchester to Cirencester both pass through the parish, crossing one another near the hamlet of East Anton. Bawksbury Camp is near the Upper Clatford boundary. There are two barrows near Finkley. Though little has been discovered within the parish itself, Andover is the centre of a district extraordinarily fertile in Roman remains.²⁶

An inclosure award was made in 1740²⁷ and in 1784 the common lands comprising Andover Great or East Field, Andover West Field, Andover Down, Andover Marshes, Enham Heath and Finkley Down were inclosed by a Private Act of Parliament.²⁸

The following place-names are found in documents relating to Andover: 'Wymanes,'²⁹ 'Westwode,' 'Merwey,' 'la Wodeweve' (xiv cent.)³⁰; 'Blaklethacre' (xvi cent.)³¹ 'Estmede,' 'Scharpe Croft' and 'Brode Croft' were in Foxcott.³²

The borough of Andover is co-BOROUGH extensive with the parish, which in 1835 comprised the six tithings of Alderman-le-Grand, Priory, Winchester Street, Charlton, Hatherden and Enham Regis, together forming the in-hundred. Of these the first three were specifically designated 'the borough,' and possibly indicate its original extent. Charlton, Hatherden and Enham Regis formed the 'out in-hundred.'³³

According to the document which purports to be his will, King Edred left the 'ham' of Andover to the New Minster at Winchester³⁴; and in the story

of William's confiscations for the part played by the abbot and his monks on Hastings field Andover is named among the escheated lands.³⁵ This story has been elsewhere disposed of,³⁶ and the fact that none of the three 'hams' bequeathed to the abbey by Edred belonged to it in the time of the Confessor throws doubt on the authenticity or the effectiveness of the will. Apart from this, all pre-Conquest references to Andover tend to show that it was always in royal hands. Edgar, who came to the throne in 959, held a Witenagemot there at which, seeking to avert the plague, he enjoined a greater piety and more careful payment of tithes and church shot.³⁷ It was the 'royal vill' of Andover whereat in 994 Ethelred concluded that treaty with Olaf Tryggvason which put a period to the harrying of England by the Norseman.³⁸ In 1086 the Conqueror held Andover in demesne, as had the Confessor before him.³⁹ Of the history of the town during the next century nothing has survived beyond that it was burnt in 1141, when Maud the Queen was besieging Maud the Empress in Winchester.⁴⁰ What damage was done is unknown, but it may have been in acknowledgement of the renewed vigour of the town that Henry II granted the men of Andover a gild merchant with freedom from toll, passage and custom, as the burgesses of Winchester who were of a gild merchant were free.⁴¹ The date of this charter is approximately fixed by an entry in the Pipe Roll of 1175-6, which states that the men of Andover paid 10 marks for having the same liberty in their gild as the men of 'Wilton' and Salisbury had in theirs.⁴² To the 'Aid' of the following year Andover, like Portchester, contributed 10 marks as against the £7 of Basingstoke.⁴³

The granting of charters was to the impecunious John a ready source of revenue, and so in 1201 he is found, for 20 marks and a palfrey,⁴⁴ confirming to the burgesses of Andover their vill at the ancient farm and £15 of increment.⁴⁵ At the beginning of May 1205 the king confirmed his father's charter of gild merchant,⁴⁶ and the end of the same month saw another charter couched in the terms of that of 1201, except that the burgesses were to pay £10 more yearly, and that they were to have in return a fair, to commence on the vigil of St. Leonard (5 November) and to last four days. From this charter it appears that the ancient farm was £80 'blanch.'⁴⁷ It was, however, cancelled, because broken, but in 1213 came a further grant of the manor and out-hundred.⁴⁸ The increment was given as £20, at which with slight variations it remained.

In 1215 John gave the manor of Andover to his half-brother, William de Longespée Earl of Salisbury,⁴⁹ to whom Henry III confirmed it on his

²³ Viz. Montgomery, Great and Little Nutthill, Little Wydell, Wayting Oake and Deereman Copses.

²⁴ This is the modern Ridges Copse.

²⁵ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiv, fol. 174.

²⁶ See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 294, &c.

²⁷ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

²⁸ Private Act, 24 Geo. III, cap. 13.

²⁹ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 140, no. 74.

³⁰ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 1437.

³¹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 99, no. 83.

³² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3250.

³³ *Rep. of Com. on Corporations*, App. pt. ii, 1081.

³⁴ *Liber de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.), 153.

³⁵ *Angl. Sacra*, i, 248.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 418.

³⁷ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 388. It was doubtless during this visit that the scandalous incident, which William of Malmesbury places to the king's discredit, occurred (Will. of Malmes. *De Gestibus Reg. Angl.* [Rolls Ser.], i, 179; *Liber de Hyda* [Rolls Ser.], 190).

³⁸ Ramsay, *The Foundations of England*, i, 343; Matth. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 476.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456. The hidage is not stated. For the reason of this cf. *ibid.* 402.

⁴⁰ Will. of Malmes. *De Gestibus Reg.*

Angl. (Rolls Ser.), ii, 580. 'Andevera etiam vicus incensus.'

⁴¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 10. This charter is preserved in the 'Black Book of Southampton,' as is the confirmation of Ric. I, 1194 (*ibid.*).

⁴² *Pipe R. 22 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 192.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 23 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 174.

⁴⁴ *Rot. Canc.* 3 *John* (Rec. Com.), 254.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 93.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 148.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 152.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 195.

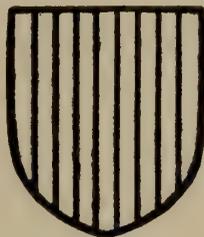
⁴⁹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 223b.

accession.⁵⁰ The exact status of the earl as regards the townsmen is doubtful, but he received the fee-farm rent of £90,⁵¹ and was able to disseise a certain John de Bosco of his free tenement—an act of severity of which he subsequently repented.⁵² Salisbury died early in 1226,⁵³ and Henry immediately regranted the men of Andover their vill at fee-farm during his pleasure, and ordered Hugh de Nevill to give them seisin of the pasture belonging to the town as they had had it in the time of King John, before the war.⁵⁴ In 1228 the king formally confirmed both the charter of Henry II and the charter of 1213.⁵⁵

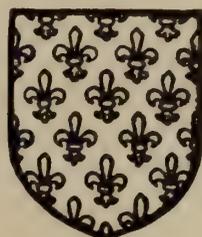
A charter of 1256 gave the good men privileges in respect of debt, forfeiture, inheritance and the hambling of dogs, and imposed a penalty of £10 on any who should hinder them in their liberties, and another charter of the same date granted them the return of all writs touching the vill and hundred.⁵⁶ All the previous charters were inspected and confirmed by Henry VI in 1446,⁵⁷ Edward IV in 1466,⁵⁸ Henry VIII in 1510,⁵⁹ Edward VI in 1548,⁶⁰ Philip and Mary in 1555,⁶¹ and Elizabeth in 1588.⁶²

The fee-farm rent of the manor, town and hundred of Andover, due to the king as overlord, was continually granted out. Various queens held it in dower. Such an assignment was made to Eleanor of Provence in 1236.⁶³ In the following year, however, the farm was given to Hubert Hussey for life, unless and until the king should provide him fifty pounds worth of land elsewhere.⁶⁴ In 1278 Henry de Glastonia quit-claimed to Edward I £20 a year granted him by Henry III out of the farm of Andover, due compensation having been made.⁶⁵ In 1281 the town was reassigned to Queen Eleanor,⁶⁶ and five years later her dower was assured to her in the event of her entering a religious order.⁶⁷ She died a nun of Amesbury in 1291. In 1299, on her marriage with Edward I, Andover was assigned in dower to Margaret of France,⁶⁸ and was confirmed to her by Edward II both as Prince of Wales and after his accession.⁶⁹ Margaret was holding Andover in 1316,⁷⁰ but died in 1318, and in the following year the rents since her death were given to Queen Isabel.⁷¹ In November 1319 the farm and increment, then amounting in all to £104 1s., were granted to Edmund of Woodstock, the king's brother, afterwards Earl of Kent,⁷² who died seised in 1330.⁷³ Maurice de Berkeley then received a life grant for his better maintenance in the king's service and in consideration of his agreement to stay always with the king with fourteen men at arms at the king's charge in time of war.⁷⁴ Something must very shortly have terminated this arrange-

ment, for later in the same year the farm was granted for good service to Oliver de Ingham,⁷⁵ while in December it was restored to Margaret, the earl's widow.⁷⁶ In 1338 the countess, in satisfaction of



ELEANOR of Provence,
Queen of England. Or
four pales gules.



MARGARET and ISABEL
of France, Queens of Eng-
land. Azure powdered
with fleurs de lis or.

the earl's debts, leased it to Raymond Seguy for three years at a rent of £24 11s. 8d. for the whole period.⁷⁷ In 1341 the farm was in arrears, the bailiffs urging as pretext of non-payment a royal ordinance that all money of farms and issues was to be brought to the receipt of the exchequer.⁷⁸ Margaret's petition, however, obtained a mandate for payment. John Plantagenet third Earl of Kent, younger son of Edmund of Woodstock, died seised of the farm of Andover in 1352,⁷⁹ and his widow Elizabeth died holding in dower in 1411.⁸⁰ Her heirs were the five daughters of Thomas (de Holand), second Earl of Kent of that house, son of Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, sister and heiress of John, Elizabeth's late husband. These were (1) Eleanor Countess of March, represented by her son Edmund Mortimer last Earl of March; (2) Joan Duchess of York, who died in 1434 with no surviving issue,⁸¹ her heirs being the heirs of her sisters; (3) Margaret wife of John Beaufort first Earl of Somerset; (4) Eleanor wife of Thomas de Montagu fourth Earl of Salisbury; (5) Elizabeth wife of Sir John de Nevill and mother of Ralph second Earl of Westmorland.

Eleanor Countess of March was represented after the death of her son⁸² by her daughter Anne Countess of Cambridge, grandmother of Edward IV,⁸³ and by her two daughters by her second husband, Edward Cherleton, Lord Cherleton of Powis, viz. Joan, who married John Grey Lord Grey of Powis and Earl of Tankerville, and Joyce wife of Sir John Tiptoft and mother of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester. The portion of Margaret Countess of Somerset descended to her

⁵⁰ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 333.

⁵¹ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 320. In 1230 the barons of Exchequer were ordered to acquit the men of Andover of arrears.

⁵² *Close*, 10 Hen. III, m. 12.

⁵³ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 32.

⁵⁴ *Close*, 10 Hen. III, m. 12; *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 21.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Chart.* 1226-57, p. 68. There was an 'insepimus' in 1355 (*Chart. R.* 29 Edw. III, m. 3), and confirmations in 1391 (*Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 408) and 1404 (*ibid.* 1401-5, p. 355).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1461-7, p. 523.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 1334.

⁵⁹ *Confirm. R.* 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, pt. i, m. 2.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² *Ibid.* 23-30 Eliz. pt. i, m. 3.

⁶³ *Cal. Chart.* 1226-57, p. 218.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* p. 227. In 1244 and 1245 the men of Andover seem to have been behind-hand in their payment, and mandates were sent them on Hussey's behalf (*Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, pp. 446, 460).

⁶⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 501; *Cal. Chart.* 1257-1300, p. 208.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 439.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 1281-92, p. 218.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 1292-1301, p. 452.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 1307-13, p. 216.

⁷⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

⁷¹ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, pp. 57, 150.

⁷² *Cal. Chart.* 1300-26, p. 416; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 250.

⁷³ *Inq. p.m.* 4 Edw. III, no. 38.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 530.

⁷⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 50.

⁷⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 85.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 27.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1341-3, p. 78.

⁷⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. III, no. 54.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 12 Hen. IV, no. 35.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 12 Hen. VI, no. 43.

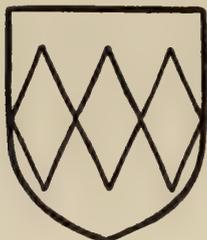
⁸² He died in 1424, when the earldom became extinct, seised, according to his inquisition, of the whole fee-farm rent of Andover (*Inq. p.m.* 3 Hen. VI, no. 32).

⁸³ In the first year of his reign Edw. IV granted his mother Cicely Duchess of York £25 12s. 8d. yearly from the fee-farm rent of Andover for life (*Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 131).

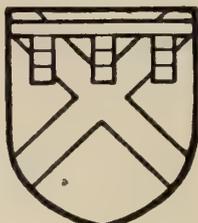
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granddaughter Margaret wife of Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond, and thence to their son, Henry VII.⁸⁴ Eleanor Countess of Salisbury bore her husband an heir, Alice wife of Richard Nevill Earl of

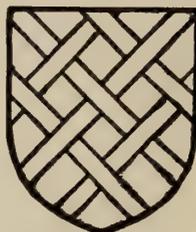
Thomas Vernon and Anne Ludlow.⁸⁵ This John Curzon was the ancestor of the present Lord Scarsdale, who still receives the rent.⁸⁶ The male descendants of Sir John Tiptoft and Joyce Cherleton



MONTAGU, Earl of Salisbury. *Argent a fesse indented gules of three points.*



NEVILL, Earl of Salisbury. *Gules a saltire argent and a label gobony argent and azure.*



VERNON, of Stokesay. *Argent a fret sable.*



CURZON, Lord Scarsdale. *Argent a bend sable with three parrots or having collars gules thereon.*

Salisbury and mother of the Kingmaker, whose granddaughter and eventual heir Margaret Countess of Salisbury, with her son Henry Pole Lord Montagu,⁸⁵ sold her portion of the fee-farm rent of Andover to William Paulet, afterwards Marquess of Winchester, in 1538.⁸⁶ From the portion that came to the Crown dower was assigned in 1495 to Elizabeth queen of Henry VII,⁸⁷ in 1509 to Catherine of Aragon⁸⁸ and in 1540 to Anne of Cleves.⁸⁹ In 1549 Edward VI granted to Henry Nevill fifth Earl of Westmorland, descendant of Sir John de Nevill and Elizabeth, Thomas de Holand's fifth daughter,⁹⁰ the reversion of the manor and hundred of Andover,⁹¹ which the earl in the same year granted to William Paulet.⁹² The future Marquess of Winchester thus became possessed of the portions that had belonged to the Crown, Salisbury and Westmorland. These have remained to his descendants and are now paid to Lord Bolton.⁹³ This leaves only the parts held by the two daughters of Lord Cherleton and the elder Eleanor de Holand. That held by John Grey Earl of Tankerville and his wife Joan was carried by Anne Ludlow, their great-granddaughter, to Thomas Vernon of Stokesay.⁹⁴ Henry Vernon, grandson of this match, died in 1606 seised of £12 10s. rent issuing from Andover, which passed to his cousin and heir, John Curzon of Kedleston, son and heir of Francis Curzon and Eleanor Vernon daughter of



ORDE-POWLETT, Lord Bolton. *The arms of PAULET with the difference of a quarter argent with a scutcheon sable and thereon a salmon rising argent.*

came to an end in 1485 on the death of Edward third and last Earl of Worcester, whose barony fell into abeyance among his aunts. The fee-farm rent of Andover passed to Philippa Tiptoft, wife of Thomas Lord Ros, and with their daughter Eleanor to the family of Manners. In 1525 Thomas Manners Earl of Rutland gave quittance for £6 for one year.⁹⁷ In 1894 the holder, with Lords Bolton and Scarsdale, was Mr. Duncan,⁹⁸ who bought his share from a Mr. Reeves in 1887 or 1888.⁹⁹ It is now paid to Mrs. Duncan. This annual payment must have been a heavy burden on the men of Andover, and in spite of some commercial activity their town seems often to have been in financial straits. In 1227¹⁰⁰ and again in 1234¹⁰¹ the king remitted a substantial proportion of the tollage as originally assessed, and the burgesses were in arrears with their fee-farm rent.¹⁰² The desire for better conditions must have lured the bailiffs into an excess of zeal, for in 1234 the king sent them a mandate on behalf of the local clergy, for whose buyings and sellings in the town toll and custom had been exacted as though they were merchants plying for gain.¹⁰³ Two centuries later either poverty or privilege made Andover almost free of the burden of tenths and fifteenths which other towns had to contribute towards the expenses of the French war. In 1435¹⁰⁴ and 1437¹⁰⁵ the borough was wholly exempt, while in 1439¹⁰⁶ and 1444¹⁰⁷ it was only expected to contribute half the normal sum. This indulgence may have been due to the burning of the town about this time, for it was on that account that Lord Tankerville remitted his share of the fee-farm rent with all arrears, and allowed a deduction of 100s. for twenty years.¹⁰⁸

The gild merchant was granted, as already stated,

⁸⁴ In 1484 Ric. III granted his nephew John de la Pole Earl of Lincoln £20 18s. from the manor of Andover, and all other lands, &c., late of Margaret Countess of Richmond (*Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 389). The earl died without issue in 1487, and his honours became extinct.

⁸⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 36-9.

⁸⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), g. 1309 (42).

⁸⁷ *Parl. R. (Rec. Com.)*, vi, 462b.

⁸⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 155.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* xv, g. 144 (2); Anne Boleyn also had rent here (*Arch. Assoc. Journ.* i, 266).

⁹⁰ Ralph Lord Nevill, only son of Ralph

third Earl of Westmorland, married Edith Sandys, who, with her second husband, Thomas Lord Darcy of Aston, was ratified in an estate in Andover in 1509 (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 367).

⁹¹ *Pat.* 3 Edw. VI, pt. v; cf. *Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. III, no. 14; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xiv, 90.

⁹² *Recov. R. Hil.* 3 Edw. VI, rot. 307.

⁹³ In 1650 the rent-charge was £28 15s. 5d. (*Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2533), and in 1894 £22 (*Arch. Assoc. Journ.* i, 266).

⁹⁴ Cf. *Inq. p.m.* 36 Hen. VI, no. 24; 6 Edw. IV, no. 35; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xvii, 70; xviii, 18, 82.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* cxcviii, 97.

⁹⁶ £18, *Arch. Assoc. Journ.* i, 266.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 265.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 266; £9 was due to him.

⁹⁹ *Ex inform.* Mr. T. E. Longman, town clerk, Andover.

¹⁰⁰ *Close*, 11 Hen. III, m. 11.

¹⁰¹ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 407.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* 1227-31, p. 320.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* 1231-4, p. 407.

¹⁰⁴ *Parl. R. (Rec. Com.)*, iv, 487b.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.* 503a.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.* v, 5b.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.* 69a.

¹⁰⁸ *Deed penes Corp. of Andover*, cited *Wilt. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxi, 308.

by Henry II,¹⁰⁹ and the gild rolls, of which Andover has a particularly rich collection, date from 1262.¹¹⁰ They throw much interesting light on the early government of the town. The fraternity at Andover was divided into the upper and the lower houses, and there were two classes of brethren, those who had the free gild and those who had the villein or hansegild. The highest in rank were the 'forwardmen,' a term apparently peculiar to Andover,¹¹¹ while the 'customarii' had but restricted rights. There were certain dues known as 'scot-pennies,' 'hanse-pennies,' and 'sige-pennies.' The chief business at first transacted at the meetings—known as *maneloquium* or 'morrow-speech'—was the admission of new members. The gildship could be transferred, with the permission of the brethren and on payment by the recipient, and it was heritable, except when specifically granted only for life. In 1296 it was ordained that no one should sell or give away his gild except to a relative within the third degree. Those thus admitted were to pay half a mark to the gild, except in the case of father to son, when the payment was to be 2s.¹¹² The usual admission sum was 60s. 'For very serious offences the gildsmen of Andover fulminated a decree of excommunication against the erring brother, commanding that no one receive him, nor buy and sell with him, nor give him fire or water, nor hold communication with him, under penalty of the loss of one's freedom.'¹¹³ Such a decree was passed in 1327 on one Robert le Kyllere, who had endeavoured to sow discord by alleging that fifty-five members of the community were intending to rob and destroy certain magnates.¹¹⁴

Besides admissions and ameracements, a good many entries refer to trade regulations. In 1279, for instance, the butchers were accused of dividing their carcasses among different stalls, a practice deplored by the 'good men,' and they were ordered, whether several of them bought several animals or one animal, to sell at one stall only, under a penalty of 12d. At the same time the fishermen were forbidden, under a like penalty, to take any partner but a fellow-townsmen.¹¹⁵ At a 'morrow-speech' held on the vigil of the Annunciation, 1301, it was ordered that all bushels and gallons of wine and ale should be sealed with the king's seal in Easter week at latest, on pain of heavy ameracement.¹¹⁶

Another function of the 'morrow-speech' was the election of bailiffs. In 1329 an election took place on the Friday after St. Matthew (21 September),¹¹⁷ but later, in the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV and Henry VII, the Sunday before Michaelmas was the usual day.¹¹⁸

Side by side with the morrow-speech, and quite distinct from it, was the court held every Monday at

Andover, dealing in alternate weeks with the affairs of the in-hundred and the out-hundred. The gild is never referred to in the rolls of this court, and the bailiff is the only officer mentioned. The entries refer for the most part to pleas concerning debt, land, transgressions, bloodshed, trespass, battery, theft, breaking the assize, carrying off the toll (*pro tollonio asportato*), raising hue and cry, &c.¹¹⁹

In the reign of Edward IV admissions to the gild grew rarer¹²⁰ and in the 16th century almost wholly disappear.¹²¹ Thus on a gild roll of 1415 there is the following significant entry:—'It was ordained at the said morrow-speech with the consent of the whole community of the same vill that the twenty-four shall be elected there, and shall have the government of the said vill with the supervision of the stewards and bailiffs for the time being.'¹²² The gild was merging in the borough,¹²³ and in the business of the morrow-speech the regulation of trade was gradually giving way to the supervision of corporation property.¹²⁴ The town was thus at this period under the control of the stewards,¹²⁵ bailiffs and chamberlains, and the twenty-four forwardmen or aldermen sometimes styled the twenty-four, the twenty-four good men or the twenty-four of the corporation. It is possible¹²⁶ that in the 15th and 16th centuries, as often later, more than one office was held by the same man, and that, for instance, the bailiffs were sometimes the chamberlains also. After the middle of the reign of Henry VIII the good men, no longer called 'forwardmen,' were reduced from twenty-four to thirteen or eighteen, and later in the century were sometimes no more than five.¹²⁷ Two constables now appear among the officers elected, but there was only one steward at this time.

A case tried in the Court of Requests throws interesting light on the constitution of the town not long before the great charter of 1599. It is undated, but appears to be of the reign of Henry VIII. William Redyng complained that whereas the chamberlains and twenty-four aldermen of Andover had granted one John Hakker, junior, clerk, a barn and a close next the town 'pynfold,' to hold to him and his heirs and assigns at a yearly rent of 3s. 4d., Hakker had left the premises by will to the plaintiff, but the chamberlains and aldermen would not suffer him to enter. The town of Andover was 'an ancient borough and all landes there devisible by will.' The defendants replied that they had been seised of the premises as parcel of the manor of Andover, and that Richard Harold, fuller, to whom they had descended as Hakker's cousin and heir, had released his right to the grantors, 'w^out that the seyd towne of Andever ys a borowe towne.'¹²⁸ The issue of this suit is unknown, but it was doubtless such controversies as these

¹⁰⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xi, App. iii, 10.

¹¹⁰ Gross, *Gild Merchant*, ii, 3 sqq.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.* i, 31 n. It was used at Hereford in another connexion.

¹¹² Gross, *op. cit.* ii, 294.

¹¹³ *Ibid.* i, 32.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 319.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* 290.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.* 295.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.* 10.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*; cf. Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 9.

¹¹⁹ Gross, *op. cit.* ii, 341.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.* 344.

¹²¹ *Ibid.* 346.

¹²² *Ibid.* 344.

¹²³ *Ibid.* i, 75, 161 n. ¹²⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 347.

¹²⁵ The stewards were originally, it is probable, the special officers of the gild merchant.

¹²⁶ The first mention of chamberlains occurs on a gild roll of 1481: 'Preceptum est per senescallos quod omnes qui sunt de xxxiiii^{or} forwardinis sint ad maneloquium tenendum ibidem . . . et ulterius omnes plegii pro finibus burgencium cum camerariis dicte ville ad faciendum clarum computum.' Another reference occurs in the Liber A Council Book of Andover: 'It is condescended and agreed by the whole

twenty-four forwardmen that the tenement called St. John's House with all the lands thereunto belonging shall be taken as part of the chamber-lands of Andover, and the chamberlains of the said town shall receive the rents of the same and give account thereof' (Gross, *op. cit.* ii, 345; *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxi, 304-5). The defendants in the suit in the Court of Requests mentioned below were styled 'the Chamberlains and Aldermen of Andover.'

¹²⁷ Gross, *Gild Merchant*, 346, 346 n.

¹²⁸ Ct. of Requests, *bdle.* 12, no. 163.

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that, at the end of the 16th century, made some revision of their organization seem desirable to the burgesses of Andover.

With the waning of the influence of the gild and the general progress of civic life the old charters had lost their significance and, of necessity, become fruitful of dissension. So appeal was made to Elizabeth, and she, considering that Andover was an ancient and populous town and on the thoroughfare to the west, moved too by the humble petition of Robert Earl of Essex, granted an entirely fresh charter in 1599, making the townsmen 'a certain and undoubted corporate body politic.'¹²⁹ This became the governing charter of the town, and the rules it laid down were still adhered to almost to the letter when the commissioners visited Andover in 1835.¹³⁰

The Corporation of Andover, then, duly empowered to possess a common seal, consisted of a bailiff, a steward, a coroner, an escheator, a clerk of the market, four justices, two chamberlains,¹³¹ two constables and two serjeants-at-mace, with ten 'good men' to assist the bailiff and twelve chief burgesses. The steward had a deputy, the town clerk, whom he elected subject to the approval of his fellows. There was also a high steward, an entirely honorary official, however, and always a person of rank. Thus in 1599 the Earl of Essex became the first high steward. This seems a goodly list of governors for a town of no great dimensions, but it must be remembered that one man could hold more than one office. The bailiff, who was elected on Monday before Holy Cross Day and took up his duties at Michaelmas, while he might also occasionally be the chamberlain, was always by an unwritten law both coroner and escheator, until the latter office, in due course, fell into abeyance. He and the steward were also *ex officio* justices, the other two usually being the outgoing and prospective bailiffs. Moreover, in later times, the ranks of the good men and capital burgesses were not invariably kept filled. Hence, in fact, the Common Council consisted only of the bailiff, the steward or his deputy, and as many of the good men as had been chosen.

The election of the bailiff was in the hands of the bailiff, steward, a majority of good men and a majority of capital burgesses. The wording of the charter is, however, ambiguous, and for many years it was considered that with the bailiff and steward any eleven others, that is to say, half of the whole chartered number of good men and capital burgesses, formed a legal assembly. In 1830 this method of procedure was called into question and a mandamus was obtained by which it was established that a majority of each body should take part in all elections.¹³² The good men were elected from among the capital burgesses, and these from the inhabitants of the borough. There

were no other burgesses, and the charter of 1599 specifies no way in which the freedom might be obtained.

Among the privileges granted by Queen Elizabeth, besides the courts and fairs to be dealt with later, may be mentioned the borough gaol, of which the bailiff was warden, goods and chattels of fugitives, felons and outlaws, return of writs, exemption from suit to county or hundred of the sheriff, assize of bread, ale and other victuals and fines for false weights and measures.

Just as, a little later, the morrow-speech gave way to the Common Council,¹³³ so, by the charter of 1599, the old hundred court was superseded by a court of record, held every Monday in the gild hall before the bailiff or his deputy. By 1835 this had fallen into total disuse, no action having been entered since 1812. The ceremony of opening and adjourning the court was still, however, performed from time to time.¹³⁴

Elizabeth also granted a yearly view of frankpledge with court leet and law days for the inhabitants of the borough, town and hundred. The leet was held at Easter and Michaelmas. At Easter there were two separate courts, one at Andover for the in-hundred, the other at Weyhill for the out-hundred. At Michaelmas one court held at Andover was deemed sufficient.¹³⁵

In August 1682 the men of Andover surrendered their charter, receiving a new one in the following month.¹³⁶ The reason for this was scarcely a laudable one. By the charter of 1599 they had five fairs, commencing (1) the day before Michaelmas at Weyhill, (2) the eve of St. Leonard (5 November),¹³⁷ (3) Thursday in the third week in Lent, (4) the eve of St. Philip and St. James (1 May),¹³⁸ (5) 29 August, each to last three English working days, with court of pie-powder, tolls, pickage and stallage. The first of these fairs was none other than the celebrated Weyhill Fair, from which the lord of the manor of Weyhill and others drew substantial profits. On these the good burgesses cast a covetous eye and by the new charter obtained permission to move the fair into their own grounds. This they promptly did, and the stalls were set up at Cholderton.¹³⁹ The long and wearisome litigation which was the inevitable consequence of this action is sufficiently described under Weyhill (q.v.). Andover lost the day, and the charter of Charles II never superseded that of Elizabeth as the town's governing charter. In 1792 fairs were kept up on Mid-Lent Saturday, 12 May and 16 November¹⁴⁰; in 1888, as now, there were only two: on the last Friday in June for wool and 17 November for sheep.¹⁴¹

Elizabeth's charter further provided for a weekly market on Saturdays; that of Charles provided for

¹²⁹ Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. xii, m. 21.

¹³⁰ *Rep. of Com. on Corp. App. pt. i*, 1081, sqq.

¹³¹ These are not mentioned in the charter. They are, however, found before this grant, and early in the 17th century afterwards. The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations were of opinion that the charity chamberlain was first elected in 1622. They were uncertain as to the date of the first appearance of the town chamberlain. Chamberlains are, however, mentioned on the gild roll of 1481 (*vide supra*).

¹³² *Rep. of Com. on Corp. App. pt. i*, 1083.

¹³³ *Gross, Gild Merchant*, ii, 347. 'The Lydger of the Town of Andever' extends from 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary to 1674. 'Maneloquium ibidem tentum,' and 'At this morrow-speech it is agreed,' are the headings of the transactions down to Apr. 1622, after which their place is taken by 'Curia sive convocatio communis consilii,' 'At this common councell it is agreed.'

¹³⁴ *Rep. of Com. on Corp. App. pt. ii*, 1085.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.* 1086.

¹³⁶ Pat. 34 Chas. II, pt. vi, no. 1.

¹³⁷ Granted by the cancelled charter of John and presumably regranted.

¹³⁸ Granted in 1511 (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 1494).

¹³⁹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiii*, App. v, 276.

¹⁴⁰ *Royal Com. on Markets and Tolls*, i, 166.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*

another, for cattle, to be held every other Wednesday.

About the date of the charter of Elizabeth the gild was replaced by three companies—Leathermen, Haberdashers and Drapers¹⁴²—to one of which every other trade was affiliated. In 1625 the Common Council agreed 'that the style and orders made for the government of the three Companies of the Towne shalbe perused and made accordinge to our nowe Charter, whereby the penalties, fynes and amerciaments therein set may be levied for the better order and government of the said companies.'¹⁴³ The last entry in the Haberdashers' Book is dated 17 March 1807, and it shows the old order again changing. Persons have lately set up their trade in the town and have 'contemptuously neglected and refused' to become free of the company.¹⁴⁴ Counsel's opinion is to be taken. This may be considered the 'death gasp' of the companies. The commissioners of 1835 reported that the gilds had been extinct for at least forty years.¹⁴⁵

In the year following the commission an alteration was made in the constitution of Andover, the first mayor, Mr. Robert Dowling, being elected in 1836.¹⁴⁶ The modern corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, four aldermen, twelve councillors and the usual officers.

Cloth-making was the principal industry of Andover. In 1273 licence was granted to five Andover merchants to export 124 sacks of wool.¹⁴⁷ Centuries later the Royalist garrison of Winchester managed to take £10,000 worth of cloth from the neighbouring town, and Colonel Massie had strict injunctions from the Committee of Both Kingdoms to see that it was not sent abroad by way of Bristol.¹⁴⁸ A wool fair is still held here in June.

There was an iron market at Andover in the 14th century,¹⁴⁹ and when, in 1471, the quire and bell furniture in the church needed restoring ironmongers were at hand to do the work.¹⁵⁰ Tanning also was a local industry,¹⁵¹ and the town appears to have supplied parchment to the royal chancery at an early date.¹⁵²

There are deeds in the town chest in connexion with lime burning, which seems to have been an industry of some extent.¹⁵³ The tradesmen of Andover issued tokens, and they were also issued by Andover in its corporate capacity. Boyne, in his list of Andover tokens, describes three which were issued for the payment of the poor. The one dated 1658, and having the legend 'Remember the poor,' with the figure of a cripple, is very rare.¹⁵⁴

In 1295, and from 1302 to 1307, Andover returned two burgesses to Parliament.¹⁵⁵ In 1298, 1299, 1300, 1309 and 1311, however, writs were received, but no returns made, and from the last date the

privilege remained unused until 1586. Thence onward two members were regularly sent up until 1867, when by schedule A of the Representation of the People Act the number was reduced to one.¹⁶⁶ In 1885 Andover ceased to exist as a parliamentary borough, but now gives its name to the western division of the county.¹⁶⁷

In 1689 it was resolved in committee, and agreed to by the House, that the right of electing lay with the bailiff and a select number, and not with the general populace.¹⁶⁸ This decision was confirmed in 1703.¹⁶⁹ In 1700 a charge of bribery was brought against Samuel Sheppard, member for Newport (Hants). As a result Julius Samborn, bailiff of Andover, and others, were taken into custody, brought to the bar of the House, reprimanded and discharged.¹⁶⁰

The manor of *ANDOVER*, which is *MANORS* co-extensive with the parish, has no history separate from that of the borough. Except during the few years in which it was in the hands of William Longespée it was always held by the burgesses, the bailiff being *ex officio* lord of the manor¹⁶¹ and the town clerk steward. The king is lord paramount.

At Domesday there were six mills in Andover worth 72s. 6d.,¹⁶² one of which was the object of a fine in 1202.¹⁶³ In 1539 William Williams of Salisbury died seised of a water-mill which he held of the bailiffs of the town,¹⁶⁴ while a mill was the cause of a suit in the Court of Requests between Richard Gilbert and John Ashton.¹⁶⁵ The latter was possibly the mill belonging to Cricklade Manor, held by the Gilberts about this date. The Cricklade mill, Mayes Mill and the mill in 'Ayliffes' were certainly among those mentioned in Domesday Book. Sir John Philpot, the recusant, had a mill in Andover, which was granted with other of his property to Sir Thomas Stukeley in 1627.¹⁶⁶ Rooksborough Mill belonged to Michael Cooke, who died in 1619.¹⁶⁷ Twenty years later William Sotwell of Seymour's Farm died seised of it.¹⁶⁸ It still stands to the south of the town. There are two other mills now in existence.

In the time of the Confessor *FOXCOTT* (Fulescote, xi cent.; Wexkot, xiii cent.; Fosscote, xiv cent.) was held as two manors. It paid geld for 3 hides both then and in 1086, when the whole was held by Ralf under Waleran the Huntsman.¹⁶⁹ The overlordship descended to the heirs of Waleran, William Fitz Waleran confirming a charter of the mesne lord in the reign of William I or William II.¹⁷⁰ At the beginning of the 13th century it belonged to Joan de Nevill,¹⁷¹ daughter and heir of Sir William de Nevill, and Isabel Waleran, daughter and

¹⁴² Gross, *Gild Merchant*, ii, 249.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.* 348.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 350.

¹⁴⁵ *Rep. of Com. on Corp. App. pt. ii*, 1083.

¹⁴⁶ *Ex inform. Mr. T. E. Longman*, town clerk.

¹⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, pp. 15, 19, 20, 24, 35.

¹⁴⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, pp. 300, 302.

¹⁴⁹ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 3499.

¹⁵⁰ *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxi, 303.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.* 305.

¹⁵² *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 106. At

the end of roll 12 Hen. III, m. 7 d. is the following memorandum: 'De pergamena de Andeur vi duodene, precii duodene iiiii d.' The gild rolls are all parchments (Gross, *op. cit.* ii, 289).

¹⁵³ *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxi, 307.

¹⁵⁴ *Parl. Writs*, i, xxxix.

¹⁵⁵ W. Cunningham Glen and C. W. Lovesy, *Representation of the People Act*, 1867, p. 58.

¹⁵⁶ W. A. Holdsworth, *Redistribution of Seats Act*, 1885, p. 95.

¹⁵⁷ Carew, *Historical Account of the Rights of Parliaments*, 22.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 23.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 22.

¹⁶⁰ *Rep. of Com. on Corp. App. pt. i*, 1084.

¹⁶¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

¹⁶² Feet of F. Hants, 4 John.

¹⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxi, 47.

¹⁶⁴ Ct. of Req. bde. 12, no. 100; bde.

¹⁶⁵ 13, no. 29.

¹⁶⁶ Pat. 3 Chas. I, pt. iv.

¹⁶⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxxviii,

136.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.* ccclxxxviii, 20.

¹⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 496.

¹⁷⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 993.

¹⁷¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

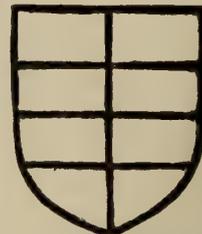
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

co-heir of Walter Waleran, the great-great-grandson of Waleran the Huntsman.¹⁷² From her it passed to her son, William de St. Martin, who was overlord in 1280.¹⁷³ The place gave its name to the early lords of the manor, being held by Edward de Foxcott at the end of the 11th century,¹⁷⁴ and by Herbert de Foxcott in 1167.¹⁷⁵ In the reign of Richard I Edulf and Walter de Foxcott, Adam the younger and Adam the elder and . . . (*sic*) de Foxcott and Geoffrey, son of Ralf, Miles de Foxcott and Robert de Foxcott were impleaded for building a wall on the common pasture of Foxcott since the king's first coronation to the damage of the free tenement of Michael son of Luke in 'Clebton.' The wall was ordered to be taken down and all the builders were amerced.¹⁷⁶ In the *Testa de Nevill* Henry de Foxcott is entered as holding half a fee in Foxcott of the old enfeoffment of Joan de Nevill,¹⁷⁷ and in 1280 this same Henry or his son was summoned to show why he took the ameracements of the assize of bread and ale in Foxcott which belonged to the king. Answering through his attorney he disclaimed the assize of bread, but said that he and his ancestors had had that of ale since the days of King Richard. Asked if he had a tumbrial for the effective observance of this liberty,¹⁷⁸ he replied in the negative, and the prosecutor sought judgement for the king on that account.¹⁷⁹ In the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 the vill is assigned to Thomas de Foxcott,¹⁸⁰ and at the Aid of 1346 Henry de Foxcott and John de Wynton held the quarter fee in Foxcott which had belonged to Thomas.¹⁸¹ The share of John de Wynton is to be accounted for by the fact that Thomas de Foxcott and his wife Margaret had in 1324 granted land in Foxcott to Henry de Harnhill,¹⁸² who in 1342 granted it in remainder to John de Wynton and his wife Joan.¹⁸³ This tenement afterwards passed with the manor of Penton Mewsey to the Stonors.¹⁸⁴ In 1405 Thomas de Foxcott granted the reversion of the manor, which Nicholas Bray and Alice¹⁸⁵ his wife were holding for the life of Alice, to William Stokes and his heirs.¹⁸⁶ Two years later William Stokes regranted this reversion to Thomas and the heirs of his body with remainder to John son of William and the heirs of his body, with remainder in default to the right heirs of Thomas.¹⁸⁷ Thomas de Foxcott, who was the son of Robert de Foxcott, married Philippa daughter and heir of William Stokes,¹⁸⁸ who, although he cannot well have been the William just mentioned, was probably closely related. Whatever the precise import of the second of the above fines, William Stokes died seised of the manor in 1427,¹⁸⁹ his son John being named as his heir. Nevertheless, in 1428 William Dyneley,

who had married Margaret daughter and heir of Thomas de Foxcott,¹⁹⁰ was found to hold Henry de Foxcott's quarter fee.¹⁹¹ Peter Carvanell, who died in 1500, had a life interest in the manor by reason of his marriage with Sanchea widow of Edward Dyneley grandson of William.¹⁹² After his death it reverted to Thomas Dyneley, Edward's son and heir, who died seised of the manor in 1502, holding of the king in chief by fealty.¹⁹³ He left an infant daughter and heir Elizabeth Dyneley, subsequently the wife of George Barrett of Aveley (co. Essex), who had livery of this and other lands in 1517.¹⁹⁴ Edward son of George Barrett died seised of the manor in 1586,¹⁹⁵ his heir being his infant grandson Edward Barrett, created Lord Barrett of Newburgh (co. Fife) in 1627.¹⁹⁶ The history of Foxcott Manor during the 17th century is obscure. Lord Barrett died without issue in 1645, leaving his Hampshire lands, after payment of debts and legacies, to his half-brother Sir Richard Leveson, and his heirs, with remainder to Richard Lennard (ancestor of the Barrett-Lennards Lords Dacre), who was to inherit the bulk of his estates.¹⁹⁷ In 1652 Henry Mitton, Frances his wife, and John Mitton quitclaimed the manor to Edmond Arnold.¹⁹⁸ By 1686 it had come to the possession of Joseph Hinxman,¹⁹⁹ sometime M.P. for Christchurch, with whose heirs it has continued.²⁰⁰ It is now in the hands of the trustees of the late Rev. John Henry Gale, son of Thomas Hinxman Gale.

There is mention of another manor of the same name as the preceding in a fine of 1352, whereby John le Crepe and Margaret his wife granted their manor of *FOXCOTT* to Ralph de Clatford, Alice his wife and Roger their son.²⁰¹ It may perhaps be identified with the lands and tenements in Knight's Hatherden which were leased for life by Ralph and Alice to John atte Grove, Joan his wife and Adam their son in 1355, for in the lease these lands are said to have descended to Alice on the death of John le Crepe and Margaret his wife.²⁰² Nothing further has been learnt concerning the history of this estate.

The vill of *HATHERDEN* was in the possession of Thomas de Foxcott in 1316,²⁰³ and in 1324 Thomas de Foxcott and Margaret his wife granted land in Hatherden to Henry de Harnhill (*vide supra*).²⁰⁴ When their descendant Thomas de Foxcott in 1405 relinquished the manor of Foxcott to William



BARRETT. Party argent and gules and Barry of four pieces countercoloured.

¹⁷² Hoare, *Hist. of Wilt.* iii (5), 73; vi (1), 21.

¹⁷³ Assize R. 789, m. 14 d.

¹⁷⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 993.

¹⁷⁵ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 185. His holding was one fee under Walter Waleran in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* [Rolls Ser.], 242).

¹⁷⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 10.

¹⁷⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

¹⁷⁸ The tumbrial was the recognized instrument of punishment for dishonest brewers.

¹⁷⁹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 766.

¹⁸⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312. ¹⁸¹ *Ibid.* 325.

¹⁸² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3250, C 2348.

¹⁸³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Edw. III.

¹⁸⁴ Inq. p.m. 18 Ric. II, no. 39; 9 Hen. VI, no. 22. See Penton Mewsey.

¹⁸⁵ Probably widow of Henry de Foxcott.

¹⁸⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 6 Hen. IV.

Vide De Banc. R. 577, m. 128.

¹⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 8 Hen. IV.

¹⁸⁸ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xiv, 548.

¹⁸⁹ Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VI, no. 34.

¹⁹⁰ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xiv, 548.

¹⁹¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 347. At the Aid of 1431, where he is called of Wolverton (Hants), his holding was assessed at the tenth part of a knight's fee (*ibid.* 370).

¹⁹² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ix, 94, 95.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.* xvi, 123.

¹⁹⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, ii, 3789.

¹⁹⁵ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xxi, 226.

¹⁹⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 247.

¹⁹⁷ William Palin, *More about Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, 87.

¹⁹⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1652.

¹⁹⁹ *Recov. R.* Hants, East. 2 Jas. II, rot. 9.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 6 Geo. II, rot. 317; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 & 7 Geo. II; East. 26 Geo. III; Hil. 54 Geo. III.

²⁰¹ *Ibid.* Hants, Trin. 26 Edw. III.

²⁰² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 1437; Add. Chart. 24696.

²⁰³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

²⁰⁴ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3250. This land followed the same descent as the manor of Penton Mewsey (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Edw. III; Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. VI, no. 22).

Stokes, he also gave up his claim to a messuage, a carucate of land and 8 acres of wood with appurtenances in Hatherden.²⁰⁵ This estate, which followed the same descent as Foxcott (q.v. *supra*), is called a manor in the inquisition taken on the death of Edward Barrett of Aveley in 1586.²⁰⁶

In 1293 Nicholas Durdent died seised of other land in *HATHERDEN* (or *KING'S HATHERDEN*) belonging to the fee-farm of Andover, in which Agnes Durdent had dower.²⁰⁷ He left a son and heir John, but nothing more has been traced as to this holding until 1502, when Robert Johnson and Joan Durdent, calling to warrant Thomas Fish, conveyed the manor of Hatherden to Edmund Dudley, Andrew Windsor and John Caryll.²⁰⁸ In 1568 Ralph Cawley *alias* Calley sold it to Edward Thurman,²⁰⁹ who in 1574 sold it to Robert Noyes.²¹⁰ Robert Noyes dealt with the manor by fine in 1604²¹¹ and 1628,²¹² and another of the same name conveyed it in 1655 to John Mundy.²¹³

The *WOODHOUSE* from an early date pertained to the bailiwick of Finkley Forest held with that of Chute, of which it was the eastern walk, and was held by Avice de Columbers at her death in 1258,²¹⁴ no doubt as heir of her father Ellis Croc.²¹⁵ Her son and heir Matthew de Columbers gave the bailiwick of the forest of Chute to John de Lisle and his wife Nichola daughter of Michael brother of Matthew.²¹⁶ With this grant doubtless went Woodhouse, of which John de Lisle died seised in 1304,²¹⁷ holding, it was stated, of Clarice de Sackville. His son John died seised in 1331,²¹⁸ and in 1340 Edmund de la Beche, king's clerk, was pardoned for acquiring a life interest in the messuage called the Woodhouse and the bailiwick of the forestership of Chute Forest from Bartholomew de Lisle, son of the last-mentioned John.²¹⁹ Five years later Bartholomew died seised,²²⁰ leaving an infant son John, and in the same year the escheator, who had taken the premises into the king's hands, was ordered to intermeddle no further, since Elizabeth the widow had done fealty for the same.²²¹ About 1370 Sir John de Lisle died abroad,²²² leaving a son and heir John, who was seised in a messuage and 30 acres called Woodhouse and died in 1407²²³ holding

by the service of keeping Chute Forest. About this time the Lisles acquired the manor of Thruxton (q.v.), with the descent of which that of Woodhouse is henceforth identical. It is first spoken of as a manor in the reign of Henry VIII,²²⁴ and the last mention of it as such is in 1684, when George Philpot and Mary Philpot dealt with it by fine.²²⁵

In 1591 a deponent in a suit as to the right to the office of forester of Chute Forest said that the house called Woodhouse was down before he came into the county.²²⁶

CHARLTON MANOR is first mentioned at the end of the 15th century,²²⁷ when it was in the hands of the lords of Foxcott (q.v.), with whom it continued throughout the following century, eventually no doubt becoming completely merged in the Foxcott estate.²²⁸

In 1537 George Gilbert and John Gilbert his son and heir sold the so-called manor of *CRICKLADE* (Cryklade, xvi cent.) to Thomas White,²²⁹ who dealt with it by fine in 1580,²³⁰ and died seised in 1590, having also the royalty of all the waters in Andover and Charlton.²³¹ In 1602 his son Thomas White the younger sold the manor to Arthur Swayne,²³² and in 1615 Edward Swayne sold it to Richard Blake,²³³ who died some eight or nine years later, leaving a son and heir William.²³⁴ On the death of Peter Blake of Andover about 1693 the manor passed to his sister Sarah wife of Edmond Lambert of Boyton (co. Wilts.).²³⁵ The Lamberts held during the 18th century,²³⁶ and perhaps joined the estate to their neighbouring manor of Abbots Ann (q.v.). To-day the name of Cricklade has entirely disappeared from the map.

A water-mill always went with the manor of Cricklade.²³⁷

The Sandys family, who at the beginning of the 15th century acquired much land in this part of Hampshire, held a manor in Andover, sometimes called *SANDYS MANOR*. This is first mentioned in the inquisition on Sir Walter Sandys' property in 1435.²³⁸ It is not called a manor after the deaths of his son Thomas²³⁹ and Sybil his wife,²⁴⁰ but they held much land in the parish, and their son Sir William Sandys died in 1496 holding Sandys manor of the free men of Andover.²⁴¹ Thenceforth it remained in

²⁰⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 6 Hen. IV.

²⁰⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxi, 226.

²⁰⁷ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. I, no. 21. In 1316 Queen Margaret, who had the fee-farm rent of Andover in dower, held the vill of Hatherden (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 312).

²⁰⁸ De Banc. R. Hil. 17 Hen. VII, m. 359.

²⁰⁹ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin. 10 Eliz. m. 6 d.

²¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 16 Eliz. rot. 101.

²¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 Jas. I.

²¹² *Ibid.* 4 Chas. I.

²¹³ Recov. R. East. 1655, rot. 134.

²¹⁴ Inq. p.m. 43 Hen. III, no. 20. In the reign of Hen. II Matthew Croc rendered account of 40s. for the cospes of Andover until 1165, and afterwards of 60s. for the cospes of Andover and 'Diggeriey' (in Hurstbourne Tarrant, now written 'Doiley') (Pipe R. Soc. *passim*). He was succeeded by his son Ellis Croc, who was returned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding 1 virgate of land in Andover byserjeanty (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 235b). During the reign of Hen. III there were frequent mandates to Michael de Columbers, husband of Avice, to give

wood from Diggerley, Finkley and Andover for the repair of Andover Priory, Winchester Castle, Nunnaminster, &c. (*Rot. Lit. Claus.* [Rec. Com.], i, 501; *Cal. Close*, 122-731, pp. 161, 344, 350; 1231-4, p. 512). In 1234 the king sent his huntsman Roger de Stopham to take deer in Michael's bailiwick of Diggerley and Finkley, and ordered Michael to aid him until the king should come into those parts (*Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 487).

²¹⁵ See South Tidworth.

²¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 104. In 1281, when this was notified to the barons of the Exchequer, Matthew de Columbers had already been dead some time (Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. I, no. 57).

²¹⁷ *Ibid.* 32 Edw. I, no. 60.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.* 5 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

²¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 477.

²²⁰ Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52.

²²¹ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 612.

²²² Inq. p.m. 45 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 38.

²²³ *Ibid.* 9 Hen. IV, no. 49.

²²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 32 Hen. VIII; Recov. R. East. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, rot. 1011, &c.

²²⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 36 Chas. II.

²²⁶ Exch. Dep. Mich. 33 & 34 Eliz. no. 10.

²²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ix, 94, 95.

²²⁸ *Ibid.* xvi, 123; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 16 Hen. VIII; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxi, 226; Recov. R. Trin. 44 Eliz. rot. 9.

²²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 29 Hen. VIII; Recov. R. Mich. 29 Hen. VIII, rot. 313.

²³⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 22 Eliz.

²³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxviii, 36; cclxix, 22.

²³² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 40 & 41 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 44 Eliz. rot. 44.

²³³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Jas. I.

²³⁴ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxvii, 23.

²³⁵ Recov. R. Hil. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 59.

²³⁶ Recov. R. East. 7 Geo. II, rot. 262; Trin. 10 Geo. III, rot. 387.

²³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 29 Hen. VIII; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxviii, 36; cclxix, 22; W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxvii, 23.

²³⁸ Inq. p.m. 13 Hen. VI, no. 33.

²³⁹ *Ibid.* 20 Hen. VI, no. 35.

²⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 24 Hen. VI, no. 40.

²⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110.

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the same family until the middle of the 17th century, when much of their property was dispersed.²⁴² In 1649 William Lord Sandys and Mary his wife conveyed the manor of Andover to John Fielding.²⁴³ Its later history has not been traced.

The estate known as *AYLIFFE'S MANOR* was apparently acquired by the Sandys family about the same date as the foregoing.²⁴⁴ It is last mentioned in 1496, as being held of the freemen of Andover.²⁴⁵ No doubt both this and the Mottisfont Priory property in Andover granted to William Lord Sandys, the chamberlain, in 1536,²⁴⁶ were afterwards considered parcel of the manor last described. A water-mill belonged to this manor.

In 1509 John Seymour died seised of a messuage in Andover, leaving as his co-heirs four sisters, Agnes wife of Richard Forde, Isabel wife of George Berenger, Margery wife of Thomas Sotwell and Joan Seymour.²⁴⁷ This was probably the so-called manor of *SEYMOUR'S PLACE* which John Bennet and Edith his wife conveyed to Thomas Cordrey and William Sotwell in 1546.²⁴⁸ It seems to have remained with the Sotwells for nearly a century, and at William Sotwell's death in 1639 was known as Seymour's Farm *alias* Sotwell's Farm.²⁴⁹ It eventually came to John Pollen, who in 1702 gave it as endowment to an almshouse which he founded in Dog Pole Street.²⁵⁰

MAYES MANOR or the manor of *KING'S ENHAM* originated in the lands in the Enhams and Charlton, which were held in early days by the families of Wilekin, Ingulf, le Poer, May and Goode, and in the 15th century became concentrated in the hands of Robert May.²⁵¹ In 1443 May granted all his property in King's Enham, Knight's Enham, Charlton, Hide, Woodhouse and Andover to feoffees, who reconveyed it to him and his wife Felicia, with reversion to themselves on the death of Robert and Felicia without issue.²⁵² In 1452 the feoffees conveyed their reversionary interest, Felicia May having died in the meantime, to John Audley, eldest son of James Lord Audley, who three years later conveyed it to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and others.²⁵³ It was discovered, however, in 1460 on the confession of Robert May that Thomas Whiteway was the true heir by entail of all the premises after the deaths of Robert and Felicia.²⁵⁴ May's conveyances must therefore have been of no effect. A memorandum dated 1473 shows that Thomas White-way's interest was then vested in Alice wife of Thomas Warren.²⁵⁵ In 1477 Thomas Warren and Alice conveyed Mayes Manor to Bishop Waynflete,²⁵⁶ and he in 1481 granted it to the president and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford,²⁵⁷ who still hold it, though the manorial lands have been reduced to about 20 acres in Charlton.²⁵⁸

There was a mill which went with the manor.

In the conveyance of Hampshire lands by William

Lord Sandys to John Fielding in 1649 a manor of King's Enham was included.²⁵⁹ This, however, seems merely to have been a courtesy title, although Sir William Sandys, who died in 1496, was found to have held the manor of King's Enham of the president and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford.²⁶⁰

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCHES VIRGIN* was built between 1840 and 1844 in place of an old church of which nothing now remains except a round-headed doorway in the tower with shafted jambs and zigzag in the arch, of late 12th-century date but much repaired.

A painting of the south view of the old church hanging in the clergy vestry shows that it had a central tower, a chancel and north chapel, and a nave lighted on the south by five windows, four of two lights of late 13th-century character to the east of the south porch and one of three lights to the west. The other windows seem to be of 16th-century date and the upper part of the tower looks late.

The present building consists of a nave and chancel with an apsidal east end in all about 102 ft. by 22 ft., north and south aisles 12 ft. 6 in. wide, and transepts 22 ft. deep by 18 ft. 6 in. wide; a south porch and a west tower of three stages 16 ft. square inside with vestries to the north and south of it. The details are modelled on Salisbury, and though rather lanky the general internal effect is very good. There are arcades of six bays a side, those opening to the transept being wider than the others; the clearstory is lighted by pairs of lancet windows, and the whole church is ceiled with quadripartite ribbed vaults in plaster. The aisle windows are pairs of tall lancets, and in the apse the windows are of three lights with geometrical tracery, and an inner plane of tracery carried on slender banded shafts. On the chord of the apse is a row of three arches on pairs of tall and slender shafts, and above in the gable a group of five lancets.

The church stands very well, with a fine flight of steps from its west door in the tower, and the other entrances are through the south porch and south transept. The exterior is not equal to the interior, the tower being very weak and drawn out, but the original is pretty faithfully copied in the elevations of the aisles, and the whole building in spite of the poorness of its materials must be considered a very meritorious performance for the time. None of the fittings are old, but there are a good many mural monuments preserved from the old church. The best is that at the east end of the south aisle to Anne second wife of William West first Lord De la Warr. She, who was married first to Thomas Oliver, was daughter of Henry Swift of Andover and Elizabeth his wife, and married thirdly Richard Kemish of Andover. She survived her third husband, who died 6 October 1611.

²⁴² Recov. R. Mich. 4 Edw. VI, rot. 535; Mich. 42 Eliz. rot. 172; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxvi, 121.

²⁴³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1649; Recov. R. Trin. 1649, rot. 42.

²⁴⁴ *Vide* Inq. p.m. 13 Hen. VI, no. 33; 20 Hen. VI, no. 35; 24 Hen. VI, no. 40.

²⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110.

²⁴⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xi, g. 202 (29).

²⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxiv, 33.

²⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 38 Hen. VIII.

²⁴⁹ C an. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxviii, 20.

²⁵⁰ *Wilt. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxi, 302. See also Charities *infra*.

²⁵¹ *Deeds penes* Magdalen Coll. Ox. Mr. S. S. Baker, the bursar, has most kindly been through the 584 deeds and papers at Magdalen College relating to this property.

²⁵² *Ibid.* ²⁵³ *Ibid.* ²⁵⁴ *Ibid.* ²⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, East. 17 Edw. IV.

²⁵⁷ *Deed penes* Magdalen Coll. Oxon.

²⁵⁸ *Ex inform.* Mr. S. S. Baker. In 1885 the college sold a house and about 500 acres in Andover and Knight's Enham to William Henry Earle (see Knight's Enham). Cf. (for leases) W. and L. Inq. p.m. ix, 198; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 99, no. 83; bde. 152, no. 14.

²⁵⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1649; Recov. R. Trin. 1649, rot. 42.

²⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110.

On the monument is the seated figure of Richard Kemish dressed in a long furred gown, and with his hand resting on a skull on his knee, and to the left of him the kneeling figure of Lady De La Warr, and behind her are the kneeling figures of her two sons and four daughters. All the armory appears to have been repainted with the usual disastrous results. Shields above and below the monument display the arms of West. At the back are two shields, apparently for Kemish and Oliver, each impaling Swift, Party or and vert a chevron between three running harts with three pheons on the chevron all counter-coloured and a chief azure with three scallops or therein.

On the other side—at the east end of the south aisle—is another Renaissance monument to Richard Venables, 1621, and Dorothy his wife, 1612, with their kneeling effigies on either side of a desk. Above are the arms of Venable, Azure two bars argent with the difference of a martlet gules and painted on a corbel between the figures appear the same arms impaling Brooke of Whitchurch, Checky or and azure a bend gules with a lion passant or thereon. This monument was formerly placed above the west gallery in the tower.

By the side of this monument is a small brass with shield and inscription to Nicholas Venables, died 1602. On the south wall adjacent is a painted board on which is represented a classic monument; it is to Mr. Nicholas Venables 'gentleman and merchant of London,' died 1613. On it is the quaint rhyming epitaph: 'A hundred pound he gave ye poore—w^{ch} as a stock should still remaine,—To buy them bread for evermore,—Theire hungrie bodies to sustaine.—His gift, our good, abides with us,—His soule wth God in heav'n hath place,—God gaunt (*sic*) you all may pittie us,—And follow him in the like race.'

In the south transept is a board set up by Edward Warham, gent., bailiff 1692, with the names of the benefactors of the town of 'Andever' and their 'guifts' from 1569 to 1690. Another board brings the list up to 1849.

There are eight bells by Lester & Pack, 1758, and a clock by Thwaites & Reed of London, 1846.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice and paten cover of 1611, the gift of Richard Kemish in 1711, and another silver-gilt chalice and paten cover of 1632; a pair of chalices, a pair of patens, another paten, and a flagon, all of silver, and dated 1874.

The registers before 1812 are contained in fifteen books. The earlier ones are somewhat torn, but they have now been most carefully restored and bound by the British Museum.

The first book begins in 1587 and contains baptisms to 1636, marriages to 1633, and burials to 1634; the second, mixed entries, 1636 to 1642; the third, baptisms 1642 to 1684, marriages 1642 to 1686, burials 1642 to 1681; the fourth, burials 1678 to 1713; the fifth, baptisms 1685 to 1700; sixth, baptisms 1700 to 1713, marriages 1700 to 1714; seventh, baptisms,

marriages and burials 1714 to 1746; eighth, baptisms 1746 to 1783, marriages to 1754 and burials to 1782; ninth, marriages 1754 to 1769; tenth, banns 1754 to 1760; eleventh, banns and marriages 1769 to 1781; twelfth, the same 1781 to 1812; thirteenth, baptisms and burials 1784 to 1798; fourteenth, baptisms 1798 to 1812; and fifteenth, burials for the same period.

At Foxcott, in this parish, was a modern chapel of ease (rebuilt c. 1830), but this has now been all pulled down, excepting the tower, which is retained as a mortuary chapel. The rest of the material has been re-used to build a small church at the more populous village of Charlton. The only old piece of stonework retained is a small 15th-century canopy head to a niche which belonged to the former building at Foxcott, and has been reset on the north side of the Charlton chapel.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and flagon of 1839, 1852 and 1851 respectively.

CHRIST CHURCH, Hatherden, is of flint and stone in 13th-century style, consisting of apsidal chancel, nave and north and south porches, and turret with two bells.

CHRIST CHURCH, Smannell is a similar building of apsidal chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch and turret containing one bell.

The church of Andover, which **ADVOWSONS** is not mentioned in Domesday, was granted to the alien priory of Andover²⁶¹ by William I and remained in its gift, under the abbey of St. Florent, Saumur, until 1414,²⁶² the year of the dissolution of the alien priories, when the last prior was permitted to alienate his house to Winchester College.²⁶³ Ever since that date the college has held the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage.²⁶⁴

In 1291 the church and chapel (presumably Foxcott, *vide infra*) were assessed at £73 6s. 8d. and the vicarage at £6 13s. 4d.²⁶⁵ In 1535 the vicarage was worth £17 4s. 4d.²⁶⁶

There was a chantry called Our Lady Chantry founded in 1368 by Peter de Bridges.²⁶⁷ In the 16th century it was valued at £12, of which £10 16s. was paid to the chantry priest.²⁶⁸ On its abolition the people of Andover prayed to have assistance for ministrations, saying that they had no other aid than the chantry priest.

There is also reference to a stipendiary priest in the certificates of Henry VIII and Edward VI. In the former it is stated he had no foundation, but was appointed by the bailiffs and corporation and was removable at their will and pleasure; in the latter that he was supported by the 'devotion of the inhabitants' and was to continue for ever. The appurtenant lands were valued at £3 13s. 4d.

At the same time a barn in Andover given by one Whood for the maintenance of a yearly obit, worth 10s., was forfeited for superstitious uses.²⁶⁹

In 1566 a message and garth called Our Lady's Chapel, formerly granted to William Huggins and by him made over to Francis Barker of London, in

²⁶¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 219.

²⁶² Cf. Egerton MSS. 2031-4; *Winton Episc. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), *passim*.

²⁶³ *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 418; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 221.

²⁶⁴ Cf. *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*, &c.

²⁶⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i,

375.

²⁶⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 7.

²⁶⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 41 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 35.

²⁶⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 7; *Chant. Cert.* Hants, 51, no. 21; 52, no. 19. ²⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

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consideration of a debt, was granted to Francis Barker and Thomas Blackway and their heirs.²⁷⁰

Foxcott is a chapelry of Andover. At some date in the reign of William I or William II Edward de Foxcott granted the tithes of his demesne and 8*d.* from the villeins to St. Mary's, Andover, which belonged to the Abbey of St. Florent, Saumur, on condition that the church should find a priest to serve the chapel of Foxcott at various feasts and seasons. This grant appears in a charter of William I or William II, which was confirmed by Edward II.²⁷¹

The living of Hatherden is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. The living of Smannell is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Knight's Enham, also in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.²⁷²

There are in Andover a Baptist chapel, built in 1886, a Congregational chapel, built in 1700 and enlarged in 1879, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. At Charlton there are a mission hall and a Primitive Methodist chapel, and at Wildhern a Primitive Methodist chapel. There is also a Baptist chapel at Smannell.

The hospital of St. John the **HOSPITALS** Baptist at Andover received a royal charter in 1247,²⁷³ and in the same year the men of Andover granted 50*s.* yearly from the gild merchant for the maintenance of a chaplain.²⁷⁴ In 1250 the brethren and sisters had licence to inclose a piece of land belonging to the king opposite their hospital, wherein the bodies of the deceased were buried at the time of the interdict, and to build a chapel thereon for the celebration of divine service for the souls of the faithful departed.²⁷⁵ The burgesses usually appointed the chaplain,²⁷⁶ but on several occasions a king's clerk was put in by royal letters.²⁷⁷ In the 16th century the rents of the hospital and its lands were appropriated to the corporation of Andover, to be taken by the chamberlains,²⁷⁸ and in 1574 it was agreed that £10 yearly for life should be paid by the chamberlains to the Earl of Leicester and 20*s.* to Richard Inkpen for his fee.²⁷⁹

There was also in the 13th century a leper hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.²⁸⁰ The editors of Dugdale, following Tanner, speak of St. John the Baptist and Mary Magdalene as one hospital,²⁸¹ so presumably the two were united at some date.

Tradition says that the site of the hospital was at the bottom of New Street, on the east side of the road going north. Tytheridge, in his report on the archives, says:—'A person named Richard Steele, born in 1706, used frequently to say when in his ninetieth year that he had often rung the bell in the old Market House, which was built (of timber) previous to the one in 1725, and that the bell therein was the identical one that came from the Spital chapel.'²⁸²

²⁷⁰ Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. viii, m. 16. This building was probably the house of the chantry priest.

²⁷¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 993. This chapel, as appertaining to St. Mary's, Andover, was also confirmed to Saumur by the bulls of Eugenius III (1146), Adrian IV (1157), Alexander III (1164), and Urban III (1186) (Round, *Cal. of Doc. France*, 403-4).

²⁷² *Lond. Gaz.* Dec. 3 1878, p. 6906.

²⁷³ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 169. But he gives no reference, and the charter does not appear on the Patent or Charter Rolls.

²⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 4.

²⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 80.

²⁷⁶ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 82, 185, 194, 230.

²⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 277; 1340-3,

The Municipal Charities.—By

CHARITIES order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 17 July 1906, a scheme was established for the administration of the following charities, formerly under the administration of the Corporation, viz. :—

(a) The Spital Almshouses, an ancient foundation, formerly consisting of four almshouses in the Western Road and land adjoining, sold in 1902, and the proceeds invested in £985 3*s.* 5*d.* Metropolitan 3 per cent. stock;

The Acre Almshouses, being four tenements erected on land known as the Common acre, containing 1a. 2r. 14p., given in 1570 by Catherine Hanson for the recreation of the inhabitants;

The charities of Thomas Cornelius (will, 1610), Richard and Joan Blake, George Pemerton (deed, 1634), Nicholas Fishbourne, and Thomas Westcombe (deed, 1622), the endowments of which are now represented by two shops at the corner of Winchester Street, let at £40 a year; £325 2*s.* 5*d.* Metropolitan 3 per cent. stock, £828 5*s.* 3*d.* consols, and £109 3*s.* 7*d.* consols (belonging to Thomas Westcombe's Charity).

(b) Charity of Ambrose Massey, founded by will, 1843, consisting of £300 consols, and Richard Kemish's eleemosynary charity, the trust fund of which consists of £533 6*s.* 8*d.* India 3 per cent. stock.

(c) Charity of the Rev. Richard Widmore, rector of Lasham, founded by will, proved in the P.C.C., 1764, the trust fund being £250 consols.

By the scheme the charities enumerated under (a) were consolidated and directed to be administered under the title of 'The Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charity.' The scheme provides 'that the net income of the charities under (a), amounting to about £100 a year, should be applied for the maintenance of four almspeople, who should be widows, and for the payment of pensions, the pensioners to be persons of either sex, qualified as therein mentioned, the almspeople to receive not less than 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, and the pensioners not less than 4*s.* a week.'

That the income of the two charities under (b), amounting to £23 10*s.* a year, should be applied for the benefit of deserving and necessitous persons *bona fide* resident in the borough, Kemish's eleemosynary charity being given in sixpences.

That the yearly income of the charity under (c), 'The Rev. Richard Widmore's,' amounting to £6 5*s.*, should be applied to the relief of aged and impotent poor persons resident in the borough, and in binding out as apprentices poor children belonging to the borough, or otherwise for the benefit of the poor thereof.

The poor also received an annuity of £5, devised by the will of Christian Hinxman, 1689, and a further annuity of £5 under the will of her son, Joseph Hinxman, 1691.

Henry Smith's Charity.—The poor are entitled to a share of the Thurlaston estate, amounting on

p. 31; 1388-92, p. 476; 1399-1401, p. 122.

²⁷⁸ *Wilt. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxi, 304.

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 305.

²⁸⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, pp. 18, 630, 652.

²⁸¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 761.

²⁸² *Wilt. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxi, 305.

the average to about 18s. a year, which in 1906 was applied in the distribution of blankets.

In 1624 Peter Blake by will charged his lands in Andover, among other payments, with £3 a year for the poor of Andover. The annuity is paid by Mr. M. S. Brooke, the owner of 82 High Street, which is applied in gifts of overcoats.

In 1686 John Pollen erected an almshouse in Dog Pole Street for six poor ancient men with provision for their maintenance. The trust property now consists of six almshouses on Church Hill, occupied by six old men, appointed by Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, bart., who also pays the inmates 2s. 6d. a week each, and a cloak of the value of 20s. is also given by him annually.

The same donor also by his will, proved in the P.C.C. 1719, devised a messuage and garden for a school and an annuity of £10, which was paid to a schoolmistress.

In 1845 the Rev. William Stanley Goddard, by will, proved in the P.C.C., bequeathed to the vicar and mayor a legacy, now represented by £899 8s. 1d. consols, the income to be distributed in clothing, food or fuel to the poor of the town, those attending church to have a preference. The dividend amounting to £23 15s. is usually distributed in coals.

The same testator bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens a legacy for the repairs and preservation of the parish church. The trust fund, with accumulations, in 1892 amounted to £1,648 3s. 10d. consols, with the official trustees, when a sum of £698 3s. 10d. stock was sold out to meet extra expenditure, leaving the sum of £950 consols.

The official trustees also hold a sum of £824 9s. 3d. consols, producing yearly £20 12s., representing the proceeds of the sale in 1896 of land in Winchester Road and Watery Lane, a house in East Street and a house in New Street, vested in the churchwardens as church lands, the origin of which was unknown. The income is carried to the general account of the churchwardens for church repairs, &c.

They also hold a sum of £584 5s. 4d. consols, producing yearly £14 12s., which is applied for the salary of the organist and the repair of the organ.

In 1862 Martha Waight, otherwise Gale, by her will, proved 17 December, bequeathed to the mayor and vicar a legacy, represented by £900 consols, the dividends to be applied in the purchase of blankets to be distributed on or about St. John the Evangelist's day amongst the poor, with a preference to those attending the parish church.

The dividend, amounting to £22 10s., was in 1905 used in the distribution of thirty-two half-crowns for Christmas cheer for the poor and sixty blankets.

In 1869 the Rev. Charles Henry Ridding, D.D., by deed (enrolled with the Charity Commissioners), declared the trusts of a sum of £2,000 stock, now consols, the income to be applied by the vicar in providing the necessitous poor with articles in kind.

In 1891 Miss Elizabeth Caroline Etwall, by will, proved 10 January, bequeathed a sum of money, now represented by £390 12s. 6d. consols, the income to be distributed amongst the poor inhabitants of New Street, on or about 11 October yearly, whether in receipt of parochial relief or not. The dividends, amounting to £9 15s. 4d., are usually applied in the distribution of coals.

The same testatrix left £78 2s. 6d. consols for the

benefit of the Cottage Hospital in the Junction Road, erected in 1876.

In 1898 William Safe, by will, proved 28 February, bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens a legacy, represented by £658 4s. 6d. consols, the dividends of which, amounting to £16 9s., are applicable for the benefit of deserving poor, irrespective of religious denomination, preference being shown to the aged and afflicted. The distribution is usually made in coal.

By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 9 July 1897 the Catherine Wheel Inn was authorized to be sold to the Corporation for the purposes of a free library, reading-room, museum and a school of art, also in part as a coffee tavern.

The Grammar School.—John Hanson in 1569 gave £200 to be invested at the rate of £16 per annum for the maintenance of a free school within the town. The schoolmaster was to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. The money was placed in the hands of Bishop Horne, then Bishop of Winchester, to be employed by him as Hanson requested. This money the bishop entrusted to William Blake, senior, and his son, William Blake, junior, and they, in connexion with John Blake, gave a bond to the bishop for payment of the £200 and the £16 yearly at a certain time. The bond was not to be found at the death of the bishop, and some time afterwards William Blake, of East Anton, 'being moved in conscience for that the said sum of £200 was given to so good a use and purpose,' is found 'entering into another obligation unto Walter Wayte, then bailiff of Andover, in the sum of £400 to make good the loss.' Richard Blake gave the site and the Corporation built the schoolhouse. Richard Kemish, by will dated 25 September 1611, left £5 per annum to the school.

The school is now regulated by a scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts dated 16 February 1903. The trust estate consists of the school buildings and master's house, which are endowed with an income of about £100 a year derived from land and stock; and there are certain funds held by the official trustees in trust for exhibitions. Additional school buildings are now in course of erection. By the scheme £16 a year is payable by the governors in respect of Kemish's eleemosynary charity (see under Municipal Charities), and £10 a year in respect of Kemish's Lectureship Charity.

The Industrial School, founded by indentures of 14 February 1849 and 24 March 1852, is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 14 April 1899. The trust estate consists of the school, matron's residence, and infants' school, which were endowed by the will of Miss Martha Gale, 1862, with the sum of £10,000, which has been invested in £3,020 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. rent-charge stock, and £6,000 Midland Railway 2½ per cent. preference stock, producing yearly £301.²⁸³

Hatherden School, founded by will of James Samborne, proved in P.C.C. 1725. The official trustees hold a sum of £1,100 2½ per cent. annuities in trust for this school, producing a yearly income of £27 10s.

In 1872 George Chandler, by will, left £100

²⁸³ The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees in trust for the several charities in the borough respectively.

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consols, which is held by the official trustees, the dividends of £2 10s. being applicable in the distribution to deserving poor in Christmas week.

Smannell.—In 1887 Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Earle, by will proved 4 June, bequeathed a legacy, represented by £477 18s. local loans 3 per cent. stock with the official trustees, income to be

applied towards the maintenance of the school at Smannell.

The poor of Smannell are also entitled to share in the charity of Colonel Earle, for the poor of certain districts. See under Knight's Enham.

David Dewar's Charity for Education.—See also under Knight's Enham.

APPLESHAW

Appelsawe, Appelleshaghe (xiii cent.); Appulshawe (xv cent.); Appulsha (xvi cent.).

Appleshaw has the Wiltshire border for its northern boundary, and is a small parish comprising only 713 acres, of which 467 acres are arable land, 209 acres permanent grass and 11½ acres woods and plantations.¹ The soil is gravel, the subsoil chalk,² and both have been worked. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. The level of the land above the ordnance datum varies from over 400 ft. to under 300 ft.

The village is situated near the Fyfield border, with the church and the manor-house hard by, the vicarage lying a little to the south. The road from Andover to Devizes passes through the south of the parish.

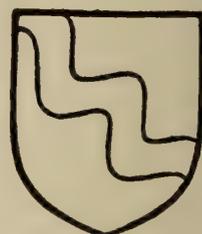
The hamlet of Lower Appleshaw is on the Weyhill boundary, and partly in that parish.

In 1812 680 acres, mostly in Weyhill, but partly in Appleshaw, were inclosed.³

APPLESHAW is not mentioned by **MANOR** name in Domesday Book,⁴ but part of it was probably included in the holding of Hugh de Port in Cholderton,⁵ which may be identified with the knight's fee in Cholderton and Appleshaw held by the Brayboefs under the heirs of the Ports.⁶ The history of the subinfeudation of the fee by the Brayboefs has been traced in detail under Cholderton (q.v.). It was held in 1284 by service of 40s. scutage, and suit of court twice yearly at William de Brayboef's court of Cranborne, in the parish of Wonston (co. Hants).⁷ In the inquisition on the lands of Roger Norman, who died in 1349, it is called a member of the manor of Cholderton, which Roger held in demesne.⁸ Here, as elsewhere, the heirs of Roger Norman were succeeded by the Sandys family in the first half of the 15th century,⁹ and Sir Walter Sandys, his son Thomas, and Sybil wife of Thomas died within a few years of one another, each seised of four messuages, 5s. rent and

land in Appleshaw.¹⁰ In 1486 John Wallop died seised of lands and tenements held of Sir William Sandys,¹¹ and ten years later Sir William himself died, holding, according to the inquisition, of John Sifrewast.¹² Sir John Wallop died seised of the manor of Appleshaw in 1551, holding of the king as of his hundred of Basingstoke.¹³ He left a brother and heir Oliver, whose son, Sir Henry Wallop, died seised in 1599.¹⁴ Sir Henry Wallop the younger, son of the last named, had a grant of free warren in 1617,¹⁵ and dealt with the manor in 1627.¹⁶ He was succeeded by his son, Robert Wallop, a staunch Parliament man, who was attainted at the Restoration, his possessions being given to Thomas Earl of Southampton, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir Orlando Bridgeman and Sir Henry Vernon.¹⁷ In 1667 these grantees sold the manor of Appleshaw to Sir William Courtney of Crabbet (co. Suss.) and Katherine his wife.¹⁸ Their successor was John Smith, who, having in 1688 been granted two fairs in Appleshaw,¹⁹ sold the manor in 1699 to George Rumbold,²⁰ who dealt with it by a recovery in 1727.²¹ From the Rumbolds the manor shortly descended to the Butchers, with whom it continued until 1809,²² when Catherine Butcher, then owner, married James Edwards. Mr. Edwards died in 1841 and left the manor to his nephew John Edwards, whose sons, Mr. Frederick Charles Edwards and Mr. James Cecil Edwards, now hold it. Appleshaw and Redenham (see Fyfield), which have descended together since the time of the Wallops, are now regarded as one manor.

The fairs above mentioned were still held in 1792 on 23 May, 4 November and the Friday and Saturday before the great Weyhill fair (q.v.). In 1888



WALLOP. *Argent a bend wavy sable.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, Geological Map.

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁴ The first discoverable mention of it by name is in a fine of 1269 between Roger de Leckford and Maud his wife, and Richard de Sare and Isabel his wife (Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 53 Hen. III).

⁵ See under Amport.

⁶ Cf. Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67; 11 Edw. III, no. 49; 21 Edw. III, no. 57; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 21.

⁷ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I, no. 13 (*vide V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 458).

⁸ *Ibid.* 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87.

⁹ See Cholderton and Upper Clatford.

¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 13 Hen. VI, no. 33; 20

Hen. VI, no. 35; 24 Hen. VI, no. 40.

¹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ii, 31.

¹² *Ibid.* xi, 110. The assignment of this overlordship is almost certainly wrong. Is it a possible explanation that confusion arose owing to the fact that the Sifrewasts at one time held Apulderfield in Kent?

¹³ *Ibid.* xciv, 46; W. and L. Inq. p.m. vi, 51.

¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxvi, 6.

¹⁵ Pat. 14 Jas. I, pt. xxv.

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 2 Chas. I. Deed in possession of Mr. Jas. Cecil Edwards. Thomas Rumbold of Appleshaw and Nicholas Blake of East Anton con-

veyed the manor to Sir Henry Wallop for £300, warranting him against Peter Talmage the elder, Rumbold's father-in-law. It does not appear whether there was any connexion between this Rumbold and the later lords of the manor.

¹⁷ Pat. 13 Chas. II, pt. xx, no. 10.

¹⁸ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 19 Chas. II, m. 5.

¹⁹ Pat. 4 Jas. II, pt. iv, no. 19.

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Will. III.

²¹ Recov. R. Hil. 1 Geo. II, rot. 37.

²² Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 1 Geo. III; Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants penes Lord Swaythling. Ex inform. Mr. James Cecil Edwards of Appleshaw Manor, to whom we are indebted for later details.

there were fairs on 6 and 7 October and 4 November.²³

Besides the fee in Cholderton and Appleshaw there was also one in Drayton and Appleshaw, held likewise by the Brayboefs of the St. Johns. The mesne lordship, however, was different. In 1284 it was held by Herbert de Canne,²⁴ and the part that lay in Appleshaw is represented later by a rent of 10s., which went with the manor of Drayton Cannes²⁵ (see Barton Stacey).

Some part of Appleshaw also belonged to the estate which Thomas de Cholderton and his kin held in Cholderton and Ann Savage.²⁶ In the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 Appleshaw is described as a hamlet and bracketed with Cholderton, which was at that date divided between John de Ann, Philip de Ann, Philip de Wasprai and John de Romsey.²⁷

Although there is no mention of such a holding in any charter, it appears that Mottisfont Priory had some small possessions in Appleshaw, for in 1536 the 'manor' of Appleshaw was granted with the rest of the priory possessions to Sir William Sandys, K.G., chamberlain to the king, and Margery his wife.²⁸ This estate, which was certainly not a real manor, was dealt with in 1550 by a fine levied between William Paulet Earl of Wiltshire and Thomas Sandys, which appears to entail the property on the latter and his heirs.²⁹ It is probably Lord Sandys' farm of Appleshaw, mentioned in 1591.³⁰

APPLESHAW CHURCH, which has no known dedication, is cruciform on plan and consists of a continuous chancel and nave with a west porch, and north and south transepts, the total length being 64 ft. 9 in. and the width across the transepts 55 ft. 3 in. Over the west end of the nave is a small wooden bell-turret containing one modern bell. The building was erected in 1836 and is extremely plain, with rough-cast walls, slate roofs, and wooden frames to all the windows.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1742 inscribed, 'Ex dono Edwardi Gale de Novo Hospitio in comitatu Middlesexii, gent, guar-

diani ecclesiae de Appleshaw 1743'; and a silver paten probably of 1679 inscribed, 'The gift of Edward Gale of Appleshaw, gent, to the church there for the use of the Sacrament Bread there for ever 1772.' There is also a plated tankard-shaped flagon.

The registers are contained in three books. The first has baptisms and burials from 1739 to 1812, with baptisms from 1718 to 1739 copied from the Amport register, and marriages from 1726 to 1753. The second book has marriages only, 1756 to 1812, and the third baptisms from 1783 to 1812 and burials 1744 to 1759 and 1783 to 1816.

Appleshaw was formerly a chapelry **ADVOWSON** attached to Amport, but was in 1866 declared a vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.³¹ Since 1901, however, the advowson has been in the hands of the Lord Chancellor.

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel here, which was erected in 1869.

The school was built in 1870, with accommodation for sixty-five children.

In 1761 Mrs. Frances Offley by **CHARITIES** will left £50 to be applied towards instructing the poorest children of the parish in reading. The legacy is now represented by £52 8s. 4d. consols.

In 1835 Mrs. Catherine Edwards by will bequeathed a legacy, now represented by £104 14s. 2d. consols, the income to be applied for teaching the poorest children to read, knit and work.

The income of these charities, amounting to £3 18s. 4d., is carried to the school accounts.

In 1904 Mrs. Emma Harrison by will proved 23 March bequeathed £200 to the vicar and churchwardens. The legacy was invested in £229 19s. consols, the dividends of which, amounting to £5 13s. 4d., are applied in accordance with the trusts in the distribution of coal.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

UPPER CLATFORD

Clatford (xi cent.); Clatford (xii cent.); Upclatford (xiv cent.).

Upper Clatford contains 2,209 acres, of which 9 are covered by water, 1,259½ are arable land, 294½ are permanent grass and 59½ are woods and plantations.¹ The soil is light loam, the subsoil chalk.² The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. Bury Hill and the extreme north-east corner of the parish are the only parts which rise above 300 ft., and either side of the River Anton, which intersects the north-east of the parish, and Pillhill Brook, which flows into the Anton at Long Bridge, the level is considerably under 200 ft.

The village is long and straggling, lying on both sides of the Andover road, which runs parallel to and west of the Anton and the Andover and Redbridge branch of the London and South Western Railway. The church stands a little away from the village, at its southern extremity, between Sackville Court Farm and Norman Court Farm, both of which perpetuate names notable in Upper Clatford in the 14th century. Redrice House, the residence of Captain Best, the lord of the manor, lies a mile to the south-west in a thickly-wooded park of about 100 acres in extent. The manor-house, which is at present occupied by Mrs. Millman, is situated on the road from the

²³ *Rep. on Market Rights and Tolls*, i, 166.

²⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 12 Edw. I, no. 13.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 25 Hen. VI; Mich. 28 Hen. VI; cf. *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxv, 15; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 10 Hen. VIII.

²⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 474. See Amport.

²⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

²⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 202 (29).

²⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI. This document is almost illegible.

³⁰ *Exch. Dep. Mich.* 33 & 34 Eliz. no. 10.

³¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 1866, p. 4406.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

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village to Redrice Park. Clatford Lodge, the residence of Rear-Admiral John Locke Marx, M.V.O., lies north of Pillhill Brook.

A detached village formed largely of buildings connected with the Waterloo Iron Works is in the Anna Valley, south of Pillhill Brook and close to the Abbots Ann boundary. It contains a school and a workmen's hall built by Messrs. Tasker, ironfounders, in 1867.

There are the remains of a camp on Bury Hill.

Oakcuts Woods in this parish and Goodworth Clatford were inclosed in 1855,³ and there had also been an award in 1785.⁴

The following place-names may be mentioned:— 'Lardners' and 'Culverhayes' (xvi cent.)⁵; 'Far-rall's Downe,' 'Plassetts' and 'Alyffes Water' (xvii cent.)⁶.

CLATFORD, which does not occur *MANORS* specifically as *UPPER CLATFORD* until the 14th century, was held by Saxi of the Confessor, and in 1086 it was a royal demesne as of the fee of Roger Earl of Hereford,⁷ who had forfeited his lands for his part in the conspiracy of 1074.⁸ The Abbot and convent of Lire, in Normandy, to whom the advowson belonged, had 3 virgates of land and the tithe of the vill, and Adeline the jester held 1 virgate of the gift of Earl Roger.⁹ The possession of 3 virgates by Lire suggests that Clatford had belonged also to the Earl's father, William Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford, who founded the abbey in 1045 and endowed it with the church of Clatford and its appurtenances.¹⁰ The first recorded lord of Upper Clatford after Domesday is Aumary de Turnebu, who was dead by 1195, when the manor was in the king's hands with his heir.¹¹ In 1204 King John granted the custody of the manor to Hugh de Nevill,¹² and in June 1205 gave it to William de Huntingfield for £30, saving to Hugh his chattels and corn.¹³ In November he pardoned William the £30.¹⁴ The intentions of King John and King Henry III with regard to this manor seem to have been extraordinarily vacillating. On John's rupture with his barons he took it away from William de Huntingfield,¹⁵ and in May 1215 wrote to the sheriff to give John de Harecourt seisin without delay.¹⁶ A month later he restored it to William de Huntingfield,¹⁷ and in the following October gave John son of Henry 20 librates of land in the manor with all William de Huntingfield's chattels and stock found thereon.¹⁸ In December the king wrote to William Briwere, the sheriff, that he had restored to William Turnebu the land in Clatford which had belonged to John Turnebu his father and ordered him to give him seisin¹⁹; and in March 1216 Hugh de Nevill was instructed to allow

William Turnebu to have the forest liberties which his father had had and which appertained to the manor.²⁰ About the same time William Turnebu was granted the corn there which had been William de Huntingfield's.²¹ In 1217 Henry III granted the vill with its appurtenances to Aumary de St. Amand to hold during pleasure,²² and in 1219 he gave the manor to William the Marshal, second Earl of Pembroke of that name, since it had been taken into the royal hands by the justices in eyre.²³ On the death of the earl in April 1231²⁴ Henry III granted Clatford Manor to Waleran the Teuton, promising the new grantee a reasonable exchange when it should be restored to the right heirs of the last Norman holder.²⁵ In the following month the sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to let Baldwin de Bethune and Henry de Brayboef, who had each held a moiety of the manor of the bail of William the Marshal, have their chattels and the corn which they had sown there.²⁶ This order was countermanded in July when Waleran the Teuton was to have the corn and Baldwin and Henry only their reasonable costs of cultivation and sowing.²⁷ In 1232 Waleran surrendered the manor, and it was restored to Richard the Marshal, third Earl of Pembroke.²⁸ In 1233 it was committed to Jordan de Doe to support him in the king's service during pleasure,²⁹ and in 1235 Gilbert the Marshal, fourth Earl of Pembroke, granted the issues of Clatford and other manors to Eleanor Countess of Pembroke, his sister-in-law, widow of William the second earl and sister of Henry III.³⁰ On the death of Anselm the Marshal, sixth Earl of Pembroke, in December 1245, the earldom reverted to the Crown, and the estates were divided among his five sisters and co-heirs or their children.³¹ The fee of Clatford fell to the lot of Roger de Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, who had married Maud, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Eve, one of the aforesaid five sisters and wife of William de Braose.³² Roger de Mortimer was grandfather of Roger first Earl of March, and the overlordship continued with his descendants³³ until the earldom, with all its fees, merged in the Crown on the accession of Edward IV in 1461.³⁴

Early in the 13th century the demesne of Clatford had become divided into three parts, being held by Philip de St. Philibert, Bartholomew de Sackville, and John de St. Quentin of Richard Seward, who held of the new enfeoffment of Richard the Marshal.³⁵

In 1245 John de St. Quentin's part of the manor, which had been recovered by judgement of court, was restored to the old holder, Waleran the Teuton, with a further promise that he should have the shares of Philip de St. Philibert and Bartholomew de Sackville

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 154.

⁴ Slater, *English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields*, 279.

⁵ Ct. of Req. bdle. 27, no. 62.

⁶ Exch. Dep. East. 24 Chas. II, no. 12.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

⁸ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iv, 211.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

¹⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 1092.

¹¹ Pipe R. 7 Ric. I, m. 4.

¹² Close, 6 John, m. 20.

¹³ *Ibid.* 7 John, m. 25.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* m. 10.

¹⁵ William de Huntingfield was one of

the twenty-five barons chosen to enforce Magna Charta (*G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iv, 293 n.).

¹⁶ Close, 16 John, pt. i, m. 1.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 17 John, pt. i, m. 31.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* m. 20.

¹⁹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 240b.

²⁰ Close, 17 John, pt. i, m. 8.

²¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 254.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 39.

²³ Close, 3 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 1.

²⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 201.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1227-31, p. 490; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 130.

²⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, pp. 501, 509.

²⁷ *Ibid.* p. 523.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1231-4, p. 170. ²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 282.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 125. She married Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester in 1239 and died in 1275 (*G.E.C. op. cit.* vi, 201).

³¹ *Ibid.* 203.

³² *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 190; cf. *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 164.

³³ *Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 34; 3 Hen. VI, no. 32.

³⁴ *G.E.C. op. cit.* v, 244.

³⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233b.

when the king should have got them into his hands.³⁶ This promise was not kept. The Sackvilles and their descendants continued to hold for another two centuries and a half (*vide* Sackville's Court, *infra*), and the St. Philiberts (*vide* Norman's Court *infra*) held their lands in Clatford for some time longer.

Gilbert de Clare, the Red, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1295, had free and customary rents in Clatford, which he held of Richard Seward, and it is probable that this holding was identical with the lands of³⁷ John de St. Quentin, which had been granted to Waleran the Teuton in 1245 (q.v. *supra*). His son Gilbert, the eighth earl, on whose death at Bannockburn in 1313 the earldom became extinct, had rents in Clatford to the value of £7 10s. 3d.³⁸ Thus in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316, although the title was actually extinct at that date, the Earl of Gloucester is given as one of the three holders of Clatford.³⁹ In November 1315 the custody of the vill of Petersfield, Mapledurham, Upper Clatford, and Harbridge, the possessions of the late Earl of Gloucester, was committed to Laurence de Rustiton. In December 1316, however, a fresh grant of the custody of all the earl's lands in England until the octaves of Trinity next following was made to Richard de Rodney, Benedict de Cokefeld and William de Aylmer. Somewhat tardy reparation was made to Laurence de Rustiton: in 1320 the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer were ordered to acquit him of 50 marks yearly due on the original grant,⁴⁰ and in 1327 to allow him over £22 due to him in the late king's wardrobe, out of £38 7s. 5½d. which he owed for arrears of ferm.⁴¹ Hugh de Audley, who married Margaret sister and heir of Gilbert de Clare, and was created Earl of Gloucester in 1337,⁴² died seised of the Clares' rents in Upper Clatford ten years later.⁴³ His daughter and heir Margaret (*de jure* Baroness Audley) married Ralph Stafford first Earl of Stafford,⁴⁴ whose grandson Thomas the third earl was seised of parcel of the hamlet of Upper Clatford at his death in 1392,⁴⁵ as was his brother William fourth Earl of Stafford, who died a minor three years later.⁴⁶ The Staffords apparently continued to hold, and in 1485 John Howard Duke of Norfolk was granted the reversion of the lordship and manor of Upper Clatford, with other estates, of which Sir William Huse, chief justice of the King's Bench, and others had a grant for seven years for the payment of the debts of Henry Stafford



STAFFORD. Or a chevron gules.

second Duke of Buckingham,⁴⁷ who was attainted and beheaded in 1483.⁴⁸ His son Edward, last Duke of Buckingham of that creation, to whom the family honours were restored in 1485, suffered a like fate in 1521.⁴⁹ The manor of Upper Clatford is mentioned in the inquisition on his lands.⁵⁰

In 1528 John Bouchier Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart's Chronicle, was granted Upper Clatford and other manors, with the issues of the same, from September 1514.⁵¹ Lord Berners died without legitimate male issue in 1533, and the barony fell in abeyance between his two daughters.⁵² Upper Clatford came to the younger, Joan, who on her sister's death about 1550 became *de jure* Baroness Berners. She was the wife of Edmond Knyvett, sergeant porter to Henry VIII, who died in 1539, and in 1544 she sold the manor to John Scullard,⁵³ who, or another of his name, died seised thereof in 1590.⁵⁴ John Scullard, senior, and Agnes his wife, in 1611 conveyed the manor with its appurtenances in Upper Clatford and Andover and free fishery in the waters of Upper Clatford to George Scullard,⁵⁵ who in 1634, with his wife Jane and Brocas Scullard, quitclaimed the same premises to Thomas Coteele.⁵⁶ At this date the history of this manor is obscure.

It is known that Thomas Coteele's daughter and heir married Sir Richard Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe⁵⁷ (co. Cornw.), and a manor of Upper Clatford is found in the possession of their descendant George Viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort in 1786.⁵⁸ However, in 1731, an estate also known as Upper Clatford, with which it is possible the Coteele moiety fused,⁵⁹ was the property of George Tarrant, who conveyed it to William Evans in 1733.⁶⁰ In 1747 Maynard Guérin and Thomas Gatehouse obtained a lease from Richard Lord Edgcumbe of a messuage in Upper Clatford called Poors for a term of ninety-nine years 'should George Tarrant now of Abbots Ann, Thomas Gatehouse and Elizabeth Gatehouse happen to live so long.' In 1763 Sir Brian Broughton Delves, bart., contracted to buy the manor of Upper Clatford and several messuages and lands in Upper Clatford for £10,000, from the heirs-at-law of Maynard Guérin and of Sir Thomas Gatehouse.⁶¹ In 1769 Sir Brian's widow married Henry Errington,⁶² who was living at Redrice House in 1778.⁶³ The subsequent descent of this estate is the same as that of Abbots Ann⁶⁴ (q.v.), Captain Thomas George Best of Redrice House being the lord of the manor and the principal landowner in the parish.

Owing to the number of contemporary holders and the fact that no distinctive names were at that date applied to the different holdings the descent of the Upper Clatford lands in the 13th and 14th centuries must be to a certain extent conjectural. If, how-

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 452.

³⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 24 Edw. I, no. 107a; 35 Edw. I, pt. ii, no. 47.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 8 Edw. II, no. 68.

³⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311. Similarly the Earl of Gloucester is given as the holder of the third of a fee in Upper Clatford under Roger Mortimer Earl of March in 1398 (*Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 34).

⁴⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 246.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1327-30, p. 26.

⁴² *G.E.C. op. cit.* iv, 42.

⁴³ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III, no. 59.

⁴⁴ *G.E.C. op. cit.* vii, 209.

⁴⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 16 Ric. II, pt. i, no. 27.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 22 Ric. II, no. 46.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 497.

⁴⁸ *G.E.C. op. cit.* vii, 212.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxx, 182.

⁵¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, g. 3991 (15); v, 858.

⁵² *G.E.C. op. cit.* i, 345.

⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 35 Hen.

VIII.

⁵⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxxvii,

192.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Jas. I.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Hil. 9 Chas. I.

⁵⁷ Burke, *Peerage*.

⁵⁸ *Recov. R. Hil.* 27 Geo. III, rot. 208. See also *Recov. R. Trin.* 4 Anne, rot. 2; *Hil.* 32 Geo. II, rot. 278.

⁵⁹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 5 Geo. II, rot. 326.

⁶⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Geo. II.

⁶¹ *B.M. Appeal Cases*, vol. xvii.

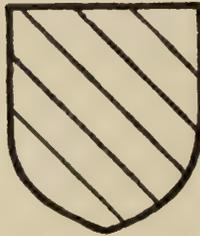
⁶² *Hist. of Northumberland* (North Co. Hist. Com.), iv, 189.

⁶³ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁶⁴ *Recov. R. Mich.* 4 Geo. IV, rot. 163.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ever, one may identify the St. Philiberts with the Spircoks of the Feudal Aids and other records the history of one property, which was later designated *NORMAN'S COURT*, will be greatly simplified.⁶⁵ In 1267 there was a suit as to whether Roger de Mortimer, the overlord, Hugh de Sutton, his bailiff, and others had unjustly disseised William de St. Philibert of his free tenement in Clatford and Andover, comprising a messuage and 2 carucates of land with appurtenances. William had committed felony by killing a man at Lesnes, in Kent, and had afterwards been outlawed for contumacy. Roger, as chief lord of the fee, had fined with the king and entered the premises as his escheat. Such was Mortimer's defence, and St. Philibert, who did not put in an appearance, was amerced.⁶⁶ This William de St. Philibert may have been the same who, being on the side of the barons at the defence of Dover Castle but making his submission after Evesham, had his lands restored to him in 1267.⁶⁷ Be that as it may, in 1275 Thomas de St. Philibert was making a life grant to Roger de St. Philibert of a messuage and 2 carucates and 10 virgates of land in Clatford, which was to revert to Thomas and his heirs.⁶⁸ Thomas Spircok appears in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 as one of the three holders of the vill.⁶⁹ Within ten years or so of that date Roger Norman had acquired property there, of which, however, he was not yet to have undisputed possession. At Easter 1330 the claims of John de St. Philibert and Roger Norman were being tried at the King's Bench. According to the plaintiff Thomas de St. Philibert was seised of the manor of Upper Clatford in the time of Henry III and died without issue, his heir being his uncle Hugh, brother of his father Roger; on the death of Hugh de St. Philibert the manor passed to his son and heir Hugh, whose son and heir was the plaintiff John. Norman denied that Thomas de St. Philibert died seised of the manor, but the jury found against him, he was amerced at £40 and John de St. Philibert recovered seisin.⁷⁰ What seems to be a sequel to this case occurred in the following September, when various persons, including John son of Thomas Spircok, and Thomas and Hugh his brothers, broke into Roger Norman's



ST. PHILIBERT.
Bendy argent and azure.

houses at Upper Clatford, carried off his goods and assaulted his servants.⁷¹ The identity of the Christian names of these Spircoks with those of the St. Philiberts is noticeable, and the presumption that Norman had succeeded, lawfully or not, to the Spircok holding as he had to the St. Philibert (if the two be not identical) is strengthened by the Feudal Aid of 1346, where Thomas Sackville and he are entered as holding the quarter fee which had once belonged to Thomas Spircok, Clarice Sackville and the Earl of Gloucester.⁷² It will be seen that the judgement given in 1330 as to the right of Roger Norman in Upper Clatford must have been reversed. In 1337 he was granted free warren there,⁷³ and died seised of the manor in 1349.⁷⁴ In the following year the manor was committed to the custody of Peter de Bridges during the minority of Giles, heir of Roger Norman.⁷⁵ Giles died in 1362 before coming of age,⁷⁶ and was succeeded by his cousin Margaret wife of John Chamberlayne and daughter of Agnes Norman, sister of Roger Norman, junior, his father. In 1363 Richard de Cavendish and Julia his wife, John de Glemsford and Beatrice his wife, and William Chamberlayne and Christine his wife conveyed the manor to Peter de Bridges,⁷⁷ and in 1391 Richard Becket and Alice his wife, as kinswoman and heir of Roger Norman, obtained an *inspeximus* and confirmation of the charter of free warren.⁷⁸ In the inquisition after Richard Becket's death, in which Upper Clatford is not mentioned, Alice is called daughter and heir of Richard Cavendish.⁷⁹ In 1395 Sir John Sandys and Joan his wife were dealing with the manor of Upper Clatford,⁸⁰ and in 1406-7 Sir Thomas Skelton was farmer, in the right of his wife, late the wife of Sir John Sandys.⁸¹ In 1428 Walter Sandys, son and heir of John Sandys, held with Thomas Sackville a quarter of a fee which had formerly (i.e. in 1346) belonged to Thomas Sackville and Roger Norman.⁸² This seems to indicate that the property of the Normans in Upper Clatford had passed to the Sandys family, probably before Richard Becket's death in 1411. According to the assessment of 1431 Sir Walter Sandys of Andover had a quarter of a fee to himself,⁸³ and in 1442 his son and heir Thomas Sandys died seised of land, a water-mill and a fulling mill in Clatford.⁸⁴ These premises were held by his second wife Sibyl until her death in 1446,⁸⁵ when she was succeeded by her son Sir William Sandys, who died seised thereof in 1496.⁸⁶ This Sir William was the father of William Sandys, K.G., first Lord Sandys of the Vyne, so created in

⁶⁵ Although it was by no means common at that date such a doubling of surnames is not without precedent, and the theory, if not proven, is at least well supported.

⁶⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 164.

⁶⁷ Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, 151.

⁶⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 3 Edw. I.

⁶⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

⁷⁰ De Banc. R. 281, m. 2150.

⁷¹ Pat. 4 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 3 d. The feud between Roger and the Spircoks was an old one, as is shown by the following record of a 'morrow-speech' of the Andover gild merchant in 1322:— '[Thomas] Spircok queritus de Rogero de Clatford eo quod Rogerus defamavit ipsum Thomam, dicens ipsum esse furem [magnum], et quod cepit et appropriavit unam estraum. Et quod contrafecit sigillum Regis. Idem Rogerus praesens

in curia dedicit [totaliter] duas primas querelas, quod inde non est Reus in aliquo; et est ad legem se sexta manu de fratribus gilde. [Plegii] de lege, Joh. Oswald et Ph. Brikeville; faciat ad proximam Morghespeche. De tercia querela non vult justificari. Ideo consideratum est [quod] distringatur per gildam suam, quousque, etc.' '[Idem] Rogerus de Clatford in misericordia pro falsa querela versus Thomam Spircok; plegius, Ric. de Cutecombe' (*Gross, Gild Merchant*, ii, 316).

⁷² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326. The Earl of Gloucester was, in fact, also holding here at this date (q.v. *infra*).

⁷³ *Cal. Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d.* (Rec. Com.), 173.

⁷⁴ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87.

⁷⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 208.

⁷⁶ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 8.

⁷⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 37 Edw. III.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 508.

⁷⁹ Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. IV, no. 11. The probable pedigree of Roger Norman's heirs has already been given under Amporn in treating of the manor of Cholderton.

⁸⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 18 Ric. II.

⁸¹ Add. Chart. 28000.

⁸² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 347.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 370. The manor was held by the service of one quarter of a knight's fee (Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87).

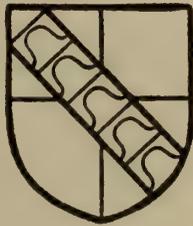
⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 20 Hen. VI, no. 35.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 24 Hen. VI, no. 40.

⁸⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110.

1523, whose possessions in Upper Clatford were in 1536 increased by a grant of the lands there that had belonged to Mottisfont Priory.⁸⁷ The Sandys family continued to hold their estate in Upper Clatford for another century.⁸⁸ In 1601 William third Lord Sandys let his waters, fish and fishing in Upper Clatford, Goodworth Clatford and Andover to Andrew Reade of Faccombe for ninety-nine years.⁸⁹ On his death in 1623 the manor passed to his son William fourth Lord Sandys, who died without issue in 1629.⁹⁰ It was then settled on Richard Atkins, son of his niece Mary, wife of Richard Atkins and daughter of Elizabeth *suo jure* Baroness Sandys.⁹¹ About 1649 John Trott acquired a lease of the manor from Martha Acheson, wife of Richard Atkins, and his claims to the estate took the Committee for Compounding five years to decide.⁹² The final judgement, however, appears to have been in Trott's favour, and the lease was evidently converted into absolute possession. Thus thirty years later the manor was in the hands of Sir Charles Shuckburgh, who had married as his first wife Catherine daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Stewkeley of Hinton, whose wife was daughter and heir of this John Trott, who had been created a baronet in 1661.⁹³ In 1681 Sir Charles conveyed the manor of Upper Clatford, together with Sackville's Court (*vide infra*), to Eleanor Rawlinson, widow,⁹⁴ who was perhaps the Eleanor Joyce, widow, who called John Rawlinson to warranty in 1721.⁹⁵ The Rawlinsons continued holding the two manors at least as late as 1817.⁹⁶ They were succeeded by the Lywood family, who resided at Norman Court until the close of last century. The site of the manor is marked by Norman Court Farm in the east of the parish on the left bank of the Anton.

The second of the three holders under Richard Seward mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill* was Bartholomew de Sackville, whose family continued to hold land in Upper Clatford, known later as *SACKVILLE'S COURT*, for many generations, and gave its name to a separate manor.⁹⁷ In 1245, at which date only one manor was recognized, Bartholomew's portion was promised to Waleran the Teuton.⁹⁸ In 1316, however, Clarice Sackville had a third share in the vill,⁹⁹ and in 1346 Thomas Sackville and Roger Norman held a quarter fee.¹⁰⁰ Another Thomas Sackville was holding in 1428,¹⁰¹



SACKVILLE. Quarterly or and gules a bend vair.

while three years later John Sackville of Henley-on-Thames was named as having one-eighth of a fee in Clatford.¹⁰² In 1435 Sir Thomas Sackville and Anne his wife were parties to a fine concerning the manor of 'North' Clatford.¹⁰³ At some date, which cannot have been very long subsequent, these Sackvilles came to an end with an heiress Margery, who married Thomas Rokes.¹⁰⁴ The son and grandson of this match were sheriffs of Buckinghamshire in 1477 and 1486 respectively.¹⁰⁵ In 1508 Sir Richard Empson recovered the manor of Upper Clatford against Thomas Rokes, senior, and Alice his wife, and in 1511, the year after Empson's attainder,¹⁰⁶ his manor in Upper Clatford, by the name of Rokes' Manor, was granted in fee to Robert Knollys, gentleman usher of the chamber.¹⁰⁷ Peter Compton, who had possibly acquired the manor by a grant from Robert Knollys, died seised of the same in 1545,¹⁰⁸ and was succeeded by his son Henry, created Lord Compton in 1572, who died seised in 1589.¹⁰⁹ His son William, second Lord Compton, sold the manor and free fishery in 1592 to Arthur Swayne,¹¹⁰ and in 1615 Edward, son of the latter, died seised thereof, leaving a brother and heir Robert, who five years later quitclaimed the manor of Upper Clatford *alias* Sackville's Court with free fishery, common of pasture and other premises to Thomas Younge, Richard Pope and Nicholas Blake and the heirs of Thomas.¹¹¹ There is in the Record Office calendar reference to a fine, of which the original is missing, levied in the Easter Term of 1627 or 1628, between W. Blake and others, demandants, and Sir John Philpott, knight, and others, defendants, the result of which was apparently to convey the manor to Philpott, for two-thirds of this manor were among his possessions escheated for recusancy, and granted in 1628 to Edward Barnes for a term of forty-one years.¹¹² In 1630 William Goldwyer died seised of 'land in Upclatford, late parcel of the demesne of that manor and called Swayne's manor,'¹¹³ which must have some connexion with the Swaynes who had recently held Sackville Court. William Goldwyer left a son and heir William, who in 1632 with his wife Sarah conveyed the manor of Upper Clatford to John Marke.¹¹⁴ Sackville Court is next referred to in 1681, when it was in the same hands as the preceding



COMPTON. Sable a leopard or between three helms argent.

⁸⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 202 (29). As is usual in this grant these lands are erroneously styled a manor.

⁸⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 44 Eliz.; Trin. 2 Jas. I; Hil. 6 Jas. I.

⁸⁹ Add. Chart. 686.

⁹⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 57.

⁹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Chas. I; East. 16 Chas. I; cf. Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 17 Chas. I; Hil. 22 Chas. I; Recov. R. Hants, East. 1650, rot. 193.

⁹² *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* 1086.

⁹³ Cf. Laverstoke in Overton Hundred.

⁹⁴ Recov. R. Trin. 33 Chas. II, rot. 174.

⁹⁵ Feet. 7 Geo. I, rot. 150.

⁹⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 2 Geo. II; Recov. R. Mich. 30 Geo. II, rot. 11;

Hil. 33 Geo. II, rot. 197; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 57 Geo. III; Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaything.

⁹⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233b.

⁹⁸ *Vide supra*.

⁹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 326. ¹⁰¹ *Ibid.* 347.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* 370.

¹⁰³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 14 Hen.

VI.

¹⁰⁴ Berry, *Bucks. Gen.* 82.

¹⁰⁵ De Banc. R. East. 23 Hen. VIII,

m. 264.

¹⁰⁶ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 963,

no. 2.

¹⁰⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 1482. The name of 'Rokes' soon seems to have

fallen into disuse and during the 16th century there was no special name to distinguish it from the other manors in the parish. However, the name 'Sackville's Court,' which began to be used early in the 17th century, must have been given to the same manor in commemoration of its earlier and more distinguished holders.

¹⁰⁸ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 992, no. 1.

¹⁰⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxix, 130.

¹¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 34 Eliz.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.* Hil. 18 Jas. I.

¹¹² Pat. 3 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii, no. 9.

¹¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxv,

116.

¹¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 8 Chas. I.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

manor, with which it continued to descend. The site of the manor is marked by Sackville Court Farm in the village near the church.

In 1086 there were three mills in Upper Clatford worth 57s. 6d.¹¹⁵ A fulling mill and a water-mill went with the manor held by the Normans and afterwards by the Sandys.¹¹⁶ When this manor became joined to Sackville's Court two water-mills and two fulling mills belonged to the property.¹¹⁷ At the present time there are Clatford Mills on the Anton and a windmill in the western border.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 14 ft. 1 in. long by 24 ft. wide with a modern sanctuary 15 ft. 10 in. long by 16 ft. wide, modern north vestry, nave 39 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. 10 in., modern north aisle 10 ft. wide, south porch and west tower, 8 ft. 2 in. deep by 10 ft. 4 in. wide. All these measurements are internal.

The south walls of the nave and chancel probably belong to an aisleless church to which, at the end of the 12th century, a north aisle was added. The west tower seems to have been built, probably on the site of an older tower, in 1578, and early in the 17th

circular head, with a double external rebate in the head and jambs.

The older part of the chancel has a 17th-century south window of three round-headed lights, and its north wall, against which the organ is set, is pierced by a modern doorway into the vestry.

The arcade between the chancel and nave has a round column and half-round responds. The bases are either buried or missing; at the springing are grooved and hollow-chamfered abaci with a line of bead ornament in the hollow; the arches are roughly four-centred, of a single order with the angles cut off above the springing to fit them to the circular plan of the abaci.

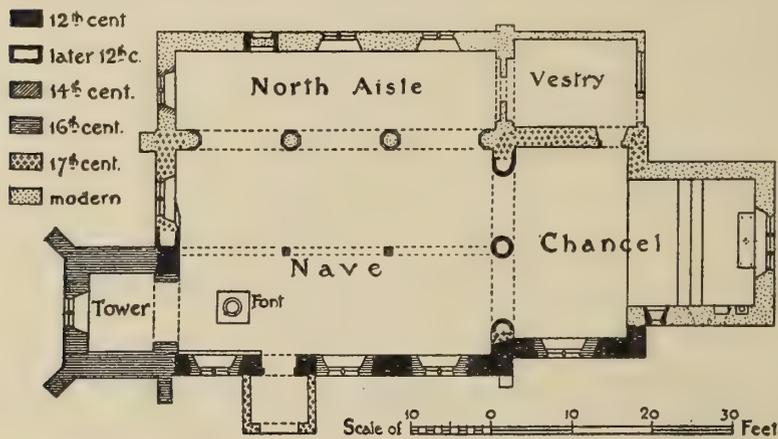
The arcade between the nave and north aisle has three bays of 14th-century style. The three south windows of the nave are each of two lights with plain unevenly pointed heads and are probably of late 16th-century date, and the south doorway, between the second and third, has a single chamfered round arch, thickly colour-washed and of doubtful age. The oak door is old and plain with old wrought iron strap hinges.

The window in the west wall of the nave north of the tower has three uncusped lights with four-centred heads; the tracery appears to be old, but the inner jambs and arch are modern.

The aisle has two north windows, each of three lights. West of these a late 12th-century doorway has been reset; it has plain chamfered jambs and round arch; the abaci are grooved and hollow chamfered.

The west window of the aisle is also a piece of re-used old work, evidently not in its original form; it has two irregularly trefoiled lights and a trefoiled opening over in a two-centred head.

The tower is divided externally into two stages with low buttresses at the west angles and opens to the south-west corner of the nave by a modern arch set on 16th-century jambs. The west window is a small one of two round-headed lights and probably dates from the end of the 16th century. Over it, before the recent repair, were a small blocked light with jambs made up of the broken pieces of a 12th-century pillar piscina (now taken out and put together again) and parts of the head of a cinquefoiled 15th-century window (now on the sill of the west window below). The walling of the lower part of the tower is of flint with stone dressings, but the upper part has a weathered brick string and square-headed brick windows, doubtless dating from the work of 1578. The inner jambs are in some cases partly of stone, some of which are moulded with a sunk quarter-round. In the north window of the belfry are two



PLAN OF UPPER CLATFORD CHURCH

century the nave and aisle were thrown into one, the chancel correspondingly widened on the north, and two bays of the north arcade set up between the nave and chancel in place of a single chancel arch. The tie-beams being of nearly 26 ft. bearing are strengthened by octagonal wooden posts down the middle of the nave.

Since its rebuilding the church has been restored more than once; in 1890 the north aisle was also added and the eastern part of the chancel in 1894, while the vestry dates from 1903. The tower was restored in 1908.

The modern eastern part of the chancel has a three-light traceried east window and one of two lights on the south; below the latter are credence and piscina recesses, and to the west of it part of a late 12th-century window, which was in the former east wall. It has splayed inner jambs and a semi-

¹¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

¹¹⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 8; *Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 18 Ric. II; *Inq. p.m.* 20 Hen. VI, no. 35;

24 Hen. VI, no. 40; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xi, 110; *Feet of F. Div. Co.* Trin. 44 Eliz.; Hil. 6 Jas. I; *Hants Mich.* 22 Chas. I; *Recov. R. East.* 1650, rot. 193.

¹¹⁷ *Recov. R. Trin.* 33 Chas. II, rot. 174; *Trin.* 7 Geo. I, rot. 150; *Feet of F. Div. Co.* Hil. 2 Geo. II.

ANDOVER HUNDRED

UPPER CLATFORD

portions of an inscribed stone, apparently recording the building of the top part of the tower in 1578, with the names of the churchwardens.

It reads :—[Repaired in the Year of our]

LORD	-	1578
BY IOHN	-	TARANT
AND WEL	-	EAM GO
VLDERECH	-	VRCH MEN

The chamber is brick lined. The parapet is plain and has small crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The south porch is an 18th or early 19th-century one of brick plastered.

The roof of the nave is gabled and plastered below; it has three 17th-century trusses with moulded tie-beams, on each of which stand three wooden columns supporting the collar above, and moulded principal rafters; a moulded purlin runs down the middle of the ceiling. Two of the trusses are strengthened by octagonal 11 in. posts from the floor of the church. The chancel ceiling is also plastered, with a central ring of raised plaster work.

The font is a very charming piece of work with a shallow round bowl on a slender octagonal stem, of which unfortunately a small piece has been removed, to the great damage of its proportions. On the upper edge of the bowl, in letters inlaid with black composition, is 'Richard Greene of Winterborne Stoke gave this 1629.' The pulpit is of plain 17th-century workmanship with an octagonal sounding-board, and is set in the south-east corner of the nave. Beyond a few plain oak benches the rest of the furniture is modern.

There are no monuments earlier than the 17th century. The churchyard lies to the south and east of the church and has recently been enlarged. A fine avenue of pollard limes leads up to the south entrance from the lych-gate, and there is also a fine yew tree. The lych-gate dates from 1905.

There are four bells; the treble and tenor are by John Stares, 1744, and the second and third by Robert Cor of Aldbourn, 1700 and 1721.

The plate consists of a chalice of 1811 given by Maria Broughton in 1812, a paten of 1631, another of 1654 engraved with an imitation Elizabethan band given by Edward Frowd, rector, in 1852, and a flagon of 1895—all of silver.

The registers begin in 1571. The first book contains baptisms, marriages and burials to 1724, with some gaps; the leaves are of paper and they are now well bound. The second book continues the marriages to 1754 and the baptisms and burials to 1776; this is also all on paper. The third book repeats the last in parchment and continues the baptisms and burials to 1812. The fourth has the

marriages from 1754 to 1812, and there is also a banns book for the same period. Two Commonwealth entries record the calling of the banns of two couples in 1656 in the market place of Andover on three several days, after which they were lawfully married; but a third couple who were married the following year had their banns published in the parish church.

The church of Upper Clatford was given to the abbey of Lire, in Upper Normandy, by William Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford, the founder.¹¹⁸ With it, as appears from Domesday Book, went 3 virgates of land there and the tithe of the vill.¹¹⁹ The Priors of Carisbrooke, as proctors for the Abbots of Lire in England, presented to the rectory, except in war-time, when the temporalities of foreign houses were in the king's hands.¹²⁰ In 1414, after the dissolution of the alien priories, Henry V granted practically all the English possessions of Lire, including the impropriation and advowson of Upper Clatford, to the prior and convent of his new foundation, the house of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen,¹²¹ who presented until the Dissolution.¹²² The patronage during the 16th century has not been discovered, but the rectory and advowson were granted to Edward Downing and Roger Rante in 1591 or 1592.¹²³ Sir Thomas Jervoise presented in 1627, and his descendants the Jervoises of Herriard had the advowson until the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century.¹²⁴ The Rev. Edward Frowd, who became rector in 1830, also acquired the patronage, holding both living and advowson until 1863, when the Rev. Thomas Child became patron and incumbent. From him the advowson passed to the Rev. Alfred Child, and was acquired from Mrs. Child about 1891 by Mr. L. Sebastian. From him it shortly passed to Mr. W. S. Boyd, and is now held by Dr. S. S. Ashmore Noakes.

In 1291 the church was assessed at £10 with a pension of 10s.; while the abbey of Lire took £2 from separate portions, no doubt the 3 virgates mentioned in Domesday.¹²⁵ In 1534 it was valued, beyond reprises, at £22.¹²⁶

A Primitive Methodist chapel was erected in 1883 and another in 1903.

In 1880 Mrs. Sally Hall Bradshaw *CHARITIES* by will, proved 26 August (among other charitable legacies), bequeathed £1,000 consols, the annual income to be distributed amongst poor parishioners on Ascension Day, the aged and infirm poor to be especially considered. The legacy, less duty, is represented by £900 consols, with the official trustees, by whom the dividends, amounting to £22 10s. a year, are remitted to the rector and churchwardens. In 1908 there were 30 recipients.

¹¹⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 1092.

¹¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

¹²⁰ Cf. Egerton MSS. 2032-3; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 202; *Cal.*

Pat. 1338-40, p. 444; 1340-3, p. 22;

1391-6, p. 707.

¹²¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 29.

¹²² Egerton MS. 2034, *passim*.

¹²³ *Pat.* 34 Eliz. pt. xi.

¹²⁴ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

¹²⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b.

¹²⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 8.

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FYFIELD

Fifhidon (x cent.); Fifhide (xi cent.); Fiffyde (xiv cent.); Fyfyhde, Fifede, Fiffyd (xv cent.); Fiffehed, Fiffeld, Fifeld (xvi cent.).

The parish of Fyfield forms a long and narrow strip running from the Wiltshire border on the north to Thruxton on the south. It has an area of 1,290 acres, of which 820 acres are arable, 215 acres permanent grass and 105 acres woods and plantations.¹ The soil is light loam, the subsoil chalk,² and there are several old chalk-pits. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, sainfoin and clover.

The average height above sea level is rather over 300 ft., and there is a slight slope from north to south. Fyfield village lies in a slight hollow in the south of the parish and is approached by roads from Kimpton, Weyhill, Thruxton and Redenham. Redenham House, the residence of Mr. Arthur William Fulcher, J.P., which stands in a large park surrounded on all sides by copses, is situated about 1½ miles north of the village. It is now included in Thruxton parish, to which it was transferred by order of the Local Government Board in 1888. Near it is the small hamlet of Redenham. The main road from Devizes to Andover passes south of Redenham Park, following closely the course of the Midland and South Western Junction Railway, on which the nearest station is at Weyhill.

Excavations have been made on Lambourne's Hill in the extreme north of the parish at various times. A Roman hypocaust and pottery, &c., were discovered in 1830, a range of four rooms in 1850, and a detached building in 1899. In Great Copse, east of Redenham Park, traces of a small hut were discovered in 1882.³

In King Edgar's grant of Fyfield the boundaries are given in Anglo-Saxon, supplying several place-names:—'Wuresbyrigels,' 'Ælfheres Stapol,' 'Bæhildestoc.'⁴

Like the places of similar designation *MANORS* in Essex and Wiltshire, *FYFIELD* owes its name to the original extent of the land comprised in it, the 5 hides of the ideal manor.⁵ In 975 King Edgar granted it to his thegn Ælfweard for life, with full liberty to dispose of it as he would after his death.⁶ Under the Confessor it was held as an alod by Ulveva, and in 1086, when the geldable area had been reduced to 3 hides, William Mauduit held it.^{6a} He was the ancestor of the

baronial houses of Hanslope and of Warminster and Holgate, of which the first merged in the Beauchamps and the second in the Greenes of Drayton.⁷ Neither of these families, however, appears as overlords, and the Domesday tenant, or one of his immediate successors, must have disposed of it. The overlordship belonged first to the king⁸ and later to the Duchy of Lancaster.⁹ The manor was afterwards said to be held of the burgesses of Andover.¹⁰

Hamon son of Meinfelin lord of Wolverton (co. Bucks.) and nephew, by his mother, of William Mauduit of Hanslope,^{10a} inherited this manor of which he was lord in 1166-7¹¹ and gave the church, with its appurtenances, to the nuns of De la Pré (co. Northants.), probably under Henry II.¹² He was succeeded here as at Wolverton first by his son William and then by his son Alan and grandson John, who in 1252 granted it to his mother Julia, widow of Alan, to hold in dower with reversion to himself.¹³ In 1280 the possessions of John son of Alan in Fyfield—half a knight's fee, worth 100s. a year, and held in chief—were adjudged to be taken into the king's hands, as they had been given without the royal assent to Matthew Nowell, in free marriage with John's sister, to be held of him and his heirs.¹⁴ Restoration was evidently made, for in 1292 William Nowell was granted free warren over his demesne there.¹⁵ Within the next twenty years the Morewells had made their appearance. In 1309 Hugh Spinney granted Roger de Morewell a messuage, a carucate of land and rent in Fyfield and Redenham to hold for life, with reversion to his son John and Joan his wife.¹⁶ In 1316 John de Morewell appears as holding the vill.¹⁷ Later it became for a time divided among several holders. In 1340 Roger de Cormeilles and Agnes his wife fined with Stephen Malory, clerk, and William Randolph for a messuage, 2 carucates of land, &c., in Fyfield and West Shoddesden.¹⁸ In 1345 Thomas de Wolverton sought against Roger Norman two parts and against John de Ann the third part of the manor.¹⁹ The result of this suit is not given, but it evidently went against Thomas, for in the following year Roger Norman, Thomas de Ann and Hugh de Cormeilles held between them the quarter of a fee in Fyfield which had belonged to Roger de Morewell.²⁰ On the death of Henry Duke of Lancaster in 1361 his half fee here was said to be held of him by Roger

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ *Ibid.* 294-5.

⁴ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 651.

⁵ In King Edgar's grant it is described as 'quandam ruris particulam. v. videlicet cassatos in loco qui caelebri ÆT FIF HIDON nuncupatur vocabulo' (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 650), while in Domesday it is simply called 5 hides of land, the fact that it was known as 'Fifhide' being added as a postscript (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493).

⁶ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 650-1.

^{6a} *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493.

⁷ Cf. Halstead, *Succinct Genealogies*, *passim*.

⁸ Assize R. 789, fol. 14 d.

⁹ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87; 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 966, no. 5.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxvii, 30.

^{10a} Mr. Round supplies this information concerning the descent of Hamon.

¹¹ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 184.

The entry runs as follows:—'Redenham Hamonis reddit compotum de dimidia marca. In perona per breve Regis Willelmo Maledocto dimidiarum marcam. Et quietus est.' It is not unreasonable to identify Redenham with Fyfield in this entry. (i) Redenham was not a manor at this date nor until spuriously created in the 16th century. It is not mentioned in Domesday. (ii) The name Fyfield does not occur elsewhere in the Pipe Roll, although nearly all the neighbouring manors are mentioned. (iii) The mention of William Mauduit, son probably of the Domesday holder of Fyfield, is significant. (iv) Moreover, the manor of Fyfield covered

part of Redenham. There is nothing to explain the precise significance of 'Redenham Hamonis,' but Mr. J. H. Round considers such entries, of which there are many in this roll, to be proof of the possessors of the places referred to at this date. This is confirmed by such evidence as we have of contemporary manorial lords (*Genealogist* [new ser.], xvi, 11).
¹² *Vide Advowson*.

¹³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 36 Hen. III.

¹⁴ Assize R. 789, fol. 14 d.

¹⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 424.

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 2 Edw. II.

¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Edw. III.

¹⁹ De Banc. R. 344, m. 508 d.

²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325.

Norman, Hugh de Cormeilles, Thomas son and heir of Michael de Ann and Ralf Dankyn.²¹ Roger Norman had, however, died twelve years before seised of Fyfield as a member of the manor of Cholderton, and had been succeeded by his grandson Giles.²² There is no reference to the manor about this date, on account possibly of the number of important holders. By 1428 the Cormeilles had dropped out, and Walter Sandys and Thomas de Ann held a quarter of a fee between them.²³ The Sandys family had replaced the Normans here, as elsewhere, and premises in Fyfield of slightly varying extent occur in their inquisitions until 1445, after which they are no more mentioned.²⁴ The probability is that these premises subsequently became merged in the manor of Fyfield. Only one quarter of a fee was assessed at the Aids of 1346 and 1428, while the Duke of Lancaster had half a fee.²⁵ The Morewells may all the time have been seised of the balance, and have been represented at one period by Ralf Dankyn.²⁶ Be that as it may, in 1431 Joan Morewell held an eighth part of a fee,²⁷ and in 1484 John Morewell conveyed the manor to William Dale, John Dale, Agnes his wife and the heirs of John.²⁸ John Dale died seised of the manor in 1514.²⁹ His heir was his grandson John Dale, who died eight years later seised of the manor, the reversion of which had been conveyed to his brother William.³⁰ In 1543 the reversion, in default of heirs of his body, was settled on the right heirs of William instead of on Walter Bonham, and Alice his wife, to whom it then belonged.³¹ Accordingly, on William's death in 1566, he was succeeded by his first cousin Valentine Dale,³² a distinguished Elizabethan diplomatist, who died in 1589,³³ and whose daughter and co-heir Dorothy married Sir John North, eldest son of Roger second Lord North,³⁴ carrying with her the manor of Fyfield.³⁵ In 1602, five years after her husband's death,³⁶ Lady North sold this and other property to John Warner and Avice his wife.³⁷ Warner died in 1615,³⁸ and two years later Avice his widow and John his son and heir conveyed the manor to Maurice Abbott, Nicholas Kempe and William Baker.³⁹ In 1621 all the parties to this fine joined in selling Fyfield to Edward Wickham, S.T.P.,⁴⁰ who died seised in the same year.⁴¹ In 1640 his son Thomas Wickham, with his wife Winifred, conveyed the manor to George Grobham.⁴² There is nothing to show what happened to Fyfield during the next seventy years, but in 1709 it belonged to Sir John St. Barbe, baronet,⁴³ who in 1717 sold it to Hugh Winckworth.⁴⁴ Winckworth conveyed it to George Clarke in 1723.⁴⁵ From this

date material is again lacking, but the manor presumably passed to Walter Holt of Redenham House, whose daughter and heir Louisa was in 1778 married to Sir John Pollen, first baronet.⁴⁶ The Pollens' estate, comprising the manor of Fyfield and land in Fyfield, Thruxton, Kimpton and Andover, has always been known as the Redenham estate and their house as Redenham House. In July 1908 Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, fourth bart., sold the property, which is now divided into many smaller holdings.⁴⁷

In 1617 Sir Henry Wallop was granted free warren over various Hampshire manors.⁴⁸ The inclusion of Fyfield on the enrolment of this grant must have been an error, as the Wallops never held the manor, although they held at that date many in the neighbourhood. Possibly 'East Rednam and Fyfield' should be taken together as describing the Wallops' estate in the parish (q.v. *infra*).

REDENHAM is not mentioned in Domesday Book and was never a manor. In the Pipe Roll of 1167 Redenham is entered as 'of Hamon,' rendering account for half a mark.⁴⁹ The identification of this with Fyfield is discussed above. In 1263 Jordan de Clanville and Sybil his wife quitclaimed half a messuage and 3 virgates of land in Redenham to Roger de Redenham and his heirs,⁵⁰ and in 1314 Thomas de Redenham and Joan his wife conveyed a messuage and a carucate there to Michael de Ann.⁵¹ Several undated grants of land in Redenham occur in the Gloucester cartulary. Luke de Clanville entailed on his son William a virgate of land and a messuage which Arnold at one time held in the vill of West Redenham⁵²; on his son Robert a virgate and all his capital messuage and one part of his wood 'scilicet per viam quae se extendit versus Westradenham in australi parte bosci ex opposito capellae'⁵³; and on his son Walter a virgate, an acre in East Redenham and half his wood.⁵⁴ The same Luke gave to the abbey of Gloucester a hide of land in Redenham, which he had had from Thomas de Cormeilles, his lord, in exchange for a hide of his inheritance in Thruxton; saving, however, a virgate which he (Luke) had given to William le Blund in free marriage with Annora his daughter and the heirs of their bodies, who were to render yearly a pound of pepper to the monks. In the event of the death of Joan daughter of Annora without issue the virgate was to revert to the abbey. The condition of Luke's gift was that the monks should find his three sons Robert, William and Walter 'in habitu religionis sive in habitu saeculari necessaria.'⁵⁵ The grant was con-

²¹ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

²² Ibid. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87.

²³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 347: 'unde nichil respondent quia dividitur in duas partes.'

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 13 Hen. VI, no. 33; 20 Hen. VI, no. 35; 24 Hen. VI, no. 40.

²⁵ Cf. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 370.

²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 Ric. III. Morewell was to hold it himself for life at the rent of a rose.

²⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 966, no. 5, where the fine between Morewell and Dale is cited.

³⁰ Ibid. file 976, no. 1.

³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 35 Edw. III.

This Alice, who was probably the daughter and heir of John Dale the younger, was an infant of nine months at her father's death.

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clii, 142. Cf. Recov. R. East. 15 Eliz. rot. 758.

³³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* xiii, 388.

³⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 64.

³⁵ Cf. Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 39 & 40 Eliz.

³⁶ He was slain in the Flemish wars 5 June 1597 (G.E.C. op. cit. vi, 64).

³⁷ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 145b.

³⁸ W. and L. Inq. p.m. liii, 109; Chan.

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxvii, 30.

³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 15 Jas. I.

⁴⁰ Ibid. Trin. 19 Jas. I.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccix, 63.

⁴² Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Chas. I.

⁴³ Ibid. Div. Co. Trin. 8 Anne.

⁴⁴ Ibid. Hants, Trin. 3 Geo. I.

⁴⁵ Ibid. Mich. 10 Geo. I.

⁴⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 301.

⁴⁷ Ex inform. the Rev. E. K. R. Reynolds, rector of Fyfield.

⁴⁸ Pat. 14 Jas. I, pt. xxv, no. 8.

⁴⁹ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 184.

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 47 Hen. III.

⁵¹ Ibid. Mich. 8 Edw. II.

⁵² *Hist. and Cart. Mon. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 280.

⁵³ Ibid. 281.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 104.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 281.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

firmed by John de Cormeilles.⁵⁶ The abbot gave this land to Roger de Cheyne at the rent of a mark, saving to himself and his successors two suits yearly at the court of Littleton.⁵⁷ The service due from Roger for Redenham is also mentioned in an extent of Littleton made in 1265-6.⁵⁸ In 1486 John Wallop died seised of lands and tenements in Redenham held of the Abbot of Gloucester by fealty.⁵⁹ At a later date, perhaps at the Dissolution, this property became the absolute possession of the Wallops. It is first termed a manor in the inquisition taken after the death of Sir John Wallop in 1551.⁶⁰ From that date onwards the descent has been identical with that of Appleshaw (q.v.),⁶¹ with which it has come to be considered as one manor.⁶²

The manor was sometimes called East Redenham, sometimes perhaps East Redenham and Fyfield, and later Appleshaw and Redenham.

The Sandys family also held land in Redenham in the 15th century.⁶³

The church of *ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH* consists of a chancel 18 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 5 in., nave 32 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 7 in., north vestry and south porch.

The building is probably of 12th or 13th-century date, but all early details have been destroyed, and such old work as remains does not go back beyond the 15th century. The chancel was rebuilt (and perhaps enlarged) in the 16th or 17th century. Much of the work is now modernized, and the vestry and porch are both of recent date.

The east window of the chancel is apparently 13th-century work re-used. It has three cinquefoiled lights under a traceried head, and the only other window of the chancel, that in the south wall, has three plain square-headed lights, probably of early 17th-century date. The mullions are worked with a small chamfer.

In the north wall is a modern arch to the vestry. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders and quite modern, and in the nave is a modern north window of two lights, now pointed but formerly square, and a south window, apparently of the 16th century, with two plain four-centred lights. The south doorway is a modern one with a segmental arched head.

The west window is of three cinquefoiled lights under a two-centred traceried head; the inner splayed jambs have old quoinstones; the rest of the window is modern.

The walling to the south and west of the nave is faced with flint, the chancel walls and the north wall of the nave are coated with cement. A modern bell-cote stands above the west gable of the nave, and has a pointed opening containing a modern bell without inscription. The roofs are gabled and of modern date. The font is a modern octagonal one of stone. In the rectory garden stands an ancient

bowl with rounded sides and leaves at the angles, which is probably a mortar and not a font. All the other fittings are entirely modern. There are no old monuments.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1773 and 1657 respectively, and a plated flagon given by George Watson Smyth, rector, in 1851.

The registers begin in 1628: the first book contains mixed entries to 1684, and is on vellum; the second book contains baptisms and burials from 1684 to 1764 and marriages to 1756; the third has baptisms and burials from 1762 to 1812 (it was begun by Henry White, the then rector, and brother of the Rev. Gilbert White of Selborne), and the fourth marriages from 1762 to 1810.

There was a church at Fyfield at *ADVOWSON* the time of the Domesday Survey.⁶⁴

It was given to the abbey of St. Mary de la Pré (co. Northants.) by Hamon son of Meinfelin, and was confirmed to that house by William son of Hamon, as appears from a general confirmation charter of 1328.⁶⁵ The abbey held the advowson until the Dissolution,⁶⁶ the abbess taking a pension of one-fifth of the fruits of the living,⁶⁷ concerning the payment of which the rector was cited during Woodlock's episcopacy (1305-16).⁶⁸ The king presented in 1350, the reason being, according to the entry on the Patent Roll, that the lands and heir of Roger Norman, tenant-in-chief, were in his hands.⁶⁹ No reason is given why the advowson belonged to Roger Norman rather than to St. Mary's, and a more probable reason is the vacancy of the abbey,⁷⁰ although the new abbess, Isabel de Thorpe, had had restitution of temporalities in the previous year. After the Dissolution the Crown kept the advowson of Fyfield in its own hands, the Lord Chancellor presenting, until 1871.⁷¹ It was then acquired by the Rev. C. A. Hodgson, who was appointed rector in that year and held the advowson until 1882, when it became the property of Mr. R. A. Routh, in whose trustees it is now vested.

There was apparently a chapel at Redenham in early times. One is certainly mentioned in the deed entailing property in Redenham on Robert son of Luke de Clanville.⁷² Its site is perhaps marked by Chapel Copse situated immediately south of Redenham Park.

In 1672 Henry Rogers, by will *CHARITIES* proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, left the sum of £300 towards raising a stock and a working house for the poor inhabitants of Thruxton and Fyfield. The principal sum was laid out in the purchase of a farm at Chute Forest (co. Wilts.), now let at £16 10s. a year. The charity is regulated by schemes of the Charity Commissioners of 1865 and 1880; new trustees were appointed by the same commissioners in 1901. The moiety applicable in this parish is applied with the

⁵⁶ *Hist. and Cart. Mon. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 282. This may be the John de Cormeilles whose name occurs in documents of 1304 and 1316 or his son who was alive in 1348 (see Thruxton).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* i, 389.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* iii, 37.

⁵⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ii, 31.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* xciv, 46.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* cclvi, 6; *Pat.* 14 Jas. I, pt. xxv, no. 8; 13 Chas. II, pt. xx, no. 10; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 19 Chas. II,

m. 5; *Recov. R. Hil.* 1 Geo. II, rot. 37; *Feet of F. Div. Co. East.* 1 Geo. III.

⁶² *Ex inform.* Mr. James Cecil Edwards.

⁶³ *Inq. p.m.* 13 Hen. VI, no. 33; 20 Hen. VI, no. 35; 24 Hen. VI, no. 40; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xi, 110. Possibly this subsequently became part of the Fyfield Manor Estate.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493.

⁶⁵ *Dugdale, Mon.* v, 211. William was succeeded by his brother Alan.

⁶⁶ Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 167, 193, 207.

⁶⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b.

⁶⁸ Egerton MS. 2031.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 434.

⁷⁰ Cf. Egerton MS. 2033.

⁷¹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁷² *Hist. and Cart. Mon. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 281.

income of the next mentioned charity in the distribution of coal (see also under Thruxton).

In 1876 the Rev. Henry Powney, by will, bequeathed a legacy for the benefit of the poor, represented by £102 16s. 6d. 2½ per cent. annuities, with the official trustees, producing yearly £2 11s. 4d., which is applied, together with Henry Rogers' charity, in coal.

The National School and subsidiary endowment consists of the school buildings and £935 16s. 7d.

consols, with the official trustees, arising from an original gift of £800 consols (and accumulations) by Mrs. Sophia Sheppard (see under Ampport) for education in this parish, Kimpton and Thruxton, producing yearly £23 7s. 8d. By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 16 February 1907, made under the Board of Education Act, 1902, it was determined that the amount to which the school was entitled was £11 7s. 8d. per annum.

GRATELY

Greetanlea (x cent.); Greteleia, Grettelee (xii cent.); Gratele, Grateleghe, Gratelee (xiv cent.); Grately (xvi cent.).

The parish of Grately at its south-west or narrowest extremity touches the Wiltshire border. Its total area is 1,552 acres, of which 1,018½ acres are arable land, 71 acres permanent grass and 60 acres woods and plantations.¹ The soil varies, part red woodland and part of the secondary chalk formation. The subsoil is chalk.² The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, sainfoin and clover.

Lower Grately Wood and Upper Grately Wood are the southernmost of those broken patches of woodland which cover a considerable portion of the neighbouring parish of Ampport. The height above sea level varies from 400 ft. to 320 ft., the general rise of the ground being from east to west.

The village lies at the east end of the parish. Three roads run to it: from Quarley in the north, Monxton in the north-east and Over Wallop in the south. The railway station, on the main line of the London and South Western Railway, is three-quarters of a mile to the south-west. There is a corn-mill between the station and Down Barn Farm.

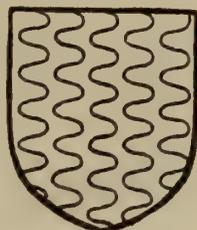
The Port Way runs through the parish from north-east to south-west, and the modern road, which keeps, roughly, to the same course, is known in one part as Grately Drove.

There was an inclosure award here in 1778.³

GRATELY is not mentioned in *MANOR* Domesday Book, but in 1130 the sheriff was farming the manor, which had belonged to Robert de Matteom, who was either dead or had forfeited.⁴ William the Chaplain, or as is more probable William the Chamberlain (Camera), that is to say William Mauduit, was holding in 1167⁵ and the manor remained with the Mauduit family. Thomas Mauduit is named in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding a knight's fee in Grately of the Earl of Hertford.⁶ As Mr. Round has pointed out under Over Wallop (q.v.) this is clearly an error for the Earl of Hereford, since Grately certainly had the Bohuns for

overlords and when the earldom reverted to the Crown the king became overlord.⁷ Thomas Mauduit died in 1270, and four years later his manors of Dean and Grately were in the hands of Sir Alan de Plugenet, who granted them, with certain provisoes, to Sir John de St. Walery from the Thursday after the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul in 1274 until Michaelmas 1279.⁸ In 1295 licence was granted to Thomas's son Warin Mauduit of Warminster, tenant in chief, to demise Grately and other manors to Bevis de Knovill⁹ for six years.¹⁰ Warin Mauduit died seised of the manor in 1300,¹¹ leaving a son and heir Thomas Mauduit, who is named in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316: *sed mater tenet in dote*.¹² In 1318 he had a grant of free warren,¹³ but being on the Lancasterian side

at Boroughbridge in 1322 he was taken prisoner, his estates were confiscated and himself executed.¹⁴ Edward III, however, restored the estates to his son John Mauduit, who was lord of the manor in 1332,¹⁵ and was assessed in the Aid of 1346 as holding half a fee which had belonged to Robert de Bury.¹⁶ John Mauduit died in 1364 seised of Warminster Manor (though the inquisition makes no mention of Grately), leaving Maud daughter of his son Thomas as his heir, then aged nine.¹⁷ Juliana widow of John Mauduit was seised of the manor at her death,¹⁸ after which it passed to the said Maud, then wife of Sir Henry Greene of Drayton (co. Northants.), who had livery of seisin in May 1379.¹⁹ Sir Henry Greene was a privy councillor to Richard II and high in the royal favour, for which when Henry of Bolingbroke was in the ascendant he lost both his estates and his life.²⁰ In the first year of his reign, however, the new king restored the estates to Sir Henry's son Ralph,²¹ who was afterwards knighted and died seised



MAUDUIT. *Paly wavy or and gules.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁴ *Pipe R.* 31 *Hen. I* (Rec. Com.), 40.

⁵ *Ibid.* 13 *Hen. II* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 184.

⁶ *Grettelea Willelmi Cap.* 'Cap' is possibly an error for 'Cam', and as the Red Book of the Exchequer has 'Walter de Camera' holding half a knight's fee under the Bohuns in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* [Rolls Ser.], i, 243) the reference is presumably to William Mauduit, the king's chamberlain.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231b.

⁸ *Inq.* p.m. 28 *Edw. I*, no. 41; 46 *Edw. III*, no. 10; 5 *Hen. V*, no. 41.

⁹ *Cal. Clous*, 1272-9, pp. 123-4.

¹⁰ Eleanor daughter of Bevis de Knovill was wife of Thomas Mauduit, Warin's son.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1297-1301, p. 177.

¹² *Inq.* p.m. 28 *Edw. I*, no. 41.

¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

¹⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 374.

¹⁵ Hoare, *Hist. of Modern Wilts.* iii (2), 7.

¹⁶ *Inq.* a.q.d. file 221, no. 2.

¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325. There is apparently some confusion here, for there is no evidence that Robert de Bury ever held in Grately.

¹⁸ *Inq.* p.m. 38 *Edw. III*, no. 28. Cf. G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 272 n.; Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 399.

¹⁹ *Inq.* p.m. 2 *Ric. II*, no. 33.

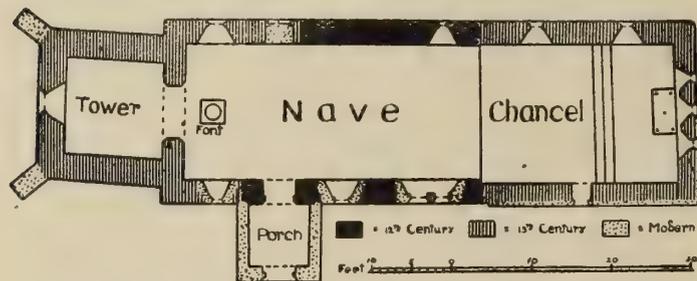
²⁰ Halstead, *Succinct Genealogies*, 147; cf. Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 8 *Ric. II*.

²¹ Halstead, *op. cit.* 121.

²² Cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, pp. 328, 335.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of Grately in 1417.²² He was succeeded by his brother John Greene, who is named in the Feudal Aid of 1428 as holding half a fee in Grately,²³ and in that of 1431 as holding one-sixth.²⁴ He died in 1433,²⁵ and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Henry, who was twice married, first to Constance Paulet and secondly to Margaret Ros, but left an only daughter Constance. She carried the manor by marriage to the Lord John Stafford (third surviving son of Humphrey first Duke of Buckingham) created Earl of Wiltshire in 1470. Their son Edward second Earl of Wiltshire died without issue in 1499, when the earldom became extinct.²⁶ Grately and the rest of the property inherited from the Greens reverted to the heirs of Sir Henry Greene's two sisters, Isabel wife of Sir Richard de Vere, and Margaret wife of Sir Henry Huddleston. Margaret was represented by her only daughter Elizabeth wife of Sir Thomas Cheyne; Isabel by the five daughters of her son Sir Henry de Vere of Addington: (1) Constance wife of John Parr, Lord of Horton; (2) Elizabeth wife of John (Mordaunt), first Lord Mordaunt; (3) Anne wife of Sir Humphrey Browne (her second husband) second son of Thomas Browne of Abbes Roding (co. Essex);



PLAN OF GRATELY CHURCH

(4) Etheldreda wife of John Browne son and heir of Sir Wistan Browne of Abbes Roding and Sir Humphrey's nephew²⁷; (5) and Audrey de Vere. In 1500, however, Sir Thomas Cheyne and Elizabeth, other estates having been assigned them, quitclaimed Grately to Margaret Countess of Wiltshire and others.²⁸ John Parr and Constance were dead without issue a few years later, and Audrey de Vere died unmarried. The manor of Grately was thus divided into three parts among Lord Mordaunt and Elizabeth, Sir Humphrey Browne and Ann, John Browne and Etheldreda, and their heirs.²⁹ It was so held until 1577, when George Tuchet twentieth Lord Audley, with his father-in-law, Sir James Mervyn, purchased the whole from the various holders,³⁰ who were at that date Lewis third Lord Mordaunt; Wistan Browne, grandson of John and Etheldreda; and Mary wife of Thomas Wilford, Christian wife of John Tufton, and Catherine Browne, the three daughters and co-heirs of Sir Humphrey Browne.³¹

The purchasers and their wives dealt with the manor by fine in 1595,³² but it is mentioned in neither the will nor inquisition of Sir James Mervyn, who died in 1610.³³ From this date onwards the continuous history of the manor cannot be traced. By 1725 it had come into the possession of Richard Carey, who dealt with it by fine in that year.³⁴ From the Careys (of Carey Street) it was eventually purchased by Mr. Leonard Pickering who left it to his niece, Miss Pickering of Wilcote Manor (co. Oxon.), now lady of the manor.³⁵

The church of *ST. LEONARD* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 24 ft. 5 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., nave 36 ft. 9 in. by 17 ft. with a south porch, and a west tower 12 ft. 1 in. square, all the measurements being internal.

Of the 12th-century building only the nave now remains, and this only retains one of its original windows. The chancel, which was no doubt small, was pulled down in the 13th century and the present one built round it. The tower was added at the same time, but whether on the site of an earlier one or not there is nothing now to show. In 1851 much restoration work was done, including the refacing of the walls and inserting several new windows. The porch is also a modern addition.

The east window is a triplet of lancets, the centre one being higher than the others. The mullions are not flush with the wall inside and the rear arch is double chamfered. In the top of the gable above this window is a small moulded unpierced quatrefoil considerably damaged by the weather. The north wall of the chancel contains two 13th-century lancets which have chamfered and slightly recessed outer jambs and two-centred chamfered rear arches. The south chancel wall contains only a small priest's doorway which has chamfered jambs and pointed arch.

The easternmost window of the north wall of the nave is a small 12th-century light with a semicircular head, and a segmental rear arch which seems a later alteration. Near the west end of the same wall is a 13th-century lancet, wider than those of the chancel. To the east of this is a blocked doorway which has chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch.

There are three modern windows in the south wall of the nave, the easternmost having two plain lights separated by a wide mullion with a large quatrefoil over. The other two are plain lancets and between them is the south doorway which has chamfered jambs and a semicircular head; it seems to be in part of 12th-century date, but a good deal patched with later mediaeval masonry. The south porch has a small window in each side wall and its outer archway has double chamfered jambs and two-

²² Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. V, no. 41.

²³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 347.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 370.

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 11 Hen. VI, no. 32.

²⁶ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, viii, 165.

²⁷ *Vide Visitation of Essex*, 1612 (Harl. Soc. xiii), 166.

²⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 15 Hen. VII. Margaret was the widow of Edward second Earl of Wiltshire.

²⁹ Cf. Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 31 Hen. VIII; Mich. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary; 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary; East. 3 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Trin.* 12 Eliz. rot. 950; East. 14 Eliz. rot. 1067.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 19 Eliz.; East. 19 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Trin.* 19 Eliz. rot. 138, 430; Mich. 19 Eliz. rot. 823.

³¹ They were his daughters by his second wife Ann Hussey, Ann Vere having borne

him an only son George, who died without issue in 1558 (*Harl. Soc. Publ.* xiii, 166).

³² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 37 & 38 Eliz.

³³ Cf. *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (new ser.), i, 362. There is no inquest on Lord Audley, who died in 1617.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Geo. I; *Recov. R. Trin.* 11 Geo. I, rot. 258.

³⁵ Ex inform. the Rev. F. de Paravicini.

centred head. In the apex of the gable is a sundial dated 1784.

The tower arch has plain chamfered jambs and pointed arch with a classic abacus at the springing, and in its present state seems to be 18th-century work. In the west wall of the tower is a wide lancet of 13th-century date. The tower is low and finished at the top with a low brick parapet and small pinnacles at the angles. The belfry is lighted by small lancets, two in the east face and one in each of the other faces. On the west face there is another similar lancet lower down and at the same level in the south side there is a small blocked square opening.

The roofs of both chancel and nave are of old timber, that of the chancel having arched braces; both are plastered between the rafters. The weathering of a slightly higher nave roof shows against the east wall of the tower.

The font, which is placed at the west end of the nave, was found at the Manor Farm. It is circular, tapering towards the base, and has been recut. The base is an old stone, but does not appear to belong in this position; it seems to be the base of a cross.

Fixed against the west jamb of the 12th-century nave window is an iron hour-glass bracket. Beneath the cage for the glass is a pendant, and the whole is supported by a scrolled bracket. On the first floor of the tower is a chest which bears the inscription 'PH · 17 · 17 · ID · CHURCH · WORDNS' formed by nail heads.

On the top step of the chancel by the altar rails are two patches of old tiles, thirty in each. They are red with slip inlay under a yellow glaze, and the patterns include a fleur de lis, two lions rampant face to face, a lion passant in a circle, a griffin, a six pointed star, and three other geometric forms. All are single pattern tiles. The most interesting thing in the church is the glass, six fragments in the east window of the chancel, and a large medallion in a lozenge frame in the south-east window of the nave. They are relics saved from the wholesale destruction of the 13th-century glass at Salisbury by the miscreant Wyatt. The ground of those in the east window is deep blue with yellow leaf pattern; in it are set geometrical figures outlined in white and having on a red ground floral patterns in green, white and yellow. In the head of the east window is a figure of the archangel Gabriel with his name above him. The medallion in the south-east window is perfect and shows on a blue ground St. Stephen in alb, dalmatic and fanon being stoned by two men with the hideous faces which mark the mediaeval villain. On a band beneath is the inscription STEPHS ORANS EXPIRAT.

In the churchyard is a tombstone to Joanna Elton, aet. 95, 1782, on the back of which are a set of pretty verses asking that her grave may be always planted with flowers, a request carefully attended to at the present day.

The tower contains two bells, both by John Wallis of Salisbury, 1583, and with the inscription 'God be prayed' on the treble and 'God be our guyd' on the tenor.

The plate consists of a silver chalice undated, pro-

bably of local make, a silver paten undated, a silver flagon of 1902 and a plated tankard-shaped flagon.

The first book of registers contains mixed entries 1624 to 1737, those previous to 1643 being from memory, as the registers were all burnt at that date. The second book contains baptisms and burials from 1741 to 1811 and marriages up to 1754, and the third book has marriages only from 1754 to 1812.

There is a note in the registers that the wood spire was half carried away by wind in 1781, and that it was repaired and the vane regilded in the same year. Since that date it has been removed altogether.

The first recorded presentation to *ADVOWSON* Grately Church, early in the episcopacy of Bishop Pontoise, was made by the king.³⁶ This, however, was probably only during a wardship, for the advowson belonged from an early date to the lords of the manor, with whom it continued for a considerable period.³⁷ Like the manor (q.v.) it suffered division into three parts among the heirs of Sir Henry Greene in the 16th century, being reunited at the sale to Lord Audley in 1577. In 1585 there was a dispute between Sir James Mervyn and John Moody about an intended sale of the advowson. Mervyn, who was seised of the manor only in conjunction with Lord Audley, was then patron.³⁸ It would appear, therefore, that about this date the manor and advowson became separated. Edward South of Swallowcliffe (co. Wilts.) and Richard South of Lockerley presented in 1625, Richard South of Salisbury in 1641 and Samuel South in 1699.³⁹ From 1731 to 1773 the Rev. Joshua Strother presented. His son George Strother had two daughters and co-heirs of whom Barbara married a Mr. Constable. Their son the Rev. John Constable was patron until 1864, when the living passed into the gift of the Rev. Francis Baron de Paravicini, who had married the daughter and heir of the Rev. William Dodson, Mr. Constable's wife's brother. His son the Rev. Frederick de Paravicini, formerly rector of Grately and now of Abbots Ann, is the present patron.⁴⁰

There is a Baptist chapel in the parish.

The school was built in 1845 for 80 children.

In 1707 Edward Pyle by will gave *CHARITIES* to the poor for ever an annuity of 15*s.*, issuing out of Drake's tenement on Pottery Common, to purchase coats and waistcoats of a green colour to be distributed on or about St. Luke's Day. The annuity is paid by the Earl of Portsmouth and given towards the purchase of a great-coat to some person chosen by the parish council.

In 1796 William Benson Earle left (a) 300 guineas, the yearly interest thereof (after deducting a guinea for the clerk for taking care of the flower beds over Dame Joanna Elton's grave in the churchyard) to be used in the purchase of food for the poor; and (b) 100 guineas, the interest to be used towards supporting the Sunday and day schools. The trust funds, which are held by the official trustees, now consist of (a) £374 1*s.* 3*d.* consols and (b) £124 13*s.* 9*d.* consols, producing yearly £9 7*s.* and £3 2*s.* 4*d.*, applied respectively in the distribution of cheese and beef and to the Grately school.

³⁶ Egerton MS. 2031.

³⁷ Ibid. 2031-4; *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.); *Cal. Pat. passim.*

³⁸ Ct. of Req. bdl. 62, no. 17.

³⁹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁰ Ex inform. the Rev. F. de Paravicini.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

KIMPTON

Chementune (xi cent.); Keminton (xii cent.); Kemeton, Cump-ton (xiii cent.); Kumetone, Kume-ton, Cumynton (xiv cent.).

Kimpton, which is bounded on the north by the Wiltshire parish of Ludgershall, covers an area of 2,795 acres, thus forming one of the most extensive parishes in the hundred. There are 1,825½ acres of arable land, 721½ acres of permanent grass and 154 acres of woods and plantations,¹ Kimpton Wood in the south-west and Littleton Copse in the east being the principal woodland. The highest land is on Kimpton Down, in the south-west corner of the parish, where the summit of Pickford Hill, on which there is a tumulus, is 456 ft. above the ordnance datum. From this point there is a gentle slope towards the north and east down to about 300 ft., with a subse-

and Littleton Farm is on the eastern boundary, close to Fyfield village. About a quarter of a mile south-west from Great Shoddesden excavations made by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., towards the close of last century revealed a small building, probably a hut, of the Romano-British period.²

The high road from Devizes to Andover and the Midland and South-Western junction railway pass through the north-east of the parish.

A 13th-century extent of Littleton in the Gloucester cartulary gives many place-names, among which are 'Thursbrakedenelonde,' 'Fernfurlonge,' 'Oppethebitten,' 'Pikedelonde-juxta-Dounam,' 'Foxenhulle,' 'Willwelande,' 'Stallingforlonge,' 'Stomdene,' 'La Dounhalf,' 'Langethornesforlong,' 'Witchulle,' 'Mushulle,' 'Hellinglonde.'³ The following places



KIMPTON CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

quent rise of 100 ft. in the extreme north. The soil is very light and the subsoil is chalk.⁴ The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips.

Kimpton Lodge, a large brick gabled house built about 1835, stands in a park, the entrance to which is on the road from Fyfield to Shipton Bellinger. North of this park lies the village. The church stands back from the road to the south, and near it is a pretty gabled brick house with a fine yew hedge. The rectory, which was built in 1872, is to the north and beyond it is the school. Great and Little Shoddesden lie a mile to the north,

are named in a deed relating to Shoddesden: 'Little Costord,' 'Hangers Close,' 'Periam.'⁵

KIMPTON was held by one Geoffrey *MANORS* under Hugh de Port at the time of the Domesday Survey, and had been held as an alod by Wenesi of the Confessor.⁶ The Ports and their heirs, the St. Johns, continued as overlords, having two fees here,⁷ which in 1349, after the death of Edmund St. John, were assigned, like so many neighbouring fees, to Sir Luke de Poynings and his wife Isabel, Edmund's elder sister and co-heir.⁸ The manor was afterwards held of the burgesses of Andover.⁹

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ *Ibid.* i, 295.

⁴ *Hist. et Cart. Mon. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 35-6.

⁵ Com. Pleas R. Mich. 4 Anne, m. 18 d. Perham Down and Great and Little Perham Copse are in reality just over the Wiltshire border in North Tidworth parish.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b; Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III, no. 49.

⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 21.

⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxix, 439.

In 1167 Kimpton was held by a certain bastard, of whom nothing further is known.¹⁰ In 1217 the king wrote to his uncle the Earl of Salisbury that Roger de Scures, having given surety that he would do homage without delay after the siege of Porchester Castle, was to have seisin of his land in Kimpton as he had it on the day when he withdrew from the service of King John.¹¹ Eve de Scures is mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding two fees here of Robert St. John,¹² and in 1349 John de Scures held the same amount of the heirs of Hugh St. John.¹³

The Scures, however, did not themselves hold in demesne. In the 13th century Hugh de Raumpenz held of Eve de Scures and the co-heirs of Adam Spinney held of Raumpenz by old enfeoffment.¹⁴ The said co-heirs were the three daughters of Adam Spinney, Isabel wife of Alexander Hussey, Margery, who apparently married Richard de Dummer,¹⁵ and Denise.¹⁶ In 1256 Denise surrendered her share to Alexander and Isabel.¹⁷ In 1306 Edmund Hussey, Alexander's son, disputed the right to present to the church with William de Dummer, who was probably the son and heir of Richard and Margery.¹⁸ Ten years later John Hussey shared the vill with John de Wimbledon and William de Dummer.¹⁹ In 1345 James Hussey granted manor and advowson to William de Edendon, clerk.²⁰ The real lord of the manor was, however, at this date Edmund Hussey, James having only a life interest in two-thirds, while Nicholas de Haywood and Joan his wife held the other third as the dower of Joan.²¹ In the 'Aid' of the following year William de Edendon appears with Bernard Brocas, who had purchased John de Wimbledon's estate in 1338,²² and Margaret Spircocock as his parcenaries,²³ and shortly after this John de Edendon presented to the church.²⁴ The manor subsequently appears to have passed to the Lisles, who acquired Thrupton (q.v.) about the same time. Elizabeth Lisle had a quarter of a fee here in 1431.²⁵ Thence it passed to John Rogers of Cannington (co. Somers.), who had married Margaret Lisle, one of the co-heirs of the Lisles of Wootton.²⁶ Sir Edward Rogers of Cannington²⁷ was dealing with the manor of Kimpton in 1551,²⁸ and his son, Sir George Rogers, died seised of it in 1582, leaving a son and heir Edward.²⁹ The latter sold the manor in 1591 to Robert Cook,³⁰ who died seised in 1601.³¹ Richard son of Robert Cook died shortly afterwards, and in 1620 his sisters and heirs, Elizabeth wife of Henry Arthur, and Ann wife of Isaac Pennington, joined

with their husbands in selling the manor to John Foyle.³² The Foyles continued to hold in the male line³³ until the death of Mr. George Soley Foyle in 1839, leaving an only daughter, Mary Anne wife of the Rev. Charles Randolph. Mr. Charles Foyle Randolph, J.P., D.L., son of the Rev. Charles Randolph and Mary Anne Foyle, is now lord of the manor, and resides at Kimpton Lodge.

Azor held *LITTLETON* (known in modern times as the manor of *LITTLETON AND SHODDESSEN*) of Edward the Confessor as an alod. At Domesday it was one of the holdings of Hugh de Port,³⁴ and in 1096, on becoming a monk of Winchester, the great fief holder gave Littleton to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester.³⁵ This grant was confirmed by his son Henry,³⁶ and later by Adam de Port,³⁷ whose charter precedes in the cartulary, but was no doubt consequent on a command from Henry II forbidding him to vex the abbot in his possession.³⁸ The gift of Hugh de Port to Gloucester is also mentioned in the general confirmations given by King Stephen (1138),³⁹ Archbishop Theobald (1139-48)⁴⁰ and Henry II.⁴¹ In 1280 the abbot was found to hold half a knight's fee of John St. John in Littleton.⁴² In 1291 the abbot's temporalities in Littleton were valued at £10.⁴³ From an undated charter, probably of Abbot John de Felda (1243-63), it appears that the abbot held a court here, at which Henry de Reigate had to make suit twice in the year for the manor of Wallop Heathmanstreet, which he held at fee-farm of the abbey.⁴⁴ A very full list of tenures, rents and services in this manor has been gathered from the Gloucester cartulary.

A virgate of land held in villeinage was let to farm for five shillings a year, and besides this the tenant was to plough for the lord twice in the year (value 4d.). He was on those days to eat at the lord's table, and to give five bushels and a quarter of barley for chirsac (value 3s. 3d.). He was to harrow the lord's land at Lent until it was entirely sown (value 4½d.); to hoe the lord's corn for three days (value 2½d.); to carry the lord's hay (value 2d.); to plant beans for one day (value ¾d.); to wash and shear the lord's wethers (value ¾d.); to make a stack of hay in the court (value ¾d.); to perform summage at Andover and Ludgershall (value 3d. per annum); to mow 2½ acres every



ABBEY OF ST. PETER, GLOUCESTER. Azure the sword of St. Paul argent set palewise with its hilt or upwards surmounted by the crossed keys or of St. Peter.

¹⁰ *Pipe R.* 13 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 184. *Keminton Bastardi. redd. Comp. d.* 1 m. It was probably held under the Scures family who held four fees of the Ports in 1166 (ex inform. Mr. J. H. Round).

¹¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 301.

¹² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

¹³ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 21.

¹⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

¹⁵ *Vide Feet of F. Hants*, Mich. 40 Hen. III.

¹⁶ *De Banc. R.* 159, m. 28 d.

¹⁷ *Feet of F. Hants*, Mich. 40 Hen. III.

¹⁸ *De Banc. R.* 159, m. 28 d.

¹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312. In 1297 Hugh Spinney had settled a messuage, land and rent in Kimpton and Shoddesden on John de Wimbledon and Joan his wife (*Feet of F. Hants*, Mich. 25 Edw. I), and they, in 1338, conveyed them to Bernard Brocas

(*Feet of F. Hants*, Trin. 12 Edw. III; cf. *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325).

²⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 580.

²¹ *Feet of F. Hants*, Trin. 19 Edw. III.

²² *Ibid.* 12 Edw. III.

²³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325.

²⁴ Egerton MS. 2033.

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 370.

²⁶ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 174. Her name is here given as Alice, but she is called Margaret in the will of her father, Sir John Lisle (P.C.C. Will 3 Wattys).

²⁷ He is said to have married Mary daughter of Sir John Lisle (Healey, *Hist. of Part of West Somerset*, betw. pp. 292-3).

²⁸ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 5 Edw. VI.

²⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxcvii, 52.

³⁰ *Close*, 33 Eliz. pt. xxi.

³¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cclxxix, 439.

³² *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 18 Jas. I.

³³ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil.* 1655;

Recov. R. Trin. 14 Chas. II, rot. 26; Trin. 27 Chas. II, rot. 147; Trin. 12 Anne, rot. 197; *Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin.* 10 Geo. I; *Recov. R.* Trin. 24 & 25 Geo. II, rot. 137.

³⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484.

³⁵ *Hist. et Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 93.

³⁶ *Ibid.* ³⁷ *Ibid.* loc. cit. and i, 388.

³⁸ *Ibid.* i, 389. ³⁹ *Ibid.* i, 223.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* i, 226.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* i, 349. There is in the cartulary (i, 334) what purports to be a confirmation by the Conqueror dated 1086. Its value is shown by the fact that it refers not only to Hugh de Port's grant of 1096 but to several others of an even later date.

⁴² *Assize R.* 789, fol. 14 d.

⁴³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

⁴⁴ *Hist. et Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 179.

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week during the autumn (value in the whole 3s. 2½d.); to perform three *bederipes* in the autumn with two men subsisting at the lord's table (value 3d., such subsistence being deducted); to carry the lord's corn in the autumn (value 4s.); and if he did not reap or carry, then to thresh the lord's corn to the same value; to gather nuts for half a day (value ½d.): thus making the value of these services beyond the farm of five shillings, 12s. 2½d. The tenant of half a virgate of the same land was to plough for the lord twice in the year (value 2d.); he was also on those days to eat with the lord, and to give *chirsaec* according to his portion (value 19d.); to harrow (value 4½d.); to hoe (value 2½d.); to perform works relating to hay as if he had an entire virgate (value 2d.); to plant beans (value ½d.); to wash and shear the lord's sheep (value ½d.); to make a stack (value ½d.); to perform *summage* (value 1½d.); to mow, as for one virgate (value 3s. 2½d.); to perform three *bederipes* (value 3d.); to eat with the lord on those days, and to carry his corn in the autumn (value of such carriage 4s.), or to thresh to the same value; to collect nuts (value ½d.): sum total of the work, 10s. 3d.⁴⁵

About the end of the 12th century⁴⁶ Richard, clerk of Ann, renounced his claim to the tithes of the demesne of Littleton, receiving from the monks half a mark yearly at Easter in recompense.⁴⁷ After the dissolution of the monastery Henry VIII founded the see of Gloucester, and among his gifts to the dean and chapter of the new cathedral were Littleton Manor and Littleton Copse.⁴⁸ This grant is dated 30 August 1541. The dean and chapter, however, did not long keep the manor. In 1545 they surrendered it to the king,⁴⁹ and it came soon afterwards into the hands of Sir John St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, who died in 1576, having left Littleton, by a will made two years earlier,⁵⁰ to his son and heir William St. John, who died seised thereof in 1609.⁵¹ The male lines of the St. Johns of Lydiard Tregoze and Farley Chamberlayne (q.v.) came to an end on the death, unmarried, in 1699 of Oliver St. John, whose heir was his only sister Frances wife of Ellis Mews, who took the name of St. John on succeeding to the estates. Their son, Paulet St. John, was created a baronet in 1772 and was ancestor of the St. John-Mildmays, barts., now of Dogmersfield (q.v.). The manor, which began in the 17th century to be called the manor of Littleton and Shoddesden, descended in this line until 1795,⁵² when Sir Henry Paulet St. John-Mildmay, third bart., sold three-quarters of it to John Pollen, created a baronet in the same year,⁵³ to whose great-grandson, Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, fourth bart., it has descended. A quarter of the manor had become detached at some uncertain date. In 1779 it was the object of a fine between Thomas Day and John Pett and others⁵⁴; and in 1825 between Robert Morrell and Richard Jordan, Phineas Pett, Ann Pett and Elizabeth Pett.⁵⁵ It must have subsequently become reunited to the main holding or have ceased to be manorial.

In 1086 Agemund held the manor of *SHODDES-*

DEN (Sotesdene, xi cent.; Shotesden, xiii cent.; Shadsdon, Shaddesden, xviii cent.) of the king, having also held it as an *alod* of Queen Edith.⁵⁶ In 1331 John de Bohun of Midhurst (co. Suss.) granted land here to the Prioress and convent of Easebourne,⁵⁷ who appear as overlords in the 16th century.⁵⁸

Roger de Cormeilles, on whom Stephen Malory, clerk, and William Randolph settled land in Kimp-ton, Fyfield and West Shoddesden in 1340,⁵⁹ appears to have been lord of the manor; for licence to hear divine service within the manor of Shoddesden was granted once to himself and twice to Agnes his widow during the episcopacies of Orlton (1333-45)⁶⁰ and Edendon (1346-66).⁶¹ In 1433 John Skillyng was seised of the manor of Shoddesden in fee simple.⁶² He left a daughter and heir Elizabeth, who was the wife, first of John Wynnard, and secondly of Thomas Wayte.⁶³ John Wynnard and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the manor to John Wydeslade in 1465,⁶⁴ and in 1482 Thomas Wayte died seised jointly with his wife Elizabeth, who survived him. He was said to have held of John Lisle as of the manor of Kimp-ton, and left a brother and heir, William Wayte.⁶⁵ John Thornborough, however, died seised of the manor in 1511, holding of the Prioress of Easebourne.⁶⁶ His son, Robert Thornborough, died in 1522,⁶⁷ and was in turn succeeded by his son William, who died in 1535, having held the manor in reversion after the death of Anne, Robert Thornborough's widow, who had married Sir Anthony Windsor as her second husband.⁶⁸ In 1561 John son of William Thornborough sold the manor of Shoddesden to his brother-in-law Richard Kingsmill,⁶⁹ whose nephew William Kingsmill conveyed it in 1638 to Arthur Evelyn.⁷⁰ The next mention of the manor is not until 1705, when Dame Barbara Henley, relict of Sir Robert Henley, sold her life interest therein to her son John Henley of Abbots Wootton (co. Dors.),⁷¹ who immediately sold the manor to Thomas Richmond *alias* Webb.⁷² In 1720 John Richmond *alias* Webb and Anne his wife sold it to Edmund Stradwick,⁷³ and in 1756 Thomas Humphries and Frances his wife conveyed it to John Peachey, warranting him against the heirs of both.⁷⁴ It is probable that soon after this date this manor became merged in the manor of Littleton.

The church of *ST. PETER AND CHURCH ST. PAUL* consists of a continuous chancel and nave 73 ft. 2 in. long (of which some 27 ft. belong to the chancel) and from 14 ft. 5 in. to 15 ft. 2 in. wide, north transept 13 ft. 2 in. wide by 12 ft. 5 in. deep, south transept of like dimensions, south aisle 5 ft. 9 in. wide, with south porch, and west tower 9 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 4 in., all internal dimensions.

⁴⁵ *Hist. et Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), iii, p. ci.

⁴⁶ During the abbacy of Thomas (1179-1205).

⁴⁷ *Hist. et Cart. Glouc.* (Rec. Com.), i, 389.

⁴⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 1226 (5).

⁴⁹ *Pat.* 38 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 48; cf. Linkenholt.

⁵⁰ P.C.C. 32 Carew.

⁵¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxxi, 87.

⁵² Cf. *Recov. R. Mich.* 8 Chas. I, rot. 12; *Mich.* 23 Chas. II, rot. 143; *Mich.* 5 Geo. II, rot. 389; *Trin.* 3 Geo. III, rot. 479; *Hil.* 26 Geo. III, rot. 155.

⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, *Hil.* 35 Geo. III.

⁵⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. *Mich.* 19 Geo. III.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, *Mich.* 6 Geo. IV.

⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

⁵⁷ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 218, no. 3.

⁵⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxvi, 102; lxxx, 68; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 987, no. 3.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, *Mich.* 14 Edw. III.

⁶⁰ Egerton MS. 2032. The first entry simply says, 'in oratorio mansi sui de Cumeton,' but must refer to Shoddesden.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 2033.

⁶² *Close*, 11 Hen. VI, m. 8 d.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 456. See Hoare, *Hist. of Modern Wilt.* ii (2), 102.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. *Hil.* 4 Edw. IV.

⁶⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 22 Edw. IV, no. 16.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xxvi, 102.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* lxxx, 68.

⁶⁸ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 977, no. 3.

⁶⁹ *Recov. R. Trin.* 3 Eliz. rot. 409.

⁷⁰ Feet of F. Hants, *Mich.* 14 Chas. I.

⁷¹ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 4 Anne, m. 18 d.

⁷² *Recov. R. Hil.* 4 Anne, rot. 43.

⁷³ Feet of F. Div. Co. *East.* 6 Geo. I.

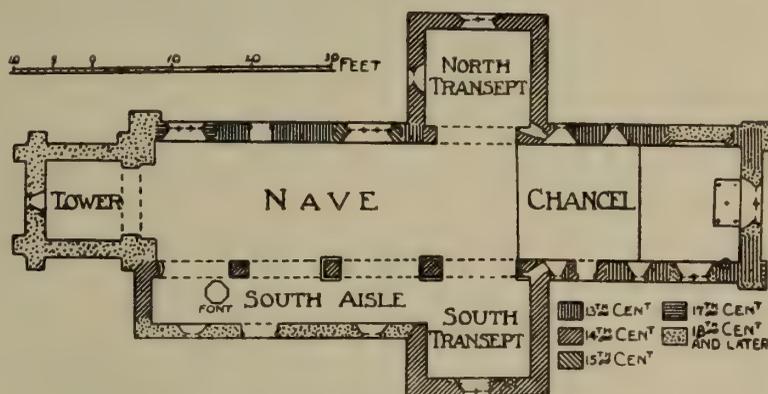
⁷⁴ Feet of F. Hants, *East.* 29 Geo. II.

The building was originally a plain rectangular structure. The chancel dates from about 1220, and the small and apparently original north door seems to be of the same date. It is possible, however, that the nave may retain the walling of an earlier building which had a narrower chancel. The two transepts and the south arcade are all work of the 14th century; the details suggest that the north transept was added fairly early in the century, and that the south transept and aisle followed in the latter part of the century. The north-east window of the nave is a 15th-century insertion, and that further west is a late construction with a re-used 15th-century head. The south aisle was evidently rebuilt in the 18th century in accordance with the date 1702 which it bears. The tower was built in 1837.

The east window of the chancel has two ogee trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil above; it is all of modern stonework except the external outer order, which is a sunk quarter-round mould, and dates from c. 1320. Below the window is a length of contemporary scroll-moulded string course. In the eastern part of the north wall is the front of a tomb recess; it has a round arch with six cusps under a gabled head, the spandrels being trefoiled. There was, no doubt, a label to the gable, but this has now gone, and the recess has also been filled in to within 7 in. of the face; the jambs are of two hollow chamfers with broach stop bases sunk below the present floor level; it dates from the middle of the 14th century. The two north windows are set comparatively close together in the western half of the wall; the first is a 13th-century lancet, the second window is a low-side one without glass grooves, apparently a 14th-century insertion, and has a trefoiled head and widely splayed jambs with a wood lintel; its west jamb is pierced by a squint from the north transept, which has a low ogee trefoiled head on the west. In the south wall is a small late 14th-century piscina, with a two-centred trefoiled head under a gablet with trefoiled spandrel; the jambs are of two hollow chamfers, and the details exactly like that of the tomb recess opposite. The first of the three south windows is a repaired two-light window of the same date, and doubtless all these alterations at the east of the 13th-century chancel belong to one time; the second window is a 13th-century lancet like that opposite, and the third is similar but with partly restored inner quoin. The south priest's doorway between the two latter is a 14th-century insertion, but the sharpness of its outside stonework suggests a later restoration; it is of a sunk quarter-round order with a scroll and bead label on round flower stops. The squint from the south transept opens into the west jamb of the third window, where it has a trefoiled head; part of the eastern jamb of the window is also cut away for the same purpose. There is no arch at the entrance to the chancel. That from the nave into the north transept or Shoddesden chapel has chamfered jambs

with broach stops, now partly below the floor. The arch is of two wave-moulded orders dying on the jambs. The transept has a much restored north window of two ogee trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil above, under a two-centred arch. The east wall is unpierced, but has two original moulded image brackets, the south one of half-octagonal plan, and the north of square plan with a moulded face and flat sides, marking the site of an altar. The west window is a 14th-century (?) ogee-headed lancet with two small chamfered orders, now uncusped, but doubtless trefoiled originally. Below the north window is a blocked recess, perhaps originally like that in the south transept. It contains a plain marble altar tomb with indents for brasses, and above is a marble slab, crested and panelled, with the brasses of Robert Thornborough (*vide infra*).

The first of the two north windows of the nave is a square-headed one dating from the 15th century, with three cinquefoiled lights; the jambs outside are moulded with an ogee and wide hollow mould, and it has a moulded label; the edges inside have a double ogee mould which also passes around the head. The other window has three lights with cinquefoiled heads, old work re-used; the jambs are of two hollow chamfers outside, inside they are roughly



PLAN OF KIMPTON CHURCH

moulded in plaster and the window has no label. Between the windows is a blocked doorway with a pointed head of a single chamfered order, probably 13th-century work. The south arcade has four bays; the pillars are octagonal, but that between the first and second bays is wider than the rest, to range with the transept; all the chamfered sides are stopped out with broach stops 1 ft. 11 in. above the floor excepting in the west respond, and have chamfered plinths below cut away in places. The east respond has an additional chamfered plinth. The arches are all two centred and of two chamfered orders dying on the jambs and pillars without capitals or any break at the springing.

In the south wall of the south transept is a piscina with a trefoiled ogee head and of a single chamfered order with broach stops above the sill; the sill has a circular basin, and half-way up is a shelf. The south window has two trefoiled ogee-headed lights and a quatrefoil over in a two-centred head with moulded labels inside and out, the latter apparently of modern repair. Below the window are the remains of a cinquefoiled ogee-headed tomb recess; its outer foils have been removed and it is partly filled in against

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either jamb. Its back is pierced by a low trefoiled light; this window had been filled in, and was discovered at a recent restoration. In the east wall are two image brackets; the southern one has been hacked away underneath, and had a chamfered quarter round below; the other seems a modern copy of it.

The south aisle has two small south windows. The first is a single trefoiled ogee light under a square head with pierced and cusped spandrels. Its lintel inside is plastered; it is evidently an 18th-century copy of a 14th-century window done when the wall was rebuilt. The south doorway is a plain one with chamfered jambs and segmental arch, probably of 18th-century date. The second window has a plain ogee-headed light and a plaster lintel inside; it is contemporary with a doorway. A panel outside, east of the porch, bears the date 1702 and the churchwardens' names.

The tower dates from 1837 and is built of flint and brick; the arch opening into it from the nave is a pointed one of cement. It has two stages with brick buttresses. The west window is of brick with a wood frame and a pair of brick lancet windows pierce each wall of the bell chamber.

The roof of the chancel is gabled and panelled below in oak; it is all modern except the moulded tie-beam to the middle truss, which has a carved foliage boss in the middle. The gabled nave roof is also modern; it is open timbered below. Both transepts are oak panelled below, and the aisle has a lean-to roof, all being modern.

The altar table dates from the late 16th century, and has heavy carved baluster legs and good rails.

The font is modern, octagonal in plan. The other furniture is also modern. The only old monuments are those in the north transept. The upper one has on a marble panel with cresting over the following inscription on brass, 'Off your charite pray for the soule of Robert Thornborough Esquyer whos body here restyth and dyed the xii day of May in the yere of O' lord God m^cxxii and for ye soul of Alys and Anne his wyves & all there children o whos soul ihu have mercy.' Above the inscription are the brass figures of Robert Thornborough and his wives, the first with two children behind her and the other with seven. He is in armour, and above him is inlaid a cross with the five wounds; from his mouth issues the prayer 'Crux Xpi libera me'; the wives are dressed alike in kennel head-dresses with belts fastened by clasps in the form of three roses. The scrolls from their mouths are inscribed 'Crux Xpi salva me' and 'Crux Xpi defende me' respectively. Above the figures are the indents of three shields.

Below this slab is a small altar tomb half buried in the wall, it is 4 ft. 8 in. long and projects 1 ft.

⁷⁵ De Banc. R. 159, m. 28 d. ⁷⁶ Ibid.
⁷⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 29 Edw. I; Cal. Close, 1343-6, p. 580; Egerton MSS. 2031-4 *passim*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.). There is, however, in 1316, after the manor had passed from the Spinneys to

the Husseys, a rather puzzling record of a conveyance of a messuage, land and rent in Kimpton and Shoddesden, and the advowson of Kimpton, by Hugh Spinney to William de Midgham and Maud his wife (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Edw. II). It is

possible that the latter are the same a William de Dummer and Maud his wife.

⁷⁸ Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.), 212b; cf. Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 375.

⁷⁹ Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), ii, 7.

4 in.; the top slab has a moulded edge and sunk in it are the indents of two figures, and an inscription, with two shields at the angles. The modern glass in the window above has the arms of Robert Thornborough, Ermine a fret and a chief gules, and of Henry Merceron, Azure two cheverons between two molets in the chief and a crescent in the foot all argent.

There are three bells: the treble by Warner, 1905; the second by Robert Wells of Aldbourne, 1764; and the tenor by William Purdue of Salisbury, 1662.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice, a most valuable example of early silver work, possibly belonging to the late 15th century, and a silver paten and flagon of 1688.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms from 1593 to 1659, marriages 1593 to 1656, and burials from 1593 to 1652; the second continues all three to 1753; the third has baptisms and burials to 1812 and marriages to 1754; the fourth has marriages from 1754 to 1797; and the fifth continues them to 1812.

Adam Spinney, lord of Kimpton, *ADVOWSON* is said to have presented to the church of Kimpton in the reign of King John.⁷⁵ In 1306 William de Dummer and his wife Maud claimed the advowson against Edmund Hussey, but presumably without success,⁷⁶ and it continued to descend with the manor until 1886,⁷⁷ when it was acquired from Mr. Charles Foyle Randolph by Mr. Henry Merceron. Mr. Francis Henry Merceron of Tangley now holds it.

In 1291 the church was assessed at £10, with a pension of 5s. and another of 2 lb. of wax valued at 8d.⁷⁸ In 1535 the value, beyond reprises, was £25 12s. 9d.⁷⁹

The school was built in 1873 and enlarged in 1895 for 75 children.

In 1795 Gorges Foyle, by a codicil *CHARITIES* to his will, left £100, the interest to be applied for the relief of the poor, invested in £133 11s. 5d. consols.

In 1839 George Soley Foyle, by will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 5 December, left £200 for the use of the poor, invested in £220 1s. 7d. consols.

The Rev. Edward Foyle by will, date not ascertained, left a legacy for the poor, represented by £135 18s. 2d. consols.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees. The yearly income amounting to £12 4s. 4d. is applied wholly in the distribution of coal.

The National Schools are entitled to a share of the charity of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard. (See under Fyfield.)



KIMPTON CHURCH : THE CHANCEL

KNIGHTS ENHAM

Enham (xi cent.); Enham Knights, Enham militis (xiii cent.); Ennam militis (xiv cent.); Enam (xv cent.).

Knights Enham is a parish bounded on all sides by Andover. There are three detached portions, all lying eastwards of the main parish. The total area is 794 acres. The soil is chiefly light loam and gravel, the subsoil is chalk,¹ and there are several disused chalk-pits. Bilgrove Copse and Little Bilgrove Copse are the principal woodlands. The name occurs in the 14th century.² Nearly the whole of the land is arable. The chief crops produced are wheat, barley, oats, sainfoin and turnips.

Hungerford Lane, which follows closely the site of the Roman road from Cirencester to Winchester, cuts through the south-eastern extremity of the parish. This is crossed at right angles by the road from Andover to Newbury, which passes through the east of the parish and skirts Enham Park.

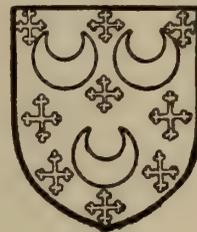
The highest part of the parish is in the north and stands about 335 ft. above ordnance datum, the southern part of the parish, where rises a tributary of the Anton, being low and swampy.

Enham Place the seat of Mrs. Earle is an entirely modern house lying to the north of the village, which is on the eastern border of the parish, and situated in a park of 70 acres, partly in Knights Enham and partly in Andover.

At the time of Domesday *ENHAM MANOR* was divided into two equal holdings, each assessed at a hide and a half and held respectively by Sariz and Alsi Berchenistre.³ It is difficult to say whether both these entries should be assigned to *KNIGHTS ENHAM* or one to King's Enham in Andover, but it is probable that they both refer to Knights Enham, as two centuries after Domesday there were still two manorial holdings of equal value in the parish. At the beginning of the 13th century the overlordship belonged to Avice de Columbers.⁴ From her it descended to Matthew de Columbers, who died in 1273 seised of a knight's fee and a half in Enham and Crux Easton, held of the king in chief.⁵ He was succeeded in his estates by his brother, Michael de Columbers, whose daughter and heir Nichola brought them by marriage to the Lises of the Isle of Wight.⁶ In 1315 the manor of Enham was held of John de Lisle by service of doing suit at Chute court,⁷ and in 1346 of Bartholomew de Lisle.⁸ At the end of the 15th century it was said, like so many neighbouring manors, to be held of the freemen of Andover by fealty.⁹

In 1167 and again in 1168 Geoffrey the son of

Morin paid half a mark into the treasury for Enham,¹⁰ and he was probably at the time holding one of the two Domesday estates. Ralph Sansaver was one of the joint holders of the vill at the beginning of the 13th century, holding under Avice de Columbers,¹¹ and it is probable that he had obtained his estate by his marriage with the niece and heir of Richard Morin.¹² His fellow holder was William de Torney.¹³ In the Assize Roll of 1280 Hugh Sansaver and Roger de Calstone, lord of Calstone (co. Wilts.), are named as holding half a fee in Enham of Matthew de Columbers.¹⁴ In the same year Hugh Sansaver granted



SANSAVER. *Azure crusilly and three crescents or.*

all his manor of Enham, with its appurtenances and his lands, tenements and rents in that manor and in the town of Andover, to Simon Torney, who was probably a descendant of the *Testa de Nevill* holder, at a rent of £10,¹⁵ of which he was in receipt at his death in 1283.¹⁶ Roger de Calstone died a few years later in receipt of rent for his manor from Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells and Chancellor of England, who held it in fee.¹⁷ At his death in 1292 the bishop was found to have held the manor of the heirs of Roger de Calstone,¹⁸ but his nephew and heir Philip Burnell, who died a year later, was said to have held a moiety from Roger son of Roger de Calstone, and a moiety from Sir Ralph Sansaver, son of Hugh.¹⁵ If this is a true finding the land of Simon de Torney must have passed by some means to the Burnells, who united the two parts into one manor. After this the manor was held directly of the chief lords, and no further mention is found of the Sansavers; but in 1335 Roger de Calstone quitclaimed a rent of £10 to John de Handlo,²⁰ then lord of the manor, who, a few years later, granted an equivalent rent to Queen's College, Oxford (see advowson). Edward son and heir of Philip Burnell died seised of the manor about 1315,²¹ his heir being his sister Maud, widow of John Lovel second Lord Lovel of Titchmarsh. By 1316 she had become the wife of John de Handlo, who held Knights Enham on his wife's behalf.²² Handlo had the manor during his life; and in 1322 a commission of oyer and terminer was granted on his complaint that certain persons had broken into it and driven away his horses, cattle and sheep.²³ He outlived his wife, and died in 1346, when the manor

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

² Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

³ Alwin and Ulveva had held them as two alods of the Confessor. The monks of the old minster at Winchester had a mortgage of £12 'which a man now dead demised to them,' either on the second holding, or on both taken together (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506).

⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234. Enham is here erroneously written 'Cuh'm.'

⁵ Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. I, no. 57.

⁶ De Banc. R. 422, m. 319.

⁷ Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. II, no. 67.

⁸ Ibid. 20 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110.

¹⁰ *Pipe R.* 13 *Hen. II* (*Pipe R. Soc.*),

185; 14 *Hen. II*, 178.

¹¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

See also Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33

Hen. III.

¹² *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i,

190.

¹³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 169.

¹⁴ Assize R. 789, m. 14 d.

¹⁵ Add. Chart. 7735.

¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I, no. 18.

¹⁷ Ibid. 20 Edw. I, no. 14.

¹⁸ Ibid. 21 Edw. I, no. 50.

¹⁹ Ibid. 22 Edw. I, no. 45c.

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Edw. III.

²¹ Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. II, no. 67.

²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, pp. 163, 234.

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remained to her son John Lovel, third Lord Lovel.²⁴ He died in 1347, after demising the manor for life to his cousin Sir Ralph Lovel.²⁵ On the death of the latter in 1362²⁶ the king granted the manor, at a yearly rent of £6, to Peter de Bridges, to hold during the minority of the heir John fifth Lord Lovel,²⁷ who came of age in the following year, and in 1389-90 granted the manor to Sir John Sandys and Joan his wife.²⁸ Walter Sandys is named in 1428 as holding the half-fee which had formerly belonged to John Lovel.²⁹ His grandson, Sir William Sandys, died seised of the manor jointly with his wife in 1496, before which date it had been entailed on them and their heirs.³⁰ His descendants, the Lords Sandys of the Vyne, continued to hold it until the middle of the 17th century.³¹ From that time evidence fails completely, but the manorial rights seem afterwards to have lapsed. At various dates in the latter half of the following century the Enham estate was acquired by George Dewar of St. Christopher (W.I.), who died in 1794,³² and was succeeded by his son David Dewar. His descendants are still lords of the manor of Hurstbourne Tarrant (q.v.), but Enham was sold in 1817 by David Albemarle Bertie Dewar,³³ subsequently becoming the property of Henry Earle. Mr. Earle's eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Earle, died unmarried in 1887, and the estate came to his brother Thomas Hughes Earle, since whose death in 1891 it has been held by his widow, Mrs. Earle.

There was a mill at Knights Enham divided equally between the two Domesday holders, Alsi Berchenistre and Sariz, each moiety being worth 5s.³⁴ Later there appear to have been two mills, one of which Nicholas son of William Siffride conveyed in 1300 to William Siffride to hold for life at the rent of a rose, with reversion to Nicholas and his heirs.³⁵ It was doubtless the same mill his right in which John Nugi son and heir of William Nugi, son of Joan late wife of Geoffrey Nugi, daughter and heir of John Siffride, formerly of Andover, remitted to Roland Byris the reeve in 1429-30.³⁶ The other was granted by John de Handlo with the advowson to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1345.³⁷ There is now no mill in the parish.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL AND CHURCH ALL ANGELS* consists of a chancel 14 ft. 5 in. wide by 14 ft. long, nave 34 ft. 1 in. by 14 ft. 8 in., small north vestry and south porch. Externally the walls of nave and chancel are continuous. Some pieces of 12th-century masonry, now in the north window of the vestry, point to the existence of a church here at that time, and the walls of the nave may be of that date. In

the 13th century a south aisle was built, and perhaps at the same time a smaller 12th-century chancel gave way to that now existing, which is practically equal in width to the nave. The aisle has since been destroyed, probably at some time in the 17th century, and the south porch may be of that date.

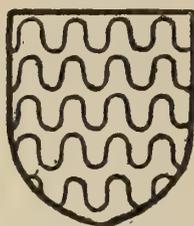
The east window has three modern lancets under a two-centred label; in the north wall of the chancel is a small modern credence recess; and probably a small piscina exists behind the plaster in the south wall. A modern doorway gives entrance to the chancel through the south wall; over it is the upper part of a 13th-century lancet window with widely splayed inner jambs. A thin wall in which is set a plain 17th-century wood screen of three bays divides the nave from the chancel. The screen has a moulded cornice at half height, and three arched openings above, that in the middle being taller than the others. The timbers have plain ovolo moulded angles. The north-east window of the nave is a 13th-century lancet with widely splayed inner jambs and two-centred rear arch. The second window has a 15th-century head of two trefoiled lights fitted to modern jambs and sill; the head was discovered among a pile of rejected stones and placed here in the stead of a wood-framed window which was moved to the south-east of the nave. A small north doorway west of this window is old, perhaps of 13th-century date; it has chamfered jambs and two-centred arch and straight pointed rear arch; in the jambs are the holes for the former wood draw-bar. It now opens to a modern vestry, and west of it is a modern lancet window.

Buried in the south wall of the nave is the arcade of two bays to the former aisle. It has an octagonal pillar and semi-octagonal responds; the capitals are moulded and have hollow-chamfered abaci; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders. Most of the arcade can be traced outside the church, but only the west respond and the upper half of the west arch are exposed inside. Of the three windows in the south wall, the first and third are square openings with wood frames of two lights each, while the middle one is of stone with plain square heads of 17th-century date. The south doorway is contemporary with it. It has a chamfered elliptical head.

The west wall is unpierced, but set low inside is a recess having the head of a cinquefoiled 15th-century light and containing a modern round basin with a drain.

Over the north window of the vestry is an early-looking human head in Binstead stone, which may have been part of a rood; it may be 12th-century work or earlier, but the roughness of the detail makes an accurate dating a matter of doubt.

The walls outside are for the most part covered with plaster, and at the angles are modern diagonal brick buttresses. The roofs are covered with tiles, and the ceilings are flat and of plaster. Over the west end of the nave is a timber bell-turret with



LOVEL of Titchmarsh. *Barry wavy or and gules.*

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325.

²⁵ *Vide De Banc. R.* 357, m. 54.

²⁶ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 108.

²⁷ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 272. He was the second son of the third Lord Lovel. His elder brother, also called John, died unmarried and under

age in 1361 (G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 164).

²⁸ Close, 13 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 22 d.

²⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 347.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110.

³¹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 4 Edw. VI, rot. 535; *Mich.* 42 Eliz. rot. 172; Trin. 1649, rot. 42; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1649.

³² Oliver, *Hist. of Antigua*, i, 201.

³³ Ex inform. Mr. A. W. Dewar.

³⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 28 Edw. I.

³⁶ Close, 8 Hen. VI, m. 19.

³⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 457; Inq. a.q.d. file 252, no. 20.

boarded sides and leaded pyramid roof. In it hangs a bell by Thomas Mears, 1837.

The font is modern, with a shallow bowl carved with an imitation of 12th-century detail, and stands near the south door.

The altar table is painted and of 18th-century workmanship; all the other fittings are entirely modern.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1649 given by David Kingsmill in 1654, a silver paten given by Thomas Braithwait, rector, in 1655, and a silver flagon of 1872.

The only old volume of the registers contains baptisms, marriages and burials mixed from 1683 to 1812. There is also a vestry book and poor book dating from 1801.

The church of Enham is first *ADVOWSON* found mentioned in 1241, when one John was parson.³⁸ In 1292 the advowson belonged to Roger de Calstone, the infant son and heir of Roger de Calstone.³⁹ In 1335 Roger gave up the advowson to the lord of the manor, John de Handlo.⁴⁰ John de Handlo presented twice,⁴¹ but in May 1341 had a licence to alienate it in mortmain, together with a messuage, a mill, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and £10 rent, which he held of John Lovel under Bartholomew de Lisle, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, towards the sustenance of their vicars, so that they might appropriate the church; provided that they should find four of the said vicars to celebrate divine service daily in the cathedral for the donor's good estate in life, for his soul after death, and for the souls of Maud his wife, Thomas Burnell their son, and all their ancestors, and of Edward II and Hugh le Despenser the elder, and should cause all the vicars to dis-

tribute to the poor yearly, on his anniversary, 20s. 10d. out of the messuage, mill, land, meadow and rent.⁴² Before this licence took effect, however, Queen Philippa interfered on behalf of her new foundation at Oxford, and John de Handlo consequently transferred his gift to Queen's College,⁴³ to which the advowson of Knights Enham belonged until 1871,⁴⁴ when this and four other livings in the diocese of Winchester were given to the Bishop of Winchester, the present patron, in exchange for the rectory of Crawley with the chapelry of Hunton.⁴⁵

In 1878 the neighbouring vicarage of Smannell in Andover was united with Knights Enham.⁴⁶

In 1794 David Dewar, by will *CHARITIES* proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave £25 a year for ever as a teacher's salary for the education of fifteen boys and ten girls of Enham, Little London and Woodhouse, and also 30s. a year for pens, ink and paper for the same purpose. The testator also gave in like manner for the poor of the same places £25 a year, to be given them in meat, drink and clothing quarterly. The trust fund consists of £1,716 13s. 4d. consols in court in a cause of Dewar v. Maitland and others, of which £883 6s. 8d. consols stand to the 'teacher's salary account,' and £833 6s. 8d. like stock to the 'poor account.' The income of the former is paid to the school at Smannell and the income of the latter is duly applied by the rector.

In 1887 Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Earle by will, proved 4 June 1887, bequeathed a legacy, represented by £980 6s. 1d. consols, with the official trustees, the dividends, which amount to £24 10s., to be distributed in fuel and clothing to the poor of Knights Enham, Little London, Woodhouse and Smannell.

MONXTON

Anne (xi cent.); Anna de Becco, Anne de Bec, Anna Bek (xiii, xiv cent.); Munestagne (xiv cent.); Monkestone, Moncston (xv cent.); Monkeston, Mounkeston (xvii cent.); Monkston (xviii cent.).

Monxton is a long, narrow parish bounded on the north by Weyhill and on the south by Over Wallop. The height above the sea level averages from 250 ft. to 300 ft., the highest point in the parish being on the southern boundary, where an altitude of 346 ft. is attained. The soil is partly light gravel, partly marl and partly chalk, and the subsoil is chalk,¹ and there are several disused pits. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, sainfoin and clover. The area of the parish is 1,156 acres, comprising 866½ acres of arable land, 162 acres of permanent grass and 38 acres of woods and plantations,² the most considerable

woodland being Monxton Oakcuts in the south of the parish.

The village itself lies on both sides of Pillhill Brook and is contiguous with Sarson in Ampport.

The Andover junction and Southampton branch and the Cheltenham branch of the London and South Western Railway both pass through the parish, the nearest station being Weyhill, a mile and a half distant on the former.

Prospect is a small hamlet lying 2 miles to the south of the village.

In 1806 600 acres were inclosed in the parish.³

MONXTON has been identified with *MANOR* the 'Anne' of Domesday Book which the king held in demesne, and Ulveve had held as an alod of the Confessor.⁴ The manor was

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 25 Hen. III, 238.

³⁹ Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I, no. 14. In 1296 the king presented. On the Patent Roll it is stated that he did so 'by reason of his custody of the land and heir of Philip Burnell, tenant in chief' (*Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 222). There is some confusion here. The Burnells never had

the advowson. At this date it belonged to Roger de Calstone, also a minor.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Edw. III.

⁴¹ Egerton MS. 2032.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 194; Inq. a.q.d. file 257, no. 20.

⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 457.

⁴⁴ Egerton MSS. 2033-4, *passim*;

Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, *passim*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 July 1871, p. 3062.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 3 Dec. 1878, p. 6907.

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

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given to the Norman abbey of Bec Hellouin by Hugh de Grandmesnil,⁵ as appears from an *inspeximus* dated 1228 of a confirmation charter of Henry II.⁶ When called to account in 1281 for exercising the privileges of view of frankpledge, gallowes, tumbrel, and assize of bread and ale without licence, the abbot claimed not only those rights on the manor of Ann de Bec (Monxton), but also sac and soc, tol and theam, infangentheof and all royal liberties and customs as given to the abbey by the charter of Henry II.⁷ The chief English cell of Bec was Ogbourne Priory (co. Wilts.) founded on land given in 1149 by Maud de Wallingford.⁸ To this house Monxton was attached until 1404,⁹ when, since the lands of alien priories were then in the king's hands, Henry IV granted all the possessions of Ogbourne to his son John of Lancaster, constable of England (afterwards Duke of Bedford), Thomas Longley, clerk, and William, prior of the house, to hold during the war with France, rent free for the term of John's life.¹⁰ Ten years later the alien priories were dissolved, and in 1435 the great Duke of Bedford died seized of these premises, among them Monxton, which descended to Henry VI as his heir.¹¹ In the following year Henry VI granted Combe and Monxton for life to Ralph le Sage, lord of Saint Pierre and king's councillor, in lieu of a former grant of £40 a year and in consideration of his services to the king and his father.¹² Ralph le Sage died in 1437, and in November of that year the manors were granted to William Erard, master in theology, the king's chaplain, and to John de Rinel, the king's clerk and secretary. John de Rinel was to hold for life; William Erard until he was otherwise provided for, taking £20 of the yearly revenues, whereof John was to have the balance.¹³ This gift was in reward of long service whereby William had lost his benefices and patrimony and John his inheritance and possessions.¹⁴ In July 1439 Erard was dead and Rinel sought and obtained a ratification of the grant.¹⁵ Three months later a commission was sent to inquire into the wastes and stripments which had occurred in the time of Ralph le Sage,¹⁶ and in 1441 the reversion of Monxton was included in the endowment of the Royal College of the Blessed Mary and St. Nicholas at Cambridge,¹⁷ now known as King's College, the provost and fellows of which are the present lords of the manor.

There was a mill at Monxton in 1086¹⁸ worth 7s. 6d. In 1628 a water-mill there which had belonged to Sir John Philpot, a recusant, and was then in the possession of William Baldwyn, was granted to Edward Barnes for forty-one years.¹⁹ There is now a water-mill worked by Pillhill Brook.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* has a chancel 19 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.

3 in. with a vestry and organ to the north of it, a nave 44 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. and a south porch. It was rebuilt in 1854 in flint and stone, the only part of the former building preserved being the 12th-century capitals of the chancel arch and perhaps a few

other stones belonging to it. These capitals are square with small scallops on each face and small volutes at the corners; the abaci are grooved and hollow-chamfered. The responds below are half-round. The arch is a pointed one, all modern excepting the outer order on the east face, which is hollow-chamfered and has been retooled. The chancel is lighted by a three-light east window and two in the south wall, the eastern one of two lights and the other a single light. A doorway in the north wall gives entrance to the vestry and next it is an arch to the organ chamber, into which is a small opening from the east of the nave.

The nave has two two-light traceried windows a side, a single light to the south-west and another single light in the west wall. The entrance is in the south wall and has a wooden porch. A wood bell-turret is supported at the west end on an arch between two buttresses; it has oak shingled sides with traceried openings to the bell-chamber; above it is a small octagonal spire rising from a square roof and covered with oak shingles. The roofs of nave and chancel are tiled.

All the furniture is of modern date.

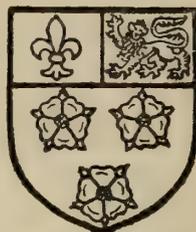
In the floor of the nave partly hidden by the pews are two brasses. One has the small figure of a lady in Elizabethan dress in a kneeling position with a man, also kneeling, behind her. The inscription runs:—'Here lyeth the body of Alice Swayne, mother unto Arthur Swayne, whose soule ascended into eternal joye the Xth daye of January an^o 1599 aged LXXXVIII yeres'; below this is the verse, 'Christe is to mee as life on earth, And death to me as gayne, Because I trust to him alone Salvation to obtayne.' The other brass is an inscription in Latin to Richard Pore, grandson of Adam Roberts, rector of this church, died 1606. There are also other grave-stones of later date.

The churchyard is small. The church is set back from the road and the entrance path to it has been inclosed in modern times in the garden of the private house next to the church.

There are two bells, one inscribed T. W. FRANCIS FOSTER 1669 RICHARD WALE CHURCHWARDEN, and the other by R. Wells of 'Aubourn,' 1783, and with the churchwardens' names.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of uncertain date, a silver paten and flagon of 1865 and 1868 respectively, a pewter flagon given by Robert Hatchet, churchwarden, in 1682 and two pewter alms plates.

The first book of the registers contains mixed entries from 1716 to 1812, the marriages stopping



KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Sable three roses argent a chief party azure and gules with a lily of France in the azure and a leopard of England in the gules.

⁵ A great Leicestershire baron who died in 1094.

⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 1068. In 1221 Thomas Savage quitclaimed to the Abbot of Bec all his right in the manor of Ann (Feet of F. Hants, East, 5 Hen. III); but what was the precise nature of his interest in the estate is uncertain. Thomas was at this time lord of Ann

Savage or Sarson in Amport, but that manor was apparently never in the possession of the Abbey of Bec.

⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 815.

⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 1016.

⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 466.

¹¹ *Inq. p.m.* 14 Hen. VI, no. 36. He

held it with the neighbouring manor of Quarley by half a knight's fee (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 370).

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 594.

¹³ *Ibid.* 1436-41, p. 122.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 133.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 301.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p. 369.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 557.

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

¹⁹ *Pat.* 3 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii, no. 9.

at 1754, and the second book has the marriages from 1755 to 1811.

Monxton Church, though not *ADVOWSON* mentioned in the early grants, appears to have always followed the descent of the manor, and to have been in the patronage of the English representative of the Abbot of Bec,²⁰ except on those frequent occasions when the alien houses were in the hands of the king.²¹ Again, the advowson is not specified in the grant to King's College, Cambridge, in 1441. However, the college was presenting early in Waynflete's episcopacy of Winchester (1447-86),²² and still has the patronage.

Churches like Monxton, in the gift of a Norman

house, were always likely to be served by a foreigner; and the lot of the Frenchman resident in England in the 14th century was a precarious one. An instance of this fact occurred in 1337, when the sheriff was ordered to deliver his church, its lands and possessions, goods and chattels, to Robert Swef or Swoef, rector of Monxton, whose property, as a subject of the French king, had been seized. The letter further states that the king had compassion on Robert's estate, who had remained for thirty years and more in his benefice, which was not worth more than 10 marks.²³ In point of fact Swoef had *not* been in his benefice for thirty years, having been instituted in 1317.²⁴

There are no endowed charities in this parish.

PENTON MEWSEY

Penitone (xi cent.); Penintona (xii cent.); Penyton Meysi, Penitune Meysi (xiii cent.); Penyngton Meysi (xiv cent.); Pennington Mewsey (xvii cent.).

The total area of the parish of Penton Mewsey is 1,059 acres, of which 822 acres are arable, 175 acres permanent grass and 46 acres woods and plantations.¹ The soil is light, the subsoil chalk, and there are several chalk-pits.² The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. The height of the parish above sea level averages about 250 ft., and rarely reaches more than 300 ft. The following description of the place is by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, F.S.A., who was rector here from 1890 until his death in 1896, and made useful contributions to the history of the neighbourhood:—

'Penton Mewsey is built along the bottom of a little tongue-shaped valley running nearly north and south, the slopes of which are much sharper when facing to the west than to the east. This valley is stopped at its southern end by the line of hill which projects into the basin of the Anton, which is best known from the fair held on its crest at Weyhill. At the foot of this line of hills lies the course of the little stream, a tributary of the Anton, which though now generally dry at Penton makes itself conspicuous at the "Perills" at Charlton and joins the other branch of the river in the water-meadows at Enham Knights. A small pond, never dry, but to which cling traditions of occasional disagreeable behaviour, marks the spring, and as a general rule keeps to itself the representative character, as if it personified the stream which doubtless attracted the Saxon landholders to its banks.'³

Penton Lodge, the seat of the lord of the manor, Major Francis Richard Hugh Seymour Sutton, J.P., lies to the south-east of the village in a park of 70 acres. In the park is a tumulus, and there is another in the extreme south of the parish.

A road, known at various stages as Chalkcroft Lane, Harroway Lane and Short Lane, runs due north and south and forms the village street, crossing at right angles the road from Weyhill to Charlton, which

skirts the south side of Penton Park, and meeting the high road from Andover to Devizes.

The following place-names in Penton Mewsey are mentioned in early documents: 'le Hangere' (xiv cent.)⁴; 'Brokeslade,' 'le Hethhows,' 'Symone hostilers,' 'le Queenes tenement' (xv cent.)⁵; 'Smaleherepathe,' 'Langelonde,' 'la Dene,' 'la Marliere.'⁶

The manor of *PENTON MEWSEY*, *MANOR* which before the Conquest had been held by Osmund as an alod of King Edward, was at the time of the Domesday Survey in the possession of Turald, who held of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury.⁷ Like the estate in Houghton, afterwards known as Houghton Drayton, which in 1086 was held by the same Turald of the Earl of Shrewsbury,⁸ Penton Mewsey subsequently formed parcel of the honour of Gloucester. Thus in the *Testa de Nevill* Robert de Meysey is entered as holding half a knight's fee there of that honour.⁹ Again, after the death of Robert de Meysey his lands in Penton were at first taken into the hands of the king,¹⁰ who was at that time custodian of the lands of Gilbert de Clare, late Earl of Gloucester,¹¹ but were in 1233 restored to his nephew and namesake Robert de Meysey, of whom he had held them.¹² The Assize Roll of 1280 confirms the evidence of the *Testa de Nevill*,¹³ and at the death of Gilbert de Clare seventh Earl of Gloucester in 1295 Richard de Meysey held of him a fee in 'Peninton by Andever.'¹⁴

The overlordship continued with the Earls of Gloucester and Hertford and their descendants, the Earls of Stafford and the Dukes of Buckingham, until the latter part of the 15th century, when the right fell into abeyance.¹⁵

The fee was held by the Meyseys of the honour of Gloucester until the end of the 13th century,¹⁶

²⁰ Egerton MS. 2033; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 136.

²¹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 195, 239.

²² Egerton MS. 2034.

²³ *Cal. Close*, 1337-9, p. 168.

²⁴ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 136.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ Clutterbuck, *Notes on the Parishes of Fyfield, Kimpton, Penton Mewsey, Weyhill and Wherwell*, 188.

⁴ Inq. p.m. 37 Edw. III, no. 15.

⁵ Ct. R. portf. 227, no. 103.

⁶ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2296.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 477.

⁸ *Ibid.* iii, 415.

⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235b.

¹⁰ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 237.

¹¹ Gilbert's son and heir Richard was at this date a minor in the king's ward (G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 40).

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 199.

¹³ Assize R. 789, m. 14 d.

¹⁴ Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. I, no. 107a.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 16 Ric. II, pt. i, no. 27; 22 Ric. II, no. 46; 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 59. Mr. Round points out that the whole holding of the Meyseys under the Earls of Gloucester was no less than eight fees, and that they similarly gave their name to Meysey Hampton (co. Glouc.), the head of their holding, which passed like Penton Mewsey to the St. Maurs.

¹⁶ In 1293 Nicholas de Durdant died seized of land at Penton held of Robert de Meysey's fee (Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. I, no. 21).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

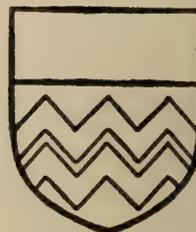
when it passed to the baronial family of St. Maur, by reason, doubtless, of the marriage of Nicholas de St. Maur, who died in 1316, with Eve de Meysey, an heiress.¹⁷ The manor was held of the heirs of this house at first as intermediate lords, and afterwards as overlords, as late as 1610.¹⁸

Subinfeudation appears to have taken place at an early date. The Robert who held Penton in 1167¹⁹ was perhaps a Meysey, and from the Close Roll of 1233 it appears that at that time Robert de Meysey was holding of his nephew and namesake. Who was his immediate successor is uncertain, but the estate appears split up among various owners shortly after this date.

In 1256 Roger de Leyston and Nichola his wife granted a virgate and 10 acres of land in Penton Mewsey to Henry de Harnhill and Joan his wife,²⁰ who may have been the Lady Joan of Harnhill whom Walter le Munck calles 'his lady' in an undated charter.²¹ Three years later the same Roger and Nichola conveyed to Walter le Gras and Agnes the eighth part of a knight's fee in Penton Mewsey. To this transaction Robert de Meysey was a witness.²² In 1274 Walter le Gras granted John Hundeshayward and Maud his wife a messuage and pasture land formerly held from Lady Maud de Seyntebeide.²³ The subsequent history of this estate has not been ascertained, nor is it clear who was Lady de Seyntebeide, though she may have been the wife of one of the Meyseys remarried. It seems probable, however, that this holding came into the possession of Robert de Harnhill, who was holding part of the vill in 1316.²⁴

In 1278 Robert Durdant granted to Thomas le Rychet (le Riche) of Andover and Alice his wife the daughter of Robert certain lands and tenements with the advowson.²⁵ This was not the whole of the Durdants' holding in Penton Mewsey, for in 1293 Nicholas Durdant died seised of land there held of the fee of Robert de Meysey.²⁶ In 1316 a part of the vill was held by Alice, late the wife

of Thomas le Riche,²⁷ and six years later Thomas le Riche granted his estate in Penton Mewsey to Henry de Harnhill for life.²⁸ This must at some time have been made an absolute sale, for the Riches appear no more as holding land here and the Harnhills were evidently acquiring all the land held of the Meysey fee.²⁹ In 1323 Robert de Harnhill was returned as having died seised of a messuage, garden and curtilage in Penton Mewsey with the advowson, rents of assize and perquisites of court,³⁰ and twenty years later his son Henry de Harnhill by a fine with Geoffrey de Weston, parson of Harnhill, settled the manor and advowson on himself, with remainder to John de Wynton and Joan his wife, and the heirs of her body, with remainder in default to Sir John de Stonor and the heirs male of his body.³¹ Sir John de Stonor was the son of Sir Richard de Stonor, who had married Margaret daughter and heir of Sir John de Harnhill.³² Henry de Harnhill must have died very soon after making this settlement, for in 1346 John de Wynton was, with Richard Peverell, returned as holding Robert de Harnhill's half-fee.³³ Edmund de Stonor son of Sir John³⁴ was lord of the manor in 1373,³⁵ and his son John³⁶ died seised thereof in 1383,³⁷ being succeeded by his brother, Sir Ralph Stonor, who died seised in 1395.³⁸ Gilbert the son and heir of Sir Ralph apparently died young without issue and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who enfeoffed Thomas Chaucer of Ewelme (co. Oxon.) and others of the manor,³⁹ and died in 1430.⁴⁰ This Thomas Chaucer, who held a quarter of a fee in Penton Mewsey in 1431,⁴¹ in the following year with John Golafre, John Warefelde and Thomas Bardsley granted the manor to Alice widow of Thomas Stonor.⁴² The Stonors



STONOR. *Azure two bars dancetty or and a chief argent.*

¹⁷ Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, 89. Whose daughter she was does not appear and the Meysey pedigree is obscure.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. II, no. 28; 5 Ric. II, no. 53; 13 Ric. II, no. 48; 18 Ric. II, no. 39; 9 Hen. VI, no. 22; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxiv, 82.

¹⁹ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe Roll Soc.), 184.

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Hen. III.

²¹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2296.

²² Feet of F. Hants, East. 43 Hen. III.

²³ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2721.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

²⁵ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 78; cf. Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Edw. I.

²⁶ Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. I, no. 21.

²⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

²⁸ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3276.

²⁹ For the Peverells *vide infra*.

³⁰ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. II, no. 28. He probably died before Thomas le Riche's grant to Henry de Harnhill in 1322.

³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Edw. III.

³² Nash, *Hist. of Wores*, i, 2.

³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325. This is probably erroneous. The Peverells' estate was quite distinct from the Harnhills'.

³⁴ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 57.

³⁵ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3704. 'Demise by Edmund de Stonore lord of Penyton Meisy to Thomas Caunterbury, Alice his wife and Edward their son for their lives of a messuage, land and cottage, etc., in Penyton aforesaid, paying 8s. yearly, doing suit at the court of Penyton, and ploughing yearly the fourth part of an acre as "grasherthe," for each horse, ox or cow which they have pasturing within the lordship of the said town; they are also to keep the buildings in repair, and pay a heriot whenever due, &c. Stonore, 1 Oct. 47 Edw. III.' A little while before this a small estate which had not been acquired by the Harnhills came to the Stonors. In 1363 Robert Brous was found to have been seised of a tenement in Penton Mewsey called 'Le Hangere' (Inq. p.m. 37 Edw. III, no. 15). The next year John Mathew and his wife quitclaimed to John Cordray, clerk, a toft, land, meadow, wood and 12d. rent there (Feet of F. Hants, East. 38 Edw. III), and in 1367 Cordray granted to Edmund Stonor these premises together with the advowson and whatever lands and tenements had lately belonged to Walter Brous or John Mathew and Alice his wife (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], C 2208).

³⁶ Edmund died in 1382 (Inq. p.m. 5 Ric. II, no. 53).

³⁷ *Ibid.* 13 Ric. II, no. 48.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 18 Ric. II, no. 39. According to an inquisition taken in 1430 or 1431 Sir Robert Belknap forfeited the manor and advowson of Penton Mewsey in 1388 (*ibid.* 9 Hen. VI, no. 61). Sir Ralph Stonor married Joan daughter of Sir Robert Belknap, who presumably had the premises in trust. In 1391 Ralph Stonor granted the manor and advowson to William Sutton and others (Close, 14 Ric. II, m. 38 d.).

³⁹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 3536. 'Demise by Thomas de Stonore, esquire, and Thomas Chaucer, with others, enfeoffed by the said Thomas de Stonore in the manor of Penyton Meisy to William Whythygg of Enam, of the said manor of Penyton Meisy, except the woods and the advowson of the church there, for seven years from Michaelmas next, paying £22 yearly; the grantee to keep the houses of the said manor in repair, except the hall, kitchen, bakehouse and a building called "le Knyght Chambre," now ruinous, which Thomas and his feoffees are to repair within the first year.'

⁴⁰ Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. VI, no. 22.

⁴¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 370.

⁴² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 401.

appear to have made this the chief of their Hampshire manors, for in a grant of Shipton Bellinger, dated in 1504, the latter is said to be held of Thomas Stonor as of his manor of Penton Mewsey.⁴³ Sir William Stonor, grandson of Thomas, died seised of the manor in 1494.⁴⁴ His mother Joan died shortly afterwards.⁴⁵ The death, in his infancy and childless, of John Stonor, Sir William's son and heir, led to dissensions. The real heir was Anne Stonor, only daughter of Sir William and wife of Adrian Fortescue; but Thomas Stonor, brother of Sir William, claimed certain estates by virtue of an alleged settlement in tail male. In the statute by which the dispute was brought to a close⁴⁶ there is no mention of Penton Mewsey, but in an undated Chancery bill Sir Adrian Fortescue and his wife are found claiming evidences concerning the manor of Penton Mewsey and other premises which had been entrusted to Thomas Hobbes, warden of All Souls' College, by Sir William Stonor.⁴⁷ In 1536, however, all rights were quitclaimed to Sir Walter Stonor, son and heir of Thomas the disputant.⁴⁸ In 1559 Elizabeth widow of Sir Walter Stonor, together with Francis Stonor, heir of Sir Walter, sold the reversion of the manor and advowson of Penton Mewsey to Walter Loveden of Fyfield (co. Berks.), who died seised in 1580.⁴⁹ A year later his son, Walter Loveden, died so seised, leaving a brother and heir, John Loveden, aged seventeen,⁵⁰ and very shortly afterwards the premises passed to Francis Culpepper of Hollingbourne (co. Kent), who died seised thereof in 1590, leaving a son and heir John.⁵¹ From the inquest held after the death of John Culpepper, who died in 1607, it appears that he held the manor in chief as of the inheritance of Thomas Seymour, and a messuage and carucate of land, later belonging to William Peverell, as of the honour of Gloucester. There was also a yearly rent-charge of £30 reserved to Francis Stonor and his heirs forever.⁵² In 1654 Thomas Allen of Ewelme (co. Oxon.) petitioned against the sequestration of this rent for the recusancy of the late William Stonor, having purchased the same for £400 of Thomas Stonor his son.⁵³ Sir Thomas Culpepper son of John⁵⁴ died seised of the manor in 1639, leaving a son and heir John, aged five.⁵⁵ Data for the immediate subsequent history of the manor are lacking, but it eventually became the property of the Pollens of Andover, who rose to prominence in the neighbourhood towards the end of the 17th century. John Pollen presented to the living in 1678,⁵⁶ and one may presume he was also at that date lord of the manor. In 1721 Edward Pollen was vouched to a recovery,⁵⁷ but in the following year, with his son and heir John Pollen, he sold the manor and advowson to Sir Philip Meadows of Chute (co. Wilts.),⁵⁸ knight marshal of the household, who died in 1767 and was

succeeded by his son Sydney Meadows, holder of the same office.⁵⁹ Sir Sydney Meadows died in 1792 and left all his real property to his eldest nephew Evelyn Meadows,⁶⁰ with whose heirs⁶¹ it remained until about 1886, when it passed from Mr. William Henry Meadows to Major (then Captain) Francis Richard Hugh Seymour Sutton, the present lord of the manor.

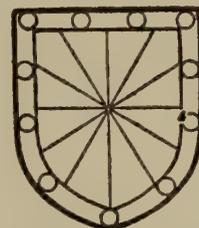
Disconnected references to the Peverells as holding land here for at least two centuries are found, but the statements as to how they held it are contradictory. In 1316 John Peverell was one of the three holders of the vill,⁶² and eight years later his wood of Penton Mewsey in the forest of Chute and Finkley, taken into the king's hand for trespass of vert and venison, was ordered to be replevied to him.⁶³ In 1346 Richard Peverell appears as sharing Penton Mewsey with John de Wynton.⁶⁴ The name occurs no more in the 'Feudal Aids' in connexion with this place, but in 1362 Sir Henry Peverell died seised of a messuage and a carucate of land there which he held of the king in chief by service of 8s. and two quarters of salt,⁶⁵ and in 1505 Thomas Peverell son and heir of William Peverell died seised of the same premises, held of the king as of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁶⁶ He left an infant son and heir William, who apparently parted with the estate, for John Culpepper, who died lord of the manor in 1607, also possessed a carucate of land which had lately belonged to William Peverell, and was said to be held by knights' service of the king as of his honour of Gloucester.⁶⁷

The church of *HOLY TRINITY* has *CHURCH* a chancel 24 ft. 5 in. by 16 ft. 4 in., nave 39 ft. 5 in. by 19 ft. 10 in., north transept 17 ft. 3 in. wide by 13 ft. 6 in., and a south porch, all inside measurements.

The building dates from about 1340 to 1350, and the transept and south porch are modern additions. The south wall of the chancel is thinner than the rest, having been rebuilt. Before the restoration of the church in 1888 the present north window of the chancel was in the east wall; it was put back where it now is (probably its original position), and a new



MEADOWS. Azure a chevron ermine between three pelicans or and a quarter or with a scutcheon gules charged with a leopard or therein.



PEVERELL. Gyronny of twelve pieces argent and gules a border sable bezanty.

⁴³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xviii, 24.

⁴⁴ Ibid. ix, 91.

⁴⁵ Ibid. x, 52.

⁴⁶ See *Stat. of the Realm*, 28 Hen. VIII, cap. 36.

⁴⁷ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 200, no. 35.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 28 Hen. VIII.

⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxc, 102.

⁵⁰ Ibid. cxvii, 47.

⁵¹ Ibid. ccxxix, 125.

⁵² W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxiv, 82; cf. Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 19 Jas. I;

Recov. R. East. 6 Chas. I, rot. 37; Hil. 1653, rot. 27.

⁵³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 3070.

⁵⁴ He had succeeded to the manor before 1630 (Recov. R. East. 6 Chas. I, rot. 37). His elder brother John evidently died without issue.

⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxxxiv, 78.

⁵⁶ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 8 Geo. I, rot. 242.

⁵⁸ Close, 9 Geo. I, pt. xii, no. 5.

⁵⁹ Recov. R. East. 23 Geo. III, rot. 26.

⁶⁰ *Gent. Mag.* lxvii, 1218.

⁶¹ There was a proviso in Sir Sydney's will that his lands should never merge with the Kingston property which was inherited by his nephew, Charles Meadows (afterwards Pierrepont), created Earl Manvers in 1806.

⁶² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

⁶³ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 179.

⁶⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325.

⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 24.

⁶⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xviii, 4.

⁶⁷ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxiv, 82.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

east window inserted, the wall being more or less rebuilt at the same time. The roofs of the church were damaged by fire in 1889 and renewed, some of the old timber being re-used.

The east window of the chancel has three cinquefoiled lights and a traceried head. The north window is of two cinquefoiled ogee-headed lights under a two-centred arch filled with elaborate flowing tracery, and that opposite to it in the south is similar but of less depth inside to suit the thinner wall. West of this window is set a doorway with a peculiar pointed angular head; it has a sunk chamfer with a roll on the inside face and soffit stopping on moulded bases above the floor; these bases appear to be capitals reversed; the whole doorway is evidently a make-up of earlier material. It is now blocked on the inside by an organ which fills up the south-west angle of the chancel.

The chancel arch is plain and narrow, of two chamfered orders dying on the jambs, which have a single chamfer stopped out below. The transept opens to the nave by a wide modern arch of like detail, and is lighted by windows in its east and north walls, both of two lights under a traceried head. The old north doorway of the nave is now blocked; it has chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch outside, and a plain chamfered rear arch. The north-west window is a modern one of two lights with a quatrefoil over. The south-east window is original and has two trefoiled ogee-headed lights with a quatrefoil over in the two-centred head, a plain external label and two-centred rear arch. In its east jamb is a small trefoiled piscina recess with a stone shelf and a round drain on the level of the window-sill. The south doorway is also original, and has two continuous wave-moulded orders with a three-quarter hollow between them; the head is two-centred and has a plain label. The west window is of 14th-century detail but a good deal repaired; it has three cinquefoiled lights, the middle one ogee-headed, with flowing tracery, and a two-centred arch with a plain label. Over the west wall is an original bell-cote with two pointed openings under gabled heads flanked by gabled buttresses, with additional buttresses on the north and south, a pretty and unusual design; in it are hung two modern bells. The south porch is a modern one of wood.

The walling is of faced flint with large ashlar quoins; the east wall of the chancel is of chequer work of flint and stone. All the facing is modern, except that of the north wall of the chancel. A chamfered stone plinth runs all round, except for a short distance on the west of the south porch, where a blocked opening can be traced, perhaps a doorway to a former gallery. There is a sundial on the south-west angle of the nave.

The roofs are gabled; they are plaster barrel vaulted below. In the chancel are two tie-beams visible and in the nave three trusses with old timbers; these have arched (two-centred) principals following the line of the ceiling and curved struts to the king posts, set parallel to the principals, above the cambered tie-beams.

The font is octagonal and contemporary with the church, and has a pair of trefoiled arches on each face,

the upper and lower edge of the bowl being moulded; the stem has a hollow profile with a moulded necking, and the base is also moulded.

The altar rails have 18th-century twisted balusters, and at the west end of the nave is a 17th-century chest; the rest of the church furniture is modern.

In the south-east window of the nave are a few fragments of original glass, in red, gold and white diaper patterns on a dark background.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1713, given by Edward Grace in 1714, a silver paten of 1714, and a silver alms plate of 1828, given by Caroline Willis in 1835.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms, marriages and burials mixed from 1642 to 1677, and a few briefs for 1660 and later; the second also has mixed entries from 1673 to 1743; the third continues the baptisms and burials from 1744 to 1812 and the marriages to 1754; the fourth has the marriages from 1754 to 1812.

In the rectory is an old handbell inscribed, 'Sit nomen domini Benedictum, A^o 1555.'

Penton Mewsey Church is mentioned in Domesday Book.⁶⁸ In 1278 Robert Durdant granted the advowson to Thomas le Riche and Alice his wife,⁶⁹ and Thomas subsequently presented.⁷⁰ The advowson went with the manor until about 1734,⁷¹ when Joshua Strother, clerk, presented, Sir Philip Meadows having presented in 1732. Joshua Strother was again presenting in 1736, Barbara Strother in 1762, Edward Fulham in 1790 and John Constable in 1832.⁷² Shortly after this last date the advowson passed to the Rev. W. Dodson and was held in turn by the Rev. Christopher and the Rev. P. A. Dodson. Thence it passed about 1876 to the Rev. Thomas Hargreaves, and about 1881 to the Rev. Meyrick Onslow Alison. Both the last-named were also incumbents. Major Sutton, the present patron and lord of the manor, acquired the right about 1886.

In 1291 the church was assessed at £6 13s. 4d.,⁷³ and in 1535 at £9 12s. 7d. beyond reprises.⁷⁴

The school was erected by subscription in 1876, for 80 children.

John Read's Charity for education *CHARITIES* and other purposes was founded by will in 1651. In 1905 the sum of £9 was received from the Carpenters' Company, London. By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 8 September 1903, made under the Board of Education Act 1899, two third parts of such net annual income were determined as the Educational Foundation of John Read. Payment of £6 a year is made to the school, 13s. 4d. to the rector for a sermon on 5 November, at which this part of the donor's will is to be read, and the balance to the poor of this parish and Weyhill.

In 1876 the Rev. Henry Powney by will left £150 for the benefit of the poor. A portion of the principal sum was expended on blankets for the poor and the remainder in enlarging the parish schools. The amount replaced is represented by £120 17s. 4d. consols with the official trustees, producing yearly £3 0s. 4d., which is applied in the distribution of coal.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 477.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Mich. 14 Edw. I.

⁷⁰ Egerton MS. 2031.

⁷¹ Cf. *ibid.* 2032-4; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), *passim*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁷² Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁷³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b.

⁷⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 7.

QUARLEY

Ferlei (xi cent.) ; Cornelea (xii, xiii cent.) ; Querle, Querlye, &c. (xiv cent.) ; Qwarley, Qwharley (xv cent.).

Quarley is bounded by Cholderton, Ampport, Grately and the Wiltshire border. The soil is light and friable, of the secondary chalk formation, and the subsoil is chalk.¹ The total area of the parish is 1,692 acres, over two-thirds of which are arable land, rather under a third permanent grass, and the small remainder woods and plantations.² The principal crops are barley, oats and turnips, with sainfoin and grasses. Little more than 300 ft. above sea-level at the north and south extremities, Quarley Hill in the centre rises to a height of 561 ft. On the summit is a large camp. Formerly there were entrenchments extending along Cholderton Hill and three others in different directions, which have, however, been levelled.

The village is situated in the north on either side of a road running due north and south through the parish. The rectory is on the west of the road, and opposite it is St. Michael's Church standing in Quarley Park.

There was an inclosure award here in 1794.³

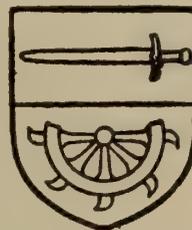
Earl Harold had held *QUARLEY, MANOR* and in Domesday Book it was assigned to the Conqueror,⁴ although Maud of Flanders, his wife, who died in 1083, had given it to the abbey of Bec Hellouin.⁵ Like its neighbour, Monxton, the manor was in the charge of the Prior of Ogbourne (co. Wilts.), the principal cell of Bec in England, and is probably that 'Cornby' over which the abbot claimed royal liberties and customs in 1281.⁶ Be that as it may, according to the Assize Roll of 1280, the prior had the rights of gallows, view of frankpledge, infangentheof, chattels of felons and fugitives and assize of bread and ale, in all his lands in Hampshire.⁷ In 1404 Henry IV granted all the possessions of Ogbourne to his son John of Lancaster (*vide* Monxton), afterwards Duke of Bedford and guardian of England, who held them until his death in 1435, when they came to Henry VI as his heir.⁸ In 1438 £20 yearly from Quarley Manor was assigned to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester as part of a pension of 2,000 marks.⁹ In April 1441 the manor was granted in free alms to the master, brethren and sisters of the hospital of Saint Katharine by the Tower of London,¹⁰ and a fuller regrant was made in the following August 'with all rights, appurtenances, profits, commodities, emoluments, courts and views of frankpledge thereto belonging, and with all rights and claims which the king had therein as freely as the Priors of Ogbourne

held the same.'¹¹ Edward IV gave a fresh charter in 1462.¹² In 1563 the hospital leased the manor in reversion to Godfrey Wilson for ninety-nine years from Michaelmas 1594.¹³ This lease, which descended to Hugh Pitman, who died seized c. 1616,¹⁴ was subject to a reservation of a half-share of casualties, of profits of courts, and of fines and heriots, together with all the great wood and timber standing and growing on the premises. In 1892 the hospital sold the manor to Augustus John Henry Beaumont (Paulet) fifteenth Marquess of Winchester,¹⁵ whose brother, the present marquess, is now lord of the manor.

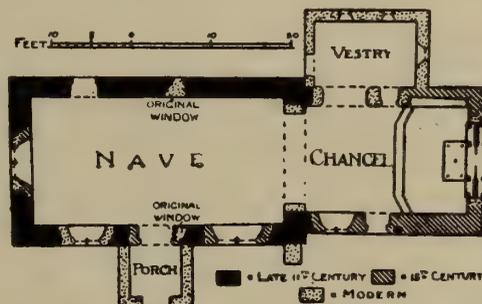
The church of *CHURCH ST. MICHAEL*

consists of a chancel 20 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., north vestry, nave 31 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 4 in., and a south porch.

The nave is not later than the beginning of the 12th century and has the remains of three windows and a north doorway, belonging to the early work. The walls are 2 ft. 8 in. thick, built of flint set in herring-bone fashion, and the windows are high in the walls. The western angles have fair-sized quoins of wrought stone, but the eastern angles, so far as they can be seen, are of flint without any wrought dressings. The whole church is so overgrown with ivy that much of the wall surface, especially in the chancel, is entirely hidden.



ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL. Party fesse-wise gules and azure with a sword lying barways in the chief and a demi Catherine wheel argent in the foot.



PLAN OF QUARLEY CHURCH

There was no doubt a chancel smaller than the present one, which appears to be an enlargement of

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 456.

⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 1068. The phrase in the charter of Hen. II, 'De dono Matildis reginae, matris H. regis senioris,' can only refer to Maud of Flanders. Her gift was probably made later in life, perhaps by will, and not completed at the date of the Survey. The abbot is mentioned as lord of Quarley in 1167 (*Pipe R.* 13

Hen. II [*Pipe R. Soc.*], 184), and, some fifty years later, Henry de Ann, son of Odo de Cholderton, with the consent and goodwill of his wife and heirs, confirmed to the abbey 1 virgate at Quarley towards the west next the lands of the monks (*Toph. Chart.* 45).

⁶ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 815. See Monxton.

⁷ Assize R. 789, m. 15 d.

⁸ Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. VI, no. 36. In the *Feud. Aids* for 1431 (ii, 370) the duke is given as holding the manors of 'Overle'

and 'Monkestone' by half a knight's fee. 'Overle' is obviously a misreading for 'Querle.'

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, pp. 189, 504.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 529.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 562.

¹² *Ibid.* 1461-7, p. 140. See adwoson *infra*.

¹³ Harl. MS. 5097.

¹⁴ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lv, 189.

¹⁵ Information supplied by the Clerk to the Chapter.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

the 15th century, and has now an east window of 18th-century classic design. The porch was added in 1881 and the vestry in 1882.

The east window of the chancel is of three lights, the middle one round-headed and the others flat, divided by detached square shafts inside and out, with Ionic capitals; the side lights have now been filled in with masonry. The only other chancel window is one in the south wall, dating from the 15th century and being of two cinquefoiled lights with semi-quatrefoils above, under a square head and with a moulded label outside. A priest's doorway to the east of it is probably contemporary with it; it has a pointed head of two continuous hollow-chamfered orders. In the north wall, to the east, is a low tomb recess some 7 ft. long and diminishing in depth from head to foot; it has a sunk quarter-round order running round the jambs and pointed segmental arch and stopping on moulded bases. No stone or slab bearing any inscription or ornament now lies in the recess, which appears to date from the middle of the 14th century. Next to it is a modern doorway into the vestry, and west of this is a modern arch in which stands the organ. The vestry is lighted by three lancets and has a blocked doorway in its west wall. The chancel arch is a modern one of simple design.

The north wall is now unpierced, but contains the stones of the west jamb of an original window set high up in the wall in about the middle of its length, and further west is a blocked round-headed doorway of the same period, of plain design. Of the two windows in the south wall the one east of the doorway dates probably from early in the 15th century; it has three trefoiled lights with half-quatrefoils above under a square head. The mullions are modern. The other window is of two lights of similar design but of modern date. The south doorway is a pointed one of a single chamfered order; it is probably contemporary with the window east of it. Over the doorway and partly destroyed by it is another blocked round-headed window, and high in the west wall (above the later west window) is a third, fairly perfect. All have large roughly-worked stones in the jambs, but the heads are of thin small stones set radially like tiles. Only the west window can be seen from the outside; it has a round head in a single stone, and wrought stones, set long and short fashion in its north jamb; in the south jamb this is, however, not the case. The splay runs straight to the outer face without a chamfer.

The lower west window has modern tracery but old inner jambs, perhaps 15th-century work. The wall beneath it is of later date than the general surface, and there may have been in the first instance a west doorway. The blocked north door, very near to the north-west angle of the nave, has a plain round head in fairly large stones, and the jambs are of the same character. The radius of the arch is wider than the jambs, and it seems that the head was originally filled with a tympanum. The upper edges of the springing stones are horizontal and not radial, having a triangular space between them and the next arch-stone, which is filled in with mortar on one side

and with a small stone in a very rude mortar joint on the other. The stones show a rough diagonal tooling, which stops at a well-marked line, beyond which the stone was meant to be plastered. The surface is higher beyond the line, instead of lower, as might have been expected, in order to make a stop for the plaster. The same thing occurs on the quoins of the north-west angle, and cannot be entirely due to weathering of the exposed part.

The nave roof has a few old timbers, with strutted king posts, but the chancel roof is modern.

The font has been partly retooled and is probably of 13th-century workmanship; it has a round cup-shaped bowl on a short round stem. The late 17th-century altar rails, with very pretty twisted and carved balusters, are now set across the chancel arch, and more of the same kind are worked into the modern pulpit. The other furniture is of modern date.

In the floor, by the font, is a coffin-lid with an incised floreated cross (probably of 14th-century date) with a trefoiled leaf at the base of the stem.

Forming the threshold of the vestry doorway is part of a 17th-century gravestone to John Pitman, and there are also a number of monuments to the family of Cox, the oldest dating from 1748.

The two bells now hang on a low frame in the churchyard to the north of the church. One is inscribed 'Sancta Maria ora pro nobis' and has the maker's mark, a small black letter s, on the shoulder; the other is by I.D. 1636, and has the words 'Love God.' A third bell was cracked and since recast; it is not now in the church.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and cover of 1779, a chalice of 1895, a paten of 1894, also a plated chalice and paten and a flagon (secular).

The first book of the registers contains baptisms 1559 to 1712, marriages 1560 to 1708, and burials 1559 to 1711; the second has baptisms 1712 to 1786 (exclusive of the year 1720, contained in the first book), marriages 1708 to 1752, and burials 1711 to 1808; the third book has baptisms 1787 to 1812, and burials in 1812 only; the fourth marriages 1755 to 1811.

The church, which is mentioned *ADVOWSON* in Domesday Book, was held with the manor. The Prior of Ogbourne presented as procurator-general for the abbey of Bec in England, except, that is, when the priory was in the king's hands, as was the case in nine presentations out of ten during Wykeham's episcopacy.¹⁶ In the deeds whereby Henry VI granted Quarley Manor to St. Katharine's Hospital in 1441¹⁷ no mention was made of the advowson. Apparently this left room for uncertainty; for in Bishop Waynflete's first register two presentations by the hospital are recorded, followed by four by Eton College,¹⁸ which had a conceivable claim under the terms of its charter of endowment.¹⁹ This was evidently the reason for the charter of 1462,²⁰ in which the advowson is specifically referred to and the matter settled. The church is still in the gift of St. Katharine's Hospital, which was removed from its old site to its present one near

¹⁶ Egerton MSS 2032-3 *passim*; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, *passim*; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, pp. 341, 445; 1391-6, pp. 384, 413, 527, 638; 1399-

1401, pp. 334, 335, 421; 1401-5, pp. 10, 121, 235.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 1436-41, pp. 529, 562.

¹⁸ Egerton MS. 2034.

¹⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (3), 1437.

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 140.

Regent's Park in 1825 to make way for the St. Katharine Dock. During their tenancy of the manor (q.v.) in the 17th century the Pitmans presented to the living.²¹

In 1399 relaxation of five years and five *quadrages*²² of enjoined penance was granted to penitents who on the principal feasts of the year and those of the dedication and St. Michael, the octaves of certain of them and the six days of Whitsun week should visit and give alms for the conservation of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, Quarley. Those who did this on the said octaves and days only were released a hundred days.²³

The school was built in 1817 for thirty-six children.

Mrs. Sophia Sheppard, by deed of *CHARITIES* 25 July 1844, gave an annuity of £20 for the benefit of the poor of the parish (see under Ampport). In 1906 the sum of £20 received from Magdalen College, Oxford, was applied in the distribution of coals among 32 persons.

The official trustees hold a sum of £200 consols in respect of the charity of the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., and Richard Cox, the dividends of which, amounting to £5 a year, are carried to the school account.

THRUXTON

Anne (xi cent.); Turkilleston (xii cent.); Turcleston, Thorcleston (xiii cent.); Throkeleston, Thurckleston (xiv cent.); Throkeston (xv cent.); Thruckleston (xvi cent.); Throxton (xviii cent.).

Thruyton is a long, narrow parish stretching from Fyfield on the east to the Wiltshire border on the west. The total area of the parish is 1,565 acres, comprising 1,060 acres of arable, 255 acres of permanent grass and 70½ acres of woods and plantations.¹ The soil is rather light and the subsoil chalk.² The principal crops grown in the parish are wheat, barley, oats, sainfoin and turnips. The height above sea level varies from about 500 ft. on Thruyton Hill to 230 ft., with a downward slope, in general, from south-west to north-east.

The road from Andover to Amesbury runs for about 2 miles along the southern border, leaving it just by Thruyton Down Farm, crosses Thruyton Hill and passes Thruyton Farm on the north. The village is situated in the east of the parish, a little to the west of Pillhill Brook, which flows through the parish from north to south. The site of a Roman villa was discovered near Eastfield, about half a mile east of the village, in 1823. The mosaic pavement was taken up in 1899, and is now in the British Museum. There are earthworks in the village to the west of the church, and fragments of Roman tiles and pottery have been found there.³

Redenham Park and House were formerly in Thruyton, but were transferred to Fyfield in 1888 by order of the Local Government Board.

The following place-names occur in records relating to Thruyton: Comesland⁴ (xvi cent.); Maiden Down⁵ (xviii cent.).

There can be little doubt that of the *MANOR* four Annes named in Domesday under Andover Hundred that which Saxi held as a manor of the Confessor⁶ is to be identified with *THRUXTON*. In 1086 it was held by Gozelin de Corneilles,⁷ whose descendants were lords of Thruyton for three centuries. The overlordship

belonged at an early date to the family of Pont de l'Arche, of whom William refounded the priory of St. Mary Overy in Southwark in 1106,⁸ and the same or another William was sheriff of Hampshire and Berkshire in 1129.⁹ As early as 1166 Robert de Pont de l'Arche was tenant in chief of an unnamed knight's fee in Hampshire, which, as Hugh de Corneilles, held it of him, was almost certainly Thruyton.¹⁰ In the *Testa de Nevill* John de Corneilles is entered as holding a fee there of Robert de Pont de l'Arche,¹¹ who died in 1247.¹² Robert's brother and heir William de Pont de l'Arche being an outlaw,¹³ all his lands were in 1249 granted to William de Valence, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, and his heirs by his wife, until the king should restore them to the right heirs.¹⁴ Restoration, however, seems never to have been made. Aymer de Valence second Earl of Pembroke, at his death in 1324, had a fee in Thruyton,¹⁵ which fell to the share of Laurence de Hastings, great-nephew of the earl and one of his



VALENCE. *Burely* argent and azure an orle of martlets gules.



HASTINGS. Or a sleeve gules.

co-heirs.¹⁶ In the late 15th century the overlordship of Thruyton belonged to the Wests, Lords De La Warr,¹⁷ no doubt as appurtenant to the manor of Newton Valence,¹⁸ of which Laurence de Hastings had enfeoffed Thomas West in 1339.¹⁹ As late as 1400, however, Philippa wife of John de Hastings, last Earl of Pembroke of that name, and afterwards

²¹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²² Periods of forty days.

²³ *Cal. Papal Letters*, v, 254.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ *Ibid.* 298 seq.

⁴ Will P.C.C. 19 Bodfelde.

⁵ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 23 Geo. III, m. 7.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 501.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 169.

⁹ *Cf. Her. and Gen.* v, 140, 89q.

¹⁰ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 209.

¹¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234b.

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III.*, 18.

¹³ *Ibid.* A third brother, Ralph, was

named as heir, but apparently inherited nothing.

¹⁴ *Cal. Chart.* 1226-57, p. 339.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. II, no. 75.

¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 276.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV, no. 59; 2 Ric. III, no. 17.

¹⁸ *Cf. Assize R.* 789, m. 15.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 26.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

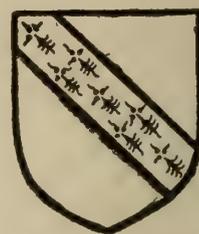
of Richard (Fitz Alan) Earl of Arundel, and of Thomas (Poynings) Lord St. John of Basing,²⁰ died in possession of a fee in Thrupton.²¹ Sir John Philpot, who died in 1634, was returned as holding of the manor of Newton Valence.²²

As has been said, Gozelin de Cormeilles held the manor in 1086,²³ and in 1167 Hugh de Cormeilles rendered account for Thrupton.²⁴ In 1199 Thomas de Cormeilles granted Cecily daughter of Baldred of Tidworth a virgate of land and a mill there for life,²⁵ which grant was confirmed three years later, on an assise of mort d'ancestor, by William son of Henry de Cormeilles.²⁶ Others of the name were parties to fines in the succeeding reigns,²⁷ and John de Cormeilles is entered in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding a knight's fee in Thrupton.²⁸ In 1304 John de Cormeilles, whose name occurs a dozen years later as owner of the vill,²⁹ was granted a weekly market on Monday at his manor of Thrupton, a two days' fair yearly on the eve and feast of St. Peter and St. Paul and free warren over his demesne.³⁰ In 1346, when a subsidy was levied for the knighting of the Black Prince, Isabel de Cormeilles held two parts of a fee in Thrupton.³¹ As widow of John she held a life estate in the manor, as appears from a fine levied in 1348, whereby Richard Folks, vicar of the church of Steeple Ashton, granted the manors of Hemblesworth Giffard (co. Dors.) and Thrupton, with the advowson of Thrupton, to John de Cormeilles the younger and Goda his wife and their heirs in tail.³² This Goda, who outlived her husband, also had a life interest in the manor. She subsequently married John de Buttethorn, who presented to the living during the episcopacy of William de Edendon (1346-66).³³ Precisely when the Cormeilles family parted with the manor and how the Lisles acquired it has not been discovered, but Sir John de Lisle, who died in 1407, desired to be buried in the church³⁴ there, and he left a son John and a wife Elizabeth, who was probably that Elizabeth Lisle, 'gentil-woman,' who in 1428 held the two parts of a knight's fee³⁵ which had belonged to John de Cormeilles, and as relict of Sir John Byse presented a rector to the church during the episcopacy



LISLE. Or a chief azure with three lions or thereins.

of Henry Beaufort.³⁶ Sir John Lisle of Wootton (I.W.), who died in 1471, had the manor and advowson of Thrupton by the demise and confirmation of Nicholas Lisle and others and held it of Lord De La Warr.³⁷ His widow Isabel afterwards married Thomas Beauchamp, and died seised of the manor in 1484.³⁸ Sir John left a son, Sir Nicholas Lisle, whose will was proved in 1506.³⁹ He was succeeded by his son Sir John, whose will, as well as that of his wife Mary, was proved in 1524.⁴⁰ This Sir John, who left no issue, entailed the majority of his estates on his cousin, Lancelot Lisle, but left Thrupton after the death of his wife to his right heirs. These were the children of his sister Eleanor wife of John Kingston. Mary Kingston, daughter of John and Eleanor, who by the death of her brothers John and Nicholas became heir general of the Lisles of Wootton, married a Sir Thomas Lisle and died in 1539 leaving no issue.⁴¹ On the death of her husband, three years later,⁴² Thrupton reverted to the heirs of Agnes sister of the above-mentioned Sir Nicholas Lisle and wife of John Philpot of Compton, and co-heir of the Lisles of Wootton with her sister Margaret wife of John Rogers (*vide infra*).⁴³ In this way the manor passed to the family of Philpot. Thomas Philpot, great-grandson of John and Elizabeth,⁴⁴ who was vouched at a recovery in 1556,⁴⁵ and dealt with the manor by fine in 1576,⁴⁶ died seised of it in 1586.⁴⁷ His son Sir George, who conveyed Thrupton and other manors to Henry Earl of Southampton in 1607,⁴⁸ died so seised in 1624.⁴⁹ Sir John Philpot, son and heir of Sir George, had his property confiscated as a recusant, and in 1628 two-thirds of Thrupton were granted to Edward Barnes for forty-one years.⁵⁰ However, Sir John Philpot died seised of the manor in 1634,^{50a} and it descended to his son and heir Henry Philpot, who dealt with the manor in the same year.⁵¹ In 1645 Henry and his brother, Thomas Philpot, were compounding for delinquency and declared themselves ready to sell a great part of their estate to satisfy the fine of £1,200 imposed on them.⁵² In 1651 Henry Philpot and Mary his wife settled the manor on their eldest son, Henry Philpot, and his heirs.⁵³ About this time,



PHILPOT. Sable a bend ermine.

²⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 211.

²¹ Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 54.

²² Ibid. (Ser. 2), dcxi, 129.

²³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 501.

²⁴ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.),

184.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 1 John, no. 1.

²⁶ Ibid. 4 John, no. 49.

²⁷ Ibid. 12 Hen. III, no. 135; 25

Edw. I, no. 220; cf. *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.*

(Rec. Com.), i, 151-2.

²⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234b,

238b.

²⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

³⁰ *Cal. Chart.* 1300-26, p. 42.

³¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325.

³² De Banc. R. 352, m. 338; Feet of

F. Div. Co. East. 22 Edw. III, no. 37.

³³ Egerton MS. 2033.

³⁴ Will P.C.C. 16 Mar.

³⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 347; cf. *ibid.* 370.

³⁶ Egerton MS. 2034.

³⁷ Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. IV, no. 59.

³⁸ Ibid. 2 Ric. III, no. 17.

³⁹ P.C.C. 7 Adeane.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 19 and 27 Bodfelde.

⁴¹ *Vide V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 269.

⁴² His will was proved in 1542 (P.C.C.

10 Spet).

⁴³ Part, however, of the manor passed into other hands, though the holding of the Philpots and their successors was apparently always considered a whole manor. Materials are too scanty to trace the descent of this detached portion. In 1540 a third part of a moiety was the object of a fine between Edward Pasbrigg and Hugh Williamson and Christopher Morgan and Joan his wife (Feet of F. Hants, East. 31 Hen. VIII). In 1559 Sir Richard Lyster died seised of the same fraction (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cxxiv,

222), and in 1753 Robert Nugent and his wife quitclaimed it to Edward Eliot, then lord of the manor (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 26 & 27 Geo. II). In 1755 James Newsam was vouched at a recovery of one-third of the manor (Recov. R. Hil. 28 Geo. II, rot. 140).

⁴⁴ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 407.

⁴⁵ Recov. R. East. 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, rot. 1011.

⁴⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 18 & 19 Eliz.

⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxiii, 84.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 4 Jas. I.

⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxii, 129.

⁵⁰ Pat. 3 Chas. I, pt. xxxiii, no. 9.

^{50a} Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcxi, 129.

⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 10 Chas. I.

⁵² *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* 1028.

⁵³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 1650; Com. Pleas R. East. 1651, m. 16 d.

however, the line of the Philpots failed and the manor passed to Henry Rogers of Cannington (co. Somers.), only surviving son of Sir Edward Rogers of Cannington, as heir of John Rogers and Margaret Lisle, co-heir of the Lisles with her sister Agnes Philpot (*vide supra* and cf. Kimpton). Henry Rogers died in 1672, leaving the manor in tail-male to Alexander Popham, son and heir-apparent of Sir Francis Popham and his wife Helena, niece of the testator, with contingent remainder to his nephew, Sir John St. Barbe, bart.,⁵⁴ to whom it eventually came. In 1709 Sir John St. Barbe and Honora his wife conveyed the manor to Aaron Rutherford.⁵⁵ Before 1753⁵⁶ it had come into the hands of Edward Eliot of Port Eliot, who having, with his son and heir Edward James Eliot, barred the entail in 1779,⁵⁷ sold it in 1783 to George Paulet of Ampport,⁵⁸ afterwards twelfth Marquess of Winchester. In 1829 Harry Noyes and Catherine his wife quitclaimed the manor to Ralph Etwell and his heirs.⁵⁹ Within twenty years of this date Thrupton had come, by an exchange,⁶⁰ to the trustees of St. John's Hospital, Winchester, the governors of which are now lords of the manor.

In 1280 a distraint was ordered against John de Meysey touching a claim to the assize of bread and ale broken in Thrupton.⁶¹ According to the Assize Roll of the same year William de Valence had view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale in Thrupton.⁶² According to another entry on the same roll John de Cormeilles and his men both free and villein had been accustomed to do suit at the out-hundred of Andover every fortnight until twenty-three years previously, when it was withdrawn by William de Valence. William asserted that he and his men of the manors of Newton (Valence) and Hawkley⁶³ were quit of suits of shires and hundreds everywhere in the county and claimed view of frankpledge, producing a charter of Henry III. The jurors found Thrupton to be a member of these manors.⁶⁴

Although no mill is mentioned in Domesday Book, one is included in several early grants of land at Thrupton.⁶⁵ It seems, however, to have disappeared at an early date.

The church of *ST. PETER AND CHURCH ST. PAUL* has a chancel 26 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 1 in. with north vestry and organ chamber, nave 27 ft. by 19 ft. 1 in., north aisle 10 ft. wide, and west tower 13 ft. square with a porch to the south of it. The measurements are internal.

Owing to the very complete modernizing of the building there is little left to tell its story.



ROGERS of Cannington. *Argent a chevron between three harts running sable with a crescent for difference.*

The chancel, which leans considerably to the north, was probably rebuilt late in the 15th century, but the nave, though retaining no early detail, is doubtless much older; the tower owes its appearance of age to the re-use of old stonework, and the south porch and north aisle and vestry are modern. The external stonework of nave and chancel was thoroughly renewed in 1869, and the walls are faced with flint. Early in the 16th century the Lisle tomb was built on the north of the chancel and a chapel added with it.⁶⁶

A tower appears to have been added near the end of the 17th century, as in one of the register books is a note that it fell in 1796, having stood 110 years. It was rebuilt in 1801; and another note says that the chantry chapel north of the chancel was pulled down for the purpose of supplying it with material, and this statement is certainly borne out by the number of carved stones in the tower parapets matching those in the north wall of the chancel.

The east window is a modern one of three trefoiled lights under a two-centred head. The east wall is strengthened by diagonal buttresses, and has a modern moulded plinth on which is the date 1869. In the north wall, close to the east, is a blocked doorway which formerly opened into the chantry chapel, west of it is the arch in which stands the Lisle altar tomb, and west of it a larger arch of the same date; these are described below, with the tomb to which they properly belong.

In the south wall is a small semi-octagonal pillar piscina, with a moulded base and capital; the recess above it is modern, and west of it is another large arch over an altar tomb of earlier character than that opposite. In this arch are set a modern three-light window and a doorway with a small porch outside. The south-west window dates from the 15th century, and is of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a modern moulded label outside. The chancel arch has continuous moulded jambs and four-centred arch, and is apparently of late 15th-century date; it is square with the nave, and therefore askew with the chancel. It closely resembles the chancel arch at Timsbury.

The modern arcade dividing the nave from the north aisle is of two bays in 14th-century style. In the south wall are two windows, both modernized, but originally of 15th-century date; the eastern is a single cinquefoiled light with a two-centred head and a four-centred rear arch, the other is of two cinquefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil above, in a two-centred arch. Below the first is a small 15th-century piscina for a nave altar; it has a plain four-centred arch in a square head. The aisle is lighted by two north windows and one west, each of two lights with a quatrefoil over; all are modern, with the aisle. The archway opening into the tower from the nave has modern jambs and plain chamfered abaci; the arch is a round one of a single slightly

⁵⁴ P.C.C. 157 Eure.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 8 Anne.

⁵⁶ Ibid. Hants, Trin. 26 & 27 Geo. II.

⁵⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 20 Geo. III, rot. 442; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 20 Geo. III, rot. 130.

⁵⁸ Ibid. East. 23 Geo. III, rot. 7; Recov. R. Mich. 23 Geo. III, rot. 192.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 10 Geo. IV.

⁶⁰ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 248 n.

⁶¹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 775, 811.

⁶² Assize R. 789, m. 15 d.

⁶³ In Selborne Hundred. Cf. *V.C.H.*

Hants, iii, 23, 26.

⁶⁴ Assize R. 789, m. 15.

⁶⁵ Feet of F. Hants, 1 John, no. 2; 4 John, no. 49; Mich. 25 Edw. I.

⁶⁶ Sir John Lisle, making his will in 1520, expressed his intention of making in Thrupton Church 'an ambulator

chappell unto the honour of God and of our blisshed Lady Saint Mary virgyn mother of our Saviour Ihu Crist' (P.C.C. 19 Bodfelde). He did not live to fulfil his intention, and his widow by her will four years later instructed her executors to 'cause to be made a chappell or an ambulatory after the plott and bargayn made by my husbonde wt my lorde of Wynchestres mason' (Ibid. 27 Bodfelde).

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chamfered order, and is obviously of 17th if not 18th-century date.

The tower is squat in appearance and is faced with ashlar; it has a south doorway, which forms the principal entrance to the church, of early 16th-century detail, which, together with the west window of two lights under a four-centred head, is doubtless part of the former north chapel. The second of the three stages has a small square doorway on its north side approached by an iron ladder outside. The third stage is lighted in each wall by a round-headed window. The parapet is embattled and bears the date of the rebuilding (1801) upon it. It is for the most part of very pretty early 16th-century detail, with honeysuckle in the battlements and a frieze of running foliage with medallions, those on the south face being supported by griffins. Below is a classic cornice with shields bearing the arms of Lisle, a fesse between three martlets, the sun from a cloud, and the initials of Thomas Lisle bound with knotwork. On one of the medallions is the date 1527. The roofs are all modern, that of the chancel is open-timbered with pointed arched trusses; the nave has a similar roof, but of different profile, and the tower has a flat panelled ceiling with moulded joists.

The font, which stands in the tower, dates from 1844 and replaced one of 1814, which in turn had replaced another which was broken by the fall of the tower in 1796. A piece of it and the 1814 font are now in the foundations of the porch; the altar is of stone and also modern.

In the chancel is a very fine monumental brass, with the figure of a knight in full plate armour with sword and dagger, under a rich canopy of three cinquefoiled arches with traceried and crocketed gables and crocketed pinnacles. There are four shields, the first with the arms of Lisle; second, a chevron between three martlets; third, Lisle impaling Courtenay; and fourth, Lisle impaling a chevron between three roses. The inscription in brass around the edge of the slab reads:—'Sub lapide isto jacent p̄re memorie dominus Johannes Lysle miles, dominus de Wodynton in insula Vecta et Domina Elizabeth Lysle uxor ejus. Idem dominus Johannes obiit ultimo die mensis Januarii anno domini millesimo cccc vii^o Eorum anime pace fruantur eterna Amen.'

To the north of the sanctuary is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble with richly traceried panels bearing the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady in a fine white stone; he wears a mail hauberk under his plate armour and a tabard over it with the arms of Lisle quartered with a fesse between three martlets; the same are on the shoulder pieces. He also wears a collar of SS and roses. His head is bare and rests on a shield with cross bands carved with Renaissance ornament. One leg is broken below the knee into several pieces, the other has been broken and repaired, and his feet rest on gauntlets. The lady wears a richly decorated 'kennel' head-dress and her hair descends in long tresses behind her back; she is in a tight-fitting dress with close sleeves and a long mantle fastened apparently by a double chain at the shoulders, from which hangs a cross. Her feet are wrapped in the mantle, and the workmanship of both figures is extremely beautiful and shows a marked Italian influence. They are said to be the work of an

Italian artist brought over by Lord Sandys. The Purbeck marble base of the tomb is richly panelled in three bays on the south; the brass shields which were on this side and the single shields at east and west have now gone as well as the inscription which went round the top edge.

On the north is a stone front of Renaissance detail, apparently added to the tomb, bearing a blank cartouche in the middle, on the east the quartered arms as on the cornice, and on the west a lozenge with the arms of Courtenay. The tomb stands below a four-centred archway in the north wall with panelled soffit and jambs; the construction is Gothic, but the ornament, except that in the soffit, is of the finest early Renaissance character. A beautifully carved cornice and cresting above bears on both sides the quarterly shield with helm and mantling. A wide four-centred flat arch west of it opened into the former chapel and is of similar detail; in the spandrels on the south side are shields, one with the arms of Lisle and the other with the sun's rays coming out of clouds. Of the two on the north side one is hidden by the organ and the other is mutilated, but had apparently the T.H. monogram which occurs on the tower.

On the south side of the altar is another tomb of late 15th-century design, but without inscription, figures or armorial bearings. It is in white stone, and has been much restored. Its panelled south side is exposed to the weather, the wall being built over it. The four-centred arch under which it stands is old, and has panelled jambs and soffit, and over it is a moulded and embattled cornice between two shafts, which are supported on corbels carved with angels holding shields, and there are similar angels at the top. The shields are unfortunately blank. In the middle of the cornice is an embattled bracket, and below it a pendant in the form of a lily pot, the underside of its base carved with a sun. The large spandrels of the arch are blank, but on the cornice is a pleated scroll now bearing a modern text.

Standing at the east end of the north aisle, whither it was brought from the rectory garden, is a life-size recumbent wooden effigy of a lady in Elizabethan dress. Its original position is doubtful. It is said to be the effigy of Lady Elizabeth Philpot.

In the tower are two ancient Purbeck marble coffin slabs; one, of early 13th-century date, bears the mutilated figure of a knight in armour, wearing a square-topped helm, with his shield lying on his body, covering him from the neck to the thigh; his spear lies beside him on his right, his legs are broken away below the knee, and the surface is so perished that the details of his armour are not to be made out, but his surcoat only reaches to the thigh, as far as the point of the shield. The other stone has a floreated cross of 13th-century type, and a moulded edge with a small round and a wide hollow.

There are five bells: the treble and second by Thomas Mears, 1836; the third by John Wallis, of Salisbury, 1616, and inscribed, 'Give almes'; the fourth by the same founder, 1581, inscribed, 'O prayed be thy name O Lord'; the tenor bears no maker's name or mark, it is inscribed, 'Georgius Philpotus me fieri fecit in honore Sancti Johannis evangeliste A^o. 1600.'

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice, paten and flagon, all of 1846, and a large brass alms dish, supposed



THRUXTON CHURCH: ALTAR TOMB

to be of Spanish origin. The flagon was the gift of Francis Dyson, rector, in 1846.

The first book of the registers is of parchment, and contains baptisms from 1600 to 1690, marriages 1603 to 1605 and 1608 to 1666, and burials from 1607 to 1666. The second book is a paper copy, and has baptisms from 1702 to 1812, marriages 1721 to 1752, and burials 1721 to 1812. The third book has marriages from 1754 to 1811, and the fourth two marriages (only) for 1812. There is also a poor book from 1748 to 1788, and a book of churchwardens' accounts from 1693 to 1785. It is interesting to note the comparatively large sums paid during the 18th century for the extermination of pests and vermin. Sparrows were the worst sufferers; these were paid for at 2*d.* a dozen heads, while polecats were 4*d.* each, stoats 2*d.* each, and foxes 1*s.* a head: the last payment of this sort was in 1774.

In 1086 the Norman abbey of *ADVOWSON* Cormeilles held the church of Thruxton with 1 virgate of land and had there one villein.⁶⁷ At some unknown date the abbey must have given the advowson to the manorial lords, and the Cormeilles and Lisles are found presenting in the 14th and 15th centuries.⁶⁸ A pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* paid from the church in 1291 and constituting a tenth of the full value⁶⁹ was perhaps due to the abbey. The advowson continued to descend with the manor until late in the 18th century.⁷⁰ It seems, however, to have been leased out for a considerable period to

Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart., who presented in 1709, 1726 and 1747.⁷¹ Between 1783 and 1795, the date of his first presentation,⁷² it was acquired by Dr. Thomas Sheppard, who presented to the church as late as 1806. Between 1848 and 1859 it passed from Mrs. Sheppard to the Rev. Lancelot Miles Halton and from him by purchase to the Rev. Donald Baynes, who built the rectory and restored the church. Mr. Baynes gave the advowson to his nephew, Henry De Foe Baker, who in 1896 was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Henry Charleton Baker, the present patron, formerly rector of Thruxton and now vicar of St. Chad's, Everton.⁷³

There was a chapel attached to the church in the 13th century.⁷⁴

The school was built in 1874 and enlarged in 1894 for ninety-one children.

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the village founded in 1817.

Charity of Henry Rogers (see *CHARITIES* under *Fyfield*).—By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 6 October 1903, made under the Board of Education Act, 1899, the trustees are entitled to apply two annual sums of £5 each of the net yearly income of the county towards the support of the parochial schools of Thruxton and *Fyfield* respectively, such part to be called 'The Educational Foundation of Henry Rogers.'

The school is also entitled to a share of Mrs. Sophia Sheppard's Charity (see under *Fyfield*).

SOUTH TIDWORTH

Tedorde, Todeorde (xi cent.); Thodeworth, Thudeworth (xiii cent., &c.); Suthtudeword, Suth-tudeworthe, &c. (xiv cent.); South Tedeworth (xv cent.).

The parish of South Tidworth (sometimes spelt *Tedworth*) lies in a corner of the county having the Wiltshire border for its northern and western boundaries. To the east lies *Kimpton* and to the south *Shipton Bellinger*. The total area of the parish is 2,303 acres, nearly the whole of which is pasture land, about a tenth only being arable. The *Bourne River* runs through the centre of the parish from north to south, but is usually dry. The soil is light loam and the subsoil chalk.¹ The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips.

Tidworth House stands in a well-wooded park of 500 acres. It was built by Mr. Thomas *Assheton Smith*, but has been much enlarged and is now the official residence of the General in Command of the *Salisbury Plain Military District*. Near the house stand both the new church and the site of the old church, while the rectory is a little to the north-east. Adjoining the park on the east is *Ashdown Copse*, which continues northward to the woody western slope of *Furze Hill*. The summit of this hill—596 ft.

above the ordnance datum—is the highest point in the parish, which in no place descends to a lower level than 360 ft. Further to the east is *Warren Hill*, on which are targets for rifle practice, the longer ranges, however, being in the neighbouring shire. Military barracks have recently been built here.

The kennels of the *Tidworth Hunt* are in the parish.

Hampshire Cross is a hamlet on the Wiltshire border. Half a mile to the west of it are seven tumuli.

There were three separate estates in *MANORS SOUTH TIDWORTH* at the time of the *Domesday Survey*. The largest, which paid geld for 7 hides, was held by a certain *Hugh of Robert son of Gerold*. It had formerly been held of *Earl Harold* as an alod by *Codolf*.² The second had been held as two manors by two freemen in the time of the Confessor, but was held by *Robert son of Gerold* as one manor at the time of the Survey.³ The third holding was that of *Croc the Huntsman*, consisting of 2 hides which *Alwin* had held as a manor of the Confessor.⁴ From the time of the survey until the 16th century only one manor proper of *Tidworth* seems to have been recognized, but at the later date there appear in the parish three manors,

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 501.

⁶⁸ Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*.

⁶⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212*b*.

⁷⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxiii, 84; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 4 Jas. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccciii, 129; Feet of

F. Hants, Mich. 10 Chas. I; Recov. R. Hants, Mich. 1650, rot. 136; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 8 Anne; Recov. R. Mich. 20 Geo. III, rot. 442; Mich. 23 Geo. III, rot. 192, &c.

⁷¹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ex inform. the Rev. H. C. Baker.

⁷⁴ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212*b*.

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

² Ibid. i, 488.

³ Ibid. It is entered under 'Broctone' or Thorngate Hundred. ⁴ Ibid. 501.

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known respectively as the North, Middle and South Manors of South Tidworth, and there is a likelihood that these may be roughly equated with the Domesday entries. The manor proper was identical with the later 'Middle' Manor.

The Middle Manor, the 7-hide Domesday holding of Robert son of Gerold, was held of the manor of Queen's Camel (co. Somers.⁵), which was granted to Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent by King John,⁶ exchanged by him with the king in 1228 for other estates,⁷ and granted in 1318 to Edmund of Woodstock,⁸ afterwards Earl of Kent. In 1353 fees in Tidworth were assigned in dower to Elizabeth widow of John Plantagenet Earl of Kent,⁹ and she died so seised in 1411.¹⁰ The honour of Camel eventually reverted to the Crown.

In 1202 Baldwin de Combe granted Sarah, late the wife of Robert le Dun, half a hide of land in Tidworth as dower, which she claimed from the freehold there, which had once belonged to Robert.¹¹ In the *Testa de Nevill* Simon le Dun is found holding Tidworth by one knight's fee of the old enfeoffment of Hubert de Burgh.¹² In October 1270 William le Dun was granted free warren on his demesne there,¹³ and a month later a weekly market at his manor every Monday and a yearly fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of Holy Trinity.¹⁴ This William died seised of the manor about 1286.¹⁵ Two years later John le Dun was seeking to replevy his land in West Tidworth, which had been taken into the king's hands for his default against William de Nevill¹⁶; and in 1309 he was seeking to replevy his lands in South Tidworth, confiscated this time for his default against Alice late the wife of Roger Cleve.¹⁷ In 1309 he obtained licence to settle the manor on himself for life, with remainder to Stephen de Brightmerston and Joan his wife in tail, with contingent remainder to George de Brightmerston and Agnes his wife, Robert de Harnhill and Henry de Harnhill. This he did by means of a fine with William de Sherborne.¹⁸ John le Dun died in 1332, and Stephen de Brightmerston being dead the manor descended to Nicholas de Wyly, who had married Stephen's daughter Isabel.¹⁹ In 1333 licence was granted to Nicholas

and Isabel de Wyly to enfeof John de Sewale and Isabel his wife of the manor and advowson of Tidworth, and for them to regrant the premises to Nicholas and Isabel in fee-tail.²⁰ In the following year Henry Burry of New Sarum and Agnes his wife, John de Sewale and Isabel his wife, and Nicholas de Wyly and Isabel his wife quitclaimed the same premises from themselves and the heirs of Agnes, Isabel and Isabel to Roger Norman and his heirs.²¹ In 1337 Roger Norman was granted free warren in South Tidworth.²² He died in 1349, leaving as his heir his grandson Giles,²³ who died while still under age in 1362.²⁴ Giles' heir was his cousin Margaret, daughter of Agnes Norman, sister of his father Roger Norman and wife of John Chamberlayne, but she died almost immediately afterwards, leaving as her heirs Julia, who married first Richard Cavendish and secondly John Shonne, Beatrice wife of John de Glemsford, and Christine wife of William Chamberlayne.²⁵ South Tidworth Manor was apparently assigned eventually to Julia, Richard Cavendish, her first husband, presenting a rector in 1373.²⁶ In 1375 the manor was settled upon her and her second husband, John Shonne, in fee-tail.²⁷ However, in spite of this settlement, it passed after Julia's death²⁸ to her daughter and heir by her first husband—Alice the wife of Richard Becket.²⁹ In 1391 Richard Becket and Alice his wife obtained an *inspeximus* and confirmation of Roger Norman's charter of free warren,³⁰ and in 1411 Richard Becket died seised of the 'manor of South Tidworth, called the Middle Manor,' and the advowson in right of his wife Alice. He left a daughter Joan, wife of Robert Peny, as his heir.³¹ At the assessment for an Aid in 1428 William Langbrook, John Peny, Richard Mayn, Thomas Mayn and William Gerard, who were apparently trustees, held Roger Norman's fee in Tidworth,³² and three years afterwards Robert Peny of Tidworth held the fourth part of a fee there.³³

The precise date at which the Dales acquired the manor is uncertain, but William Dale purchased Fyfield (q.v.) in 1484, and his son John Dale died in 1514 seised of the Middle, North and South Manors of South Tidworth.³⁴ John Dale grandson of John

John de Glemsford and Beatrice his wife, and William Chamberlayne and Christine his wife (Egerton MS. 2033).

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 49 Edw.

III.

²⁸ Julia was still alive in 1387-8 (*Wykeham's Reg.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], i, 167).

²⁹ *Vide* Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. IV, no. 11.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 508.

³¹ Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. IV, no. 11.

³² *Feud Aids*, ii, 347.

³³ *Ibid.* 370.

³⁴ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 966, no. 5. As already stated, before the time of the Dales three manors do not seem to have been recognized. The descent of the land representing the North and South Manors is traced below. By the end of the 17th century they had come to be regarded as forming one estate. Even before then, however, perfect consistency was not maintained. In a fine of 1594 what is described as the manor of South Tidworth appears, both from the extent and in relation to subsequent dealings, to imply all three manors (Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz.); and in the chancery suit between William Dale and John Cooke

⁵ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 67; 35 Edw. III (pt. i), no. 34; 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 8; 14 Hen. IV, no. 11; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 965, no. 5; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 69.

⁶ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 695.

⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 82.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, p. 187; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 416.

⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 552.

¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 12 Hen. IV, no. 35.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, 4 John, no. 47.

¹² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234b.

¹³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 154.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 157.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. (Rec. Com.), i, 89. The original document is wanting.

¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 525. It has been impossible to construct a consecutive pedigree of these le Duns. They do not correspond to the pedigree given by Hoare (*Hist. Modern Wilts*, iii [4], 46), but it may be noted that in that pedigree there is a Sir William le Dun, alive in 1282 and dead by 1288, who married Benedicta daughter of William de Nevill of Harnham, and had by her two sons named John.

¹⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 135.

¹⁸ Inq. a.q.d. file 76, no. 6; *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 157; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 3 Edw. II, no. 33.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 67. The king took the fealty of Nicholas de Wyly the same year, the manor being held in chief as of the honour of Camel by the service of one and a quarter knights' fees (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 69).

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 453.

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 8 Edw. III.

²² *Cal. Rot. Chart. et Inq. a.q.d.* (Rec. Com.), 173.

²³ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 89.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 8. John de Beauchamp held the manor on lease from 1357 till his death in 1360. His heir was his nephew Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick (Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 34), who held the manor on lease from 1360 to 1364.

²⁵ See the manors of Cholderton in Amport and Upper Clatford.

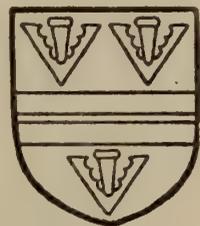
²⁶ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 50. Richard Cavendish presented once during Edendon's episcopacy (1346-66) in conjunction with Julia his wife,

Dale died so seised in 1522, leaving a daughter and heir Alice Dale, aged nine months,³⁵ who married and carried the manors to John Cooke.³⁶ In 1552 John Cooke and Alice his wife were parties to a fine for altering the entail from her heirs to his,³⁷ and four years later he entailed the manors and advowson on his youngest son, George Cooke.³⁸ In 1564, however, William Dale,³⁹ brother of John Dale, father of Alice Cooke, brought an action in Chancery against John Cooke to recover the manors as uncle and heir of Alice, who had died without issue. On Cooke's quoting the above-mentioned fine for altering the entail, the plaintiff responded 'that the said defendant did beat and very cruelly and unkyndly handell and use his saide wiffe untill wth very extreme practizes wherewth she was daylie by a great space as it were tormented she forcibly yielded to levye suche fyne.'⁴⁰ In spite of these charges Cooke remained in peaceable possession and died seised in 1568.⁴¹ Seven years later his son George Cooke quitclaimed the North and South Manors to William Paulet Lord St. John (afterwards third Marquess of Winchester) and Agnes his wife.⁴² This cannot have been a sale, for only the small sum of £200 passed between the parties, and two years later George Cooke dealt with the premises by recovery.⁴³ Nevertheless, the estate very shortly came, possibly by a foreclosure, to the Marquess of Winchester; for in 1594 he and his wife Agnes conveyed it in trust to William Wallop and Richard Lee,⁴⁴ and the marchioness dying in 1601 left the manor of South Tidworth to her daughter Katherine,⁴⁵ who married Sir Giles Wroughton. In 1622 Sir Giles and his wife quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Lady Wroughton the three manors and the advowson to Sir James Ley, bart., chief justice of England,⁴⁶ who was four years later created Earl of Marlborough.⁴⁷ The earl settled this property on Jane, his third wife,⁴⁸ who survived him, and in 1650, with her husband, William Ashburnham, and others, sold it to Thomas Smith.⁴⁹ The manor remained with his descendants⁵⁰ until 1859, when, on the death of Matilda (Webber) widow of Thomas Assheton Smith, it passed by will to her nephew Francis Sloane-Stanley of Leesthorpe Hall, Melton Mowbray, son of the Rev. George Sloane-Stanley and Laura Maria Webber. Mr. Sloane-Stanley sold it

in 1877 to Sir John Kelk of Bentley Priory, first bart., and in 1897 Sir John William Kelk, second bart., sold it to the War Department.⁵¹

The 4 hides which Robert son of Gerold held in Thorn-gate Hundred,⁵² joined with the 1½ hides which he held in Shipton Bellinger⁵³ in the same hundred, formed a holding which though not called a manor in mediaeval records is equivalent to the South Manor of the 16th century. For the most part it followed the descent of the Middle Manor, to which it was probably considered to appertain. In 1270 William le Dun had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Tidworth and Shipton (Bellinger),⁵⁴ and in 1316 John le Dun held the hamlet of Tidworth in Thorngate Hundred.⁵⁵ This holding did not, however, pass with the Middle Manor from the heirs of John le Dun to Roger Norman (*vide supra*), and in 1346 it was the possession of Robert Lock and assessed at half a fee.⁵⁶ In 1428 it belonged to William Alexander and Robert Peny, of whom it may be noted that the first held the North and the second the Middle Manor.⁵⁷ At some date not long subsequent to this the holding passed to the Dales, became known as the South Manor, and henceforth followed the same descent as the two others. From the inquisition taken on the death of John Dale in 1514 it appears that the South Manor was held of the heirs of Avice de Columbers.⁵⁸

The third Domesday holding in the parish was that of Croc the Huntsman, consisting of 2 hides which Alwin had held as a manor of the Confessor.⁵⁹ The evidence seems to show that Croc the Huntsman's Domesday holding was identical with what was afterwards known as the North Manor. That manor, like the South Manor, was held as of the heirs of Avice de Columbers,⁶⁰ for in 1208 Michael de Columbers gave 200 marks to marry Avice daughter of Ellis Croc, and to have the office of forester of Chute which Ellis held in fee.⁶¹ This Ellis was of the



SMITH. *Azure two bars between three pbeons or.*

in 1564 (*vide infra*) the plaintiff speaks of the three several manors in South Tidworth called 'the Southe mannor, the Myddell mannor, and the North mannor,' and the defendant speaks of 'the mannor and advowson of South Tidworth with the appurtenances in Hants and the manor of North Tidworth in Hants and Wilts,' 'which said two manors contain all the lands and tenements mentioned in the said bill' (Chan. Proc. [Ser. 2], bdle. 57, no. 38). It appears that the Middle and South Manor together were sometimes known as the South Manor, and that the North Manor was sometimes regarded as included in the manor of North Tidworth (cos. Hants and Wilts.).

³⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 975, no. 1.

³⁶ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 57, no. 38.

³⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 6 Edw. VI.

³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cliv, 106; cf. Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 33, no. 30.

³⁹ He held Fyfield (q.v.) under a conveyance of the reversion from his brother, under whose will he also held the Tid-

worth manors from the death of Agnes Dale, their grandmother, until Alice should be sixteen years old. During his possession he brought an action against various persons for riotously assembling at a place called 'Watcombe,' parcel of the North Manor, and killing the conies there (Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, bdle. 12, no. 45).

⁴⁰ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 57, no. 38.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cliv, 106.

⁴² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 17 Eliz.; Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 17 Eliz.; Recov. R. East. 17 Eliz. rot. 852.

⁴³ Recov. R. Hants East. 19 Eliz. rot.

747.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz. Both here and in the marchioness' will (*vide infra*) the 'manor of South Tidworth' appears to imply the Middle, North, and South Manors. The extent as given in this deed is, in acreage, very nearly identical with the extent of the three manors as given in Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 20 Jas. I (*vide infra*).

⁴⁵ P.C.C. Will 83 Woodhall.

⁴⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 20 Jas. I.

⁴⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 251.

⁴⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxii, 108.

⁴⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 1650.

⁵⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 10 Geo. I, rot. 179; Trin. 13 & 14 Geo. II, rot. 221; Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁵¹ Ex inform. the Rev. H. E. Delmé-Radcliffe, rector of South Tidworth.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ *Cal. Chart R.* 1257-1300, p. 154.

⁵⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 324.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 351.

⁵⁸ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 966, no. 5.

⁵⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 501.

⁶⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 966, no. 5.

⁶¹ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec.Com.), 409. The lady's Christian name is not here given, but in 1235 Avice, late the wife of Michael de Columbers, daughter and heir of Ellis Croc, did homage touching the bailiwick of the forest of Chute (*Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 100).

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family that gave its name to Crux Easton, which the Huntsman held in 1086.⁶² In the *Testa de Nevill* Philip Croc is entered as holding four parts of a knight's fee in Tidworth (Toneworth) of the old enfeoffment of Avice de Columbers,⁶³ and in 1291 Thomas son of Philip Croc conveyed 2 carucates there to John de Drokensford,⁶⁴ who in his turn made a fine three years later with Philip de Drokensford concerning a messuage, a carucate of land and 40s. rent in Tidworth, which he was to hold for life at the rent of a rose with reversion to Philip and his heirs.⁶⁵ It is probable that the first as well as the second of these conveyances was a family matter; for, according to a pedigree in Glover's *Collections*,⁶⁶ John Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1309-29), had a sister Joan, who married Philip Crook (*sic*). He also had a brother, Philip Drokensford, and it is possible these brothers were the parties to the second fine. In 1346 Roger Norman and Philip Drokensford held the fourth part of a fee which had belonged to John de Drokensford,⁶⁷ and in 1428 William Alexander and Edith his wife held the quarter fee which had belonged to Philip de Drokensford.⁶⁸ Towards the end of this century or the beginning of the next the manor passed to the Dales, and thereafter followed the same descent as the Middle Manor. In the inquisition taken on the death of John Dale in 1514 it was said to be held of the heirs of Avice de Columbers.⁶⁹

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* is an entirely modern building erected in 1880. It is a copy of elaborate 13th-century work of stone with polished marble shafts in the columns of the arcade piers. The chancel floor is laid with Italian mosaic. The measurements are as follows:—Chancel 28 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., north and south transepts 14 ft. by 13 ft. 8 in., nave 42 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., with north and south aisles 10 ft. wide. There are also a north vestry and a south porch.

WEYHILL WITH PENTON GRAFTON

Penintone (x cent.); Leweo (xiii cent.); La Woe (xiv cent.); Wee (xv cent.); Way (xvi cent.); Wey, Wayhill (xvii cent.).

The parish of Weyhill or Penton Grafton—in the latter name preserving the memory of its ancient subservience to the Abbots of Grestein (Normandy)—is bounded on the north by Wiltshire. The total area of the parish is 1,892 acres, comprising 1,214 acres of arable land, 434 acres of permanent grass and 124½ acres of woods and plantations.¹ The soil is light gravel, the subsoil chalk.² The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, swedes, sainfoin and grass. The land slopes gently from north to south, the highest point marked on the ordnance map being 388 ft. on the northern border.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1837 given by F. Dyson, rector, in 1838, a silver-gilt chalice and paten of 1877 and a silver-gilt flagon of 1869.

The registers are contained in five books. The first has baptisms from 1627 to 1643, burials from 1599 to 1644, and marriages 1600 to 1635. In this book there are also a few irregular entries of all three from 1655 to 1670, baptisms from 1684 to 1688 and from 1703 to 1712, also one marriage of 1703. The second book contains baptisms 1684 to 1783, burials 1681 to 1782, and marriages 1718 to 1752, with a gap in the burials from 1684 to 1690. Both of these books were repaired in 1908. The third book contains marriages only from 1761 to 1782, the fourth book baptisms and burials from 1783 to 1812, and the fifth book marriages only from 1788 to 1812.

In the burial-ground of this parish is a small mortuary chapel about 22 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, built of stones from the old parish church. In the east wall is a 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights with two quatrefoils over and a moulded label. The small windows in the north and south walls and the west doorway and porch are modern.

The church of *SOUTH TID-ADVOWSON WORTH* is mentioned in Domesday

Book with the larger holding of Robert son of Gerold,⁷⁰ and the advowson followed the descent of the Middle Manor,⁷¹ the lords or their feoffees presenting until 1897, when Sir John William Kelk sold the manor to the War Department but retained the advowson.

The prebendary of Chute had a portion in this parish which in 1291 was assessed at 15s., the church itself being assessed at £10.⁷²

The school was enlarged in 1903 for 110 children.

There are apparently no endowed charities in the parish.

Ramridge House, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Charles D'Oyly Harmar, J.P., is a fine mansion standing in a park of 116 acres. This park contains some fine old trees and is adjoined on the north by a large copse. It was evidently a well-wooded spot in the 14th century, for in an extent of the manor made in 1361 the pasture and underwood of 50 acres of wood were found to be worth nothing on account of the shadow of the trees.³ A mile north-east lies the hamlet of Clanville. Clanville Lodge, situated in its park of some 60 acres, was formerly known as Blissmore Hall. It is at present occupied by Captain Thomas Faith. In Clanville there is an old house, probably mediaeval, built of wattle and daub, the appearance of which has, however, been somewhat spoilt by a modern addition.⁴

⁶² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 501.

⁶³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234b.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 19 Edw. I.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 22 Edw. I.

⁶⁶ Harl. MS. 245, quoted in Jewers' *Wells Cathedral*, 86, 293, and *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 2), ii, 314.

⁶⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 347. 'William Alexander of

New Sarum, gent.,' was still holding in 1431 (*ibid.* 370).

⁶⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 966, no. 5. ⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488.

⁷¹ Cf. Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*; *Winton Epts. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 450; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 50, 79, 167; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.); *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 38 Geo. III, rot. 24.

⁷² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 61.

⁴ Possibly this is the Clanville House mentioned in 1778 as the residence of the Rev. John Pyke (Philipps MS. 10525; *Surv. of Hants*, Sir T. Gatehouse).

The hamlets of Ragged Appleshaw and Nutbane are situated respectively in the north-west and north-east of the parish. Penton Grafton is in the extreme east and forms one village with Penton Mewsey.

The village of Weyhill lies towards the south of the parish on the high road from Andover to Devizes, about half a mile east from Weyhill station on the Midland and South Western Junction Railway. The church stands in the centre with the rectory hard by, and Weyhill House is at the east end. The fair ground is on Wey Hill, a little way west of the village.

A Roman villa on the north side of the lane between the hamlets of Clanville and Ragged Appleshaw was excavated in 1897.⁵ Other Roman remains have been found about half a mile south between Ramridge House and Penton Grafton, and on the Devizes and Andover high road a mile north of Weyhill village on the east side of the road.⁶

Place-names in Weyhill are Heathe ditch, Ellemeade, Moremeade⁷ (xvi cent.).

Weyhill Down, comprising 680 acres, part of which lies in Appleshaw, was inclosed in 1812.⁸

The manor of *RAMRIDGE* (Rammen-*MANORS* rugge, Ramryge, xiv cent.; Ramradge, Ramsradge, xviii cent.), known earlier as *PENTON* or *PENTON GRAFTON* (Penitone, xi cent.; Penyton Croftyn *alias* Gresdeyn *alias* Greston, xiv cent.), was held by Edith queen of Edward the Confessor, and was granted by the Conqueror to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy,⁹ as appears from an *inspeximus* of Edward II of a confirmation by Richard I of the English lands of the abbey.¹⁰ It pertained to Wilmington Priory, a cell of Grestein, and in 1348, when the lands of alien priories were in the hands of the king, the abbot and convent of the Norman house had licence to grant Ramridge and other manors, with their knights' fees, advowsons and other appurtenances, to Tidemann de Lymbergh, the king's merchant, and his heirs and assigns for 1,000 years, saving always to the king during the war with France as much farm as the prior would render yearly, and other profits that belonged to him, and to the chief lords of the fee the due services.¹¹ Two years later, however, the king granted licence to Tidemann to demise these manors to whatsoever Englishman he would—so long as it were not in mortmain—to hold by the service of one knight's fee; he also pardoned him and his successors the farm above mentioned, which amounted in all to £86 11s. 9½d. yearly.¹² In accordance with this licence Tidemann assigned the property to Sir Thomas de la Pole, to whom in 1354 the Abbot of Grestein released Ramridge and the other manors¹³; but it was not until 1372 that they were relieved from ecclesiastical taxation.¹⁴ Sir Thomas de la Pole died in 1361 seised accordingly.¹⁵ He left an infant daughter Katherine, whose death

occurred in the following year,¹⁶ and Ramridge passed to his brother Michael, afterwards famous as chancellor to Richard II and first Earl of Suffolk.¹⁷ In 1380 Michael de la Pole granted Ramridge with Conock (co. Wilts) to Thomas, one of his younger sons, for life.¹⁸ This was converted a few years afterwards to an estate in tail-male.¹⁹ On the death of Sir Thomas de la Pole in 1420²⁰ the manor passed to his son Thomas, and eventually, on the death of the latter without issue, ten years later, to his second cousin, William fourth Earl and afterwards Duke of Suffolk.²¹ The earl had married Alice Chaucer, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Chaucer of Ewelme (co. Oxon.), by Matilda daughter and co-heir of Sir John Burgersh. In 1437²² he founded the Ewelme Hospital or God's House (co. Oxon.), endowing it in 1442 with the manors of Conock (co. Wilts.), Ramridge (co. Hants), and Marsh (co. Bucks.).²³ The sixth statute of the almshouse is as follows:—



DE LA POLE. Azure a fesse between three leopards' heads or.

'Also we woll that this present wrytyng and ordynance verrely shewe and signifie all times to com that it is owre full and hole will that the same Maystre, techer of grammer and pore men and theyre successours for ever more have and holde of our yifte and graunte to them and their successours for ever in pure and perpetuall almesse, to her sustenance and to here othir certeyn charges aftyrwardes in this oure present ordynance to be rehersed, iii maners with theyre hole appurtenance, excepte the advowsons of the churches pertynyng to the seide maners to us and to our heyres reserved; of the which iii maners one is cleped Ramruge in Hamptshyre, the secunde Conock in Wiltshire, the iii^{de} is cleped Mersh in the shire of Bokyngham, lyke as it appereth in the dedes, munimentis, and grauntes openly made of the saide iii maners with their appurtenances to the said maystir and techer of grammer and pore men, and to their successours in perpetuite, withoute any impeticion, lettyng, or any occasion of us, of our heyres, or of oure assigns whatsoever they be.'²⁴

The letter of this statute has been adhered to, and Ramridge is still the right of the chaplain and poor men of Ewelme. There is a considerable collection of court rolls and other MSS. belonging to the almshouse, from which information may be gleaned as to the conduct of the manor. Towards the end of the 16th century we find the lord claiming a brown cow as heriot,²⁵ and a little later there is an order that the tenants shall, in proportion to their holdings, dig a ditch, called the 'Heathe diche,' 3 ft. deep and 3 ft. wide, under a penalty; and that all the tenants shall keep the two meadows, 'Ellemeade and Moremeade,' without beasts.²⁶ In 1653 there was a mock presentation of Edward Walker for locking the buttery door contrary to the custom of the manor, signed Nicholas

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 295-7.

⁶ *Ibid.* 297-8.

⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 631a.

⁸ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 473.

¹⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1090 (Carta o Edw. II, no. 21).

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 221.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 513.

¹³ *Cal. Close*, 1354-60, p. 659.

¹⁴ Harl. Roll AA 22.

¹⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 61.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 59.

¹⁷ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 304.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 526.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 1381-5, p. 374; *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 8 Ric. II.

²⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 8 Hen. V, no. 56.

²¹ *Ibid.* 9 Hen. VI, no. 45.

²² In this year John Hampden of Hampden, Richard Restwold and Andrew Sperlyng were pardoned for acquiring without licence the manors of Norton,

Conock and Ramridge (*Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 75).

²³ *Feet of F. Div. Co. East.* 20 Hen. VI, no. 66, 73; *Trin.* 25 Hen. VI, no. 52; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 449, no. 7. The seal of the hospital bore a shield of the arms of de la Pole impaling the forked-tailed lion of Burghersh.

²⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 218a. See also Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 716.

²⁵ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 631a. ²⁶ *Ibid.*

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Nemo.²⁷ In 1658 and again three years later the farmer was presented for not allowing sufficient churchway, contrary to the statute.²⁸

A windmill is mentioned as appertaining to Ramridge Manor in a 14th-century inquisition,²⁹ but there is none in the parish to-day.

The Abbot and convent of Grestein also possessed land in CLANVILLE.³⁰ Precisely when it became their property has not been ascertained, but a confirmation by Edward II of gifts to the abbey recites the grant that William de Mersey made of all that land in Penton Grafton and Clanville which had belonged to Randolph de la Hulle and Alice his wife.³¹ This gives an approximate date, for Randolph de la Hulle conveyed land in Clanville to William de Mersey in 1252.³² In 1293 Nicholas Durdant died seised of land in Clanville belonging to the fee of the Abbot of Grestein,³³ and three years afterwards, when William de Mersey granted a messuage and land in Penton Grafton and Clanville to John de Kudelinton, the transaction was confirmed by the abbot as overlord.³⁴ In the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 the vill of Clanville is assigned to the abbot,³⁵ and it is to be presumed that the subsequent descent of this holding is identical with that of Ramridge Manor. In an Inclosure Award of 1812 it is stated that the whole of the hamlets or townships of Penton Grafton, Clanville and Nutbane are comprised in the manor.³⁶

The 1½ hides in CLANVILLE (Clavesfelle, xi cent.; Clevesfelde, xiii cent.; Clanefeld, xiv cent.), which Azor held of King Edward as an alod and Herbert held of Hugh de Port in 1086,³⁷ represents the estate later known as BLISSMORE HALL (Busemerhale, xiii cent.; Besemerale, xiv cent.). The overlordship continued with the descendants of Hugh de Port, Clanville occurring in lists of the St. John knights' fees as late as 1349.³⁸ In the 17th century it was held of the king as of the manor of Greenwich.³⁹ The intermediate lordship belonged to Herbert Fitz Peter and his descendants. At the beginning of the 13th century half a knight's fee in Blissmore was held by the heirs of Robert le Markaunt of Herbert Fitz Peter.⁴⁰ Henry le Markaunt, a descendant of Robert le Markaunt, was the holder at the beginning of the reign of Edward III.⁴¹ He apparently soon parted with the estate, for in 1346 Richard Crul (*sic*) and the Prior of Ogbourne were stated to be holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Blissmore and Clanville, which had belonged to Henry le Markaunt.⁴² The same holding was in the possession of John Crabbe and the Prior of Ogbourne in 1428.⁴³ Blissmore Hall Acre is frequently mentioned in the disputes over Weyhill Fair in the 16th and 17th centuries as the site in which part of the fair was held. In the late 17th and early 18th

centuries the Kent family⁴⁴ (co. Wilts.) held Blissmore Hall, but by the early part of the 19th century, when it was held by Henry Bosanquet, sheriff of Southampton,⁴⁵ its name was changed to Clanville Lodge (q.v. *supra*).

Weyhill Fair is one of the largest and most celebrated in England. Originally held on 28, 29 and 30 September, it was subsequently postponed until 8 October, its duration being lengthened to six days.⁴⁶ For many years, however, it has been held on 10 October and the five days following. There is a singular dearth of early records concerning it, and the date of its foundation has not been discovered, though there is a late and doubtful reference to a lost charter of John⁴⁷; but Langland mentions it in *Piers Plowman*, coupling it with the great fair at Winchester. More recently it has been celebrated in literature by Mr. Thomas Hardy in *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. It drew folk from all parts of the country, insomuch that in 1665 it was deemed expedient to forbid its being held for fear of spreading the plague.⁴⁸ Cobbett visited the fair and described it in his *Rural Rides* (published in 1822). He found a depressing state of affairs. A few years earlier £300,000 would have changed hands; at that time probably under £70,000, though the rents of the sheep-sellers were, perhaps, as high as ever. 'The countenances of the farmers were descriptive of their ruinous state.' On another part of the down, he visited the horse show, and 'saw horses keeping pace in depression with the sheep.' In the great days of the fair 140,000 sheep were sometimes sold in a day,⁴⁹ but conditions have altered since then. In 1895 the total sales were reckoned to have been between 17,000 and 20,000.⁵⁰

In 1784 a 'sudden and terrible fire' broke out in a booth called the 'White Hart,' and spreading to neighbouring booths did damage to the extent of £888 13s. 9d.⁵¹

It seems probable that the fair (though never specifically named in the inquisitions *post mortem*) was originally an appurtenance of the manor of Ramridge and passed with it to Ewelme Hospital (*vide supra*). This explains why Princess Elizabeth was interested in the fair since Edward VI had granted her for the term of her life the manor and park of Ewelme,⁵² which carried with it, according to the statutes drawn up by William de la Pole, the patronage of the hospital.⁵³ Accordingly in 1554 Princess Elizabeth wrote to Cecil, her future treasurer, to complain of the misdeeds of Thomas Key, paymaster of 'myne almshouse in Ewelme,' who, among other iniquities, was endeavouring to bring about the removal of Weyhill Fair to Andover, to the great damage of the tenants of Weyhill. Key and his accomplices were trying to effect this purpose

²⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 631b.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 61.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484.

³¹ *Pat.* 9 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 23, quoted in Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1092.

³² Feet of F. Hants, 36 Hen. III, no. 392.

³³ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. I, no. 21.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 24 Edw. I.

³⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 312.

³⁶ Clutterbuck, *Notes on the Parishes of Fyfield, &c.*, 108.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484.

³⁸ In that year three fees in Herriard, Wallop, Clanville, Kempshott and Brockhampton held by Matthew Fitz Herbert, to the value of £30 yearly, were assigned to Elizabeth widow of Edmund de St. John (*Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 16).

³⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 543.

⁴⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231, 238.

⁴¹ See West Mapledurham, in the parish of Buriton (*V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 88).

⁴² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 347. It is here said to have belonged to Richard Crabbe, which points to a misreading in the 1346 Aid.

⁴⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 544, and inscriptions on church plate.

⁴⁵ Donor of church plate.

⁴⁶ *Royal Com. on Markets and Tolls*, i, 168.

⁴⁷ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 544. *Vide infra*.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1664-5, p. 538.

⁴⁹ *Mudie, Hampshire*, i, 262.

⁵⁰ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iii, 128.

⁵¹ Brief in B.M. (B. xxvi, 1).

⁵² Napier, *Hist. Notices of the Parishes of Swyncombe and Ewelme*, 207.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Oxon.* ii, 156.

by Act of Parliament, and Elizabeth besought Cecil to frustrate them.⁵⁴ In this the secretary was evidently successful. Nothing is heard of the removal to Andover for many years to come. Nevertheless the question of the ownership of the fair gave rise to disputes, owing to the fact that it was held partly on the Ramridge demesne land, partly on Blissmore Hall Acre (*vide supra*) and partly on the glebe. Thus, when Elizabeth was on the throne, Alexander Bolton, the master of the hospital, fighting his own battles this time, went to law with Robert Noyes, tenant of Blissmore Hall. This was the sequel to an earlier dispute between John Spence, a former master, and Sir John Rogers, a former tenant, which Sir William Paulet, the treasurer of England, had decided in favour of the almshouse.⁵⁵ Again, in 1672, W. Tayleur⁵⁶ lodged a petition with the Lord Chancellor, stating that as the rectors had ceased to reside by reason of the ruinous condition of the rectory house, the tenants of Ramridge were little by little drawing the trade of the fair on to their own grounds by setting up stands for tradesmen, pens for sheep and such like.⁵⁷

In this year is heard the first note of a dispute which was to result in a tedious and complicated series of law-suits. Randall Saunderson, the rector of Weyhill, writing in August to Williamson, the clerk of the council, gives some interesting details. As already stated, there were three persons who benefited 'by breaking the ground at Weyhill Fair.' First, there was the parson himself, who paid for the privilege both in first-fruits and also yearly in tenths, as Saunderson had learned at the Exchequer at the time of his institution in 1649; secondly, the landlord of Blissmore Hall—at this time one Mr. Kent, 'an idiot or changeling'—and, thirdly, Mr. Drake, who farmed Ramridge under Ewelme Hospital, as he and his father had done for forty-five or forty-six years. The writer goes on to state that Mr. Baker (presumably a slip for Drake) claimed the profits of tollage, &c., under a charter of King John, which was alleged to have been lost, and that these let for £30 a year. This was an injustice both to the parsonage and to Blissmore Hall, but another danger threatened which made it necessary for Saunderson to join, for the present, with Mr. Drake and 'afterwards play my own game with the oppressor and extortioner of Ramridge.'⁵⁸

The trouble was that of late years the men of Andover had been putting forward a claim based on

their charter of 1599 and endeavouring to move the fair from its old ground.⁵⁹ In September 1672 a *caveat* was issued that no grant should pass for holding a fair near Andover to the prejudice of Weyhill nor for removing that at Weyhill nearer Andover.⁶⁰ This, however, had little effect. At the fair in the following year the men of the borough made a disturbance, endeavouring to move it from the hospital lands. The king was petitioned to intervene; and an order in council was issued in favour of the ancient site. But even that failed to quiet the men of Andover; and the master and poor men of Ewelme with their tenant, William Drake, and Constance his wife, accordingly brought an action at law, which was decided in their favour 26 July 1674.⁶¹ But this was not the end of the matter. Lawsuits multiplied and became so costly that the borough was constrained to borrow money with which to carry them on. In November 1682 an order was made that these loans should be repaid out of the profits of the fair, if the same should be recovered.⁶² The hopeful tone of this order was induced by the fact that the borough had recently surrendered its charter and obtained a new one which empowered the burgesses to hold a fair wherever they pleased on Weyhill.⁶³ They at once removed it to Cholderton.⁶⁴ The master of the hospital and his tenants, however, were prepared to fight the matter to the end, and in 1684 obtained verdicts both at the assizes and at the Exchequer from juries of Hampshire men.⁶⁵ They also obtained an injunction in Chancery to quiet their possession.⁶⁶ But in 1685, the Exchequer verdict having been set aside on the ground that the jury was prejudiced, a Middlesex jury found for the borough.⁶⁷ The plaintiffs appealed, and the Lord Chancellor ordered Sir Robert Sawyer, the attorney-general, to mediate.⁶⁸ Representatives of the contending parties met at Highclere, the attorney-general's Hampshire seat. What passed is told in the following note:—

'Note yt on tewsday 10 Aug. 86, Mr. Attorney-Generall in ye presence of severall members of Andever Corporacon, and of Dr. Dixon, Rector of Weyhill, proposed an accomodacon an yt Andever should be kynde to ye church, and should give him for ye use of his glebe £20 per ann. duringe faire at Wayhill, and remitt ye 3 last years profits and his part of ye costs, ye Dr. craved tyme to consider of it till tewsday then next following, at wch tyme he declared yt he would not assent thereto unlesse Andever would give him £10 per ann. more.'⁶⁹

In 1694, as the result of an action brought by the town of Andover against Dr. Dixon, it was decreed

⁵⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. ii, 8, 9. Although Elizabeth speaks of the fair as 'being a private matter, and being myne interest,' it is to be presumed that she is identifying herself with the almshouse and did not personally get any tangible profits from the fair. Ewelme remained a royal manor (and the hospital, accordingly, under royal patronage) until early in the 19th century, when it was sold to the Earl of Macclesfield (see *V.C.H. Oxon.* ii, 156). James I annexed the mastership of the hospital to the Regius Professorship of Physic at Oxford (*ibid.*).

⁵⁵ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bde. 11, no. 98.

⁵⁶ He is described as rector, but Randall Saunderson was rector at this time. Possibly the date of the letter is wrongly given.

⁵⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* viii, App. i, 630a.

⁵⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 543-4. See also 1672-3, p. 16.

⁵⁹ The clause relating to fairs commences:—'And further . . . we grant to the bailiff, goodmen and burgesses that they may have a market to be held every week in the said borough and town, to wit, every Saturday, and four fairs to be there holden and kept, to wit, one fair to be holden yearly at Weyhill within the Foreign Hundred aforesaid on the day before the Feast of St. Michael, and on the day of the Feast of St. Michael, and on the day next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel . . . together with a court of pie powder during the times of the said fairs, together with stallage, piccage, fines, amerciaments and all other profits, commodities, and emolu-

ments whatsoever of such markets, fairs and courts of pie powder, issuing, happening, arising and contingent, and with all the liberties and free customs to such market and fairs appertaining and belonging.'

⁶⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 612.

⁶¹ Clutterbuck, *Notes on the Parishes of Fyfield, Kimpton, Penton Mewsey, Weyhill and Wherwell*, 125, seq., quoting the borough records.

⁶² *Ibid.* 128.

⁶³ See Andover *supra*.

⁶⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. v, 276.

⁶⁵ Clutterbuck, *op. cit.* 130; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* loc. cit.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ Clutterbuck, *op. cit.* 131.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 132.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

that the town should have that parcel of glebe-land on which part of the fair was held to its absolute use during fair time, paying the rector £35 yearly for the same.⁷⁰ Dr. Dixon does not seem to have made a good bargain, for, at the fair of 1683, 30,000 sheep standing on his glebe had brought him in £65.⁷¹ Meanwhile the profits of the fair accruing to Mr. Drake, as tenant of Ramridge, had been assessed at £177, which on 20 April 1687 the plaintiffs were ordered to pay over to the defendants.⁷² In the following June, the money having been paid, the Master of the Rolls ordered that the bill should be absolutely dismissed.⁷³ This was not the end of the matter. On a bill of review the lords commissioners, on 22 November 1690, ordered a new trial between the same parties at the King's Bench, before a Hampshire jury, who found for the plaintiffs, their verdict being affirmed by the lords commissioners on 22 May following. On 22 September, however, the defendants obtained an order from the commissioners, enjoining the hospital from setting up pens, &c., on their own land, otherwise than as the town should appoint. Then, getting secret leases of the glebe and of Blissmore Hall Acre, they set up the most profitable part of the fair there. The hospital took the matter to the House of Lords, who on 4 February 1692 reversed the decree of 22 September.⁷⁴ Henceforth the borough seems to have contented itself with taking leases of the glebe and Blissmore Hall Acre.⁷⁵

A court of pie-powder was held at the fair until recent times.⁷⁶ The ceremony of 'horning the colt' was practised there and was continued into the 19th century.⁷⁷

Besides the great fair there is also one for sheep, cows and pigs on the second Thursday in April and a lamb fair on the last Friday in July.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL* consists of a chancel 24 ft. 10 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., with a small modern vestry to the north, nave 50 ft. 4 in. by 15 ft. 3 in., north transept 18 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 7 in., south aisle 41 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft., and south porch, all inside dimensions.

A great part of the building is modern. The transept was built early in the 19th century, the south aisle and porch in 1864-5, the nave has been rebuilt except part of its north wall, with a new wooden bell-turret, and the chancel was restored in 1880. The chancel arch probably dates from the end of the 12th century, and the chancel itself is of the 13th century, preserving its original north windows and the inner jambs of one of those on the south, together with the south doorway. The chancel is not on the same axis as the nave, but set to the north of it; its south wall is probably on the line of that of the earlier chancel, but its north wall is on the same line as that of the nave. The south-east quoins of the aisleless nave are partly visible under the ivy, and look early, but too little of them can be seen to settle the point. The east window of the chancel is a modern one of three lancet lights, but the inner jambs are old, and evidently belonged to a single-light window. The two north windows

have internal rebates and chamfered rear arches, the eastern window also has an old edge roll to its sill inside. Of the pair on the south wall the western is entirely modern, the other is modern outside. The chancel arch has square jambs with small edge chamfers stopped out above the floor; the abaci are quirked and hollow chamfered, and the arch is semi-circular with small chamfers stopped square over the abaci.

A modern arch opens from the nave into the north transept, and east of it is a small modern wood-framed window to light the pulpit. Two modern lancets light the nave on the north; the west window of two lights is also modern.

An arcade of three bays with round pillars and pointed arches divides the nave from the aisle. This has single lancet windows in its east and west walls, and on the south two lancets and a two-light window. The south doorway is set between the second and third windows, and, like the rest, is modern.

The transept has wood-framed single lights in its side walls and a modern north window of two lights.

The vestry is entered from the north of the chancel and has an outer east doorway; it is lighted by a three-light window to the north.

The low-pitched roof is old, probably 16th-century work, the ties, purlins and principal rafters being moulded. The bell-turret is a modern one of oak with foliated and louvred openings to the bell chamber; over it is a low four-sided spire covered with oak shingles.

The altar table is modern; to the south of it stands a small 18th-century table used as a credence. The pulpit is a modern one of stone and stands in the north-east corner of the nave. The font is octagonal, quite plain, and whitewashed, with a very shallow bowl: it has the marks of staples in its upper edge, but otherwise shows no signs of antiquity.

The oldest monuments are two in the chancel of 18th-century date; a number of others are set in the transept.

The turret contains a clock and four bells, only the tenor of which is hung for ringing; it is by Mears & Stainbank, 1907, as also is the third; the second is ancient, inscribed in Lombardic capitals '● SCs MICHAEL.' The treble is an old one recast in 1907, its inscription is '● SANCT MICHAEL.'

In the east wall of the vestry is set an ancient stone, apparently a coffin-lid, the lower half of which has a cross of early form, with expanded ends to the arms, set in a sunk panel; the cross stands on a pedestal with a spreading foot. The upper part of the stone has been defaced, and a generation or two ago, when the stone stood in the south wall of the nave, the old villagers used to point this out to their children and bid them curse the memory of Cromwell, the presumed author of the disfigurement. It seems possible that it contained a hand issuing from clouds as at Romsey and Headbourne Worthy; the slab is probably not later than the beginning of the 11th century. To the south of the church is the base (now retooled) of a cross found in the churchyard by the present rector in 1904; it has sloping sides, a

⁷⁰ Clutterbuck, op. cit. 145.

⁷¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii,

193.

⁷² Clutterbuck, op. cit. 133.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. v, 276; Clutterbuck, op. cit. 136.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 146.

⁷⁶ Mr. Clutterbuck quotes two records of sittings of this court, in 1572 and 1578, op. cit. 118, 119.

⁷⁷ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iii, 140 seq.

round mould at the bottom, and it is pierced right through each way by pointed openings. In it has been set a cross of orange red 'stone of unction,' brought from Jerusalem in 1905.

The plate consists of a silver Elizabethan chalice, a chalice and paten of 1722, given by Eliza widow of John Kent of Devizes, a silver flagon of 1871, and an alms plate of 1692 (?), given by Henry Bosanquet of Clanville Lodge in 1815.

The first book of the registers contains mixed entries from 1564 to 1780, the second has marriages 1754 to 1799, the third continues them to 1813, and the fourth has baptisms and burials 1781 to 1813.

The church of Weyhill, which is *ADVOWSON* mentioned in Domesday Book,⁷⁸ was granted with the manor to the Abbot of Grestein by William the Conqueror.⁷⁹ Following the descent of the manor⁸⁰ it came, in the middle of the 14th century, to Sir Thomas de la Pole. When, however, William Earl of Suffolk endowed Ewelme Hospital in 1442 he reserved the advowson,⁸¹ which, it is to be presumed, came into the hands of the king on the attainder of Edmund Earl of Suffolk in 1504.⁸² In 1626 Charles I, at the suit of the queen, granted this and other Hampshire advowsons to Queen's College, Oxford,⁸³ the provost and fellows of which foundation still present.

In the 13th century the fruits of this living were equally divided between the rector and the Abbot of Grestein, each portion being valued in 1291 at £3 13s. 4d.⁸⁴ This accounts for the expression, 'Institution to a moiety of the church,' found in the registers of Bishops Woodlock, Sendale and Asser.⁸⁵

Part of Weyhill Fair is held on the glebe land,⁸⁶ a circumstance which involved the rector, Thomas Dixon, in the lawsuits with the town of Andover recorded above. Dr. Dixon had been presented to the living in 1682. The circumstances of his appointment were somewhat peculiar. 'To the amazement of everybody Mr. Crosthwaite has resigned Weyhill. The Provost, upon his giving it up, desired me to carry him to the tavern and to give him as much wine as he could drink, that he might say he was not himself when he did it. Several other remarks have been made upon it both by him and others, so that I am forced to take it to avoid such imputations. The glebe, tithes and from £50 to £60 from the two days' fair held there, have generally been let for about £215 a year.'⁸⁷

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Weyhill.

The school at Weyhill was built in 1863 and enlarged in 1897 for eighty children. There is also a school at Clanville for fifty children.

The poor of this parish receive £1 *CHARITIES* a year from John Read's Charity (see under Penton Mewsey).

In 1759 Richard Taunton, by will, left £200, the interest to be applied in the distribution of bread. The legacy is represented by £212 5s. 9d. consols with the official trustees, producing yearly £5 6s., which is duly distributed in bread.

The official trustees also hold £345 Midland Railway 2½ per cent. preference stock and £173 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. rent charge stock in trust for the charity of Henry Fowle-Smith Donalson, producing a yearly income of £17 5s. 6d.

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 473.

⁷⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1090.

⁸⁰ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 136, 150.

⁸¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 20 Hen. VI, no. 66, 73; Trin. 25 Hen. VI, no. 52;

Inq. a.q.d. file 449, no. 7; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 218a.

⁸² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 307.

⁸³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1625-6, pp. 471, 578.

⁸⁴ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b.

⁸⁵ Egerton MS. 2031; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 136, 150.

⁸⁶ *Vide ante.*

⁸⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vii, 187. Thomas Dixon to Sir D[aniel] F[leming].

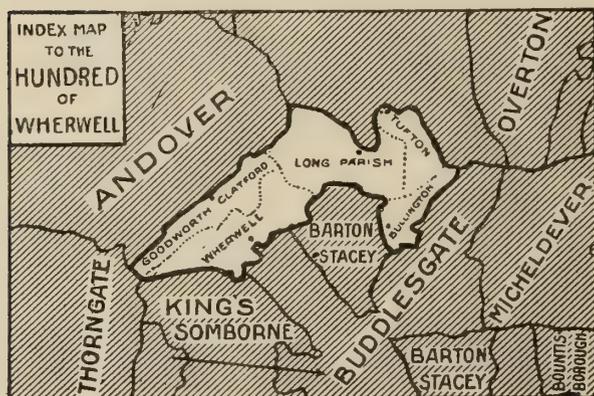
THE HUNDRED OF WHERWELL

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BULLINGTON
 GOODWORTH CLATFORD
 LONGPARISH
 TUFTON OR TUCKINGTON
 WHERWELL WITH WESTOVER

The above list represents the extent of the hundred in 1831.¹ Between 1831 and 1841 the following changes were made. Abbotts Ann, of which only the tithing of Little Ann had been always reckoned in Wherwell Hundred, was wholly transferred from Andover Hundred (q.v.) thither. Chilbolton, formerly in Buddlesgate Hundred, was added to Wherwell, while Tufton was moved from Wherwell to Whitchurch Hundred.

To Welford Hundred of Domesday Book—the Wherwell Hundred of



a later date—six manors are assigned :—Wherwell, Tufton, Goodworth, Little Ann, Middleton (Longparish) and Bullington. All these were then held by Wherwell Abbey and had been in the Confessor's day, when the total assessment of the six manors was 67 hides as against 37 hides 3½ virgates at the later date.² Fullerton in Wherwell, the only manor in any of the parishes of Wherwell Hundred which the

house of Elfrida's foundation did not possess, was at the great Survey counted as in the hundred of King's Somborne, and was then, as it remained, in the hands of Hyde Abbey. Little Ann, though severed from the rest of the Wherwell manors, is still included in this hundred; it is treated, however, as in that of Andover with its parish of Abbotts Ann.³

The abbey was thus paramount in the hundred. By a grant of King John it was quit for ever of all shires and hundreds, suits of shires and hundreds, aids of sheriffs, reeves and bailiffs and plaints and exactions to them appertaining.⁴ This comprehensive charter, which included also the grant of a fair at Wherwell, was more than once confirmed.

Harewood Forest, to-day one of the largest tracts of woodland in this part of the shire, lies wholly within the hundred. It belonged to the community

¹ Pop. Ret. (1831).

² V.C.H. Hants, i, 475.

³ In the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 the vill of Ashey, in the Isle of Wight, which belonged to Wherwell Abbey, was included in Wherwell Hundred (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 312).

⁴ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 171.

WHERWELL HUNDRED

at Wherwell, and in 1378 the abbess, Cecily de Lavynghone, received confirmation of a reputed charter of King Alfred, giving the wood to her monastery, which in Alfred's day had, unfortunately, still a century to wait for its foundation.⁵ It was doubtless on the strength of this same charter that thirty years previously the then abbess had petitioned the king against his forest servants. Alfred son of Osgar, late Earl of Devon, she said, had founded the abbey and given Harewood to the abbess and her nuns. The wood had ever been found to be without any forest and had been held peaceably without interference; but now the ministers of Chute Forest, asserting the wood to be royal demesne, had attached it to the forest and put their officers therein, preventing the abbess from hunting and taking her profits.⁶ This petition was scarcely well founded, for in 1296 the abbess then in office had been licensed to fell and to sell 60 acres of underwood in her wood of Harewood, which was within the metes of the forest of Chute, on condition that she forthwith inclosed the wood with a dike and hedge so that the underwood might grow again.⁷

Claim of the right to chattels of fugitives in the hundred of 'Mestowe'⁸ by the religious of Wherwell led to a lawsuit in the reign of Richard II. One Henry Harold had killed his wife Isabel at Wherwell within the hundred and fled to the church there. The abbess asserted her right, and the murderer's belongings to the value of £35 4s. 8d. were seized by her reeve. The matter went to the King's Bench, where judgement was given for the abbess, but was not delivered because of a difference of opinion among the justices. The abbess, therefore, petitioned the king, who by letters patent granted her the disputed privilege during his life and insured her against molestation for the sum in question.⁹

When the Dissolution bereft the nuns of church and lands the Lords De La Warr became lords of the hundred as of the manors within it. And so they continued—holding their courts, no doubt, at 'Mustwood,' 'the litle house to keepe Courts and laweday in'¹⁰—until the great sale of 1695 that transferred the estates to Edmond Boulter of London.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 266.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1343-5, p. 386.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1292-1301, p. 183.

⁸ So on the Patent Roll. Possibly it is an unintelligent clerk's rendering of Westover.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 488.

¹⁰ *Exch. Dep.* 6 Jas. I, East. no. 5.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

BULLINGTON

Bulandun, Bolende (xi cent.); Bolendon, Bolyndene (xiii cent.).

The parish of Bullington is bounded on the north by Tuffon, on the east and south by Wonston and on the west by Barton Stacey, part of the boundary on this side being formed by a narrow strip of woodland called Barton Stacey Belt. The average height above sea level is 300 ft. in the north and south, sinking to 200 ft. in the valley of the tributary of the Test that runs through the village, and for some distance divides this parish from Wonston.

The soil is loam and the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The total area is 1,635 acres, comprising 1,184½ acres of arable land, 256½ acres of permanent grass and 39 acres of woods and plantations.¹

The Didcot, Newbury and Southampton branch of the Great Western Railway runs through the parish, but there is no station.

A road from Barton Stacey passes through the village, and on Bullington Common meets the road from Whitchurch to Winchester, here called Bullington Lane. Another road runs from east to west half a mile north of the village. Bullington House is the residence of Mr. Henry Nicoll, J.P., who is lord of the manor.

There is a camp known as Tidbury Ring about a mile and a quarter north of the village, where Roman remains have been found.²

By an addition dated six years after his *MANOR* confirmation charter of 1002 Ethelred gave to Wherwell Abbey 10 *mansae* in the place 'qui solito Bulendun nomine solet appellari.'³ At Domesday the abbey was said always to have held the manor as 10 hides; but it had never paid geld.⁴ In 1291 it is included in the list of the abbey's possessions, being then valued at £18 12s. 8½d.⁵ With the rest of the Wherwell property Bullington passed from the abbey to Thomas West Lord De La Warr, from whose heirs it was in due course bought by Edmond Boulter in 1695.⁶ Three years later Boulter and his trustees sold the manor with that of Little Ann to Cornelius Cornwallis of Earlstone (co. Hants).⁷ The tenure of this new purchaser would not seem to have been a long one, for in 1724 Richard Widmore was selling Bullington to Peter Hawker,⁸ to whose heirs it descended. In 1903 the trustees of the late Mr. Peter James Duff Hawker, of Longparish House, were still lords of the manor, which has since been acquired by Mr. Henry Nicoll.

About 1219 Geoffrey of Bullington conveyed to Robert of Bullington 2 virgates of land in Bullington to be held of Eufemia, Abbess of Wherwell by the service of 10s. and ten hens at Michaelmas. These 2 virgates were part of 2 hides for the residue of which Robert quitclaimed Geoffrey.⁹

In 1241 Alexander of Bullington granted the Abbess Eufemia and her successors common rights

with himself in the fishery from the top of his garden to the top of 'Chynepol' towards the east, with the exception of the water extending from Alexander's mill to the top of his garden, wherein the abbesses were not to fish. For this grant the abbess gave Alexander a sparrow hawk.¹⁰

In 1263 Thomas of Bullington and his wife Annora quitclaimed a messuage and a virgate of land in Bullington to the Abbess Mabel and her convent. The abbess agreed to provide for Thomas the allowance of one chaplain in her house, that is to say, seven convent loaves and eleven gallons of beer, half to be of convent beer and half of such beer as the servants

had; of kitchen dishes as much as pertained to one chaplain, and for raiment 6s. 8d. yearly at Michaelmas. For Annora she undertook to provide a nun's portion, which seems to have been the same as a chaplain's with half the allowance of beer.¹¹

In 1086 there was a mill in Bullington worth 15s.,¹² probably representing the water-mill which the college of St. Elizabeth, Winchester, rented from the Abbess and convent of Wherwell during the 14th century.¹³ Alexander of Bullington also owned a mill in the parish in 1241.¹⁴ At the present day there is one water-mill there worked by the Test.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL* is a *CHURCH* plain rectangular structure built of flint rubble with ashlar quoins 44 ft. 7 in. by 14 ft. 10 in., with a north vestry and organ chamber 13 ft. 1 in. wide and 5 ft. 10 in. deep, south porch, and west tower 9 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 3 in.

The nave—about 34 ft. of the length—dates from the latter part of the 12th century, two small windows near the west end and the north doorway being of that date; the chancel was rebuilt about 1220 and its width made equal to that of the nave. The two double-light windows south of the nave, although now modernized outside, were insertions of the end of the 14th century; the tower, north vestry, &c., and the south porch are all modern additions and a good deal of modern repair has been done.

In the east wall of the chancel is a triplet of lancets with trefoiled rear arches, all of modern stonework, and the quoins at the eastern angles are likewise modern.

To the south of the chancel is a modern priest's doorway, and to the west of this a 13th-century lancet with a modern sill. There was a similar lancet on the opposite side, but this was removed when the modern arch into the organ-chamber, &c., was made and is now in the west wall of the chamber; in its east wall



HAWKER of Longparish. Sable a hawk standing on a perch argent with his beak and legs or.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 344.

³ Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* no. dccvii.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

⁵ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214*b*, *vide sub* Wherwell.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Close, 10 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 18.

⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Geo. I.

⁹ *Ibid.* 3 Hen. III.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Hil. 25 Hen. III.

¹¹ *Ibid.* Trin. 47 Hen. III.

¹² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

¹³ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 300.

¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III.

is a modern copy of the window. The north doorway of the nave is now blocked, its jambs outside are chamfered, with scalloped stops below the chamfered abaci; the semicircular arch is of square section with a chamfered label; its internal east jamb is chamfered and stopped like those outside but the west jamb is square, and the rear arch is segmental, of square section. Near the west end is a small contemporary round-headed window with splayed inner jambs. The first two windows in the south wall are each of two trefoiled ogee-headed lights under a square head; the outer stonework is all modernized, but the inner quoins are old; the third window is of 12th-century date like that opposite. The south doorway has modern stonework outside but old inner quoins and segmental rear arch; the outer arch is round-headed with small engaged angle shafts with plain capitals and bases.

A round-headed plastered archway opens into the tower, which is built of flint and brick. The west window appears to be a 15th-century one re-used, and was probably in the former west wall; it has two trefoiled round-headed lights with a quatrefoil above. Over this is a modern trefoiled light to the chamber above. The bell-chamber windows are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil above. The roof is hipped, east and west, with brick eaves and cornice.

The roofs are open timbered and covered with tiles; over the chancel the braces to the rafters are arched. The porch is an open one of wood, on a low stone base; a few of its timbers seem to be old.

The font, which stands in the tower, has an old round bowl probably of 13th-century date on a modern stem and base. The other furniture is modern.

There are three bells: the first inscribed, 'Joseph Carter made mee 1599'; the second, 'Henry Knight made mee 1680'; and the tenor, 'Sancta Ana ora pro nobis.'

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1859 and a plated flagon.

The first book of registers contains baptisms 1725 to 1782, with seven entries of marriages at Tufton; the second, burials 1725 to 1782. The third book has marriages 1755 to 1813; before this date marriages were celebrated at the mother church of Wherwell. The fourth book contains baptisms and burials 1783 to 1814 on the printed Salisbury form.

The church of St. Michael of *ADVOWSON* Bullington is mentioned in a list of Wherwell Abbey possessions in 1228.¹⁵ It was formerly a chapel annexed to Wherwell and was declared a perpetual curacy in 1857 and a vicarage in 1865.¹⁶ It is in the gift of Mr. William Henry Iremonger of Wherwell Priory, and has the chapelry of Tufton annexed.

In 1300 Thomas of Cambridge, rector of Wherwell, granted to the abbess and convent all fruits of the chapels of Tufton and Bullington, and all their lands, except the tithes customarily belonging to the chaplain, for three years for £40 a year.¹⁷

There are apparently no endowed charities in this parish.

GOODWORTH CLATFORD

Godorde (xi cent.); Godewirda, Gudeworth, Godeworth (xiii cent.); Good (xvi cent.); Good Clatford (xvii cent.).

The parish of Goodworth Clatford, or Nether or Lower Clatford as it is occasionally called, is a narrow strip lying between Upper Clatford, Andover, Wherwell and Lower Wallop, and has a station on the Andover and Redbridge branch of the London and South Western Railway. The land slopes upwards from the south-west, where it averages something over 200 ft., to nearly 400 ft. at the top of Cow Down. The soil is a light loam, the subsoil chalk with a small 'outlier' of the Woolwich and Reading beds in Cowdown Copse and alluvial deposits in the valley of the Anton. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. The total area of the parish is 2,200 acres of land and 9 acres of land covered by water. About two-thirds of the land area is arable.¹ The west end of Harewood Forest, including the spur known as Upping Copse, lies in this parish.

The village is situated near the right bank of the Anton on the high road that comes north from Stockbridge. There is another road running across Cow Down and almost the whole length of the parish.

The manor of *GOODWORTH MANOR CLATFORD* has from the earliest times followed the same descent as Wherwell (q.v.), and is now the property of Mr. William Henry Iremonger of Wherwell Priory. In Domesday 'Godorde' is assessed at half a hide and valued at 40s.,² and in 1291 it was valued among the Abbess of Wherwell's possessions at £10 *os. 9d.*³

Henry le Wayte had in 1325 a licence for the alienation in mortmain of a messuage and land in Goodworth, Wherwell and Aston to the Abbess and convent of Wherwell that divine service might be daily celebrated in the abbey church for the souls of the faithful departed.⁴

There is no mention of a mill at Goodworth Clatford in Domesday Book, but in 1320 Abbess Isabel and the convent of Wherwell granted to John of Trente, Maud his wife and Amice their daughter a piece of ground for building a fulling mill by the bridge between Goodworth and Clatford on the north, a field, a house with a croft, and one beam (*lignum*) yearly for keeping the mill in repair.⁵ There is now a corn-mill in the north-west of the parish, not far from the Upper Clatford boundary.

¹⁵ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 3.

¹⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 1858, p. 3747; 3 Apr. 1866, p. 2211.

¹⁷ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 446.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214b.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 132.

⁵ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 167.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The church of *ST. PETER* consists of a chancel 27 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., with north organ chamber and vestry, nave of like width and 41 ft. 10 in. long, north aisle 10 ft. 1 in. and south aisle 8 ft. 7 in. wide, south porch, and west tower 12 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. All the measurements are taken within the walls.

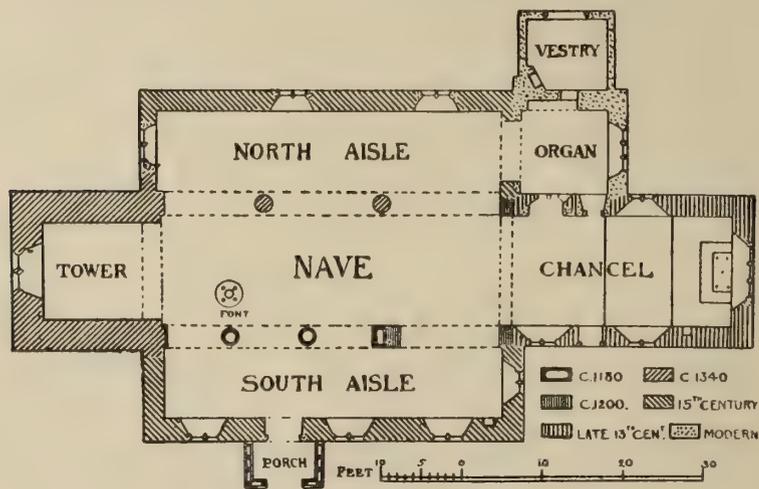
The church from which the present structure has grown was probably a small early building with a nave about 30 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in., and a chancel about 10 ft. by 12 ft.

To this nave a south aisle was added towards the end of the 12th century, and soon after, about 1190, the chancel was pulled down and its space thrown into the nave, transepts being added on either side, and a new chancel built to the east. This was lengthened and perhaps rebuilt later in the 13th century, and the tower was added about 1340. It may have replaced one of earlier date and contains a great many stones worked with late 12th-century ornament. In the bell-chamber there are a number of fragments of this date (described in detail below) belonging to the jambs of a doorway or arch. A

west window in the south wall; of the pair on the opposite side the western has been converted into an arch into the organ chamber, with the loss of its mullions and east jamb. The ledge of the south-east window has been dropped to form a sedile. Between the two windows on this side is an original priest's doorway with a modern outer arch, and in the north wall a doorway to the organ chamber, which has a large three-light east window and a doorway in its north wall opening into the vestry; the latter has a fireplace and is lighted by a window on the north. The chancel arch is, perhaps, of late 12th-century date, and is made to match the transept arches, but has no responds. The arch is pointed and only 1 ft. 7 in. thick; it is slightly chamfered and springs from moulded corbels of late 12th-century section. The first arch on the south side of the nave is two-centred of a single-chamfered order 3 ft. thick; its eastern half has been rebuilt and widened, but the west jamb is unaltered, and has a grooved and moulded abacus with stopped chamfers above and below; the stops vary in shape, one being scalloped and others moulded. The three arches of the arcade west of this

are of much narrower span but of similar section; they have labels, grooved and hollow chamfered in the two western bays and carved with dog-tooth in the eastern. The two pillars are circular, the bases having square-chamfered plinths and a moulded top member, with leaf spurs at the angles.

The capitals are enriched by small scallops with sunk faces and with bunches of foliage at the angles. While those of the west pillar are all alike, the scallops in the other pillar vary and are in parts worked in the leaves, &c., part of the capital being unfinished. The two responds have plain abaci like the eastern bay; the west has



PLAN OF GOODWORTH CLATFORD CHURCH

north aisle was added about the same time as the tower, the transept being thrown into it. Both aisles were rebuilt in the 15th century, the south being made equal in width to the transept. Since then the building has had to undergo the usual necessary repairs: in the sixties of the last century the spire was added to the tower and the organ chamber was added east of the north aisle. The south porch dates from 1872 and the vestry is a still more recent addition.

The east window of the chancel consists of three trefoiled lancets with soffit cusps, the middle light being of greater width than the others; the tracery is re-worked or modern, but the widely splayed inner jambs and the two-centred drop rear arch are original.

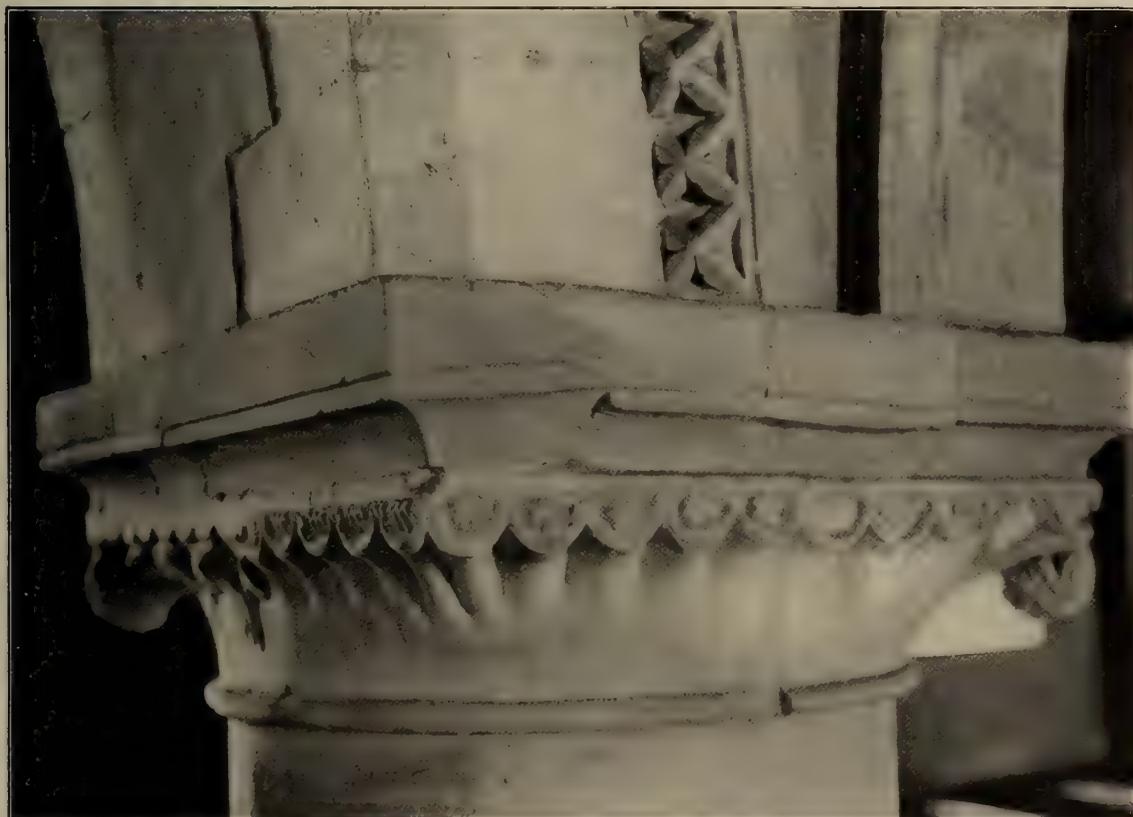
In the south wall is a small piscina with a chamfered two-centred arch; the chamfer is stopped out above the sill, which has a shallow round basin, and there is also a shelf in the back. The side windows of the chancel are each of two trefoiled lights with soffit cusps. The inner jambs are widely splayed and have two-centred rear arches; there are two

no base; the east base is simply chamfered.

The north arcade has three bays. The first is similar to that opposite, and like it widened eastward. The two pillars are round with moulded octagonal bases. The capitals are moulded; the abacus of the west pillar is octagonal, but the other is half-octagonal to the west and square to the east, with carved heads set in foliage at the angles; this is done to take the square-edged arch to the east. The two western arches are of two hollow-chamfered orders and are two-centred; the inner order in the west respond springs from a corbel of similar detail to the capitals, resting on a human head. The aisle opens into the organ chamber by the rear arch of a 15th-century east window. On each side of it are two moulded brackets of 15th-century date; the lower pair, which are 6 ft. 3 in. above the floor, are semi-octagonal in plan and doubtless carried images; the others are 4 ft. 6 in. higher, and are larger; they probably carried the timbers of an extension of the roof loft across the aisle. The widening and cutting back of the eastern arches of the arcades is doubtless due to the same thing.



GOODWORTH CLATFORD CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING NORTH-EAST



GOODWORTH CLATFORD CHURCH : CAPITAL IN NORTH ARCADE OF NAVE

The north wall has two windows of two cinquefoiled lights under square heads; the outsides are modern, but the quoins of the splayed inner jambs are original and also the rear arch of the first window; the west window is modern of two cinquefoiled lights under a pointed segmental arch.

The east window of the south aisle and the three in the south wall all date from the 15th century and have been partly restored with new mullions, &c.; they are of two cinquefoiled lights under square heads with moulded labels outside; the inner jambs are splayed and have rear arches of pointed segmental form. The modern south doorway, between the second and third window, is pointed and of two hollow chamfers. The aisle has no west window. The south porch is of wood, on a low flint wall.

The tower is of two stages and is built of ashlar. The arch opening into it from the nave is a rough pointed one with its apex much to the south of the centre line; it is evidently a late alteration, being set much higher than the original arch would have been. The west window in the lower stage is of two ogee trefoiled lights, with wide inner splays and segmental rear arch. The next story above the horizontal string has a single west window with an ogee trefoiled head, and similar single lights pierce each wall of the bell-chamber; these latter have modern brick rear arches. The walling in the middle of the tower has a great many stones carved with zigzag ornament and a few with diaper work. In the bell-chamber are several other worked stones, including two pieces of a round attached shaft, pieces of small scalloped capitals and moulded bases, and of grooved and hollow-chamfered abaci; they are all of late 12th-century date. The parapet is plain with a moulded string course, at the middles and angles of which are gargoyles. Above the tower is a modern wood spire changing from square to octagonal and covered with oak shingles.

The roofs of the chancel, nave and north aisle are gabled, open timbered below and covered with tiles. Many of the timbers in all three are old. The south aisle has a modern flat lean-to roof covered with lead.

The furniture in the church is all modern except the font, which has a bowl and base dating from the end of the 12th century. The former is of Purbeck marble, square in plan with sloping sides, which are

worked with shallow round-headed arcades on three sides, and two quatrefoiled leaf patterns on the fourth; the round stem and four angle shafts are modern, but the base is old, with angle spurs.

The church possesses no ancient monuments or gravestones.

There are three bells; the treble by John Wallis, dated 1622 and inscribed 'Give thanks to God'; the second has 'Love God I.D. R.T. 1627,' with many of the letters of its inscription reversed, the tenor is dated 1700 and bears the names of the churchwardens of the time.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1872 and a silver paten and flagon of 1841.

The first book of the registers contains baptisms and burials from 1538 to 1727 and marriages from 1555 to the same date; they are mixed from 1692, and there is a hiatus from 1610 to 1622. The second book has baptisms and burials from 1726 to 1783 and marriages to 1754, whence in the third and fourth books they are continued up to 1812.

The church of Goodworth Clatford belonged originally to Wherwell Abbey, and there was a prebend of Goodworth there. The right of presentation to the vicarage has never been parted from the manor since the Dissolution, the living at the present time being a vicarage in the gift of Mr. William Henry Iremonger.

In 1343 Abbess Amice granted to John of Shaftesbury, prebendary of Goodworth, and his successors a piece of land (in length 12 perches, in breadth 7 perches) in the town of Goodworth, adjoining the rectory on the east and the tenement of John le Tomber, a villein of the abbey, on the west, to be held for inclosing, building and planting for ever as the right of the prebendal church; an acre of arable land beyond the manor court of that town to be given in exchange.⁶

Early in the 17th century George Widley, clerk, who had a lease of the parsonage for twenty-one years, built a parsonage-house at Goodworth Clatford.⁷

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

The school was founded by the CHARITIES Rev. Lascelles Iremonger, formerly vicar, who endowed the same with £1,000 consols.

⁶ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 159.

⁷ Exch. Dep. Hants, Mich. 5 Chas. I, no. 3.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

LONGPARISH

Middeltune (xi cent.).

The name of Longparish does not seem to have been used until about the middle of the 16th century. Before that the whole parish was known as Middleton, a name which is now used chiefly to denote one hamlet, although it is still the alternative designation of the parish.

The parish slopes from a mean height of 300 ft. above sea level in the north to a mean height of 200 ft. in the south. The soil is light, the subsoil chalk, with alluvial deposits in the valley of the River Test. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. The total area is 5,327 acres, of which 2,884 acres are arable land, 599 acres permanent grass and 1,324 acres woods and plantations.¹ The greater part of Harewood Forest, a tract of open copses and intersecting green roads, lies within this parish. In Deadman's Plack Copse is a monument erected in 1826 to the memory of Earl Athelwold, who, tradition has it, was murdered there in 963 by King Edgar for the sake of his wife Elfrida, whom the king subsequently married.

There is a station here, at some distance from the village, on the Hurstbourne and Fullerton branch of the London and South Western Railway. The Didcot, Newbury and Southampton branch of the Great Western Railway also passes through the parish.

On the main road, running through the parish from north-east to south-west, East Aston, Longparish, Middleton and Forton lie at short distances apart. Longparish House is the seat of Mr. Peter Thomas Ryves Hawker, whose ancestors have been there for many generations.² It lies between East Aston and Longparish. Middleton Hall (with its park), the residence of Mr. Cecil Lowry Wade, is between Middleton and Forton. Gravel Acre Farm, or Gavel-acre, the residence of Mr. R. K. Hodgson, is near the meeting of Wherwell, Longparish and Barton Stacey. The oldest part of the present building does not antedate the 17th century and the greater part of it is modernized.

Ink Pin³ Lane branches off from the main Andover to Basingstoke road at Harewood Farm and runs through the forest to Middleton. Another road from Andover runs south-east towards Bullington, and skirts the northern edge of the southern division of Harewood Forest, crossing the Test just below Forton.

In 1802 no less than 750 acres in West Aston and Middleton were inclosed.⁴

Place-names found in early documents are: Broad Ell, 'Rigge,' 'Adames Dene'⁵; Lynford, Collett Close, Sheppard's Lane, Little Deanes, Great Deanes, 'Deanes where the Well is,' Upper Deanes and the Strip.⁶

Like the neighbouring manors *LONG-MANORS PARISH* belonged to Wherwell Abbey, was granted to Thomas West Lord De La Warr at the Dissolution, and remained in that family until 1695. In 1086 it ('Middeltune') was assessed at 10 hides, and had a fishery for the use of the hall,⁷ and in 1291 it was valued at £39 6s.⁸ One of the 'innumerable works' of the good Abbess Eufemia, who ruled the convent in the second quarter of the 13th century, was the rebuilding of the manor house. 'The manor house of Middleton, which occupied a dry situation and was close to a public thoroughfare, and was further disfigured by old and crumbling buildings, she moved to another site, where she erected permanent buildings, new and strong, on the banks of the river, together with farm-houses.'⁹

In 1698 Boulter, who had purchased of the Wests in 1695, sold Longparish to Richard Widmore of North Oakley, in the parish of Kingsclere, reserving an annual rent of £42 on Longparish Farm.¹⁰ The estate is now in the hands of the trustees of the late Mr. James Widmore.

Free warren over its demesne of Middleton was granted to the convent of Wherwell in 1331¹¹ and confirmed in 1378¹²; and the manorial rights of free fishery, free warren, liberty of foldage and view of frankpledge are mentioned in an 18th-century conveyance.¹³

In 1228 the Abbess of Wherwell was claiming an assize of novel disseisin against Henry Marshall and others in regard to the common pasture in Andover, which appertained to her free tenement in Middleton. This pasture was said to be royal demesne, and a mandate was issued to the justices itinerant to respite the said assize until the king had inquired further into the matter.¹⁴

In 1640 Edward Nicholas, then secretary to the Admiralty, purchased Longparish Farm from Lady De La Warr.¹⁵ Ten years later, however, the estate was sequestered for delinquency, and Jane, Lady Nicholas, was begging an allowance for herself and her children.¹⁶ In July 1651 Leonard Green, formerly Nicholas's tenant, who had been in arms for Parliament, had a grant of the premises.¹⁷

At the Domesday Survey there were two mills worth 40s.¹⁸ In 1328 the Abbess Isabel and the convent of Wherwell granted to Maud wife of John le Fox and Richard his son the moiety of a fulling mill which lay south of the water running through the water-wheel, all the houses built on that side, and half the eels taken in the mill close, with other gifts and privileges.¹⁹ On the same day a grant of the northern moiety was made to Richard of Freefolk.²⁰ In 1362 John atte Park of Winchester

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² See Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

³ A family of Ingpen long held land under the abbey of Wherwell in this neighbourhood. They were doubtless connected with Ingpen, in Berkshire, where the abbey had property.

⁴ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁵ Egerton MS. 2104.

⁶ Close, 10 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 19.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 214b.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 133.

¹⁰ Close, 10 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 19.

¹¹ Chart. R. 5 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 11.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 284.

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 17 Geo. III.

¹⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 40.

¹⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1639-40, pp. 510, 537; 1640, p. 28.

¹⁶ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2589.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 462. Green had only bid £130 5s., and Thomas Webb of Porton (co. Wilts.) £131. Green, however, being willing to make good the difference, was allowed to retain the farm for £131 1s. free from taxes. 'This is not to be a precedent for the future.'

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

¹⁹ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 163.

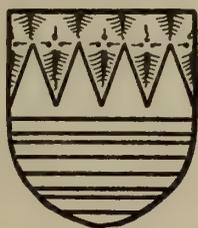
²⁰ *Ibid.* no. 170.

granted to Sir Robert of Bruddecombe, chaplain, a water-mill and other premises in Middleton which he had recently had of the gift of William atte Mill.²¹ A little later, apparently the same John and Christine his wife quitclaimed to Richard Deneby of Lambourn, clerk, and William of Malmesbury, clerk, and the heirs of Richard a mill, three messuages and land there.²²

In 1566 a tucking-mill with a watercourse in Longparish, formerly belonging to the Abbess and convent of Wherwell, was granted to Thomas Blackway and Francis Barker, both London citizens, to be held in socage of the royal manor of East Greenwich.²³

At the present time there are two mills in the parish, the Upper on East Aston Common and the Lower some half mile further down the Test.

GAVELACRE, or Gallaker, represented now by Gavelacre Farm, was at one time a manor. Eustace of Gavelacre mortgaged his tenement in Gavelacre to the community at Wherwell for a debt of 25 marks payable within three years from the Feast of the Assumption in 1258.²⁴ In 1351 John Ingpen was found to have died seised, it would seem, of 12 acres of waste land there, held of the king in chief.²⁵ This John is probably the same as the Thomas Ingpen of 'Galaker' mentioned in the visitation pedigree of 1634,²⁶ who married Isabel Colshill and had a son Robert; for an inquisition of 1411 shows that Robert Ingpen held at his death, which occurred in the previous reign, the manor of Gavelacre, which had been part of the dower lands of his mother Isabel, late wife of Hugh Craan, and whereof the abbey of Wherwell was overlord.²⁷ From a previous inquisition taken in 1406 it appeared that Robert Ingpen died in 1389, since which date his wife Margery, who had married John Bennet, had taken the issues.²⁸ His mother Isabel died in 1409 holding—of whom and by what service the jurors were ignorant—the manor of Gavelacre, which then reverted to Richard son and heir of Robert.²⁹ In December 1509 John Ingpen died seised of this manor which he held of the abbey.³⁰ Gavelacre is not named among the Wherwell Abbey property granted to Lord De La Warr, but in 1623 Richard Blake died at Andover seised of the mansion house called Gavelacre with its appurtenances, which



INGPEN of Gallaker.
Gules two gimel bars
argent and a chief indented
ermine.

he held of Cecily Lady De La Warr as of her manor of Wherwell.³¹ It is to be presumed, therefore, that it became merged in that manor (q.v.) at the Dissolution and followed its descent.

The vill of **FORTON** is named among the possessions of Wherwell Abbey in the *privilegium* of Pope Gregory IX in 1228.³² Land there is the subject of several early undated charters in the Wherwell Cartulary.³³ In 1234 the convent of Wherwell agreed, for a rent of 1 lb. of cummin at Michaelmas, to give Eustace of Gavelacre and Maud his wife a mill with its appurtenances in Forton in exchange for his tenement in Compton.³⁴ About 1332 Nicholas le Wayte and Amice his wife fined with Roger Hussey for a mill and other premises there, which they were to hold to themselves and the heirs of their bodies with reversion, in default, to Roger and his heirs.³⁵ The same Nicholas and Amice had, some eight years later, confirmation of a life grant from the Abbess Maud of two messuages and 2 virgates of land in Forton.³⁶ In 1361 Roger Hussey died seised of lands and a mill there,³⁷ and in 1370 his brother John was found to have held the same premises of Wherwell Abbey conjointly with his wife Isabel.³⁸ Thirty years later one William Ringbourne was at the time of his death tenant in chief of a messuage, land and water-mill in Forton.³⁹ In 1468 John Gilbard son and heir of Nicholas Gilbard of Woodborough (co. Wilts.) released to Robert Ingpen of Southampton all his right in the 'manor' of Forton, a water-mill there, and pasture for two cows with the cows of the Abbess of Wherwell⁴⁰; but this seems to be the only occasion on which the 'manor' of Forton is mentioned. John Ingpen, who died seised of the manor of Gavelacre in December 1509, held also a mill and land in Forton,⁴¹ described as parcel of the manor of Gavelacre. At the Dissolution these holdings doubtless went to Lord De La Warr. Richard Blake, who died in 1623, held a messuage called 'Chamberlaynes hold,' and others there, of Cecily Lady De La Warr as of her manor of Wherwell⁴²; and premises in Forton are repeatedly mentioned in the later conveyances of Longparish Manor.

The tithings of **EAST ASTON** and **WEST ASTON** lie half a mile to the east and west, respectively, of the village of Longparish. In the list of Wherwell Abbey's possessions given in Pope Gregory's *privilegium* of 1228 the vill of Eston with its appurtenances is named.⁴³ In 1258 Robert Falconer granted to the convent of Wherwell all the land which he had bought or held of Henry le Frye in the vill of 'Eston,' except 3 acres in 'la

²¹ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 305, 307.

²² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 37 Edw. III.

²³ Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. viii, m. 16.

²⁴ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 50.

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 123.

This document is considerably defaced.

²⁶ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 220.

²⁷ Inq. p.m. 12 Hen. IV, no. 44.

²⁸ Ibid. 7 Hen. IV, no. 48.

²⁹ Ibid. 12 Hen. IV, no. 32.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxvi, 33.

³¹ Ibid. cccci, 89.

³² Egerton MS. 2104, no. 3.

³³ Baldwin de Caine quitclaimed to the abbey 1 virgate in Forton (ibid. no. 24). John de St. Valery granted to the abbey land in Forton and Wherwell, which he

had of the gift of Walter Erchebaud of Andover (ibid. no. 25). Grant of the said land by Walter Erchebaud to John de St. Valery (ibid. no. 26). Acquittance of John to the abbess for pence paid for the said land (ibid. no. 28).

³⁴ Ibid. no. 38.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Edw. III.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 49.

³⁷ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 98.

³⁸ Ibid. 44 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 33.

³⁹ Ibid. 1 Hen. IV, pt. i, no. 36. It

may be noted that these premises, held by the Husseys and by Ringbourne, were always held in conjunction with a moiety of the manor of Barton Stacey (q.v.); and that in 1374 John son and heir of John

Hussey granted Hugh le Craan and others two parts of that manor, with the reversion of the third part (Close, 48 Edw. III, m. 20 d.). In 1379 Stephen Hayne and John Bytulle were pardoned for acquiring a moiety of the manor from Hugh le Craan and others, tenants in chief, without licence, and received a licence to grant the same to William Ringbourne and John Blount, chaplain, and the heirs of William (Cal. Pat. 1377-81, pp. 398, 403), which, three years later, they proceeded to do (Close, 6 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 30 d.).

⁴⁰ Ibid. 7 Edw. IV, m. 9.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 15.

⁴² Ibid. cccci, 89.

⁴³ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 3.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ffrie breche' on the west of 'Asebrugges,' with common pasture for cattle and farm beasts, saving to himself and his heirs common pasture for sheep and pigs.⁴⁴ In 1325 Henry le Wayte had licence to alienate in mortmain 66 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow and 5 acres of marsh in Wherwell, Goodworth and 'Easton'⁴⁵ to the Abbess and convent of Wherwell. Robert of Knightsbridge quitclaimed to the Abbess Isabel in 1329 all his right in the moor of 'Esteson' which John of Goncloude had given to the abbess and convent⁴⁶; while in 1544 the king granted to William Bishop of Bredy (co. Dors.) and John Hyde of London in fee a fulling mill and garden called 'Knyght Bridge,' the property of the late monastery of Wherwell.⁴⁷

In the Wherwell Cartulary there is a list of tenants in East Aston, West Aston and Forton together with those in Bullington, Little Ann and Goodworth Clatford, in 1493.⁴⁸

The church of *ST. NICHOLAS* consists of a chancel 24 ft. 4 in. by 13 ft. 6 in., with a north vestry, a nave 52 ft. 2 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., with north and south aisles 9 ft. 2 in. and 8 ft. 8 in. wide respectively, a west tower 9 ft. 10 in. by 9 ft. 1 in., also an organ chamber opening north from the north aisle and a south porch. All the measurements are internal. The general structure of the chancel, nave and aisles belongs to c. 1190-1200, but modern restorations have destroyed all the old windows, and the nave arcades are the chief features that remain of the original building. The tower was added in the 16th century and the vestry and organ chamber are modern additions.

The east window of the chancel has three trefoiled lights and tracery of 14th-century design and is modern, as is the tracery of all the windows of the church.

The four other windows of the chancel, two in the north wall and two in the south, are single trefoiled lancets, which have old masonry at the angles of the internal jambs and rear arches, the south-west window having 13th-century shafts with moulded capitals. Beneath the easternmost window on this side is a modern piscina and in the opposite wall a small modern credence. There is also a modern sedile on the south and over it a modern reminiscence of an Easter sepulchre. Between the two north windows is the entrance to the vestry, which is lighted by two small windows in the east wall and a very small two-light window in the north wall. There is an outside doorway in the west wall. Between the two windows of the south wall is a priest's doorway which has stop-chamfered jambs, grooved and chamfered abaci and a plain semicircular arch. The internal jambs and rear arch are modern.

The chancel arch is two-centred and has two chamfered orders continuous with the jambs with a moulded abacus at the springing which continues round to the capitals of the aisle responds. The work is old but entirely retooled. The north and south arcades are each of four bays with circular columns which have roll and hollow-moulded bases and capitals with fluted scallops enriched with foliage,

much repaired and recut. The capital of the first pillar on the south side has stiff-leaf foliage, while one on the north side has hollow flutings. The arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders with moulded labels on the nave sides.

The west window of the north aisle is a deeply splayed round-headed light in a pointed rear arch, the jambs of the rear arch alone being old, and near it on the north-west is a plain two-light window also widely splayed, but all the other aisle windows are of 14th-century character with modern tracery, their jambs being for the most part old.

The pointed arch opening to the organ chamber has modern semicircular responds with moulded bases, but the capitals, which are of the same type as those in the arcades, appear to be old. The chamber is lighted by two single trefoiled lights in the east and west walls and a window of two trefoiled lights with traceried head in the north wall. The south doorway has jambs moulded in two orders and a two-centred arch with a label, the outer order having a moulded base and modern capitals; the doorway must date from c. 1200.

The tower arch is narrow and four-centred, with wide chamfered jambs. The west doorway is modern and has moulded jambs and two-centred arch. Above it is a modern three-light window with traceried head.

The tower is divided into three stages and has an embattled parapet. The stair turret is on the north-west angle and is square at the bottom and octagonal at the top. The top stage contains a window of two plain flat-pointed lights filled with modern pierced stonework on each side except the east. In the west face only is a similar window in the middle stage. The walls of the tower are of chequer work with flint and stone, all other walls are of flint with stone dressings. The roofs are tiled.

All the internal fittings are modern and the roofs are of modern open timber work.

The font near the west end of the nave has a tall modern canopy which swings on a pivoted iron bracket. The whole interior of the church is decorated with modern painted ornament and texts in red, blue, green and gold, and all the windows are filled with stained glass. This and the absence of a clearstory make the building very dark.

The tower contains three bells, all by Robert Wells of Aldbourne, 1791.

The plate consists of a silver parcel-gilt chalice and two patens of 1884, a silver flagon of the same date, a plated chalice and flagon and two plated flagons given by the late Rev. Elloroug Woodcock in 1886.

The registers are contained in five books; the first having baptisms, marriages and burials from 1654 to 1759; the second has marriages only from 1754 to 1803; the third book contains baptisms and burials from 1760 to 1801; the fourth book, which has marriage forms printed on vellum, was in use from 1784 to 1802, and the fifth book has baptisms, marriages and burials on printed paper forms from 1802 to 1812.

⁴⁴ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 204. Several undated charters in the Wherwell Cartulary refer to the holdings of this Henry le Frye and his kin in Aston. Release of Henry 'Frank' to the church of Wherwell

of all his lands in Eston (ibid. no. 41). Release of Felicia le Frye to Henry her son of her dower there (ibid. no. 42). Walter le Frye of Eston quitclaims all his land in Eston to the abbey (ibid. no. 44).

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 132.

⁴⁶ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 404.

⁴⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), g. 690 (4).

⁴⁸ Egerton MS. 2104, fol. 222.

ADVOWSON Wherwell Abbey, where there was a prebend of Middleton.

In 1546 the advowson of the prebend, rectory and vicarage of Middleton was granted to Laurence Syerward and others at a rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* for the rectory.⁴⁹ In the following reign Richard Venables and John Maynard had a pension and rent in this rectory to be held in soccage of the manor of East Greenwich.⁵⁰ At what date the advowson first belonged to the Paulets is uncertain, but in 1610 William Marquess of Winchester and Lucy his wife conveyed it among other premises to the Earls of Salisbury and Exeter, Lord Burghley and others.⁵¹ In September 1614 Lucy Marchioness of Winchester made her will, which contains this among other dispositions:—'Mr. Johnson, my chaplain, has promised to make over an estate of the tythes of Longparish upon a yearly rent for lives or years unto whomsoever I shall nominate. My will is that the said Mr. Johnson shall make over the said tythes to Sir Anthony Mayne, knight, for such three lives as he shall nominate, for the bringing up of my son Edward, his godson, until he be 21, when Sir Anthony shall assign the interest of the said tythes to him.'⁵² The marchioness died 1 October 1614 and her will was proved in November.⁵³ In 1652 George Cony and Daniel Witcharley recovered seisin of various property, including the advowson of Middleton and tithes in Middleton and Longparish, against Sir Henry Paulet, Knight of the Bath, Charles Paulet the elder, and Edward Paulet, Charles Paulet the

younger being vouchee.⁵⁴ The defendants here were the younger sons of William fourth Marquess of Winchester and the above-mentioned Lucy, and the vouchee would be their nephew, the future first Duke of Bolton. Just a century later Harry fourth Duke of Bolton was vouched as warranty when Thomas Barnard recovered seisin against Edward Woodcock.⁵⁵ Edward Woodcock was patron of the prebend of Middleton in 1795.⁵⁶ The living is now a vicarage in the gift of Mr. S. H. J. Johnson.

The prebend of Middleton seems to have been a constant bone of contention between Wherwell Abbey and the Crown. In 1347 the Court of Common Bench passed judgement in favour of the king against the abbess,⁵⁷ and pardon was granted to Roger Ferrour of Bedford, clerk, who prosecuted in the court of Rome to annul this judgement.⁵⁸ Again in 1398 and 1402 the king recovered the right to present.⁵⁹

There are Baptist, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels in the parish.

The parliamentary returns of 1786 *CHARITIES* mention that Thomas Baker by his will demised a rent-charge of 10*s.* for teaching poor children. The annuity is received from the trustees of the Widmore estate and paid to the National school.

In 1825 James Widmore by a codicil to his will bequeathed £10 a year to be applied in providing clothes and bedding for the poor. The legacy is represented by £333 6*s.* 8*d.* consols with the official trustees, producing yearly £8 6*s.* 8*d.*, which is usually applied in the distribution of blankets.

TUFTON OR TUCKINGTON

Tochiton (xi cent.); Thoketone, Tokinton (xiii cent.); Tokyngton (xvi and xvii cent.).

The River Test forms the north-western boundary of the parish of Tufton or Tuckington, the mean height of which above the sea level is about 300 ft. The soil is light, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and turnips. The total area is 1,546 acres, comprising 1,222 acres of arable land, 231 acres of permanent grass and 17 acres of woods and plantations.¹

The Didcot, Newbury and Southampton branch of the Great Western Railway runs through Tufton, but the nearest station is Whitchurch, 2 miles away.

The village lies in the extreme north-west of the parish on the left bank of the Test.

As the high road from Whitchurch to Winchester passes through Tufton it branches south-west, passing Manor Farm House, the residence of Major the Honourable William Chambré Rowley, and Westfield House, the residence of Mr. James Walter John Kennedy, which both lie a little south-east of Tufton village.

In 1787 there was an inclosure award for this parish.²

The manor of *TUFTON* descended *MANOR* with Wherwell (q.v.) until 1698, when

Edmond Boulter, who had three years previously bought it from Lord De La Warr,³ sold it to Alice Wallop,⁴ widow of John Wallop of Hurstbourne Priors and mother of the first Earl of Portsmouth. The purchaser was to pay an annual rent of £7 17*s.* 6*d.* for Tufton Farm. Newton (Wallop) sixth Earl of Portsmouth is now lord of the manor.

Before 1698 the Wallops had owned property in the parish, lands in Tufton being among those which Sir Henry Wallop bought in 1636 from the Oxenbridges.⁵ Robert Wallop, as one of the judges of Charles I, was barred from enjoying these same lands at the Restoration.⁶

Tufton Manor House, which in the 13th century was rebuilt by the Abbess Eufemia,⁷ figures in the records of the Court of Star Chamber, where in 1553 one Christiana Grove brought an action against Thomas Wroughton of Overton and John Grove of Lyons Inn for forcible entry, false imprisonment of her servants and seizure of her goods. We have only the defendants' account of the affair, from which it appears that they had a title to the

⁴⁹ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. xii.

⁵⁰ Ibid. 3 Edw. VI, pt. ix.

⁵¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 7 Jas. I.

⁵² P.C.C. 110 Lawe.

⁵³ Recov. R. Trin. 1652, rot. 112.

⁵⁴ Ibid. Mich. 28 Geo. II, rot. 383.

⁵⁵ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 235.

⁵⁶ Cal. Pat. 1345-8, p. 376.

⁵⁷ Ibid. p. 567.

⁵⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i,

215, 239.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 153.

³ Close, 7 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 11.

⁴ Ibid. 10 Will. III, pt. xiii, no. 8.

⁵ *Vide* Hurstbourne Priors.

⁶ Pat. 13 Chas. II, pt. xx, no. 10.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 133.

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house. Coming to take possession, they found the door barred against them. So they went for Sir John Kingsmill and William Wares, the magistrates, who about three o'clock in the afternoon came with a train of mounted men to settle the matter. Christiana still refused to open the door and threatened to 'hurle hote lycor' on those without. The justices thereupon tried to come to terms and 'tolde her the dainger of hir suche enterprise.' But she 'still contyneued in hir stoutenes,' so they broke the door down, marched her servants off to Winchester Gaol and took possession of the house. Next day the lady rode freely away to London, and, affirms the deponent, 'she was not then and ther beaten or yvell intreated nor by violence appulsyd thens.'⁸

Licence was granted to Henry le Wayte, clerk, in 1323 to alienate a message, mill and land in Tufton to Wherwell Abbey, that daily service might be said for the souls of his father and the faithful departed.⁹

The church of *ST. MARY* consists of *CHURCH* a chancel 17 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 1 in. and a nave 42 ft. 2 in. by 21 ft. 4 in., with a south porch and a small wooden bell-turret over the west end.

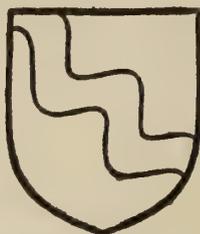
The building on this site in the 12th century probably consisted of a nave and chancel of much the same size as at present.

The chancel was rebuilt early in the 13th century and greatly restored in modern times. The nave retains none of its original details except the chancel arch and the rear arch of the south doorway. The south porch is of modern brickwork. The whole church was plastered over in the 18th century and wide latticed windows with wooden casements inserted in the nave at the north-east and south-east.

The east window of the chancel is modern and has two plain pointed lights. The north and south walls of the chancel are each divided into three bays by wall arcades of early 13th-century date, having detached shafts with plain bell capitals, square abaci, roll-moulded bases and two-centred arches, edge chamfered. All the arches are original, but much of the rest has been restored. In each bay is a lancet window, the easternmost in the north wall and all in the south wall being modern, but the remaining two north windows show old stonework on the outside, the jambs of one being square and the other slightly chamfered. All the internal wall faces of the chancel are covered with modern plaster.

The chancel arch is semicircular and quite plain, and may date from c. 1120. The abaci at the springing are grooved and chamfered and are not returned on the east or west sides of the wall.

On either side of the arch is a plastered squint, the plastering being modern.



WALLOP, Earl of Portsmouth. *Argent a bend wavy sable.*

The nave contains only three windows, one at the north-east of two lights in a square-headed wooden frame, a like one at the south-east, both of 18th-century date, as already noted, and a third at the west, of a single elliptical-headed light with the stonework restored in plaster. Its present form is probably only of 18th-century origin. Beneath the south window is a small arched recess, no doubt the remains of a piscina for the altar which stood on the south side of the chancel arch.

The south doorway has square jambs and head with a wooden frame and a high semicircular rear arch. The head is completely hidden by the porch, and there is nothing to show its date, but the rear arch is probably original, c. 1120. No trace of a north door can be seen.

The chancel has a modern open timber roof, and the nave has a flat plastered ceiling.

On the floor near the chancel arch is a blue slab, with a much defaced English inscription in black letter, dated August 1527.

The old plastering remains in most parts of the nave, and on the north wall a large piece of the outer coat of plaster has been cut away, revealing a large painting of St. Christopher carrying the child Christ on his shoulder, the whole within a border of vine pattern. The west border is painted on a line of 12th-century ashlar stones, which look like the jambs of a blocked window. In the centre of the panel a series of concentric circles has been scratched.

The bell-turret contains two bells, both by Thomas Mears, 1836.

The plate consists of a silver parcel-gilt chalice and paten of 1873 and a plated alms dish.

The registers begin with baptisms 1784 to 1813, followed by some more copied from an older book from 1716 to 1783. At the other end of the same book are burials from 1784 to 1812, with others copied in from 1714 to 1784.

The living of Tufton is a *ADVOWSON* chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Wherwell until 1852 and since that date to Bullington (q.v.).

The church of the Blessed Mary of 'Tokynton' is given in the list of the possessions of Wherwell Abbey in the *privilegium* of Gregory IX.¹⁰ The abbey also had the tithes and assarts for which was paid an annual pension of 2s.¹¹

In 1300 Thomas of Cambridge, rector of Wherwell, granted the abbess and convent all fruits, rents, &c., annexed to the chapels of Tufton and Bullington and all the lands of the said chapels—except the tithes customarily belonging to the chaplain—for the space of three years in exchange for an annuity of £40.¹²

On 28 August 1647 the inhabitants were petitioning the lords that they should not be united to Wherwell, which was 4 miles distant, nor to Whitchurch, which was in another hundred, but should have the use of their ancient chapel of ease. On the same day an order was made in accordance with this petition.¹³

There are apparently no endowed charities in this parish.

⁸ Star Chamb. Proc. bdle. 10, no. 37.

⁹ Cal. Pat. 1321-4, p. 321.

¹⁰ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 2.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid. no. 446.

¹³ Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. vi, App. 194a.

WHERWELL WITH WESTOVER

Werewelle, Warwelle (xi cent.); Hwerewelle, Wharewell, Hwherewelle, Thwerewelle (xiii-xiv cent.); Whorwell, Worwell (xvi cent.); Horwell (xvi-xvii cent.); Whorwell (xvii cent.); Harwell, Whirwell (xviii cent.).

The parish of Wherwell is divided from Longparish by the old Roman road which ran through the heart of Harewood Forest from Winchester to Cirencester. Along the eastern and south-eastern boundary flows the Test, the vicinity of which is liable to floods. The mean height varies in different parts of the parish from 200 ft. to 300 ft. The soil is part light gravel, part heavy gravel and part white loam. The subsoil is chalk and there are several chalk pits. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips and grass. The total area of the parish is 3,633 acres, comprising 2,111½ acres of arable land, 701 acres of permanent grass and 511 acres of woods and plantations.¹ Some 34 acres are covered by water. To the north the parish runs wedgewise through the heart of Harewood Forest and includes Wismore Copse, Popple Hill Copse, Hartway Copse, Park Brow Copse and Hassock Copse. There is a station at Wherwell on the Hurstbourne and Fullerton branch of the London and South Western Railway, and at Fullerton is the junction of that and the Andover and Redbridge branches. The village is situated mainly between the railway line and the most northern stream of the Test, beyond which, and bridging one of the streams, is Wherwell Priory. The tithing of Fullerton lies 1½ miles to the south-west on the River Anton. Westover is 2 miles due west of Wherwell, Mount Pleasant a quarter of a mile to the north and Dublin Farm half a mile to the north-east. At the south-west extremity of the parish, where it becomes a narrow strip between Longstock and Goodworth Clatford, are Rowberry and Nettlebank Copses.

The road from Andover to Winchester passes through the village and a branch of the same road passes through Fullerton. From Fullerton a road runs north-west past Redrice Park and through Abbots Ann, crossing that from Andover to Stockbridge just south of Westover.

Among place-names in Wherwell found in early documents are: 'La Whire,' 'La Burstelade,' 'Wad-dune,' 'La Stapele,' 'La Flodweye,' 'La Cline,' 'Foracre,' 'Sotingor,' 'La Medscherde.'²

When in 1002 Ethelred confirmed his *MANOR* mother's³ foundation of Wherwell Abbey the property of that house in the vicinity of *WHERWELL* consisted of 70 *mansae*,⁴ and in Domesday Book it is said to hold the whole vill in

which the abbey stands.⁵ In 1207 John granted the community certain liberties, and the right of an annual fair at Wherwell on the day of the dedication of the church, the day before and the two days following, provided it should not harm the neighbouring fairs,⁶ and in 1215 a letter to that end was directed to the sheriff.⁷ The right of holding a market every Wednesday at her manor of Wherwell was granted to the abbess in 1267,⁸ but a few months later she was attached for not appearing to answer a charge of holding a market to the hurt of the king's free market at Basingstoke.⁹ In 1331 the community had a grant of free warren over its demesnes of Wherwell and elsewhere,¹⁰ which was confirmed in 1378.¹¹ In 1291 the manor was worth £59 13s. 6d.,¹² and it continued in possession of the monastery until the Dissolution.

Thomas West ninth Lord De La Warr was not only in the royal favour for his furtherance of the divorce, but he was also lord of five Sussex manors which Henry wished for his own, and proposed to take in exchange for other lands. Accordingly, in November 1539, Lord De La Warr wrote to Cromwell urging him to use his influence to get him the Wherwell estates.

'I would gladly have the said nunnery because it stands wholesomely, in the country where I was born, and my wife has no house to dwell in if I should die before her; and this is but a reasonable house as I hear say. I beg your favour that I may obtain the said abbey before the surveyors of the same come to the king, for fear he should grant it to another. Trusting if I get it, that the king will discharge all leases and fees going out of it, as I shall do to his grace in Halfnakyd.'¹³

A few days later Wherwell was surrendered.¹⁴ Cromwell had more than once noted John Kingsmill as a candidate for the property,¹⁵ but in the following March the site of the monastery, the manor and adwovson, six manors adjacent¹⁶ and other neighbouring property of the dissolved house were granted to Lord De La Warr for the rent of £137 3s. 8d. and the coveted Sussex lands.¹⁷ In 1544 the new lord of Wherwell bought the lead and bells of the monastery for £100.¹⁸ On his death without issue in 1554 the baronies of De La Warr and West fell in abeyance between the daughters of Sir Owen West, his brother of the half-blood. During his lifetime he had taken his nephew William son of Sir George West of Warbleton into his house and adopted him as his heir. William, however, too eager for his inheritance, was discovered to be scheming to poison his uncle, and in 1549 he was deprived of all rights to honours

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Egerton MS. 2104.

³ According to a story of John of Tinmouth, Wenfleda, aunt of King Edgar, had a house at Wherwell. The Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck suggests that she left this property to her nephew, from whom it passed to his queen, Elfrida, who founded and endowed the abbey. Mr. Clutterbuck further suggests that Wenfleda may have been wife of King Edred (947-55), who left the manor of Fullerton (q.v.) to Hyde

Abbey (*Notes on the Parishes of Fyfield, Kimpton, Penton Mewsey, Weyhill and Wherwell*, 158).

⁴ Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.* no. dccvii.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 475.

⁶ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 171. This fair is still kept up on 24 September. (Clutterbuck, *Notes on Parishes of Fyfield, &c.* 161).

⁷ Close, 16 John, pt. ii, m. 5.

⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 75.

⁹ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 163, 173.

¹⁰ Chart. R. 5 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 20.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 284.

¹² *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214b.

¹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 544.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* xv, 139, i (3).

¹⁵ *Ibid.* xiv (2), 425, 427.

¹⁶ Westover, Bullington, Tufton, Middleton, Goodworth Clatford and Little Ann.

¹⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, g. 436

(72).

¹⁸ *Ibid.* xix (2), 328.

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and estates by Act of Parliament.¹⁹ In 1570, however, he became Lord De La Warr by a new creation and died in 1595 seised of the family manors.²⁰ His son obtained the precedency of the ancient barony.

In 1605 because of non-payment of a bond given on the premises to Elizabeth by William the newly created Lord De La Warr all these estates in Wherwell Hundred were seized into the hands of the Crown and, with certain exceptions, granted to Sir John Crofts till the sum should be paid.²¹ The exceptions were all trees, wood, under-wood, mines and quarries, together with the advowson of the prebend or rectory of Wherwell and all tithes and profits, which were granted in 1625 to Sir Thomas Edmonds, treasurer of the royal household.^{21a}

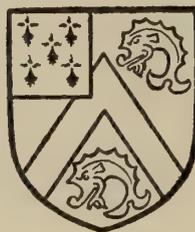
In 1616 Thomas West, third baron, had a licence to sell these manors,²² which none the less remained in his descendants' hands until 1695. Fourteen years later Cecily Dowager Lady De La Warr was discharged £278 2s. 6d. arrears of rent for the site of the monastery of Wherwell.²³ During the Civil War there was a good deal of fighting in this part of the shire; and in 1645 Lord De La Warr was petitioning the House of Lords for protection. His estate in the county of Southampton, he complained, had sustained much damage by the quartering of both armies upon his tenants and the cutting down of his woods by the soldiers; and now it was intended to make his house at Wherwell into a garrison contrary to the order for the protection of peers' houses. This was likely to spoil the house and to be of little advantage to the State by reason of the hills which adjoined it.²⁴

In 1695 John (West) sixth Lord De La Warr sold those Hampshire lands which his ancestors had had from Henry VIII to Edmond Boulter of London.²⁵ Edmond Boulter died in February 1709 possessed of estates in several shires. By his will proved in the following March he left his manors in Wherwell and Goodworth Clatford—he had already disposed of the neighbouring manors—to his nephew John Fryer, 'pewterer in the parish of St. Bennet Gracechurch, in the City of London.'²⁶ The new lord of Wherwell, an eminent City merchant and an alderman, was created a baronet in 1714. Dying in 1726 without surviving male issue, he bequeathed his Hampshire manors equally among his three daughters, Bithiah Brassey, Susannah Fryer and Delicia Fryer.²⁷ On the death of Susannah in October 1731²⁸ her inheritance passed to her sister of the whole blood, Bithiah wife of Nathaniel Brassey of

Lombard Street. In 1742²⁹ Delicia Fryer, the youngest co-heir, married Joshua Iremonger, who thus became lord of one-third part of the manors of Wherwell and Goodworth Clatford. He purchased the other two-thirds from Nathaniel Brassey in February 1743,³⁰ so reuniting the property, which is



WEST, Lord De La Warr. *Argent a fesse dancetty sable.*



FRYER, baronet. *Sable a chevron between three dolphins swimming argent and a quarter ermine.*



IREMONGER of Wherwell. *Sable a chevron or between three boars passant argent with three hawks' heads raised sable on the chevron.*

now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. William Henry Iremonger.

By the custom of the manor of Wherwell copyhold lands might be granted for three lives in possession or for one life in possession and two in reversion and no more.³¹

There were three mills worth 27s. 6d. at Wherwell at the time of the Domesday Survey.³² Among the good deeds of the Abbess Eufemia (1226–57) enumerated in the cartulary was the building of 'a new mill, some distance from the hall,' constructed 'with great care, in order that more work than formerly might be done therein for the service of the house.'³³

At the present time there is a mill close by the church and another at Fullerton. In 1730 a water grist-mill with its appurtenances, in Wherwell, was the object of a conveyance between George Luke and William Hunt.³⁴

WESTOVER is not mentioned as a separate manor in Domesday, nor does it occur in 1228 among the possessions of Wherwell Abbey in the *privilegium* of Gregory IX.³⁵ It was one of the manors, however, granted to Thomas West Lord De La Warr by Henry VIII, from the property of the dissolved monastery.

After the Wests parted with the property it again disappears. It is named as a manor in the indenture made on the sale of the Wherwell property by Lord De La Warr to Edmond Boulter in 1695,³⁶ but there seems to be no record of a subsequent sale. Certainly it had not been sold in 1706, when, in an indenture drawn up for creating new trustees of this property, the manors already disposed of are enumerated.³⁷ Boulter died early in 1709 and there is no mention of Westover in his will, but he bequeathed all his manors in Wherwell and Goodworth Clatford to his

¹⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 48. But see discussion in J. H. Round, *Peerage and Pedigree*, i, 56–63.

²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlv, 64.

²¹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxviii, 48.

^{21a} Pat. 1 Chas. I, pt. xxv.

²² Ibid. 13 Jas. I, pt. xxiv.

²³ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1629–31, p. 186.

²⁴ Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. vi, App. 77a.

²⁵ Close, 7 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 11.

²⁶ P.C.C. Will 1 Lane.

²⁷ Ibid. 203 Plymouth. Bithiah and Susannah were apparently his daughters by his first wife; Delicia was his daughter by his second wife Dorcas daughter of Sir Gabriel Roberts. He married, thirdly, Isabella daughter of Sir Francis Gerrard, bart., and afterwards wife of Henry (Temple) first Viscount Palmerston.

²⁸ Gent. Mag. 1731, p. 450.

²⁹ Ibid. 1742, p. 546.

³⁰ Close, 16 Geo. II, pt. xi, no. 2.

³¹ Exch. Dep. Hants, East. 6 Jas. I, no. 5. The same custom obtained in Bullington and Tufton.

³² V.C.H. Hants, i, 475.

³³ Ibid. ii, 133.

³⁴ Recov. R. Trin. 3 & 4 Geo. II, rot. 264.

³⁵ Egerton MS. 2104, no. 3.

³⁶ Close, 7 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 11.

³⁷ Ibid. 5 Anne, pt. xi, no. 28.

WHERWELL HUNDRED

WHERWELL
WITH WESTOVER

nephew John Fryer.³⁸ It is probable, therefore, that it became merged in Wherwell about this date, and has continued to descend with that manor.

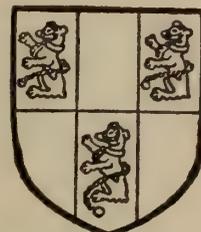
In 1773 Robert Dowling and others assigned to Joshua Iremonger all manner of tithes in Westover, and other premises, for a term of three lives.³⁹

At the time of the Survey the manor of FULLERTON was held by Hyde Abbey,⁴⁰ to which, as the 'vill of Wherwell,' it had been bequeathed by King Edred, who died in 955.⁴¹ According to Thomas Rudborne, who wrote in the 15th century, Wherwell was among the lands escheated from Hyde by William the Conqueror, but this statement is, of course, proved false by the Domesday entry.⁴² At the taxation of Pope Nicholas, Fullerton and the neighbouring manor of Leckford, wherewith it is ever to be found coupled, were valued among the temporalities of Hyde Abbey at £15 17s. 3d.⁴³ In the following century the abbey obtained licence from Adam of Orlton, Bishop of Winchester (1333-45), to celebrate divine service in the oratory of the manor of Fullerton.⁴⁴ In 1388, since it was found by inquisition that this manor with that of Abbots Ann and other premises had from time immemorial belonged to the convent separately from the abbot's portion, the king granted that such premises should be exempt from seizure in times of voidance, saving only the advowsons to the Crown.⁴⁵

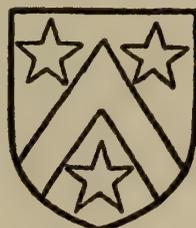
Fullerton remained abbey land until the Dissolution. In 1541 Augustine de Augustinis, a Venetian and physician to the king, had a life grant of the manor and tithes of hay in Fullerton, together with other lands taken from religious houses, in lieu of certain annuities.⁴⁶ In July 1545 he was granted in fee the reversion of these lands and rights,⁴⁷ but in the following September he and his wife Agnes had a licence to alienate Fullerton and other premises to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley.⁴⁸ However, in 1549 the manor was conveyed to John Mill and John his youngest son by Thomas Pace, John Capleyn and Thomas Goddarde, a merchant of Southampton, to be held of the king in chief by the service of one-fortieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 29s. 8d.⁴⁹ This John Mill the elder, a cadet of the Mills of Greatham (co. Sussex), died in 1551,⁵⁰ and was duly succeeded by John the younger, whose marriage with Catherine Lewkenor daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Lewkenor brought him Camois Court, in Sussex. His grandson John Mill, son of Lewkenor Mill, was created a baronet in 1619 and died in 1648, when the manor of Fullerton descended to Thomas Mill, his second son and uncle of the second baronet.⁵¹ Exactly when the Mills parted with the manor has not been ascertained, but by 1717 it was in the hands of John Chetwynd,⁵² who four years later conveyed it to his brother Walter Viscount Chetwynd of Bearhaven and Edward Carteret.⁵³ This John Chetwynd, who succeeded

as second viscount in 1736, married Hester only daughter and heir of Richard Kent of the Close, Salisbury and Katherine his wife. It seems that

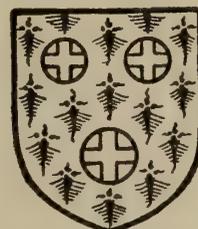
his match brought him Fullerton; for when returned as M.P. for Stockbridge in 1727 he was described 'as of Fullerton'⁵⁴ and in an indenture of 1730^{54a} another of two years earlier is quoted by which trustees were created of this manor and all other premises late of Hester Chetwynd and now of John Chetwynd in Fullerton and Wherwell. In 1730 John Chetwynd sold the manor and its appurtenances to William Heathcote of Hursley (co. Hants),⁵⁵ created a baronet in 1733. In 1825 Sir William Heathcote, fifth baronet, was vouched as warranty in a recovery between Samuel Foster and George Frere.⁵⁶ The Heathcote property was sold in 1892 to Mr. William Cory, the present lord of the manor.⁵⁷



MILL, baronet. Six pieces argent and sable with three bears sable in the argent having their chains and muzzles or.



CHETWYND. Azure a chevron between three molets or.



HEATHCOTE. Ermine three roundels vert with a cross or upon each.

During the episcopate of William Edendon (1346-66) licence was granted to Isabel Cormeilles to celebrate divine service in the oratory of the house called TALLEMACHE in the vill (*villula*) of Wherwell.⁵⁸

The church of ST. PETER AND CHURCH HOLY CROSS consists of a chancel 26 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft., nave 49 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 8 in., with north and south aisles 11 ft. wide, north vestries, timber south porch, and a bell-turret over the west end of the nave.

The building is entirely modern and was erected on the site of an old church in 1856. Two prints in the choir vestry show what this church was like in 1830. It then consisted of a nave and north aisle continued into chancel and north chapel. Over the west end of the aisle was a low wooden bell-turret, and on the south of the nave there was a rough timber porch. All the windows of the nave had

³⁸ P.C.C. Will 1 Lane.

³⁹ Feet of F. Mich. 13 Geo. III.

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469. It is here said to be in the hundred of [King's] Sombourne.

⁴¹ *Liber de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.), 346.

⁴² *Historia Major Wintoniensis* (Whar-ton, *Anglia Sacra*, i, 248-9). For a detailed criticism of the story of the Hyde Abbey confiscations see Mr. J. H. Round's article on the Domesday Survey (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 417-19).

⁴³ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

⁴⁴ Egerton MS. 2032.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 496.

⁴⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 718.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xx (1), g. 1335 (40).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* xx (2), g. 496 (68).

⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciv, 47.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 253, 1832; *Recov. R. Hil.* 5 Chas. II, rot. 17.

⁵² *Recov. R. East.* 3 Geo. I, rot. 199.

⁵³ Feet of F. Trin. 7 Geo. I.

⁵⁴ *Ex inform.* Mr. J. H. Round.

^{54a} *Close*, 4 Geo. II, pt. ix, no. 4.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *Recov. R. Trin.* 6 Geo. IV, rot.

141.

⁵⁷ *Ex inform.* Mr. William Cory.

⁵⁸ Egerton MS. 2033. There was a Nicholas Tollemache prebendary of Wherwell about this time (*Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 564).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

cinquefoiled lights with flat heads. The west window of the aisle had three cinquefoiled lights and a cinquefoiled label. To the south of this was a small window of two plain pointed lights. Three angle buttresses show, one in the centre of the east wall and two on the south wall.

In the churchyard are several old stones coming either from the earlier church or else from Wherwell Priory, which was situated close by on the south side. At the west end of the church are a stone coffin without a lid, a mullion of a 13th-century window, and half of a flat four-centred arch, c. 1540, with Renaissance ornament and a defaced shield in the spandrel.

Against the vicarage wall at the east end of the churchyard is an altar tomb to Sir Owen West of good early Renaissance detail, undergoing a slow destruction by weather and ivy. The inscription in two cartouches reads in the first, 'Of yowre charite pray for the soolles off Syr Owen Weste Knyte and Mary his wife who died' | in the second, 'the which died the 18 day of July anno domini 1551.' On either side are shields, one of ten quarters, thus: (1) a fesse dancetty; (2) crusilly fitchy a lion; (3) per saltire four martlets; (4) a bend engrailed; (5) barry and a chief paly and paly an escutcheon with three piles; (6) as (2); (7) three lions' faces jessant de lis; (8) as (5); (9) as (3); (10) as (4). The second has 1, 2, 6 and 7, and coat one; a crescent for difference on both. Near this is a modern brick recess in which is placed the recumbent figure of a nun. The arch of this recess is apparently of early 14th-century date and is of stone with eight foils and rests on short attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases.

Built into this same wall is a stone with two shallow arched recesses of late 13th-century date, containing two groups of figures, one showing the Harrowing of Hell and the other, much damaged, two figures, the smaller with hands raised in fear or astonishment.

Near this stone is another old one carved with a four-leafed flower. Another stone in this wall represents an angel and a four-leafed flower.

There are several loose stones of various dates, one a 13th-century corbel made from the shaft of a Saxon cross, with interlacing patterns on two sides, and two others form apparently bases of niches or the like of 15th-century date, bearing shields inscribed 'Thos. beow' and 'Ihãe beow,' perhaps for Johanna, with a Tudor rose between.

There is also a small piece of a stone coffin slab on which part of a marginal inscription remains: *DICTUS FRUCTUS AND ETERNE, AMEN*, and in the gable of the vicarage stable is inserted a 14th-century gable cross.

The bell-turret contains five bells, the treble being by Warner, 1858, and the other four by William and Robert Cor, 1707.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten (probably of local make) of *circa* 1650, given by Richard Finch Humphrey, another silver paten of 1662,⁵⁹ two glass cruets, a plated flagon and two plated alms plates.

The registers are bound up in three books, the first containing baptisms, marriages and burials mixed from 1634 to 1708. The second book contains mixed entries from 1708 to 1742 and then baptisms from 1782 to 1813, marriages 1783 to 1814, and burials 1777 to 1813. There is also a brief in this book dated 1724. A third book, which really belongs in the middle of the second, contains mixed entries from 1742 to 1771.

The Abbess and convent of *ADVOWSON* Wherwell presented to the prebend of Wherwell until the Dissolution, when the advowson was granted to Lord De La Warr,⁶⁰ Richard Parkhurst, the resigning rector and prebendary at that time, receiving an annuity of £30.⁶¹ In February 1545 a second grant of the advowson was, by an error, made to one John Eyer,⁶² who in the following August had his purchase money returned to him by a decree of the Court of Augmentations.⁶³

When he sold the manor to Edmond Boulter in 1695, John sixth Lord De La Warr sold also the advowson of the prebend of Wherwell,⁶⁴ which was vested in the lords of the manor until its suppression.

At the beginning of the 17th century, when Lord De La Warr's Hampshire estates were forfeited to the Crown, the advowson of the prebend or rectory of Wherwell with all tithes and profits was granted to Sir Thomas Edmonds, treasurer of the royal household.⁶⁵

Matthew Nicholas, Secretary Nicholas's brother, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, was chosen prebendal rector of Wherwell in 1637. There seems to have been some dispute as to his election, for immediately after his induction he wrote to his brother Edward that there remained nothing else to be done (if the young Lady De La Warr did not prosecute her pretended title) than to thank his noble patron; that the old Lady De La Warr had withdrawn her *caveat* and the young lady sent in no man at the day appointed by the bishop to show her title, whereupon the bishop had taken a bond of £200 of the writer to save him harmless and had given him institution.⁶⁶ In 1686 John West, although a layman, was presented to the prebend by Lord De La Warr, and the king granted a dispensation for his institution and induction.⁶⁷

In 1852 the prebend of Wherwell was declared an ecclesiastical rectory without cure of souls, and in 1857 the prebendary, the Rev. Thomas Lascelles Iremonger, resigning, it was suppressed.⁶⁸ Since that date the vicarage has been in the gift of the lords of the manor.

There is a Wesleyan chapel in the parish, erected in 1846, and a Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1887.

In 1691, as appears from a stone *CHARITIES* tablet in the church, Philadelphia Whitehead purchased from John Lord De La Warr 12*s.* a year for ever out of the yearly rent of the White Lion Inn to be paid to twelve old men and women at Christmas. The annuity is paid by Mr. W. H. Iremonger, the owner, and duly applied.

⁵⁹ It is thought that this paten, which is obviously the stand of a caudle cup, may at one time have belonged to the caudle cup now used as a flagon at Chilbolton.

⁶⁰ *L. and P. Hen.* VIII, xv, g. 436 (72).

⁶¹ *Ibid.* xx (1), p. 677.

⁶² *Ibid.* g. 282 (37).

⁶³ Clutterbuck, *Notes on the Parishes of, Eyfield, Kimpton, Penton Mewsey, Weyhill and Wherwell*, 169.

⁶⁴ Close, 7 Will. III, pt. xi, no. 11.

⁶⁵ *Pat.* I Chas. I, pt. xxv, no. 2.

⁶⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1636-7, p. 497.

⁶⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. vi, 45.

⁶⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 1858, p. 3745 899.

THE HUNDRED OF BARTON STACEY

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BARTON STACEY
COLEMORE
HEADBOURNE WORTHY

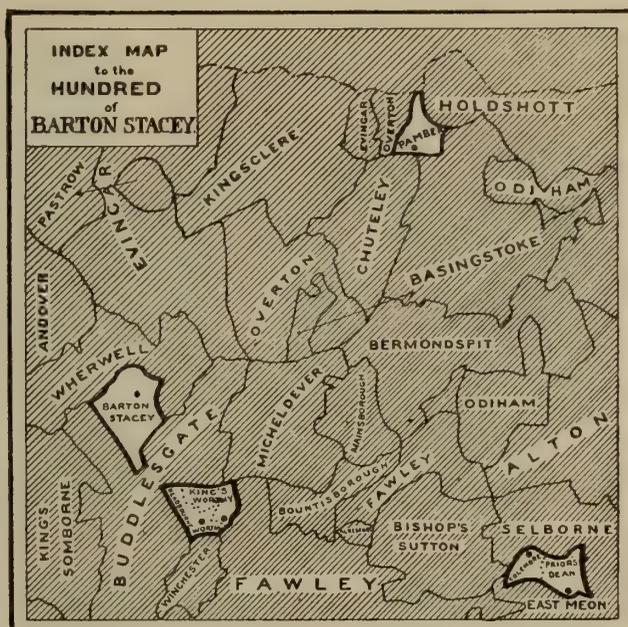
KINGS WORTHY
PAMBER
PRIORS DEAN¹

At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred of Barton Stacey included Barton Stacey, Bransbury, Colemore, Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy, Newton Stacey, Norton Valery, Sutton Scotney and Wonston.² The land assessed amounted to 17½ hides and 1 virgate, but Barton Stacey, of which Kings Worthy was then an appurtenance, had not, with the exception of half a hide, been assessed.³ Drayton and Abbots Worthy, which are now tithings of Barton Stacey and Kings Worthy respectively, were then in the hundred of Micheldever,⁴ and Pamber was perhaps in Basingstoke Hundred, of which it was a member in 1260.⁵

By 1316 the hundred was considerably changed; Pamber and Inhurst had been added,⁶ while Bransbury, Norton Valery and Wonston were included in Buddlesgate Hundred.⁷

In the 16th century the hundred of Barton Stacey remained unaltered,⁸ but Inhurst does not seem to have been included in 1652,⁹ and it is given in the return of Baughurst in 1831,¹⁰ in which year Bransbury, Drayton and Newton Stacey were returned as tithings of Barton Stacey parish, while Sutton Scotney was added to the parish of Wonston.¹¹

Colemore and Priors Dean, though the latter is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, belonged to the hundred of Barton Stacey till they were



¹ The extent of the hundred as given in *Pop. Ret.* 1831.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 452b, 489b, 497b, 467a, 500b, 494a, 498a, 504b, 488b.

³ *Ibid.* 452.

⁴ *Ibid.* 470.

⁵ *Misc. Inq. p.m.* file 10, no. 19.

⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

⁷ *Ibid.* 309.

⁸ *Exch. Lay Subs. R. bdle.* 175, no. 495.

⁹ *Parl. Surv. Hants*, 1652, no. 3.

¹⁰ *Pop. Ret.* 1831.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

included in the upper half-hundred of East Meon in 1834,¹² in which year the Worthies were transferred to Fawley and Pamber to Basingstoke Hundred,¹³ so that the hundred of Barton Stacey was reduced to the parish of that name, with its tithings of Bransbury, Drayton and Newton Stacey.

The hundred of Barton Stacey was granted by King John to Rogo de Sacy or Stacey in 1206,¹⁴ and afterwards remained in the possession of the lords of the manor of Barton Stacey. When the estate was divided between the daughters and co-heiresses of Aimery de Sacy, the profits of the court which was held at Barton Stacey were also divided,¹⁵ and they were shared by the lords of the moieties till the whole manor came into the hands of Thomas Salmon in 1577.¹⁶

A survey of the hundred was taken by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1652,¹⁷ but this seems to have been owing to a mistake, for it was never in the possession of Charles I.

¹² Hervey, *Hist. of Colmer and Priors Dean* (1891), 224.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 18.

¹⁵ Assize R. 789.

¹⁶ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 18 Eliz. m. 29.*

¹⁷ *Parl. Surv. Southants*, no. 3.

BARTON STACEY

Bertune (xi cent.); Berton Sacy (xiii cent.); Bertone Stacy, Barton Sacy (xiv cent.).

Barton Stacey parish includes the tithings of Barton Stacey, Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton Stacey, and contains 5,026 acres of land, of which 4,07¼ acres are arable land and 213 woodland¹; it is bounded on the eastern side by a long line of trees known as Barton Stacey Belt.

The village of Barton Stacey lies in the valley of the Test, and is intersected by two roads, which run south from Longparish and east from Chilbolton. The church of All Saints stands on high ground north of the cross-roads and on its churchyard wall are the remains of a cross made of Lower Oolite limestone, which is not found in Hampshire but in Gloucestershire near the abbey of Lanthony (Lanthonia Secunda), to which the rectory of Barton Stacey belonged from early in the 13th century until 1541. The house that was once the farm-house of Church Farm, the property of Mr. R. K. Hodgson, has signs of considerable antiquity in one wing, which is built of large timbers with a heavy timbered roof. It was probably a single-storied hall at first, but has now been divided up, and its windows and other features are modern.

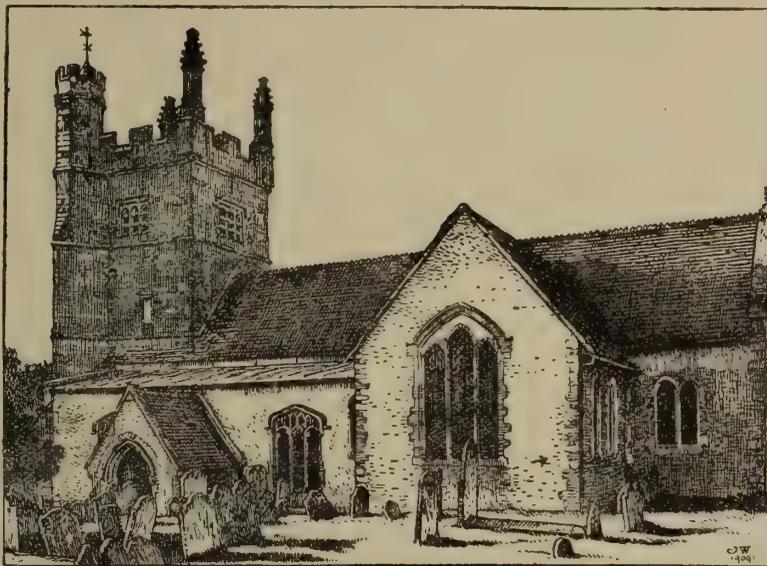
West of the village and close to that of Newton Stacey is a grass-grown track, said to be a disused part of the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester, which runs northwards past Bransbury Common. This road divides between Barton Stacey and Newton Stacey, and close to it are six tumuli, one of which is long.^{1a} East of the common is the village of Bransbury with a water-mill, possibly on the site of the mill mentioned in Domesday Book. The country is low-lying and liable to floods; between Bransbury and Drayton the River Test and Micheldever Brook form the boundaries to a long peninsula, across the landward end of which is the entrenchment known as Andyke.^{1b} Drayton Park lies to the north.

The soil is loam, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips.

Among place-names in extant local records are the following:—Ladycroft, Hamelescroft, Sheppark, Ron-seldespathe, Brokholee, Sinocacre, Syngyngland,

Cocum, Bertonesdowne, Coudowne and Westmere (xv cent.).²

The manor of *BARTON STACEY*, *MANORS* according to the Domesday Survey, formed part of the ancient demesne of the Crown and provided half a day's farm of King Edward's farm.³ It seems to have belonged to the Crown till 1199, when it was granted, probably with *NEWTON*,⁴ which in 1086 had belonged to William son of Manne,⁵ to Rogo de Sacy or Stacey by King John. From this date Barton and Newton followed the same descent, the estate being at first called the manors of Barton and Newton, but subsequently Barton Stacey only. Rogo was succeeded by his son Aimery,⁶ who in 1215 obtained from King John a charter granting him a weekly market every Saturday at Barton Stacey.⁷ Aimery forfeited his land in 1219,⁸ but was restored before 1226, in which year



BARTON STACEY CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH

a lawsuit between him and his men of Barton and Newton was postponed 'that the king might try to make peace between them.'⁹ He obtained in 1231 a confirmation of the grant of 1199,¹⁰ and in 1241 a confirmation of the charter of 1215 with an additional grant of a yearly fair on the vigil and feast of St. Margaret.¹¹ On his death, c. 1253, the manor was divided between his two daughters, Isabel, who was twice married, first to Warin de Bassingbourn and secondly to Ralph Gascelyn, and Agnes, afterwards the wife of Peter Coudray.¹² Warin was given

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

^{1a} Ex inform. the Rev. U. Z. Rule.

^{1b} Andyke appears in the 13th century as Autediche (*Winton Cath. Doc.* [Hants Rec. Soc.], ii, 23). Mr. Rule suggests that the local name Anton is etymologically connected.

² Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. VI, no. 39.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 452.

⁴ *Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 18. Newton is not mentioned by name in this grant, but Rogo was seized of it in 1206 (Close, 8 John, m. 5), and he probably obtained it at the same time as Barton.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 498.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.)*, 233.

⁷ Close, 16 John, pt. ii, m. 7.

⁸ *Ibid.* 4 Hen. III, m. 16.

⁹ *Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 94.

¹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 133.

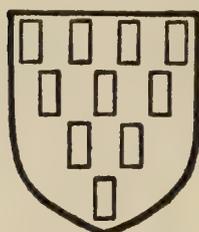
¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 261. Henry III altered the market-day to Friday in 1221 (*Rot. Lit. Claus. [Rec. Com.]*, 455).

¹² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 54 Hen. III; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* ii, 168.

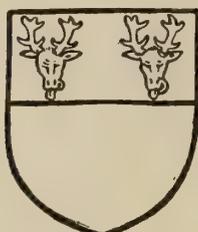
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

the custody of the land of Agnes 'while she is under age and lives with her mother,' on condition that he provided her with sufficient food and clothing and paid £15 yearly to the king.¹³ A final settlement of the division of the estate between the sisters was made in 1269.¹⁴

Before 1313 Agnes was succeeded by her son Thomas de Coudray,¹⁵ who about 1324 settled his moiety of the manor of Barton Stacey on himself for life with remainder to his kinsman Fulk de Coudray and Joan his wife.¹⁶ Thomas was afterwards knighted and died in 1348,¹⁷ when the manor passed in accordance with the settlement to Fulk and Joan, who in 1370 granted it to Elizabeth de Coudray their kins-



COUDRAY. *Sable ten billets or.*



POPHAM. *Argent a chief gules with two harts' heads caboshed or therein.*

woman.¹⁸ It was perhaps by her marriage that the estate passed to the Popham family, for in 1397 Philip Popham is said to have held it 'of the inheritance of his late wife Elizabeth.'¹⁹ Their son and heir Philip died in 1400,²⁰ and upon the death of his infant son in the following year²¹ the inheritance was divided between his daughters Margaret and Maud,²² but it was re-united in 1420 when Maud, who had married Peter Coudray, died, leaving her 'moiety of the moiety of Barton Stacey manor' to her sister, then the wife of John Coudray.²³ Margaret was thrice married, but had children only by her second husband, Thomas Wayte. She died before her third husband, Robert Longe, who held the estate for life and was succeeded in 1447 by her son Thomas Wayte.²⁴ This Thomas died in the following year, and the estate then passed to the Longe family as the inheritance of his sister Margaret the wife of John Longe,²⁵ the younger son of Robert Longe by his first wife Alice. The Longes continued in possession until 1576,²⁶ when Robert, the great-grandson of John and Margaret, sold the manor to John Henton.²⁷ In the following year it was bought by Thomas Salmon,²⁸ the owner of Ring-

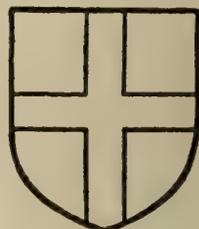
bourne, the moiety of the original manor of Barton which had belonged to Isabel daughter and co-heiress of Aimery de Sacy.

The history of that moiety had been as follows:—

Isabel had alienated her share of the manor in 1293 to John de Berewick,²⁹ who was succeeded in 1312 by his infant kinsman, Roger Husee.³⁰ Roger was born on 1 August 1307³¹ and was declared to be of full age in July 1327.³² The custody of his possessions in Barton Stacey during his minority was sold for £100 to the elder Hugh le Despenser,³³ in whose keeping the manor seems to have suffered, for in 1322 he complained that Roger Mortimer and others had 'entered with force into Berton Sacy and carried away all goods and chattels moveable and immoveable, to wit . . . with other necessities they took the chessboard, made partly of nut-wood and partly of ginger-root with the set of ivory and ebony . . . they broke the fish ponds and carried away the fish, without leaving anything, and tore down and carried away all the doors, locks, bars, windows, and lead from the house . . . they destroyed the hedges and sold and carried away all the wood for felling.'³⁴ In



LONGE. *Sable crusilly and a lion argent.*



HUSEE. *Or a cross vert.*

1338 Roger Husee took part in the Scottish expedition, and the next year, 'with all the strength he could raise, assisted John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, in defending the sea-coasts. Moreover, he was in the wars of France, in which he merited so well that he was summoned to Parliament' as a baron in 1349.³⁵ He died in September 1361,³⁶ leaving Barton Stacey to his brother John,³⁷ who in 1370 granted an annuity of £40 from the manor to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.³⁸ This John was succeeded at his death in the same year by his son and namesake,³⁹ who alienated to Hugh le Cran in 1373 £6 rent from the estate,⁴⁰ and in the next year his whole interest in Barton Stacey.⁴¹ In October 1379 Stephen Haym and John Byturlle, acting as the agents of Hugh le Cran, sold the moiety of Barton Stacey to William Ringbourne.⁴² A rent of £10

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 54 Hen. III.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 520. In 1316 Barton is said to belong to 'Peter' Coudray (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 311). This seems to be a mistake, as Peter died in 1303 (Lipscomb, *Bucks*, iv, 251); but it is possible that Thomas had let the estate for a short time to a younger brother, who bore his father's name. In 1317 Barton Stacey was 'held by Thomas de Coudray' (*Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 420).

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 19 Edw. II.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, no. 49.

¹⁸ Ibid. 44 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 17.

¹⁹ Ibid. 21 Edw. II, no. 44.

²⁰ Ibid. 2 Hen. IV, no. 10.

²¹ Ibid. 2 Hen. V, no. 15.

²² Ibid. 8 Hen. V, no. 9.

²³ Ibid. 25 Hen. VI, no. 16.

²⁴ Ibid. 27 Hen. VI, no. 12.

²⁵ John Longe died in 1478 (Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. IV, no. 13), Margaret in 1484 (ibid. 1 Ric. III, no. 1); their son Thomas then succeeded to the estate, which he left on his death to his son Henry, the father of the Robert Longe who sold it to John Henton (*Chitty, The Longe Family*).

²⁶ *Recov. R. Trin.* 18 Eliz. rot. 415; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East.* 18 Eliz.; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Eliz.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxx, 51.

²⁸ Ibid. 21 Edw. I, no. 111; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 98.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. II, no. 43.

³¹ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 235.

³² *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 148.

³³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 195.

³⁴ *Close*, 15 Edw. II, m. 13 d.; *Rot. Parl.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 362.

³⁵ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 622.

³⁶ Ibid.; Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III (pt. i), no. 98.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ *Close*, 44 Edw. III, m. 18.

³⁹ Inq. p.m. 44 Edw. III, no. 33.

⁴⁰ *Close*, 47 Edw. III, m. 10.

⁴¹ Ibid. 48 Edw. III, m. 20.

⁴² Ibid. 6 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 30 d.; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, pp. 398, 403.

yearly was reserved to Stephen Haym,⁴³ and was afterwards granted by him to Nicholas Carew and Mercy his wife,⁴⁴ who alienated it to Robert Longe and Margaret.⁴⁵

William Ringbourne was sheriff of the county of Southampton in 1381⁴⁶; a commission of array 'to resist invasion in case of war after the expiration of the present truce' was sent to him in 1392,⁴⁷ and he received a like commission in 1399,⁴⁸ in which year he was also made a commissioner of the peace.⁴⁹ He died in 1400,⁵⁰ leaving as his heir his son William, who was sheriff in 1421.⁵¹ The inquisition taken on the death of this second William in 1423⁵² gives the extent of the estate; there were 200 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow and 400 acres of pasture, which were held by military service of half a knight's fee, and William also held four messuages and 5 virgates of land in Barton Stacey from William Wayte⁵³ and Margaret his wife. Further details are given in the second part of the inquisition which concerns the dowry claimed by Agnes, now the wife of John Holcombe, formerly the wife of the said William Ringbourne—one chamber called the "Presteschamber" and one stable in the eastern part of the said chamber and one "yatelyms" with two chambers . . . a third part of the garden, namely from the furnace outside the garden as far as the common field' with one-third of the profits of the manor, over 500 acres of land and rents from numerous tenants. The estate belonged to the Ringbournes for more than a hundred years,⁵⁴ during which it came to be regarded as a separate manor, and was given the name of Ringbournes. It passed in 1512 to Thomas Brune, the grandson of the last William Ringbourne, who alienated it in 1538 to John Salmon, retaining for himself and his heirs £5 rent yearly.⁵⁵ Sir John Brune died seised of this rent in 1560,⁵⁶ and the manor of Barton Stacey continued to be burdened by this annuity at least as late as 1657.⁵⁷

Thomas the son of John Salmon bought the other moiety of Barton Stacey from John Henton,⁵⁸ and the re-united manor remained in the hands of this family till 1620,⁵⁹ when it was sold to Sir Robert Payne.⁶⁰ Since that time it has belonged to the owners of Cranborne in Wonston (q.v.), and is now the property of Mr. McCreagh Thornhill.⁶¹

One virgate of land in Barton Stacey was held of King Edward the Confessor in parage by Cheping,⁶²

and afterwards came into the hands of Ralf Mortimer, of whom it was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by the church of St. Victor-en-Caux,⁶³ a Benedictine abbey which had been founded by Roger Mortimer in 1074.⁶⁴ To this alien priory and its cell at Clatford (co. Wilts.)⁶⁵ the land belonged until 1444, when it was granted by Henry VI to Eton College.⁶⁶

BRANSBURY (Brandesberee, xi cent.; Brandesbiri, xiii cent.; Bransebury, Bransbury, Braundesburie, xvi cent.) was held of the bishop at the time of the Domesday Survey by Richer the clerk, and before that date it had been held by Abbot Alsi 'of Stigand and the monks . . . for the support of the monks.'⁶⁷ It seems to have been held of the Prior and convent of St. Swithun at fee-farm until 1321, when William Yellebeon⁶⁸ obtained licence to alienate it to them in mortmain.⁶⁹

After the Dissolution Henry VIII granted the manor of Bransbury to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester and their successors for a yearly rent,⁷⁰ and the estate was rented from the Dean and Chapter by John Ryves of Drayton in 1641 for the term of twenty-one years.⁷¹ Bransbury was sold by the trustees under the Act for 'abolishing of Deans and Chapters' to Stephen Hurst and Richard Tutt in 1649,⁷² but it seems to have been returned to the Dean and Chapter after the Restoration.⁷³

At the present day (1910) Bransbury belongs to Mr. R. K. Hodgson and Mr. P. C. Tarbutt, but all manorial rights have long ceased. Mr. Hodgson's part, the larger, has come to him partly by inheritance, partly by purchase, Mr. Tarbutt's by purchase.^{73a}

DRAYTON (Droegton, Draitone, xi cent.; Dreyton, xiv cent.) appears to have been granted by Edward the Elder (901-24) to the abbey of Hyde,⁷⁴ to which house Cnut restored it in 1019, after an unjust deprivation,^{74a} and it was among the lands held of the abbey by a freeman in the reign of the Confessor.⁷⁵ At the time of the Domesday Survey part of the manor was held by Hugh de



ETON COLLEGE. *Sable three lilies argent and a chief party azure and gules with a fleur de lis of France in the azure and a leopard of England in the gules.*

⁴³ Close, 6 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 30 d.; Cal. Pat. 1377-81, pp. 398, 403.

⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. VI, no. 39.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Hen. VI.

⁴⁶ Herald and Gen. 200.

⁴⁷ Cal. Pat. 1391-6, p. 88.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 1399-1401, p. 210.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 564.

⁵⁰ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. IV, no. 36.

⁵¹ Herald and Gen. v, 199.

⁵² Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. VI, no. 39.

⁵³ Sometimes called 'Thomas' Wayte.

⁵⁴ William and Agnes were succeeded by their son William, who died in 1450 (Inq. p.m. 28 Hen. VI, no. 18). The inquisition on his death is the first in which Ringbournes is called 'the Manor.' He was succeeded by his son Robert, who was commissioner of array in the county in 1468 (Cal. Pat. 1467-77, p. 57), and died in 1485, leaving the estate to his brother William (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser.

2], i, 74). Katherine, the mother of Thomas Brune, was the only child of this William, who died in 1512 (Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxvii, 68).

⁵⁵ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xiii, 190; Pat. 29 Hen. VIII, pt. iii, m. 32; Feet of F. Hants, East. 30 Hen. VIII.

⁵⁶ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxviii, 72.

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Jas. I; East. 13 Chas. I; Trin. 22 Chas. I; Mich. 1657.

⁵⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cexxx, 51.

⁵⁹ John, the eldest son of John Salmon (W. and L. Inq. p.m. vi, 27), died without children before 1558, leaving the estate to his brother Thomas (L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 3 Eliz. rot. 50), who let the house to his brother Edmund (Pat. 3 Eliz. pt. iii). Thomas died in 1590 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cexxx, 51), and was succeeded by Thomas, the father of John Salmon (W. and L. Inq. p.m. lii, 137).

⁶⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Jas. I.

⁶¹ V.C.H. Hants, iii, 459.

⁶² Ibid. i, 489. ⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Dugdale, Mon. vi, 1105.

⁶⁵ Rot. Parl. v, 81. ⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ V.C.H. Hants, i, 467.

⁶⁸ A Walter Zyllebon, who was, perhaps, a member of the same family, held land in Bransbury as early as 1272 (Feet of F. Hants, 56 Hen. III, no. 612).

⁶⁹ Cal. Pat. 1317-21, p. 586; Inq. a.q.d. file 145, no. 1.

⁷⁰ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 5-11.

⁷¹ Close, 1649, pt. xxii, no. 9.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Charles II granted the rent to George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, in 1672 (Pat. 26 Chas. II, pt. xii).

^{73a} Ex inform. the Rev. U. Z. Rule.

⁷⁴ Dugdale, Mon. ii, 427, 438.

^{74a} Winton Cath. Doc. (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 247. ⁷⁵ V.C.H. Hants, i, 470.

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Port,⁷⁶ while the remainder was retained by the abbey in demesne.⁷⁷ In the 13th century Hugh de Port's successors the St. Johns enfeoffed the Braibœufs of their holding,⁷⁸ while the actual tenant under the Braibœufs in the reign of Henry III was Sir Herbert de Calne, who held also the rest of the manor at fee-farm from the Abbot of Hyde.⁷⁹ Sir Herbert's son and namesake succeeded to the estate before 1272,⁸⁰ in which year he granted his brother Baldwin, for the yearly rent of a clove gilly-flower, one messuage with 2 carucates of land in Drayton, with reversion to himself and his heirs after the death of Baldwin.⁸¹ Herbert died seised of the manor in 1294,⁸²



HYDE ABBEY. *Argent a lion sable and a chief sable with two keys argent set upright therein having their bows linked together.*

leaving a son Herbert,⁸³ who seems to have died a minor, and a daughter Marjory, who married Sir Roger Woodlock⁸⁴ and became her father's heiress.⁸⁵ After her death her possessions were for many years the subject of dispute between her kinsfolk. In 1316 Sir Roger Woodlock made a quitclaim of the Calne lands in Dorset from himself and his heirs to William des Roches,⁸⁶ the great-grandson of Euphemia daughter of Sir Herbert de Calne,⁸⁷ who seems in return to have recognized the right of the Woodlocks to Drayton, for Roger the son of Roger Woodlock⁸⁸ was seised of the manor in 1330.⁸⁹ In 1346, however, a suit was brought against him by Thomas de Dummer, a descendant of Sibyl, the sister of Sir Herbert de Calne, who disputed the legitimacy of Euphemia and declared that her descendants had no right to deal with the manor.⁹⁰ It is not known how the case was decided, but the succession to the estate was still in dispute in 1383,⁹¹ in which year Joan the wife of John Penros declared that it was her right, and that she had been unjustly disseised of the manor by John Baker (Pyster).⁹² John Baker was the grandson of Ursula Woodlock, who was probably a daughter of Roger and had married Ralph Baker,⁹³ but the ground on which Joan Penros claimed the manor is not stated; she was the daughter of Richard Carnver,⁹⁴ but whether she was of kin to the Woodlocks or had revived the claim of Thomas de Dummer is uncertain. Her suit was unsuccessful, and the Bakers remained in possession of the estate until 1446, in which year they sold it to Robert Ingpen.⁹⁵

The convent of Hyde continued to 'receive

separately from the portion of the abbot thereof the rents from Drayton' until 1448,⁹⁶ when they released all their right therein to Robert Ingpen and Alice his sister,⁹⁷ members of a family which had been established in the neighbourhood at least as early as 1336.⁹⁸ John Ingpen died seised of a holding in Drayton in 1510,⁹⁹ but the lord of the manor in the reign of Elizabeth was Sir Matthew Carew. He had married Alice the granddaughter of John Ingpen,¹⁰⁰ and in 1607 they sold the estate to Edmund Ryves.¹⁰¹ In 1614 John Ryves died seised of the manor and was succeeded by his son Edmund,¹⁰² who died in 1639, leaving the estate to his infant son and heir John.¹⁰³ In 1684 Drayton was sold to the owners of Cranborne in Wonston,¹⁰⁴ and it has since followed the same descent as that manor.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 30 ft. 11 in. by 16 ft. 9 in., north transept 16 ft. 11 in. wide by 12 ft. deep, south transept 16 ft. 7 in. wide by 14 ft. 8 in. deep, nave 38 ft. 2 in. by 17 ft., north aisle 9 ft. 11 in. wide, south aisle 10 ft. 4 in. wide and west tower 10 ft. 9 in. by 12 ft. deep. All these measurements are internal.

The oldest work in the church is part of a nave of two bays which had narrow aisles, and a chancel of which no evidence remains; this was built late in the 12th century. About 1250 the building was enlarged almost to its present size, the nave being increased to three bays, and the chancel and transepts added as they now stand and the aisles widened. The aisles were remodelled, though probably not rebuilt, in the 15th century, and near the end of the same century the tower was added. It was brought partly into the nave, breaking the westernmost bays of the arcades; doubtless because of the nearness of the west boundary of the churchyard. Since then no important alterations or additions have been made beyond the porch (built in 1862) and the usual restorations, &c. Much plain stone surface in the church has been retooled in modern times, causing it to lose almost all appearance of age.

The 13th-century scheme of enlargement eastward is very well planned, giving a great deal of floor space with the minimum of obstruction by the supports required. Similar cruciform enlargements are not uncommon at the date, Milford-on-Sea being a very fine example.

The east window of the chancel has old quoin-stones to the inner jambs and an old chamfered rear arch, but the rest, consisting of three plain lancet lights, is modern. On either side of the window are half-

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 470.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 12 *Edw. I*, no. 13.

⁷⁹ *Testa de Nevill*, 232; Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 324 et seq.

⁸⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 56 Hen. III.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² *Inq. p.m.* 23 *Edw. I*, no. 15.

⁸³ *Ibid.*

⁸⁴ Wrottesley, *Ped. from the Plea R.* 65.

⁸⁵ *Coram Rege R.* 344, m. 71 (*East. 20 Edw. III*).

⁸⁶ Burrows, *op. cit.* 348.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 324.

⁸⁸ The younger Roger claimed to be the son of Marjory (Wrottesley, *loc. cit.*), but

this was disputed by Thomas de Dummer; and he then stated that he had 'the title of John des Roches' to Drayton (*Coram Rege R.* 344, m. 71 [*East. 20 Edw. III*]), which looks as if he had obtained a quitclaim from the des Roches, for John's son and heir William was still living (*ibid.*).

⁸⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 3 *Edw. III*, no. 67.

⁹⁰ *Coram Rege R.* 344, m. 71 (*East. 20 Edw. III*).

⁹¹ *De Banc. R.* 491, m. 65 (*Mich. 7 Ric. II*).

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 262. Ursula is said to have been 'the daughter of Wodelok of Elton,' which was held by Sir Roger in 1316 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 310).

⁹⁴ Vivian, *Visit. of Cornwall*, 366.

⁹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 25 Hen. VI.

⁹⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II, no. 150; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 496; Close, 27 Hen. VI, m. 2.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 27 Hen. VI, m. 2.

⁹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, file 23, no. 18. They continued to hold their land under the Lancastrians (*Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. IV, no. 48; 12 Hen. IV, no. 32).

⁹⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 2 Hen. VIII, no. 15.

¹⁰⁰ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* ix, 33; Berry, *op. cit.* 220.

¹⁰¹ Feet of F. Trin. 5 Jas. I.

¹⁰² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (*Ser. 2*), cccxxiv, 88.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* (*Ser. 2*), cccclxxxvii, 32.

¹⁰⁴ *Recov. R.* Mich. 34 Chas. II, rot. 252.

octagonal brackets, both cut away below; the south one has a face carved on its chamfered front edge. In the south wall is a piscina with a filleted edge roll on its jambs and trefoiled head; at the springing are the grooves for a wooden shelf. The window in this wall has two lancet lights with a chamfered rear arch, and is all modern except the inner jambs and rear arch. The north wall is unpierced, but there are signs in the flintwork outside of the former existence of a window.

The church has north and south arcades of four bays, the western bay being broken into by the east wall of the tower.

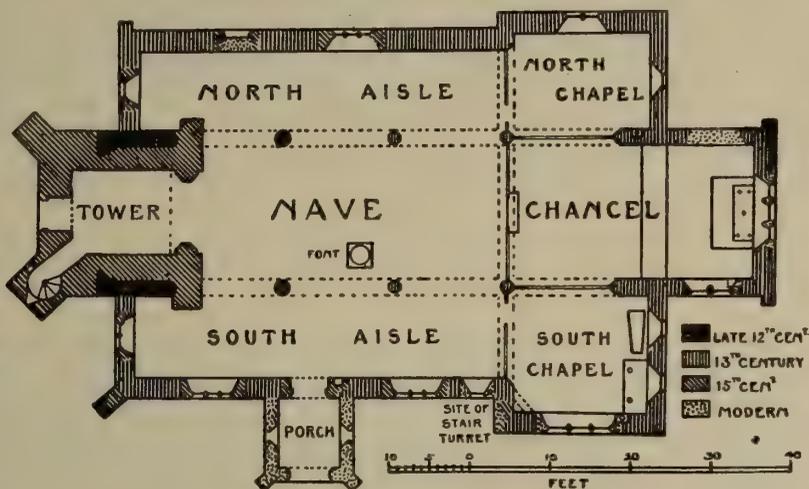
One bay is in the chancel, the chancel arch and the western arches of the transepts springing from the first pillars, which are no larger than the others in spite of their extra burden and add to the general effect of lightness. The two eastern bays of the arcades are of 13th-century work and have slender octagonal pillars with bases of two rounds, and moulded bell capitals; the second pair of pillars, which take the place of the former east responds of the 12th-century nave, have plain chamfered abaci, and the capitals, except that of the second pillar of the south arcade, are enriched with nail-head or dog-tooth ornament. The arches are two centred and of two chamfered orders, they spring from an octagonal die rising above the capital, after a manner common in the latter part of the 13th century. The chancel arch is like the others, and the two west bays of the arcades are of 12th-century date, the pillars (the third on either side) being round and more substantial than the others. The bases are moulded with a round and ogee, and are obviously of later date. The capital in the north arcade is scalloped, and square in plan above, with a grooved and chamfered abacus, while that on the south is moulded. The arches, which are of a single chamfered order with grooved and chamfered labels on both faces, hardly find room on the abacus, suggesting that they are cut through an older wall, which is probably the case, and an aisleless nave must have existed before the late 12th-century enlargements. The western responds are buried in the later walling of the tower which encroaches on the arcades, but the face of the north respond and part of its arch are visible in the walling beyond the tower buttress in the north aisle, and the western angles of the nave show outside on the tower walls.

The north transept has a lancet window in its east wall with a modern head and some new stones in the jambs. In the south wall is a small plain piscina with a chamfered two-centred head, and in the north wall a window of two lancets with a quatrefoil over within a segmental inclosing arch; it has a chamfered rear arch and appears to be entirely original.

The arch between the transept and north aisle is similar in detail to the others, but its north jamb is chamfered only on the east side, the soffit being flush with the aisle wall; its capital is moulded and has a hollow-chamfered abacus.

The only window in the north wall of the north aisle is one of the 15th century, which has three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred arch with a moulded outer label. West of the window is a blocked doorway of the same date, with chamfered jambs and four-centred arch; the west window of the aisle is a trefoiled single light with a four-centred head and label similar to that of the north window.

The south transept has two lancets in its east wall, although it is of little greater depth than the other; both are original but partly restored. The south window of the transept appears to be all modern; it has three lancet lights, the middle one taller than the others, with a moulded label outside; below it is a plain pointed piscina with a round basin. In the angle west of the window is the entrance to a rood-stair turret, the three lowest steps of which, now shown, were discovered in 1901; the bottom step is 4 ft. 5 in.



PLAN OF BARTON STACEY CHURCH

above the floor. The arch into the aisle corresponds with that opposite. The lancet window to the west of it, in the south wall, is all modern, and occupies the place of the doorway from the turret; west of it is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, which is interesting as having cut on its outer sill a 15th-century inscription: 'Hic jacet humatus Ihon Pann (or Paull) civellia natus.' The south doorway is of two chamfered orders, with a two-centred drop arch; it is all modernized except a part of the arch, which is of 15th-century date, and has to the east, inside the church, a holy water recess. Over the doorway are set two carved stones. The third south window is of three lights resembling the second; and the west window is one of the same date with two lights.

The tower is built of ashlar in three stages with diagonal buttresses at its western angles, and at the north-east and south-east smaller buttresses flush with the wall and stopping below the aisle roofs. The arch opening from the nave has semi-octagonal jambs and an arch of three chamfered orders dying on the jambs. The west wall is pierced by a doorway and

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

a window, the former with double hollow-chamfered jambs and four-centred arch under a square head with a plain cut label; the window has three lights with plain four-centred heads under a square plain cut label.

The stair turret is set diagonally at the south-west angle. The second stage has rectangular lights on the west and south, and the third, or bell-chamber stage, has three-light windows like that on the lowest stage. The parapet is embattled, and has grotesques projecting from its moulded string-course; at the angles are crocketed pinnacles, probably later restorations. The stair turret rises in octagonal form above the parapet.

The walling of the church is of the local flint with stone dressings, and the roofs are covered with tiles. The chancel roof is modern, open timbered below, with half-round trusses to each rafter; the nave has a half-round plastered ceiling, and both transepts have ceilings plastered below the collar-beam trusses; the north aisle roof is half gabled, and the south aisle has a flat lean-to roof.

The altar table is of the 17th century, and has its front legs carved with figures of Faith, Hope and Charity.

The other furniture is all modern except the font, which is contemporary with the late 12th-century church; it has a square bowl of Purbeck marble, the sloping sides being relieved with shallow round-headed panels. The basin is circular and lines have been cut in the spandrels of the top; it is supported on a round stem and four round shafts with moulded bases standing on a modern chamfered plinth. The cover is a flat one of nine small quatre-foiled panels made up in 1870 from a screen formerly in Longparish Church.

There are no old monuments beyond some 17th-century gravestones and later mural wall tablets, &c.

There are five bells, all but the second by Cor of Aldbourne, 1725; the second is by T. Mears, 1828. On the third bell is 'C. WINKWOTH GAVE FIVE GUINEAS, 1725,' and on the fourth, 'MARTIN WRIGHT ESQUIER GAVE TEN GUINEAS, 1725.'

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1569, an undated paten, a flagon of early 19th-century workmanship given by Mr. J. W. B. Birch, of Cavendish Square, W., tenant of Drayton Park from May 1868 to October 1880, and a plated paten and two glass cruets. There are also a pewter flagon and two pewter plates.

The registers are in two books, the first containing baptisms and burials from 1713 to 1812, and marriages from 1713 to 1750; the second containing marriages from 1761 to 1812.

The church of Barton Stacey *ADVOWSON* stood upon the land held by Walter son of Roger de Pistes in 1086¹⁰⁵ and afterwards by his son Miles Earl of Gloucester, who gave it, circa 1136, to the abbey of Lanthony, co. Gloucester.¹⁰⁶ A question as to the right of presentation which arose between the king and the Prior of Lanthony in 1260¹⁰⁷ was decided in favour of the latter, and licence to appropriate the church was afterwards granted to the priory.¹⁰⁸ After the Dissolution the advowson was granted in 1541 to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester,¹⁰⁹ the present patrons. Dependent on the church of Barton Stacey was the chapel of Newton Stacey, which was appropriated to the priory of Lanthony with the mother church.¹¹⁰ It seems to have been destroyed about 1635, for in that year Sir Robert Payne complained that some of the parishioners had demolished the chapel at Newton Stacey and maliciously opposed his intent to restore at his own charge the church of Barton Stacey which he had found ruinous.¹¹¹

A Primitive Methodist chapel was built in Barton Stacey in 1844.

In 1774 Jacob Hinxman by will *CHARITIES* devised a field in the parish, containing 1a. 1r. 21p., now let at £3 a year, for the distribution of bread. In 1907 52 gallons of bread were given to sixty-six persons.

In 1784 Dorothy Wright and Elizabeth Wright (sisters) by deed (enrolled) gave £700 stock upon trust that the income should be applied for the education of twelve poor children, and subject thereto for the poor. The trust fund now consists of £700 consols, producing yearly £17 10s., of which the sum of £12 10s. is paid to the Education Committee of the Hants County Council and £5 to the managers of the Barton Stacey School.

In 1791 the same Elizabeth Wright by deed (enrolled) gave a further sum of £700 stock upon trust that the income should be distributed every St. Thomas's Day among poor inhabitants not in receipt of parish relief. The trust fund now consists of £700 consols producing yearly £17 10s. In 1907 sixty-six persons received gifts of money.

In 1905 Mrs. Martha Sharrow, by will proved 29 July, bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens £100 upon trust to invest the same and apply the income—subject to the repair of grave—to some deserving old man or woman resident in the parish. The legacy was invested in £115 2s. 1d. consols, producing yearly £2 17s. 4d.

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

¹⁰⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 497.

¹⁰⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 137.

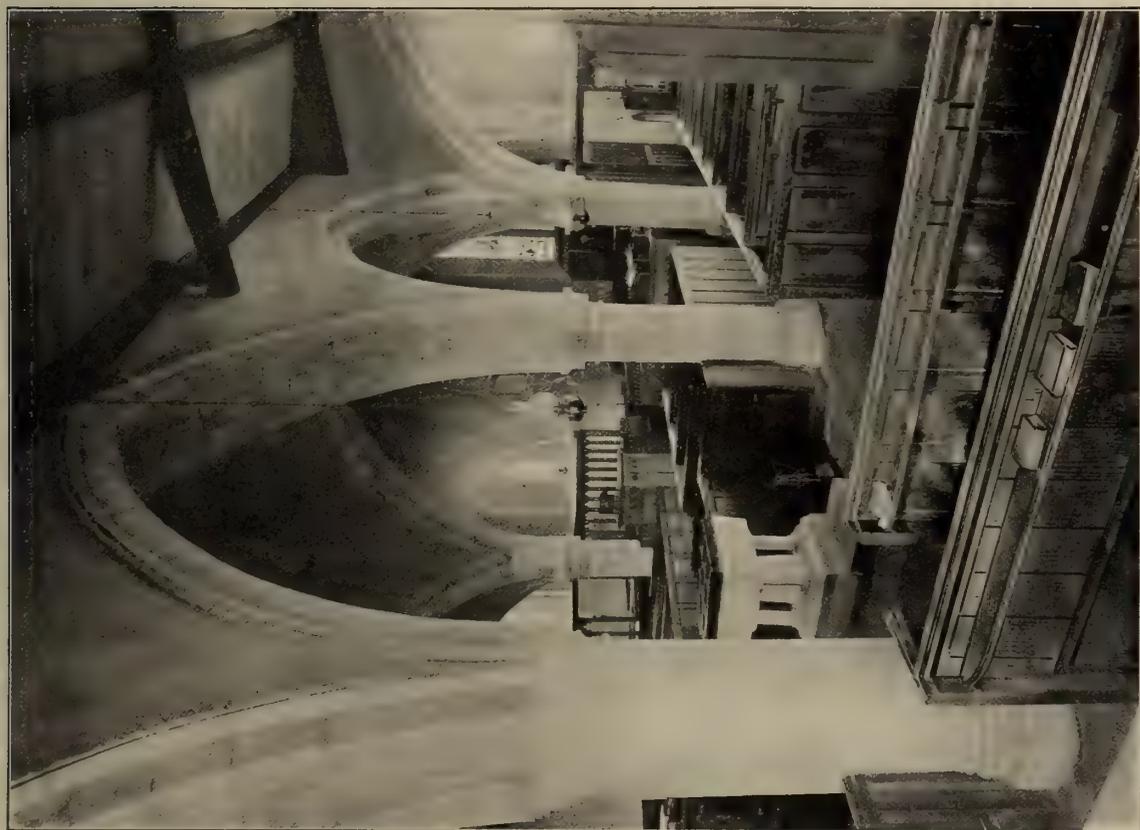
¹⁰⁷ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 151.

¹⁰⁸ Inq. a.q.d. file 66, no. 2; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 159.

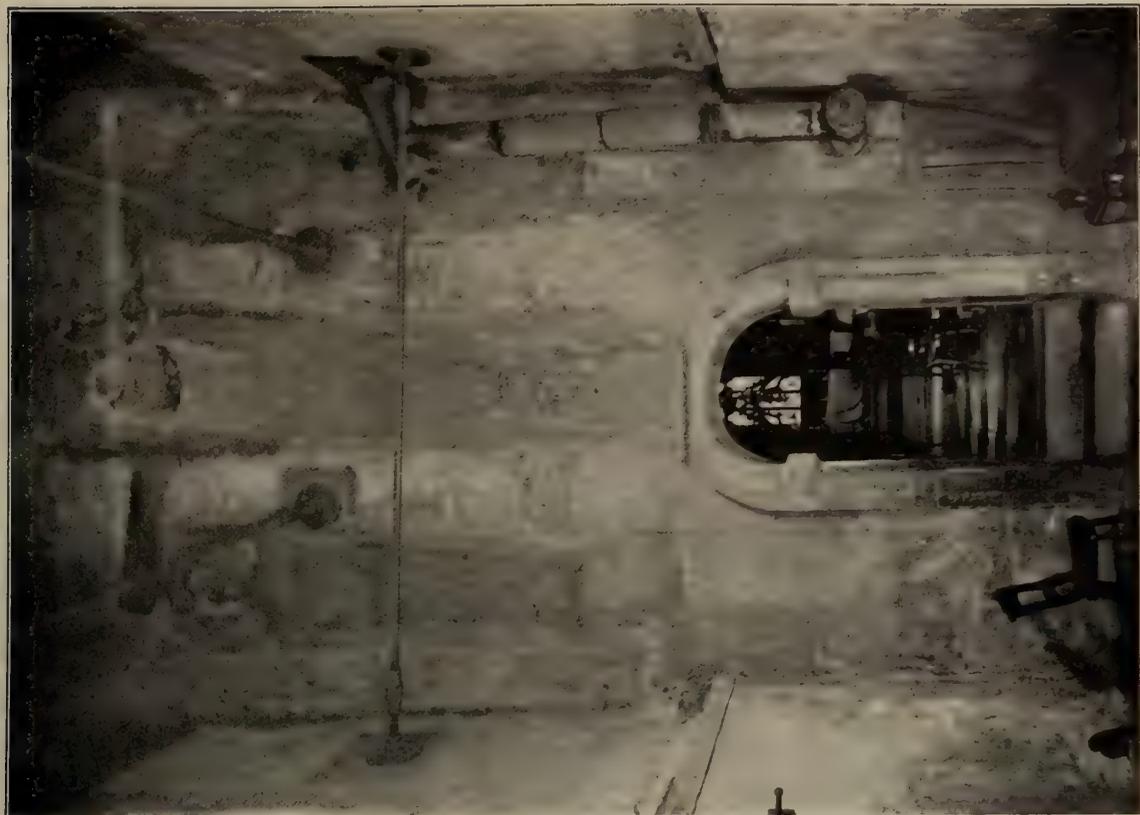
¹⁰⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 878.

¹¹⁰ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 12.

¹¹¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635, p. 520.



BARTON STACEY CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING NORTH-EAST



HEADBOURNE WORTHY CHURCH : SAXON ROOD ON WEST WALL OF NAVE

COLEMORE

Colemere (xi cent.); Colemeare, Connere (xiv cent.); Colemore (xviii cent.).

The parish of Colemore or Colmer contains 1,472 acres of land; though less picturesque than the neighbouring parish of Priors Dean, it is in the midst of well-wooded and undulating country. There are 779 acres of arable land, 558½ under permanent grass and 31 acres of woodland.¹ Colemore village lies in the north-east part of the parish. John Greaves, the celebrated mathematician, was born at Colemore Rectory in 1602. He was appointed sub-warden of Merton College, Oxford, and ejected by the Parliamentary visitors in 1648, when he lost many of his books and manuscripts. Some of these were afterwards recovered for him by his friend Selden, but after his death they were dispersed; his astronomical instruments, however, were left to the Savilian Library, Oxford. John Greaves was the eldest son of the rector of Colemore, Rev. John Greaves, the tutor of George Wither, the poet, who wrote an affectionate epigram to him in 1613, and the father of three celebrated sons. Edward, the second son, studied medicine at Padua and Leyden, and was appointed Linacre Reader of Physic at Oxford in 1643; he is supposed to have been created a baronet by Charles I in 1646, and afterwards became physician in ordinary to Charles II. Thomas Greaves, the orientalist, was the youngest of the three; he became Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1636, and deputy Reader of Arabic in 1637.

Richard Pococke, rector of Colemore from 1660 to 1719, was also the father of a distinguished man, Richard Pococke the traveller, who published descriptions of his travels in the East in 1743 and 1745.

A little to the south of the church is Colemore Farm, and close to the farm at the corner where Shell Lane meets the road is the Knap, which occurs in the 13th century as the Knappe²; almost opposite is a road which leads past Becksettle Farm (Bucsetle, Bikesettle, xiii cent.)³ and across Colemore Common to the south-west. At the turn of the road into Colemore village beyond the Knap stands the school, and Hermitage (oc. xvi cent.)⁴ is some distance away to the south. Field Farm is close to the boundary between Colemore and Priors Dean. Blountysmere⁵ is another place-name occurring in the 13th century.

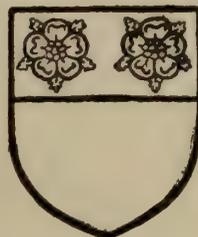
The soil is clay, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are cereals.

The manor of COLEMORE 'with MANORS all its appurtenances except Dene' was granted in free alms to the priory of Southwick by John Count of Mortain, whose charter was confirmed by King Richard in 1198.⁶ Other

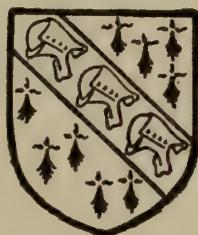
confirmations of the grant were made by Henry III⁷ and by Edward II,⁸ who also granted the prior and convent free warren in all their demesne lands in Dean and Colemore in 1320.⁹

The manor continued to belong to the priory until the Dissolution in 1538,¹⁰ when it fell into the hands of the king, who granted it in 1539 to Anne of Cleves¹¹ and in 1541 to Katherine Howard.¹² In 1544 it was granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf,¹³ who received licence to alienate it to Sir John Williams and Christopher Edmondes,¹⁴ from whom Richard Compton obtained it the same year.¹⁵

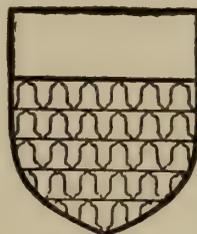
The Compton family retained the estate until 1634,¹⁶ when John the grandson of Richard Compton died, leaving as his heir his sister Elizabeth, who had married Sir Benjamin Tichborne.



SOUTHWICK PRIORY.
Argent a chief sable with two roses argent therein.



COMPTON. *Ermine a bend sable with three helms or thereon.*



TICHBORNE. *Vair a chief or.*

On the death of their son Compton in 1657 the manor passed to the descendants of Sir Benjamin's brother Francis, whose great-grandson, Sir Henry Tichborne, bart., was the owner in 1689.¹⁷ Edward, the grandson of Sir Henry Tichborne, in 1826 assumed the name of Doughty in pursuance of a direction contained in the will of his kinswoman Elizabeth Doughty of Snarford Hall; he held the manor of Colemore in 1831, and died in 1853, when he was succeeded by his brother, Sir James Francis,¹⁸ whose great-grandson, Sir Joseph Henry Bernard Doughty-Tichborne, bart., is the present owner. However, a large part of the Tichborne land, namely, 390 acres, was sold to Mr. George Arthur Jervoise Scott in 1876 and belongs now to his younger brother and heir, Mr. Archibald Edward Scott of Rotherfield Park.¹⁹

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Hervey, op. cit. 71.

³ Ibid. 72.

⁴ First Mins. Accts. 29 & 30 Hen. VIII, R. 113, m. 31.

⁵ Hervey, op. cit. 72.

⁶ Ibid. 59-61. From charters penes Alexander Thistlethwayte of Southwick Park.

⁷ Ibid. 80.

⁸ Add. MS. 33280, fol. 234.

⁹ Chart. R. 14 Edw. II, m. 8.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Ric. II, no. 73; Cal. Pat. 1436-41, p. 304; 1476-85, p. 455; L. and P. Hen. VIII, iv (3), 5336.

¹¹ Ibid. xiv (2), 432.

¹² Ibid. xvi, 1500.

¹³ Ibid. xix (1), 442.

¹⁴ Ibid. 1035. ¹⁵ Ibid. (2), 166.

¹⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciv, 68; cclxxxvii, 61.

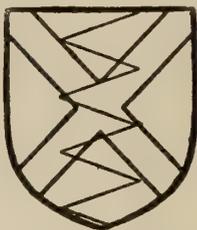
¹⁷ Recov. R. Hil. 1 Will. and Mary, rot. 113.

¹⁸ G.E.C. Complete Baronetage, i, 163.

¹⁹ Title deeds penes Mr. A. E. Scott, seen by courtesy of his agents, Messrs. Gamlen, of 3 Gray's Inn Square.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

COLEMORE FARM—The only entry concerning Colemore in Domesday Book is that which states that 1 hide of land there was held by Humfrey the Chamberlain.²⁰ This holding does not seem to have been included in the grant to Southwick Priory, for its tenants often styled themselves lords of the manor of Colemore, and had usually the patronage of the church.²¹ The name Kernet first occurs about 1166, when Hugh de Kernet rendered account at the Exchequer of half a mark.²² Hugh was still living in 1176, but he seems to have died before 1184, in which year Henry de Kernet and Isabel his wife paid 40s. for an assize against Michael de Versona.²³ Another Henry owned the estate in 1221,²⁴ and a 'William de Kernet lord of Colemore' was a witness to a grant of land to Southwick Priory in 1278.²⁵ The manor still belonged to the Kernets in 1299, when William, who was probably a son of the 'lord of Colemore,' held it from his brother John for the yearly rent of one rose,²⁶ but before 1339 the estate had passed to Thomas de Westcote,²⁷ whose descendants remained in possession and were patrons of the church till the beginning of the 16th century.²⁸ In 1522 'the lands which formerly belonged to John Westcote' were held by Richard Norton of Colemore, who was also patron of the church,²⁹ and in 1536 Richard Norton of East Tisted died seized of the reversion of the manor of Colemore after the death of his namesake.³⁰ He was succeeded by his son and heir John,³¹ who probably gave the estate to his daughter Margaret on her marriage with Thomas Uvedale of Wickham (co. Hants) in 1549.³² Their daughter Ellen married Peter Bettesworth of Milland (co. Sussex),³³ whose father Thomas Bettesworth bought Colemore Farm from the Uvedales for £80.³⁴ Peter Bettesworth was knighted in 1608. He quarrelled with his son Thomas because of the 'wasteful expenses' and 'unnatural and dysobediente disposyon' of the latter, who had married, against his father's will, Bridget the daughter of Sir Richard Hyde near Abington before 1614, whose marriage portion was only £600 or £700.³⁵ Sir Peter afterwards granted to the young couple a twenty-one years' lease of Colemore Farm,³⁶ but he ultimately sold it to Robert Ball,³⁷ reserving a rent of which Bridget the 'widow of Thomas Bettesworth' was seised as jointure in 1637.³⁸ Robert Ball was succeeded by his nephew William in 1640.³⁹ At this time the farm was probably sold or leased to a John



SCOTT of Rotherfield.
Party indented argent and
sable with a saltire
countercoloured.

Palmer who lived at Colmer from 1668 to 1680.⁴⁰ Thus in 1728 John Palmer, probably a son of the former, sold it to Henry Read and others, and in 1742 it was bought by Sir John Peachey, bart., who in 1744 obtained an Act of Parliament to exchange the estate for land in West Dean (co. Sussex) which belonged to Thomas Knight of Chawton.⁴¹ Edward Knight of Chawton was seised of Colemore Farm in 1815,⁴² and sold it in 1824 to James Scott of Rotherfield Park, on whose death in 1835 Colemore passed to his son James Winter Scott, who died in 1873. Archibald Edward Scott, fourth but only surviving son of James Winter Scott, holds the estate at the present day.⁴³

The church of *ST. PETER AD VIN-
CHURCH CULA* has a chancel 16 ft. wide by 17 ft. 2 in., nave 15 ft. 6 in. by 43 ft., north transept 12 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft., and south porch. The walls are of flint rubble with sandstone dressings, 2 ft. 6 in. thick, and belong for the most part to the first half of the 12th century, the principal structural changes which have taken place being the rebuilding of the chancel in the 19th century and the destruction at some earlier date of a south transept balancing that on the north. A plan in the library of the Society of Antiquaries shows that the chancel before rebuilding was narrower than the nave, instead of a few inches wider as now, and was separated from it by a chancel arch. At the present time it has three trefoiled lancets in its east wall and two uncusped in the south, all of modern stonework, and in its north wall is a round-headed light, which also seems to be modern, and has beneath it and partly breaking into its sill a segmental arched recess in the wall, with a sunk four-centred panel in its east jamb. This is in part of old masonry, and to the west of the round-headed light is a plain lancet, through the west jamb of which passes a squint from the north transept.

At the west of the chancel is a screen with clumsy Gothic detail, the original parts of which, including the tracery of the central opening and the ovolo-moulded head and rails, are probably of 17th-century date. The transept opens to the nave by a plain semicircular arch 6 ft. 6 in. wide, with a chamfered string at the springing, its centre being set considerably to the west of the centre line of the transept. The lower parts of the jambs of a similar arch are to be seen in the south wall of the nave in a corresponding position, marking the entrance to the destroyed south transept. The north transept is lighted from the east by a small round-headed light of original date, and from the south by a wide lancet set near the north-east angle, of uncertain date. In the west wall, at the north end, is set a blocked round-headed arch, as of a doorway, of which no traces are to be

²⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 500.

²¹ Hervey, op. cit. *passim*.

²² *Pipe R. 13 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 183. Hugh was a descendant of William de Chernet, who claimed land in 'Clatinges' in Fordingbridge in 1086 (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 479).

²³ Hervey, op. cit. 57.

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, 6 Hen. III; *Curia Regis R.* 79, m. 23.

²⁵ Hervey, op. cit. 93.

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 28 Edw. I. John de Kernet, as lord, presented to the

church between 1305 and 1316 (Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 63, 64).

²⁷ Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. III, no. 74.

²⁸ Ibid. 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 44; Hervey, op. cit. 109.

²⁹ Ibid. 126 and 131-2.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lviii, 118.

³¹ Ibid. ³² See Hervey, op. cit. 145.

³³ Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 34.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 29 & 30 Eliz.

³⁵ Chan. Bills, Jas. I, B 8-45, and see Hervey, op. cit. 169-73.

³⁶ Chan. Bills, Jas. I, B 8-45.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxxx, 99.

³⁸ Ibid. ccccxcvii, 4.

³⁹ Ibid. dlxxx, 99.

⁴⁰ Hervey, op. cit. 205-7.

⁴¹ Abstract of title *penes* Mr. A. E. Scott of Rotherfield seen by courtesy of his agents, Messrs. Gamlen, of 3 Gray's Inn Square.

⁴² *Recov. R. Trin.* 55 Geo. III, rot. 14.

⁴³ Abstract of title *penes* Mr. A. E. Scott of Rotherfield.

seen on the outer face of the wall. At the south-east angle of the transept is a round-headed piscina recess, and near it in the south wall part of a 15th-century stair to a now destroyed rood loft.

The nave has three modern three-light windows on the south and a plain pointed south doorway, which may be a late 13th-century insertion, while in the north wall is a small lancet window with an outer reveal for a frame, set high in the wall. It is of chalk ashlar, and probably of 13th-century date. The west window of the nave is modern, of two lights with a quatrefoil in the head. Over the west end of the nave is a wooden bell turret, and the west parts of the north and south wall of the nave are carried up in masonry higher than the rest of the wall, the floor of the bell-chamber being laid at a level with the tie-beams of the nave. The chancel roof is modern, but retains the wall plates of an older roof, while that of the nave is of plain 15th-century work, the only ornament being a four-leafed flower on the wall plates in the middle of each bay. It is plastered between the rafters, and covered externally with red tiles, like the rest of the building. The transept has an old roof with plain trussed rafters, but no detail to fix its date. In the transept are an old chest and a 17th-century altar table, and on the ladder leading to the bell-turret is cut *r w* 1694, the timbers of the turret being modern, though the bell frame it contains is old.

The font, near the south door of the nave, is of a late 12th-century type, of Purbeck marble, with a square bowl arcaded on two sides, and having a double-scalloped pattern on the west side and an interlacing pattern on the east. It has its original base and round central shaft, but the four angle shafts are modern. There are two bells, the treble *c.* 1500, with Roger Landon's marks of the lion's face and goat, and a third indistinct mark which is neither his cross nor founder's shield. The tenor, inscribed *ε κ* 1627, is the work of Ellis Knight.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1568, a

paten of 1719, purchased in 1853, and a pewter flagon and two plated alms basins.

There are four books of registers; the first contains baptisms and burials from 1563 to 1762 and marriages from 1565 to 1754; the second, marriages from 1754 to 1812; the third, baptisms and burials from 1763 to 1812; the fourth (a transcript on parchment), baptisms and burials from 1800 to 1812.

The patronage of Colemore *ADVOWSON* Church seems to have belonged in early times to the owners of the independent hide of land. It was successfully claimed against the Abbot of Hyde in 1221 by Henry de Kernet,⁴⁴ whose family continued to exercise the right of presentation for the next hundred years.⁴⁵ When the manor passed to the Westcotes the advowson went with it; Thomas de Westcote presented to the living in 1346,⁴⁶ and left the right of presentation to his son Richard at his death in 1364.⁴⁷ Ten years later, however, the Abbot and convent of Waverley were the patrons,⁴⁸ and it was not until the time of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, that the right of presentation again belonged to the owner of Colemore Farm.⁴⁹ John Norton presented to the living between 1530 and 1549,⁵⁰ in which year he sold the advowson to the Comptons.⁵¹

The owners of the large manor continued to be the patrons for nearly two hundred years. Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, bart., presented to the living in 1719,⁵² but in 1732 he sold the advowson to John Tarrant of Fordingbridge,⁵³ whose son and heir, Robert Thorpe Tarrant, sold it in 1758 to John Unwin,⁵⁴ from whom it was bought in 1762 by Thomas Harrison.⁵⁵ In 1767 the patron of the living was James Cookson,⁵⁶ who obtained a quitclaim of the advowson from Constance wife of William Webb and daughter of Thomas Harrison, in 1777.⁵⁷ The right of presentation belonged in 1835⁵⁸ to Mr. Fowler and in 1853 to the Rev. Thomas Hervey,⁵⁹ to whose heir, the Rev. Alfred Cyril Hervey, it now belongs.

⁴⁴ Curia Reg. R. 79, m. 23; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Hen. III. In return for a quitclaim by the abbot Henry promised that he and his heirs would pay 16 lb. of corn to the abbey yearly.

⁴⁵ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 8, 63, 64.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 2032, fol. 47.

⁴⁷ Inq. p.m. 37 Edw. III, no. 74.

⁴⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 50.

⁴⁹ Joan Westcote, widow, was the patron in 1500 (Hervey, *op. cit.* 122), and Richard Norton twice presented to the living (Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 124, 147).

⁵⁰ Ibid. fol. 162.

⁵¹ Hervey, *op. cit.* 145.

⁵² Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵³ Hervey, *op. cit.* 203. John Tarrant

presented in 1740 and in 1747 (Inst. Bks. [P.R.O.]).

⁵⁴ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 2 Geo. III, m. 22.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 17 Geo. III.

⁵⁸ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁵⁹ Hervey, *op. cit.*

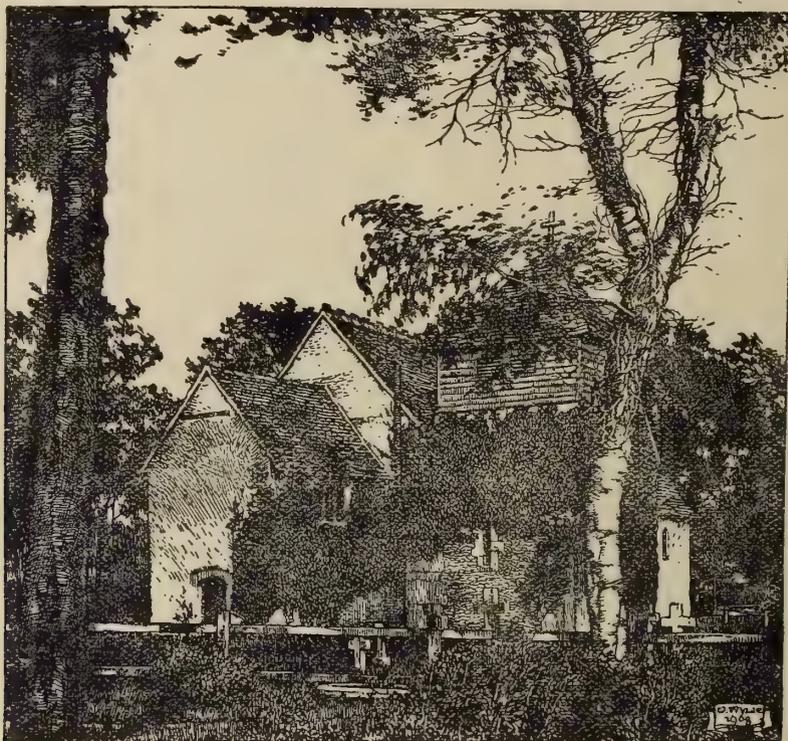
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

HEADBOURNE WORTHY

Hideburninga (x cent.); Ordie (xi cent.), Wurthye, Hyldborne Worthy, Hedborne Worthy, Worthy Mortimer (xiii cent.).

Headbourne Worthy is a scattered parish lying north of Winchester, containing altogether 1,813 acres of land, of which 1,059½ acres are arable, 579¾ permanent grass and 51½ woodland.¹ A brook flows south through the parish to join the Itchen near Headbourne Worthy village, which lies in the water meadows about a mile and a half up the Itchen valley from Winchester. A building known as Kent's Alley House, belonging to the corporation of Winchester, and traditionally connected with John Kent,

have been given to St. Swithun's, Winchester, by King Egbert,⁴ and it is mentioned as marking the boundary of the land belonging to that abbey in a charter of Edward the Elder.⁵ In the reign of the Confessor it was sold on the condition that it should revert to the church after the death of the third possessor,⁶ but Ralph Mortimer, who held the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁷ seems to have denied the obligation, for the Earls of March⁸ continued in possession till the 15th century, though certain rents from the estate were paid 'to the Convent of St Swithun . . . separately from the portion of the abbot thereof,'⁹ at least until 1389.⁹



HEADBOURNE WORTHY CHURCH FROM SOUTH-WEST

scholar of Winchester College,² was standing as late as 1839.

The church of St. Swithun is south of the village. Opposite it is Pudding House Farm, while the Manor Farm lies to the north-west. Headbourne Worthy House is occupied by Mr. William Alexander Hunt. The soil is chalk and loam, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The common lands were inclosed under an Act of 1788.³

The manor of *HEADBOURNE MANORS WORTHY* *alias WORTHY MORTIMER* *alias WORTHY COMITIS* *alias HOOK* and *WORTHY MORTIMER* was said to

Ralph Mortimer was still living in 1104, in which year he was in Normandy¹⁰ acting as a zealous partisan of Henry I. He was succeeded by his son Hugh,¹¹ who held the manor in 1165,¹² and probably died about 1180, since his debts to the Crown were first charged against his son Roger in 1181.¹³ Roger died in June 1214, and was succeeded by his son and heir Hugh, who held the manor in 1218¹⁴ and died in 1227, leaving as his heir his brother Ralph.¹⁵ Ralph died in August 1246 and was succeeded by his son Roger,¹⁶ who died about 1283. Edmund, heir of Roger, obtained licence in 1300 to demise part of the manor to Maud wife of Geoffrey

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Kent died in 1434, and was buried in Headbourne Worthy Church (see under 'Church').

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 205.

⁵ Harl. Chart. 43 C. 1.

⁶ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 289; *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 489.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Roger Mortimer was created Earl of March in 1327.

⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II.

¹⁰ Eyton, *Antiq. of Shropshire*, iv, 198, 200.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 204.

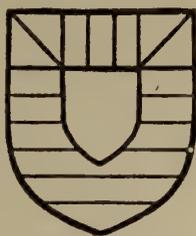
¹² Pipe R. 11 Hen. II, rot. 5, m. 1.

¹³ Eyton, *op. cit.* 204.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 149.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 214.

de Greyville in aid of the acquittance of his debts.¹⁷ After his death in 1304 his widow Margaret, who held the land in dower, granted it to Aline la Poer for life.¹⁸ Roger, the son of Edmund Mortimer, was executed in 1330, and his wife Joan shortly afterwards died seised of the manor,¹⁹ leaving a son Edmund, who was still under age. In 1335 Edward III granted the custody of the manor to John de Hampton to hold for life for the yearly payment of 100*s.*,²⁰ but two years later he gave it with the right of the marriage of the heir to William de Montagu.²¹ This evidently caused some confusion, for in 1345 Montagu's executors complained that, although John had continued to hold the manor in custody, yet the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer distrained them to answer for the issues of the said manor.²² They therefore petitioned for redress, and the king replied by an order that they should be permitted to hold the estate until the heir was of age.²³



MORTIMER. *Barry or and azure a chief or with two pales between two gyrons azure therein and a scutcheon argent over all.*

About 1351 Roger Mortimer granted the manor and advowson of Headbourne Worthy to Sir Ralph Spigurnel, kt., for life,²⁴ but this grant seems to have been afterwards vacated; for although Roger died in 1361,²⁵ when Sir Ralph Spigurnel was still living,²⁶ Katherine the wife of Thomas Spigurnel was afterwards seised of two-thirds of the manor 'which she held conjointly with Thomas her late husband for terms of their lives by gifts and feoffment of Roger Mortimer, late Earl of March.'²⁷ On her death in 1374 the estate reverted to Edmund son of Roger Mortimer, her 'kinsman and heir.'²⁸ Edmund, on his death in 1382,²⁹ was succeeded by his son Roger, who died in 1398,³⁰ leaving an infant heir Edmund, during whose minority £5 yearly from the issues of the manor were granted to his mother Eleanor, then the wife of Lord Powys, for the support of his sisters.³¹ One of these sisters, Anne, married Richard Earl of Cambridge, and her son, Richard Duke of York, succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle Edmund in 1424.³² In 1461 Headbourne Worthy was granted by Edward IV to his mother, Cecily Duchess of York, for life.³³ Elizabeth queen of Henry VII presented to the living in the time of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester,³⁴ but

whether the manor had been granted to her by Henry VII as part of her jointure or whether she was holding it in her own right as one of the daughters and co-heirs of Edward IV is uncertain. The right of Henry VIII to the manor was substantiated by a quitclaim from his aunts, Katherine Courtenay and Anne Howard, the other two daughters and co-heirs of Edward IV, in 1511,³⁵ and in the same year he settled the reversion of the manor, which was then held in dower by Catherine of Aragon,³⁶ upon Katherine Courtenay and her heirs by William Earl of Devon.³⁷ However, on the attainder of Henry Marquess of Exeter, the son of Katherine Courtenay, in 1539, the manor reverted to the king, who afterwards bestowed it on his queen, Jane Seymour.³⁸ In 1543 the king granted it at a rent of £20 for a term of twenty-one years to Edmund Clerke,³⁹ who obtained renewals of the lease from Edward VI,⁴⁰ Queen Mary⁴¹ and Queen Elizabeth.⁴² James I granted the estate in 1607 to Robert Earl of Salisbury and his heirs,⁴³ but the earl by his will of 1614 granted it to Sir Walter Cope and others as trustees 'that they should sell it to pay his debts.'⁴⁴ It was bought by Sir Thomas Clerke, the lessee of the manor, who was holding Worthy Pauncefoot (q.v.). He settled both manors on his son Henry in 1625,⁴⁵ and died seised in 1630.⁴⁶ Henry evidently died without children, for in 1652 the owner of Headbourne Worthy was Edmund Clerke, grandson and heir of Edmund Clerke, of South Stoneham,⁴⁷ who was probably a younger son of Henry the Eighth's lessee.

The manor was sold in 1799 by Jane Pyle, widow, to Richard Meyler for £2,000.⁴⁸ Richard Meyler was M.P. for Winchester; he died before 1820, and left the estate to his cousin, Richard Bright,⁴⁹ whose descendants continued in possession of the manor⁵⁰ till it was sold between 1875 and 1880 to Mr. Joshua East.⁵¹ Mrs. East was lady of the manor in 1901, but the property was purchased in September 1902 by Dr. David Browne of Winchester, who died in January 1908, having devised all his property to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Georgiana Browne.⁵²

There were three mills in the parish at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵³ One of these was afterwards burdened by a yearly rent of one mark to Godstow Abbey (co. Oxon.),⁵⁴ but in 1257 a fine was levied between Emma, Abbess of Godstow, and Roger Mortimer, by which the abbess quitclaimed for herself and her successors any right which she had in the rent to Roger and his heirs.⁵⁵ There was one water-mill in the parish in 1826.⁵⁶

¹⁷ Pat. 28 Edw. I, m. 18.

¹⁸ Ibid. 7 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 15.

¹⁹ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III, no. 48.

²⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 86.

²¹ Ibid. 105.

²² *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 531.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ *Close*, 25 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 28.

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. III, no. 44.

²⁶ He died in 1365 (ibid. 46 Edw. III, no. 52).

²⁷ Ibid. 48 Edw. III, no. 61.

²⁸ Ibid.; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 339.

Edmund was only the heir to Headbourne Worthy, and is not called the 'kinsman' of the Spigurnels in the Inq. p.m. on Katherine.

²⁹ Inq. p.m. 5 Ric. II, no. 43.

³⁰ Ibid. 22 Ric. II, no. 34.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-3, p. 318.

³² Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. VI, no. 32.

³³ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 131.

³⁴ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 111.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Hen. VIII.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxvi, 39.

³⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), 100.

³⁹ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 33.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 5 & 6 Philip and Mary, pt. iii, m. 40.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid. 10 Eliz. pt. vii.

⁴³ Ibid. 5 Jas. I, pt. xix.

⁴⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxlii, 103. William Earl of Salisbury obtained a confirmation of the king's grant before

the sale (Pat. 12 Jas. I, pt. xiii, no. 11, m. 15).

⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcxxvii, 51.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ *Recov. R. East*, 1652, rot. 21.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 39 Geo. III.

⁴⁹ *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xxxvii, 135.

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, 5 & 6 Geo. IV; *Hants Directories*, 1852, 1859, 1867 and 1875.

⁵¹ Ex inform. Mr. A. East.

⁵² Ex inform. Messrs. Godwin & Co., solicitors, Winchester.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 489.

⁵⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 42 Hen. III.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid. Hil. 5 & 6 Geo. IV.

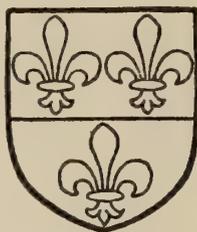
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

WORTHY PAUNCEFOOT (Pancevolt, xi cent.; Pancevot, xiii cent.; Pauncefote, xiv cent.; Pantesfoote, Paunsford, xvii cent.). A small manor called Worthy, which had been held of King Edward the Confessor by Earl Godwine,⁵⁷ was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Bernard Pauncefoot,⁵⁸ and continued in the possession of his descendants for more than 400 years.⁵⁹ The land was assessed at 1 hide in 1086,⁶⁰ and was described as the fourth part of a knight's fee in the 13th century, when it was held of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford by Lemuel Pauncefoot.⁶¹ The overlordship of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, here as in other instances, began, as Mr. Round infers from the fact that they do not appear as holders in Hampshire in 1086, with the growth of the Bohuns to power in the 12th century. With the merging of their honours in the Crown in 1372-3 the overlordship ceased.

In the 15th century the owner was Robert Pauncefoot, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married James Daubeney, the High Sheriff of Dorset, about 1488.⁶² After her death in 1528⁶³ the manor passed to her only son Giles, who married Elizabeth sister of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter.⁶⁴ Their eldest son Hugh sold Worthy Pauncefoot in 1562 to William Bethell,⁶⁵ who died shortly afterwards, for Richard Bethell was seised of the manor before 1565,⁶⁶ with remainder to William his son. Zachariah, the eldest son of this William,⁶⁷ sold the estate to Thomas Clerke in 1594. Thomas Clerke was afterwards knighted and died seised of the manor in 1617,⁶⁸ when he was succeeded by his son of the same name who was also a knight.⁶⁹ This Sir Thomas Clerke bought Headbourne Worthy from the trustees of the Earl of Salisbury, and Worthy Pauncefoot has followed from that date the same descent as the larger manor (q.v.).

The church of *ST. SWITHUN CHURCH* consists of a chancel 26 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 10 in., nave 42 ft. by 19 ft. 7 in. with a tower at the south-west end 10 ft. 8 in. square, and beyond the west end of the nave a building 14 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 11 in., formerly of two stories. A south porch is built against the east wall of the tower.

The building is of great interest, preserving in its nave and the western part of its chancel the plan and a good deal of the walling of a pre-Conquest church, probably of the early part of the 11th century. The site is unfortunately very wet, and it is clear that



PAUNCEFOOT. *Party fessewise azure and gules three fleurs de lis argent.*

from an early date the foundations have caused trouble. The original chancel arch was doubtless a narrow one and its outward thrust slight, but when it was replaced by a wider opening the nave walls must soon have proved unequal to the strain, and as early as the 13th century repairs became necessary. The south wall of the nave seems to have been entirely rebuilt at this date and the south-west tower added, while the north-east angle of the nave was partly and the south-east angle wholly rebuilt about the same time. The chancel also seems to have been rebuilt in the 13th century, with the exception of the western part of its south wall, and it was evidently lengthened eastwards at the same time. In the 15th century buttresses were added north and south of the nave, and early in the 16th century the western chamber was built against the west wall of the nave.

The south porch is a modern addition. In modern times the chancel has been practically rebuilt, and very extensive repairs have been made in the nave; at the present time the chancel arch is in a very shaky condition, and only held up by wooden shores, and the west chamber has been tied by iron rods to prevent it from falling. The walling is of flint rubble, the ashlar in the early work being Binstead stone. Three pilaster strips of this stone remain on the north wall of the nave and one on the south wall of the chancel and the original long and short quoins at the north-east angle of the nave are also of this material.

The chancel has a modern east window of three trefoiled lights with foiled arches in the head, a modern lancet on the south above the sedilia, and at the south-west a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights, the lower parts cut off by a transom, and rebated on the inner face for wooden frames.

The north wall is unpierced and has only a modern arched recess for the organ.

Below the south lancet is a large square-headed piscina recess with stop-chamfered jambs and a stone shelf. The bowl of the drain projected from the wall face, but has been broken away. To the west, forming part of the same work, are three sedilia separated by stop-chamfered mullions and having low segmental heads, evidently of much later date than the jambs and built in hard chalk, the older work being of Binstead stone. The springing, however, at either end is in Binstead stone and apparently original, so that the lines of the head must be nearly the same as those of the original work, the date of which was probably c. 1230.

The chancel arch is modern and has chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch of two chamfered and moulded orders. It is nearly as wide as the chancel and, as has been said, is in a very shaky condition.

In the north wall of the nave are three windows, the easternmost being a small trefoiled lancet appa-

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 494.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316; *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 4 Eliz.

⁶⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 494.

⁶¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231. Owing to Mr. Round's discovery that certain knights' fees here entered in the *Testa de Nevill* under the heading 'Fees held of the Earl of Hereford' (which is corrected in the second entry to Hereford) are identifiable with the returns of

knights made by Humphrey de Bohun under Wiltshire in 1166, it is possible to say for certain that Worthy Pauncefoot was held of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford. Thus in 1166 Humphrey Pauncefoot held one and a half knights' fees of Humphrey de Bohun (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 243), and this is represented in the *Testa* by Lemuel Pauncefoot's holding in Headbourne Worthy, Little Somborne, and Mainstone in Romsey. *Vide* also under Over Wallop (Thorngate Hundred)

and Grately, Amport and Cholderton (Andover Hundred).

⁶² *Burke, Landed Gentry*, 429.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *Feet of F. Hants*, East. 4 Eliz.

⁶⁶ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bde. 166, no.

61.

⁶⁷ *Berry, Hants Gen.* 300.

⁶⁸ *Feet of F. Hants*, Hil. 35 Eliz.

⁶⁹ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lvii, 18.

rently of late 13th-century date. The second window is a 15th-century insertion and has two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head and hollow chamfered internal jambs and rear arch, and the third window is a modern single light of 15th-century style.

The two south windows of the nave are like the middle window on the north but with modern tracery.

Near the east end of the south wall is a much defaced 13th-century piscina of very beautiful design, with a trefoiled head enriched with foliage and attached shafts with moulded bases and capitals in the jambs. It has a groove for a wooden shelf.

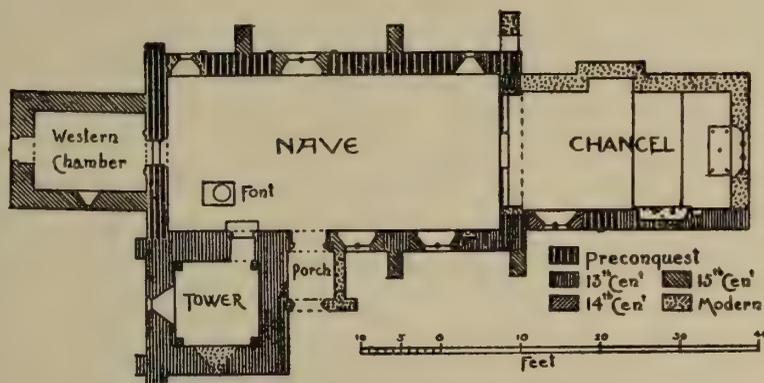
The south doorway, also of the 13th century, has double chamfered jambs and a pointed arch with modern abaci and a modern trefoiled inner order. The doorway into the tower in the south wall of the nave has chamfered jambs and a four-centred chalk head and rear arch probably of 15th-century date. The west wall of the nave is the most complete part of the pre-Conquest church, and preserves its original doorway of Binstead stone. It has square jambs and semicircular arch of a single order with a small projecting pilaster strip on the west side which continues round the arch and jambs, mitreing with the chamfered abaci and bases. The strip is cut away in the head for the 16th-century floor of the western chamber, and the inner face of the arch is rebated for a door, this being also a late mediaeval alteration, but otherwise the whole is very perfect. Immediately from the head of the doorway rose the base of a large stone rood, having figures of our Lady and St. John on either side, and above it a hand from clouds as at Romsey. It is clearly part of the original work, and, though only its outline remains, the figures having been cut away to the wall face, the effect is exceedingly imposing and must have been much more so before the 16th-century building was set up. The figures are of more than life size, and were evidently in rather low relief, such lines of drapery as have survived being excellently drawn and the pose of the figures dignified. The deplorable mutilation they have suffered is usually laid to the account of Bishop Horne of Winchester, 1560-80, who ordered the destruction of all crucifixes in his diocese. Whoever the miscreant may have been, he has defaced a very fine and valuable specimen of old English sculpture. The only untouched part is the cloud over the Hand of God above the rood and a horizontal course of stone with beaded edges immediately above it.

The western chamber has in the lower stage a small loop light in the south wall and a west doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. Above these the walls set back, the upper room having been lighted by north and south windows with four-centred uncusped lights under square heads. The north window is of two lights and the south of three; to the east of it is a small four-centred piscina recess and all round the walls are remains of the monograms in

black, showing that the whole upper room was decorated and fitted up as a chapel, with an altar below the stone rood.

The tower is low and has a top stage of weatherboarding which has been recently restored. The west face has two windows, the lower of which is a small 13th-century lancet with rebated jambs and the one above it is a restored lancet of the same date. There was also another window in the south face of the bottom stage, as indicated by jamb stones inside the wall. The inside of the tower has large posts in the angles which entirely support the bells and cage above. The south porch is modern and has an outer archway with shafted jambs and moulded pointed arch. On the east face of the tower within the porch is a small four-centred recess with carved spandrels which no doubt once served as a holy water stoup. The walls generally are of flint with stone dressings; the south chancel walls have stone bondings and the nave and tower walls have been repointed. The western chamber has a coat of plaster over the flint. The buttresses to the tower and the one at the north-west end of the nave are of stone, the others are of flint with stone facing and weathering. The roofs are tiled.

The chancel has a modern open timber roof, but



PLAN OF HEADBOURNE WORTHY CHURCH

that to the nave is of the 15th century and has a moulded ridge and at the west end a tie-beam. It is of four bays, and was designed to have a low arched plaster ceiling, divided into panels by the ridge purlins and braces on the principals. At the intersections of the timbers meant to project from the plaster there are carved bosses.

The desk, which serves as a pulpit, incloses a very beautiful piece of open tracery in the spandrels of pierced foliage, very like the work of the cathedral stalls at Winchester and dating from c. 1280-1300. Its moulded two-centred head incloses two trefoiled arches with a cinquefoiled circle over, resting on modern ringed shafts with foliate capitals. Against the uprights of the desk are set wooden busts of much later date.

The font is circular and has a moulded bowl and base. The upper part is of Binstead stone and is probably a recutting from an older shape.

On the floor of the western chamber are some mediaeval floor tiles, four of which form a circular design with an inscription which is too worn away to be legible.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In the small loop light in the south wall of the chamber is a fragment of 15th-century glass representing an angel in a shield, &c.

The only monument of any importance is an undated brass on the north wall of the chancel which bears an inscription to John Kent, a scholar of Winchester College, who was the son of Simon Kent of Reading. Above the inscription is the figure of a boy in the loose college gown buttoned at the neck and a scroll with 'Misericordias dñi in et'nū cantabo' issues from his mouth.

The tower contains three pre-Reformation bells, all by the same founder. The treble has no inscription, but has the three marks used by Roger Landon and the Reading foundry, the lion's face, cross, and goat. The second bell bears the inscription 'Sancte Gabriel' in black letters with crowned capitals, and it also has the lion's face and coin as on the treble, and also a form of crowned cross. The tenor is inscribed 'Sancte Nicolae' and bears exactly the same marks as the second.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1877 and a silver-gilt flagon of the same date.

There are two books of registers; the first contains baptisms and burials from 1637 to 1812 and marriages from 1637 to 1753, with a few earlier entries from 1615, and a gap from 1644 to 1660; the second contains marriages from 1755 to 1812.

There was a church in Headbourne Worthy at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁷⁰ and the right of presentation early belonged to the lords of the manor. It was exercised by Lord Powys in right of Eleanor his wife, the widow of Roger Earl of March, in 1403,⁷¹ but with this exception the patron until the middle of the 15th century was always a Mortimer, though on two occasions the king presented 'by reason of his guardianship of Edmund the heir,' namely,

Edmund the son of the Roger Mortimer who died in 1283, and Edmund the son of the Roger who was executed in 1330.⁷² Cecily Duchess of York thrice presented to the living,⁷³ and after her death the advowson passed with the manor to her granddaughter Elizabeth.⁷⁴ It was not included in the grant to Katherine Courtenay, and Queen Katherine was the patron when Gardiner was Bishop of Winchester.⁷⁵

James I granted the advowson with the manor in 1607 to Robert Cecil,⁷⁶ and the Earls of Salisbury continued to be the patrons till 1686.⁷⁷ Before 1695 the right of presentation had been bought by Dr. Radcliffe, who presented his friend Joseph Bingham, the author of *Origines Ecclesiasticae*, in that year.⁷⁸ His trustees presented to the living in 1738,⁷⁹ and the advowson afterwards passed, in accordance with his will, to the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, who are the patrons at the present day.

In 1686 the Rev. Robert Fishwicke, *CHARITIES* rector, bequeathed £50 for the poor, augmented by his widow, Mary Fishwicke, to £80. The principal sum was in 1699 laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge of £4 charged on land known as Rotherley Coppice, part of the Worthy Park estate. The annuity is paid by Captain Fryer and distributed in money to thirty poor persons.

Church Land.—This parish has been in possession from time immemorial of about 3½ acres, known as 'Chisslands,' now let at £3 10s. a year, which is applied towards the expenses of the church.

In 1888 James Dear by deed settled a house, known as the Old Rectory, for the benefit of deserving parishioners. The trust property now consists of two cottages, forming three tenements, and a garden, occupied by various poor. About £6 a year is paid by way of rent, which is required for repairs.

KINGS WORTHY

Ordie (xi cent.); Worthy (xii cent.); Kyngeswordeye (xiii cent.).

Kings Worthy parish, which includes the tithing of Abbots Worthy, contains 2,241 acres of land, of which 1,091 are arable and 853½ permanent grass.¹

The village is in the south of the parish in the Itchen valley about 2 miles from Winchester, and on the line of the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester.² The church of St. Mary is at the southwest end of the village. Thomas Vowler Short (1790–1872), successively Bishop of Sodor and Man and St. Asaph, resided at Kings Worthy from 1829 to 1834, when he accepted the rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, from the Lord Chancellor Brougham.^{2a} His successor was Charles Thomas Baring, afterwards Bishop of Durham, who held the living, then in the

gift of his brother, Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, until 1847.

Kingsworthy House is occupied by Miss Turnor; Kingsworthy Court by Mr. Hubert James Austin; The Mount by Captain Bernard Granville. Abbots Worthy House is the property and residence of the Right Hon. Lord Eversley, P.C., J.P.

The soil is chalk and loam, the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The common lands known as Worthy Down were inclosed in 1852.³

Among place-names in local records are the following:—Nursery Field, Durnells, Rotherley Coppice, Barton Croft and Dry Knoll (xix cent.).⁴

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* Kings Worthy was one of the appurtenances of Barton Stacey,⁵ but it was granted away from the Crown lands before the rest

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 489.

⁷¹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 243.

⁷² Between 1282 and 1293 (Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 41), and in 1343 (*Cal. Pat.* 1343–5, p. 7).

⁷³ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 45, 84, 105.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 111.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 166.

⁷⁶ Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xix.

⁷⁷ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Bingham held the living until 1712. He died in 1723, and was buried at Headbourne Worthy.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 321.

^{2a} *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

⁴ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 7 Geo. IV, m. 7.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 452.

BARTON STACEY HUNDRED KINGS WORTHY

of that manor. A rent of £15 'blanch' from the estate was granted to Hugh Tyrrell in 1158,⁶ and to Geoffrey le Moyne nine years later.⁷ Between 1181 and 1189 Henry II granted the manor to Walter the usher of the king's chamber to hold in chief by the annual rent of a pair of gilded spurs.⁸ Walter was succeeded by his brother Aimery le Despenser, who in 1205 obtained from King John a confirmation of 'the land of Worthy which King Henry our father gave to Walter the son of Thurstan.'⁹ Ralf le Moyne as heir of Hugh Tyrrell sued Thurstan the son and heir of Aimery^{9a} for the manor in 1219-20¹⁰ and Adam le Despenser, who succeeded Thurstan, was sued by William le Moyne in 1265,¹¹ but he evidently won the case, and was still the owner in the reign of Edward I, when a plea of *quo warranto* was brought against him, and it was decided that 'Adam had more right to the said manor than the lord king.'¹²

In 1286 Adam granted Kings Worthy to John Kirkby to hold of him and his heirs by the rent of a rose.¹³ John Kirkby was created Bishop of Ely in the same year and died in 1290, leaving as his heir his brother William,¹⁴ who married Christine Heringaud and died without issue.¹⁵ William Inge, the heir to Christine's lands in Kent, was in possession of the manor before 1303,¹⁶ in which year he obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Kings Worthy.¹⁷ He was a justice of the King's Bench, and seems to have been much occupied in the public service.¹⁸ In July 1310 he was sent 'on the king's business' to Aquitaine,¹⁹ where he remained about a year,²⁰ during which time his kinsman Fromond Inge acted for him in England.²¹ Before going beyond the sea William obtained from Edward II a promise that in case he should die while his heir was still under age his executors should have the marriage of the heir without hindrance of the king.²² William Inge died in 1322,²³ after which the manor was held by his widow Iseult St. Pierre in accordance with a settlement of 1312²⁴ until her death in 1370, when it passed to William de la Zouche, the son of Joan wife of Eudo de la Zouche and daughter and heir of William Inge by his first wife Margaret.²⁵ William de la Zouche was a commissioner of the peace for the counties of Northampton and Rutland for some years,²⁶ and in July 1377 he also received a commission of array.²⁷ He died in April 1382, leaving as his heir his son and namesake,²⁸ who had been associated with him as a commissioner of the peace since the previous year.²⁹ This William granted the manor in 1393 to his paternal uncle, Thomas de la Zouche, with remainder to his son Sir

John de la Zouche and Margaret his wife in fee-tail.³⁰ On the death of Thomas de la Zouche in 1405 the manor passed in accordance with the settlement to Sir John de la Zouche, who had by Margaret his wife an only daughter and heir Elizabeth.³¹ She left two daughters and co-heirs, Margaret, who became the wife of John Chaworth,³² and Elizabeth, who married first Sir William Chaworth and secondly John Dunham.³³ Margaret died without issue, and her moiety was inherited by her sister,³⁴ who died in 1501, leaving the manor to her son Sir John Dunham.³⁵

Sir John Dunham alienated the estate in 1511 to Sir William Capell,³⁶ who died four years later and was succeeded by his only son.³⁷ This was that Giles Capell who was knighted by Henry VIII for his gallantry and good services at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay and at the Battle of Spurs.³⁸ In 1529 he held the shrievalty of the counties of Essex and Hertford, a post which was afterwards filled by more than one of his descendants.³⁹ Sir Henry Capell, the elder son and heir of Sir Giles, was succeeded by his brother Edward,⁴⁰ whose grandson dealt with the manor by fine in 1600,⁴¹ and died seised twenty-seven years later.⁴² His grandson and heir, created Lord Capell of Hadham on 6 August 1641, attached himself zealously to the king's cause in the Civil War, and fell a victim to his loyalty, being beheaded in Old Palace Yard on 9 March 1649.⁴³ The manor of Kings Worthy had been sequestered before 1645, in which year the Treasurers for Sequestrations complained that no rent had been paid for two quarters by the lessee William Capell, uncle of Lord Capell, 'by which it is easily conceived which way the rents are gone and how converted.'⁴⁴ This protest against the tenderness shown to 'the most desperate delinquents' was not without effect, for in 1650 the estate was let to Widow Wayte,⁴⁵ and a short time afterwards it was granted to Philip Stone on a three years' lease.⁴⁶

Arthur, the son and heir of Lord Capell, sold Kings Worthy in 1657 to Bartholomew Smith,⁴⁷ whose elder son James joined a religious order in 1685, when his estate passed to his brother Bartholomew, who left three sons and four daughters.⁴⁸ The sons all died unmarried, and one of the daughters became a nun; the estate was therefore divided



CAPPELL. Gules a lion between three crosslets fitchy or.

⁶ Pipe R. 3 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 105.

⁷ Ibid. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 175.

Geoffrey was still the grantee in 1181 (ibid. 27 Hen. II, 129).

⁸ Vide Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 767.

⁹ Chart. R. 5 John, m. 7, 6.

^{9a} Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 767.

¹⁰ Curia Reg. R. 73, 4 Hen. III.

¹¹ Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 158.

¹² Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 767.

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Edw. I.

¹⁴ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. I, no. 37.

¹⁵ Wrottesley, Pedigrees from the Plea

Rolls, 14.

¹⁶ Chart. R. 32 Edw. I, m. 6.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Cal. Pat. 1307-13, passim.

¹⁹ Ibid. 268.

²⁰ Ibid. 338.

²¹ Ibid. 268.

²² Ibid. 267.

²³ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. II, no. 42.

²⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 5 & 6

Edw. II.

²⁵ Inq. p.m. 44 Edw. III (1st nos.),

no. 64; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.),

ii, 309.

²⁶ Cal. Pat. 1377-81, passim.

²⁷ Ibid. 39.

²⁸ Inq. p.m. 5 Ric. II, no. 62.

²⁹ Cal. Pat. 1381-5, p. 84.

³⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 16 Ric. II,

no. 66.

³¹ De Banc. R. Hil. 9 Hen. VII, m.

333.

³² Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 36 Hen. VI.

³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 51.

³⁴ De Banc. R. Hil. 9 Hen. VII, m.

333.

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvi, 51.

³⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Hen. VIII.

³⁷ V.C.H. Hertfordshire Families, 83.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 42 Eliz.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. cccclxv, 54.

⁴² Burke, Peerage.

⁴³ Cal. Com. for Comp. i, 17.

⁴⁴ Ibid. 105.

⁴⁵ Ibid. 254, 259.

⁴⁶ Duthy, Sketches of Hants, 228.

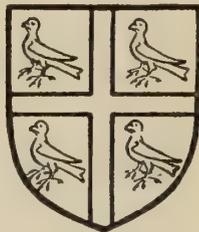
⁴⁷ Ibid.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

among the other three daughters, Elizabeth, Anastasia and Frances. Elizabeth and Frances both died without issue, and the manor became vested in Edward Sheldon, the grandson of Anastasia, who sold it in 1773 to Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart.⁴⁹ Sir Chaloner was succeeded by his second son, Sir Charles Ogle, bart., by whom the estate was sold to Mr. Samuel Wall in 1826,⁵⁰ since which time it has belonged to the owners of Martyr Worthy in the hundred of Fawley (q.v.).

There was a mill in Kings Worthy, which in 1564 was the subject of a dispute between Margaret the widow of Thomas Wayte the younger and her late husband's family, who expelled her from the mill after her second marriage.⁵¹ The mill was sold to Mr. Samuel Wall by Sir Charles Ogle, bart., in 1826.⁵²

The manor of *ABBOTS WORTHY* formed part of the original endowment of Hyde Abbey—the Abbey of St. Peter of Winchester, as it was called in Domesday Book.⁵³ It continued in the possession of the abbot and convent⁵⁴ until the Dissolution, when it fell into the hands of King Henry VIII, who granted it for life to his physician, Augustine de Augustinis, a Venetian, in 1542.⁵⁵ Three years later he released the reversion of the manor remaining in the Crown to Augustine, and at the same time gave him leave to alienate it to the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley,⁵⁶ created Earl of Southampton in 1547.⁵⁷ The Earls of Southampton continued in possession till the end of the 17th century,⁵⁸ when the estate passed to the Russells through the marriage of Lady Rachel Wriothesley, daughter and heir of the last Earl of Southampton, to William Lord Russell.⁵⁹ Since that date Abbots Worthy has followed the same descent as the manor of Micheldever (q.v.), the present owner being the Earl of Northbrook.



WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton. *Azure a cross or between four falcons argent.*

There was a mill in Abbots Worthy at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁶⁰ It was granted in 1545 to Augustine de Augustinis with the manor,⁶¹ and was alienated by him to Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton, in the same year.⁶² The owner in 1731 was John Russell.⁶³

The church of *ST. MARY*, situated *CHURCH* on the main road from Winchester to Basingstoke at the south of the village, consists of chancel 23 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft., small north vestry, south chapel 17 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 11 in., nave 43 ft. 4 in. by 21 ft. 4 in., south aisle 47 ft. 5 in. by 14 ft. 3 in., and west tower 11 ft. 1 in. by 10 ft. 9 in., all these dimensions being taken internally.

Modern repair and rebuilding have removed all traces of antiquity, the tower being now the only old part of the church, and nothing of its past history can be deduced from the building. Great part of it dates from 1864, when the whole of the eastern part was rebuilt and a vestry added to the

north of the chancel. The south chapel was built some years later, opening from the chancel by an arcade of two four-centred moulded arches.

The church is built of flint rubble, with limestone dressings, the modern truss rafter roofs being covered with red tiles. The tower is also of flint, but so covered with ivy that little of it can be seen; it appears to be of 15th-century date, and has an eastern arch of two chamfered orders and a west window of two cinquefoiled lights.

There is a little 15th and 16th-century stonework re-used in some of the windows of the south chapel and aisle, but otherwise there is nothing old in the building except the font and a brass inscription.

The principal entrance is by the west doorway in the tower, which has a round arch of two orders, with edge rolls continued down the jambs, and is probably late 12th-century work re-used and altered. The second stage of the tower is pierced only on the north side by a small square-headed light partly covered by a clock face; and the belfry has a small single light on each face, with square heads on the east and west, and pointed heads on the north and south, all of which are hidden by the ivy.

The octagonal font dates from the early years of the 15th century, each face of the bowl being panelled with quatrefoils inclosing shields or with traceried circles; the stem has on each face two long cinquefoiled panels, and stands upon a Purbeck marble base belonging to a font of late 12th-century type, with a bowl carried on a central and four flanking shafts.

The brass plate is on the south wall of the chancel and is inscribed 'Hic jacet Johes Rowdon Pater magri Johis Rowdon nup Rectoris Eccleie de Kingesworthy cuius anime propicietur Deus Amen.'

There are four bells cast by John Warner & Sons, 1861.

The church stands in about the centre of an irregular churchyard, which is surrounded by a wood paling with a lych-gate at the north. The houses of the small village lie mostly at the junction of the roads to Basingstoke and Alton, and are built of half timber work and brick, and the roofs covered with tiles, slate and thatch.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and almsdish of 1822 and a plated flagon.

There are six books of registers. The first (an original paper book, the earlier sheets copied in 1553 or 1554) contains baptisms from 1540 to 1594 and baptisms and marriages from 1538 to 1594; the second, a parchment copy of the first, contains baptisms from 1558 to 1767 and burials and marriages from 1559 to 1767; the third contains burials from 1738 to 1773; the fourth baptisms and burials from 1754 to 1794; the fifth marriages from 1754 to 1812; the sixth baptisms from 1794 to 1812.

The advowson of the church of *ADVOWSON* Kings Worthy has throughout followed the descent of the manor of Abbots Worthy (q.v.).⁶⁴ The living is at the present

⁴⁹ Duthy, *Sketches of Hants*, 228.

⁵⁰ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 7 Geo. IV, m. 7.

⁵¹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 197, no. 87.

⁵² Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 7 Geo. IV, m. 7.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 470.

⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, no. 150; *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 268.

⁵⁵ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII.

⁵⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), 496.

⁵⁷ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*.

⁵⁸ W. and L. Inq. p.m. v, 103; Pat.

5 Jas. I, pt. xv. ⁵⁹ Burke, *Peerage*.

⁶⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 470.

⁶¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), 1335.

⁶² *Ibid.* (2), 496.

⁶³ Recov. R. Mich. 5 Geo. II.

⁶⁴ Egerton MSS. 2031-4, *passim*; Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. iii; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), 496; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

day a rectory, net yearly value £316, in the gift of the Earl of Northbrook.

There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

CHARITIES In 1871 Charles W. Benny, by will proved at Winchester 9 January, bequeathed £300 to the rector and churchwardens upon trust to invest the same in

consols, and to apply the dividends annually on 18 October (testator's birthday) in giving coals to deserving poor of the parish.

The legacy was invested in £322 3s. consols, now held by the official trustees, producing yearly £8 1s., which is duly applied in the distribution of coal.

PAMBER

Penebere, Pembre, Panbere (xiii cent.); Pamber (xv cent.).

Pamber is a scattered parish north-west of Basingstoke. It contains 2,184 acres of land, of which about two-sevenths are arable, three-sevenths are permanent grass and two-sevenths are woodland.¹ At the northern end of the parish is Pamber Common, where the boundary between Pamber and Mortimer is marked by the Impstone.² North-east of Little London, which is itself north-east of the scattered village of Pamber, is Froglane Farm, east of which and close by the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester is Latchmore, now included in the parish of Bramley, but mentioned in the records of Pamber as early as 1282.³ Pamber Farm, Pamber End, Elm Farm, Wigmore Farm and Ravens Cot Farm are in the parish. Court Corner, where Pamber Court used to be held, lies south of Wigmore Farm.

The soil is clay and gravel; the crops are wheat, barley and oats. The common lands were inclosed under an Act of 1824.⁴

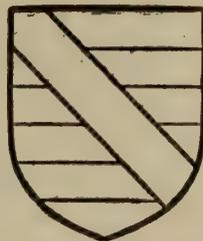
Among place-names in local records are the following:—Welberewe, Lachemere, Blakewatere (xiii cent.)⁵; Tyghcroft,⁶ Cnoyylleslond,⁷ Brodehalewyk, le Hole Mouse (xiv cent.)⁸; Long Towe,⁹ Marles Copse,¹⁰ Gold Oak, now Gold Oak Copse (xvii cent.)¹¹

The land which is now included in *MANOR* the parish of *PAMBER* was in early times within the metes of Pamber Forest, and though grants of assart and licences for inclosure were given to various families in the neighbourhood,¹² there was, as far as can be ascertained, no court held for Pamber until the 17th century, and hence there was no manor.

The bailiwick of the forest was held in the reign of Edward I by John de St. John,¹³ who conveyed it to his son Hugh about 1324,¹⁴ and Margaret widow of Hugh was seised of it at the time of her death.¹⁵ She was succeeded by her son Edmund,¹⁶ who died in 1347, leaving the bailiwick to the elder of his two sisters, Margaret the wife of John de St. Philibert.¹⁷ Margaret died before 1353, when the bailiwick passed

to her sister Isabel the wife of Sir Luke de Poynings,¹⁸ who was succeeded on her death in 1393 by her son Sir Thomas de Poynings.¹⁹ He died about 1429,²⁰ but his descendants remained in possession of the bailiwick during the next hundred years, and in 1535 Henry VIII granted the governorship of Pamber Forest to Sir William Paulet, afterwards Marquess of Winchester, 'in consideration that Hugh St. John, whose heir he was, had been seised of that office as of fee and inheritance.'²¹ Lord St. John in 1669 had still the title of 'Keeper of all woods and underwoods in Pamber Forest,'²² though the woods had been sold more than fifty years before, when the land was granted by James I to John Waller and Thomas Purcell, with the right of holding courts within the liberty of the forest.²³

This property seems to have been bought, before the death of Waller in 1618, by William Marquess of Winchester,²⁴ who died in 1628, leaving as his heir his son John, the celebrated defender of Basing House.²⁵ John Marquess of Winchester died 10 March 1675, and was succeeded, in accordance with a settlement made on his marriage to Lady Honora Bourke in 1645,²⁶ by Lord Francis Paulet or Powlett, her eldest surviving son, who married Anne Breamore and had two sons and one daughter.²⁷ The sons both died unmarried, but the daughter, Anne Paulet, married the Rev. Nathan Wright, the second son of Sir Nathan Wright, keeper of the Great Seal.²⁸ She had two sons, Powlett and Nathan; the elder married Mary daughter of Francis Tyssen of Hackney in 1740, and died leaving one son, Powlett, who died unmarried in 1779, and was succeeded by his uncle Nathan.²⁹ The widow of the elder Powlett Wright in 1745 married Richard



POYNINGS. *Barry or and vert with a bend gules.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² This stone is said by local tradition to have been thrown from Silchester by a giant whose finger marks may still be seen on it. It is probably similar to the 'Imp stone' on Silchester Common, which is possibly a Roman milestone once inscribed *IMP. CAES. (Imperator Caesar)*. See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 320.

³ Misc. Inq. file 11, no. 7.

⁴ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁵ Misc. Inq. file 11, no. 7.

⁶ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaufort*, 416.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 134.

⁸ Burrows, *op. cit.* 385.

⁹ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 171.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 170.

¹¹ *Ibid.* fol. 171, 172.

¹² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 33; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 197; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 74.

¹³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 284.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 60.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 21 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 57.

¹⁷ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 186.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 270.

¹⁹ Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II, no. 45.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 69.

²¹ Pat. 27 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 14.

²² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1668-9, p. 487.

²³ Pat. 13 Jas. I, pt. xxiv.

²⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxxviii, 115; Exch. Dep. Mich. 15 Jas. I, no. 21.

²⁵ Burke, *Peerage*.

²⁶ He had married, in 1622, Jane Savage, by whom he had one son Charles, created Duke of Bolton in 1689.

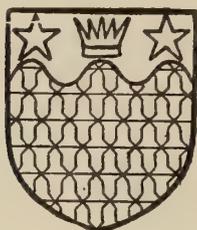
²⁷ Ex inform. Mr. J. H. Benyon of Pamber.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Benyon, the Governor of Fort St. George, and had one son Richard, who was born in 1746 and succeeded to the estate in Pamber, in accordance with the will of his half-brother Powlett, after the death of Nathan Wright.³⁰ Richard Benyon married Hannah Hulse³¹; their eldest son Richard died without children in 1854 and left the property to his nephew Richard, the second son of Edward Fellowes,³² who assumed the name of Benyon on his succession to the estate. He died in July 1897, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. James Herbert Fellowes, now Benyon, the present owner of the greater part of the parish.



BENYON. *Vairy sable and or and a chief wavy or with an eastern crown between two molets gules therein.*



FELLOWES. *Azure a fesse dancetty ermine between three lions' heads razed or with mural crowns argent.*

The grant of the forest land to Waller and Purcell 1615 had included the right to 'have within the said premises a court leet, view of frankpledge, swainmote, and all other courts, liberties and privileges, and all waifs and strays,' and consequently disputes arose between the successors of William Paulet Marquess of Winchester and the self-styled lords of Pamber—probably the freeholders in the parish—whose custom it was to hold an irregular court. This court was 'kept yearly 20 July in an Orchard under an Aple tree within the parish of Pamber but out of the Liberty of the Forrest . . . when the Tythingman for the time being sits in an Elbow Chair with his Hatt on as Lord of the Manour; the other people uncovered stand while the Steward swears the Jury and gives them a Charge usuall as at other Courts Leet. Then their Court Rolls were brought, being a large bundle of Squar'd sticks about two foot and a half long, on which were entred their Customs and usuall presentments.'³³ The 'Tythingman Lord' was chosen for the ensuing year, during which he had the right to hunt and hawk as far as Windsor, and might keep or sell for his own profit 'such stray Cattle as are taken up and put into the Pound and have no Owners and so become to the Lord of the Manour.'³⁴ These 'Pamber Lords' about 1740 refused to recognize Powlett Wright's

claim to 'the manor,' though they admitted that the timber growing on the waste land within the forest was his.³⁵ The case was tried at the summer assizes at Winchester in 1793, when the verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Benyon,³⁶ but nevertheless the court of the tithingman lord was held as late as 1817.³⁷

Another large holding in the parish was sometimes also given the name of the manor of Pamber; in 1488, for example, when it was claimed from Sir Morgan Kydwelly by Peter Coudray, who stated that it had been given to his grandfather by William Brocas, Ingram atte Moure and others.³⁸ The 'manor' is not mentioned before this date, and it seems to have been merely the union of several holdings under one owner.

About 1206 King John granted to Rogo de Sacy such seisin of his land of Pamber as he had held when he departed from the king's service,³⁹ and in 1217 the grant was confirmed to Aimery,⁴⁰ Rogo's son and heir, who 'gave to Peter his son' all the rents from Pamber before 1253.⁴¹ Possibly an heiress of Peter the son was Cecily the wife of Walter de St. Manifeo, who alienated to William le Kenne⁴² 10s. rent which he had been accustomed to pay to her, and 1½ virgates of land about 1271.⁴³ William and Joan his wife must have had other property in Pamber, for in 1298 they alienated a rent to Roger de Coudray,⁴⁴ and William, who was probably their son, was still holding 40s. rent and lands there in 1346.⁴⁵

It is impossible to say whether Beatrice the wife of Richard atte Moure was of kin to Cecily de St. Manifeo, but she certainly held in Pamber of the king in chief the land which her brother-in-law, John atte Moure, acquired of her in 1348.⁴⁶ John was succeeded before 1387 by his son Robert, who in that year granted to Sir Bernard Brocas all his interest in 'a rent of forty shillings and twelve pence from the land which his father had lately acquired from the Prior of Sherborne.'⁴⁷ One of the witnesses to this grant was Henry atte Moure, who seems to have been Robert's heir, for he quitclaimed to Sir Bernard the lands granted by his kinsman,⁴⁸ and in 1391 he was dealing with certain lands which had formerly belonged to John atte Moure.⁴⁹ Henry had married Joan le Kenne, who was probably the daughter of the second William, and by this means had no doubt become possessed of the lands which he held in Pamber in 1381.⁵⁰ They made a grant of land to Sir Bernard Brocas in 1377,⁵¹ and, though Joan seems to have denied part of this grant after her husband's death, she quitclaimed the disputed land to Sir Bernard's son, William Brocas, in 1402.⁵²

The atte Moures continued to hold land in the parish for several generations. William, who was

³⁰ Ex inform. Mr. J. H. Benyon of Pamber.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ MS. penes Mr. J. H. Benyon.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ De Banc. R. 906, m. 454 d. (Mich.

4 Hen. VII).

³⁹ Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), i, 74.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 221, 307.

⁴¹ Cal. of Inq. Hen. III, 272.

⁴² Saer le Kenne, who was perhaps William's father, held in Pamber of the king in chief 1½ acres of land, worth 2s. yearly, which in 1260 were 'escheat for the felony of Saer' (Misc. Inq. p.m. file 10, no. 19).

⁴³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 55 Hen. III; Mich. 56 Hen. III.

⁴⁴ Ibid. Hil. 26 Edw. I.

⁴⁵ Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 347.

⁴⁶ Chan. Inq. a.q.d. file 289, no. 7;

Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii, 197.

⁴⁷ Burrows, op. cit. 383.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ There is a quitclaim of these lands, dated 1381, by John atte Moure to the trustees of Brocas (ibid. 417), but they were afterwards 'granted' to Brocas by Henry and Joan atte Moure, and were among the disputed lands quitclaimed by Joan in 1402.

⁵⁰ Ibid. 416.

⁵¹ Ibid. 408.

⁵² Ibid. 385. The quitclaim is endorsed 'Whereof ys maad an ende to ye same Johane Kenney.'

perhaps the grandson of Henry and Joan, died seised of six messuages, four tofts and 40 acres in Pamber and Inhurst in 1482.⁵³ He was the son of John atte Moure of Wyford in the parish of Tadley, and his holding in Pamber seems to have followed the descent of that manor; it afterwards belonged to the Ludlows, who were descendants of the atte Moures, and was sold by Edmund Ludlow to Daniel Blagrove in 1641.⁵⁴ The present lord of the manor of Wyford, Major Hicks Beach, is one of the principal land-owners in the parish of Pamber.

The Brocas of Beaurepaire gained possession of several holdings in Pamber parish during the 14th century. Sir Bernard Brocas acquired land there from Peter Lytlewerke and Agatha his wife in 1349,⁵⁵ and from the trustees of John Inge in 1393⁵⁶; he also obtained a small holding, besides the grant already mentioned, from Henry atte Moure in 1391.⁵⁷ Finally, certain lands in Pamber and Tadley were granted by John Fabyan, a member of a family which had been established in the neighbourhood at least as early as 1316,⁵⁸ to Oliver Brocas, who conveyed them to his kinsman, William Brocas, in 1420.

A grant of 'land between Pamber Forest and William atte Moure's croft' was made in 1428 by William Brocas to Ingram atte Moure and Alice his wife. This holding was perhaps part of the land that was afterwards granted to Peter Coudray of Herriard,⁵⁹ who conveyed it to trustees 'to hold to the use of William Coudray and Avice his wife for their lives, and afterwards to make estate of the premises to Peter Coudray,' his grandson.⁶⁰ The younger Peter seems to have thought that the grant was for the life of William only, for in 1488 he sued Avice and her second husband, Sir Morgan Kydwelly, for 'the manor of Pamber.'⁶¹ Avice died in 1496,⁶² but Peter Boyle, the only surviving trustee, refused to give up the estate, and Peter Coudray brought a suit against him in Chancery to recover it.⁶³

There is no record of the church *ADVOWSON* used by the villagers of Pamber until 1564, in which year they complained that the Provost and Fellows of Queen's

College, Oxford, who had succeeded to Sherborne Priory lands, had neglected to provide a minister.⁶⁴ They declared that it had been the custom time out of mind for the inhabitants of Pamber to attend divine service at the church of Sherborne Priory, and that it had been enacted by Parliament at the time of the dissolution of the priory that those who held the land thereto belonging should depute a priest to be resident there. The Provost and Fellows replied that only a chantry priest had been appointed, that the chantry had been dissolved in the reign of Edward VI, and that in the time of Queen Mary, when a like suit had been brought against them, the Chancellor had decreed that the inhabitants of Pamber should resort to Monk Sherborne Church (q.v.) as parishioners thereof.⁶⁵

It was eventually arranged that the dwellers in Pamber should keep their tithes and profits to provide for a priest, and that the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College should give them leave to use the old Priory church.⁶⁶ The parish is still annexed to Sherborne for ecclesiastical purposes, and the parishioners use the priory church by permission of Queen's College. There is also a mission church, which was built by the late Mr. Benyon, on Pamber Heath, and a cottage in Little London is used for divine service on Sunday. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

On the suppression of the *BENE-CHARITIES* dictine priory of Monk Sherborne in 1414 an annual sum of £1 3s. 4d. was reserved for the poor, which is duly received from Queen's College, Oxford, under the title of Adam de Port's Charity.

The poor also receive 50s. a year, being one-sixth part of a rent-charge of £15 issuing out of lands at Baughurst, devised by will of Thomas Sympson, 1674, of Sherborne St. John. These charities are administered together and applied in the distribution of money.

In 1700 Samuel Wheat, by will, charged his estate in Silchester with 30s. a year to be employed in buying coats for three poor people to be distributed on 1 November yearly. Coats or jackets are duly given.

⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. IV, no. 21.

⁵⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 16 Chas. I.

⁵⁵ Burrows, op. cit. 416.

⁵⁶ Cal. Pat. 1391-6, p. 134; Burrows, op. cit. 417.

⁵⁷ Ibid. 411.

⁵⁸ In which year Gilbert Fabyan was a witness to one of the Brocas deeds (ibid.

op. cit. 396). One of the Fabyans was 'Lieutenant of Pamber Forest' in the reign of Henry V (ibid. 418).

⁵⁹ De Banc. R. 906, m. 454 d. (Mich. 4 Hen. VII).

⁶⁰ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 127, no. 63.

⁶¹ De Banc. R. 906, m. 454 d. (Mich. 4 Hen. VII).

⁶² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 88.

⁶³ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 127, no. 63.

⁶⁴ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 145, no. 85.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ct. of Req. bdle. 20, no. 100. For description of Monk Sherborne monastic church used by the inhabitants of Pamber see p. 236.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

PRIORS DEAN

Ladene, Dene (xii cent.); Priors Dene, Priors-deane (xvi cent.); Dean Prior, Priors Dean (xviii cent.).

The parish of Priors Dean lies to the east of Colemore and partly upon a hill called the Barnet, in a well-wooded district. The parish contains 1,595 acres of land, of which 687½ are arable, 244¼ permanent grass and 111 woodland.¹

In the village, which lies in the north-eastern part of the parish, the church and the Manor Farm stand near together, while a road leads north from the village past Baker's Farm to Goleigh, which lies on the eastern border of the parish to the north of Abbots Copse. Barefield Copse, Goleigh Bottom, Buttons Copse, Buttons Lane (Buttons, xvi cent.),² Holtham's Lane, Slade Farm (Slade, xiii cent.),³ Baker's Farm and Windmill Farm, which is said to mark the site of a mill mentioned in the earliest records of Priors Dean, are in the parish. Other place-names found in local records are Heryngesdeene *alias* Heryngesland,⁴ Puppellebere (xiii cent.), Jochys (xvi cent.).⁵

The soil varies from a stiff clay to a very light soil; the subsoil is chalk. The chief crops are wheat and oats.

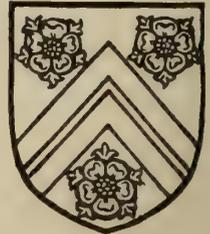
The manor of *PRIORS DEAN* followed the same descent as Colemore from 1203, in which year King John, while confirming his former charter to Southwick Priory, made an additional grant of 'all the land of Dene with its appurtenances which Theodoric Teutonicus formerly held, in return for the rent of £7 18s. 5d. to be paid yearly at Michaelmas.'⁶ This money seems to have been used generally for the maintenance of some servant of the king,⁷ but in 1439 it was granted temporarily to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.⁸ In 1346 the prior and convent were excused payment 'in consideration of the losses inflicted on them by the destruction of their property by frequent invasion of alien enemies of the king and by frequent coming to the priory of him and his household and magnates and others going with him to foreign parts,'⁹ but this pardon was afterwards vacated.¹⁰

GOLEIGH (Golley, xiii cent.; Gollegh, xiv cent.; Gollye, Golleys, xvi cent.), a farm in Priors Dean, was held of the priory of Southwick in the 14th century by Winchester College,¹¹ and was bought by John Baker, the warden of the college, for 200 marks in 1480.¹² The actual tenants for more than 200 years were the Newlyns.¹³ Thus a Richard Newlyn was the tenant of the farm in 1539,¹⁴ and his great-

grandson, John Newlyn, died at Goleigh in 1646, leaving, among other children, two sons, John and Philip.¹⁵ The elder died childless in 1706, after which the manor was held by his widow Elizabeth till her death in 1711.¹⁶ The younger branch does not seem ever to have occupied Goleigh Farm, though three of Philip's children were buried in Priors Dean Church.¹⁷

FRENCH'S (Franchveys, xiii cent.; Frenches, xvi cent.) has formed part of the Goleigh property since 1480, when it was acquired by John Baker, warden of Winchester College.¹⁸ It is mentioned in the earliest rental of Priors Dean, when Richard Franceys held 10 acres of land, for which he paid 3s. yearly and could not marry his daughter without the lord's licence.¹⁹ It was sold in 1387 by John French to Thomas Sylvester of Blackmore in the parish of Froxfield.²⁰ The Sylvester family is still established at the Slade in the parish of Priors Dean.

Almost as long a connexion with the parish as the Sylvesters' was that of the Beles, who seem to have held land in Priors Dean before 1256, in which year Richard le Bele declared that the Prior of Southwick had unjustly exacted from him other services than his ancestors had been accustomed to pay, and 'it was adjudged that the aforesaid Richard and his heirs should hold land for ever in Dene by the services acknowledged, and that the prior and his successors cannot and must not exact other services from them.'²¹ The name 'Bel,' 'Bele' occurs several times during the 14th century,²² usually among the witnesses to grants of land to Southwick, and in the rent roll of 1522 William Bele is said to hold 'Beleys, Cokespyrks and Bedylls freely,' and 'Pypulbere and Heryngesland by copy' of the priory.²³ William son of this William Bele²⁴ died early in 1552,²⁵ having appointed his father-in-law, John Chase, the guardian of his infant heir John.²⁶ When John Chase died Thomas his son took up the execution of the will of William Bele,²⁷ but on the plea that money was owing to him he refused to deliver up the lands, goods and chattels when the heir came of age.²⁸ A suit between the Beles and Thomas Chase was carried on in Chancery for many years, but Peter, the grandson of William Bele,²⁹ seems to have been in possession of the estate by 1579, and his descend-



WINCHESTER COLLEGE. Argent two chevrons sable between three roses gules.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² First Mins. Accts. 29 & 30 Hen. VIII, rot. 113, m. 31.

³ Hervey, *Hist. of Colmer and Priors Dean* (1891), 4, 71, 77, 92, 93, 129, 228.

⁴ *Ibid.* 4, 71, 73, 82, 85, 128.

⁵ First Mins. Accts. 29 & 30 Hen. VIII, rot. 113, m. 31.

⁶ Add. MS. 33280, fol. 234.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 550; *ibid.* 1343-6, p. 280; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.*

(*Rec. Com.*), ii, 215; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv (3), 5336.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 304.

⁹ *Ibid.* 1345-8, p. 125.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Hervey, *op. cit.* 113.

¹² T. F. Kirby, *Annals of Winchester Coll.* 210.

¹³ Hervey, *op. cit. passim.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 195.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 200.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Kirby, *op. cit.* 210.

¹⁹ Hervey, *op. cit.* 74.

²⁰ *Ibid.* *Addenda et corrigenda* to p. 113.

²¹ *Ibid.* *Vide pp.* 86, 101.

²² *Ibid. passim.*

²³ *Ibid.* 128, 131.

²⁴ His father, William, was buried in 1540 (Hervey, *op. cit.* 132).

²⁵ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 70, no. 2.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.* bdle. 73, no. 7.

ants continued to hold it till 1707, when the last of the family, Major Richard Bele,³⁰ died at Southampton.

The church of unknown dedication is *CHURCH* a little red-tiled and plastered building with a wooden bell-cote on the west end of the nave and a modern south porch. The nave, measuring internally 32 ft. 4 in. by 15 ft. 2 in., is of the 12th century, probably c. 1120-30, and the chancel, which has a very marked deviation to the north from the axis of the nave, appears to be a 13th-century rebuilding, and is of irregular shape, none of its angles being right angles. It has a mean width of 13 ft. 2 in., and is lighted on the east by three modern windows of 12th-century style. There are no windows in the north wall, and only one, a trefoiled 14th-century light, at the west angle of the south wall, but further east in this wall are the remains of a small 13th-century lancet, blocked by the large monument of Sir John Compton, described below. In the south wall near this monument is the bowl of a piscina, and in front of it a plain and heavy 15th-century bench serves as a sedile.

The chancel arch is a modern imitation of 12th-century work, and the same may be said of all the nave windows, plain round-headed lights, two in the west and south walls and one in the north, though some of these may occupy the places of original windows. The only entrance to the church is by the north doorway, a good specimen of 12th-century work, set nearly midway in the nave, as often happens at this early date,³¹ with a lofty rear arch, 10 ft. to the crown, and a plain semicircular outer arch with a label ornamented with billet and zigzag, and sunk star on the chamfered strings at the springing. The arch and labels are in a ferruginous sandstone, but the jambs, which have a small angle chamfer, are in chalk.

Both nave and chancel have old roof timbers with trussed rafters, and the bell-turret is carried on four heavy posts resting on the floor of the nave. The south wall of the nave has failed and is supported by heavy buttresses at both ends, and evidence of former

repair is given by a date on the plastering of the east gable of the chancel, 1752.

The font, near the door, is a modern imitation of 12th-century style, and none of the other fittings of the church are old, except those already mentioned. The monuments in the chancel are, however, notably good examples of their time. On the north wall is that of Bridget wife of Nicholas Stoughton and daughter of Sir John Compton, who died in 1631, aged twenty-one, leaving two children out of four to survive her, and close to it is that of her sister Elizabeth, 1623, wife of Benjamin Tichborne. On the south wall is a monument set up by Compton Tichborne to his grandparents, Sir John Compton (ob. 1653) and his wife Bridget (ob. 1634). It is of alabaster and black marble, with portrait busts of alabaster in oval frames, of excellent workmanship. To the west is the monument of Compton Tichborne, 1657, of the same materials, with a singularly pleasing portrait bust, and an earlier generation of the family is represented by a brass with figures of John Compton, 1605, and Joan (Michelborne) his wife, 1586, with the arms, ermine on a bend three helms.

There are two bells, both of 1703, the treble having a defaced inscription of which only RICHARD . . . GRACE C W 1703 is now legible, while the tenor bears nothing but the date.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1609, a silver flagon of 1902 presented by Mrs. Nicholson, of Basing Park, in that year, and a pewter alms plate with the badge of Thomas Alderson.

The registers are in three books, the first containing baptisms and burials from 1538 to 1762 and marriages from 1547 to 1751, the second marriages from 1754 to 1812, the third baptisms and burials from 1763 to 1812.

The chapel of Priors Dean was *ADVOWSON* situated in the king's demesne, and was transferred to the church of Colemore by Richard, the son of Turstin, the sheriff,³² who was parson of Alton and Colemore.³³ The living is still a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Colemore.

³⁰ His son, Captain Richard Bele, had died at Priors Dean a few months earlier (Hervey, *op. cit.*).

³¹ Its east jamb is as nearly as possible halfway between the east and west walls of the nave.

³² Between 1161 and 1170.

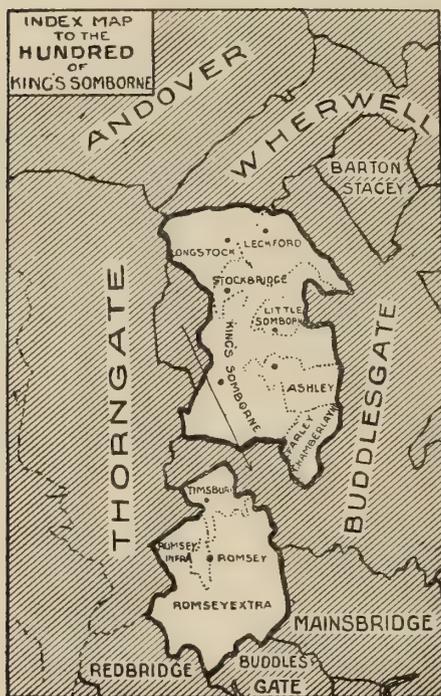
³³ Hervey, *op. cit.* 66.

HUNDRED OF KING'S SOMBORNE

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

ASHLEY	KING'S SOMBORNE
FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE	LITTLE SOMBORNE
LECKFORD	STOCKBRIDGE
LONGSTOCK	TIMSBURY
ROMSEY	

The above list represents the extent of the hundred at the time of the Population Returns of 1831. Before 1841 the parishes of Ashley and Little Somborne were transferred to Buddlesgate Hundred (q.v.), Leckford and Longstock to Thorngate (q.v.), and Farley Chamberlayne to Micheldever (q.v.). Probably at the same time Houghton and North Baddesley were added to King's Somborne. Upper Eldon, now a parish in the hundred, was apparently in the parish of King's Somborne in 1831.



At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred included the parishes of Farley Chamberlayne,¹ King's Somborne,² Houghton,³ Leckford,⁴ Longstock,⁵ Timsbury,⁶ Little Somborne,⁷ and Stockbridge,⁸ with the manors of Awbridge in Michelmersh,⁹ Fullerton in Wherwell,¹⁰ Upper Somborne,¹¹ and Compton Monceaux in King's Somborne.¹² Further there were also included in the hundred the following holdings, as yet unidentified:—a manor in Somborne held by the Count of Mortain¹³; one of 2 hides held by Ralf de Mortimer (possibly Stanbridge Earls in Romsey)¹⁴; 1 hide by Gilbert de Breteville (possibly Stanbridge Ranvills in Romsey)¹⁵; half a hide by Eldred brother of Odo of Winchester¹⁶;

half a hide by Almer¹⁷; 1½ hides by Ulvic (Wulfvic) the Huntsman¹⁸; and 1 hide by William son of Stur.¹⁹ There is also an unidentified hide held by Waleran the Huntsman,²⁰ which may possibly represent Ashley. Romsey

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 499*b*.

⁴ *Ibid.* 469*b*, 474*a*.

⁷ *Ibid.* 494*b*.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 469*b*.

¹³ *Ibid.* 476*b*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 509*a*.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 499*a*.

² *Ibid.* 457*a*.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.* 502*b*.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 491*a*.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 490*b*.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.* 497*a*.

³ *Ibid.* 462*b*, 477*b*, 480*b*.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.* 480*b*, 494*a*.

¹² *Ibid.* 499*a*.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 495*b*.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

KING'S SOMBORNE HUNDRED

is not entered as under any hundred, but simply as the land of the abbey of Romsey.²¹ The total assessment of the hundred, including Romsey and excluding the royal manor of King's Somborne, was 99½ hides in the time of Edward the Confessor, and only 55 hides 4 virgates and 5 acres at the time of the Survey.²² In the 14th and 15th centuries the hundred remained practically the same. Ashley and Upper Eldon²³ were mentioned by name in the assessments of 1316, 1346 and 1428; the tithing of North Houghton alone remained of the parish of Houghton in King's Somborne Hundred; and the manor of Awbridge in Michelmersh was finally transferred to Buddlesgate Hundred.²⁴

In 1086 the hundred was appurtenant to the royal manor of King's Somborne (q.v.) and it has followed its descent.

²¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474*b*.

²² *Ibid.* 457*a*, 462*b*, 469*b*, 474*a*, 474*b*, 476*b*, 477*b*, 480*b*, 490*b*, 491*b*, 494*a*, 494*b*, 495*b*, 497*a*, 499*a*, 499*b*, 502*b*, 503*a*, 509*a*.

²³ At what date Upper Eldon (see *infra* under King's Somborne) became a separate parish is uncertain, but its parish church dates from the 13th century. In 1831 it was not counted as a separate parish.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309, 310, 324, 325, 348, 351.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ASHLEY

Esleg, Assele, Ashele, Eissele, Estle and Essele (xiii cent.); Asshele, Assheleigh, Asshely (xiv cent.).

Ashley parish covers an area of 1,834 acres, including 449 acres of arable land, 939 acres of permanent grass and 400 acres of woods and plantations.¹ Ashley House was built by the Misses Taunton in 1854 and is now the property of Mr. Herbert Johnson, J.P., of Marsh Court, Stockbridge. It is situated in the north of the parish, whence the ground slopes down towards the south, to rise again to a height of 529 ft. on the southern boundary. Vestiges of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester exist in the south of the parish, and the remains of two camps are to be seen, one adjoining the parish church of St. Mary, the other situated at the south-eastern corner of Ashley Wood at the entrance to Forest Walk. Ashley Wood, covering a large area, was once part of the forest of West Bere, the custody of which belonged to the lords of Ashley Manor. King John frequently stayed at Ashley with his friend and favourite William Briwere,² probably on his way to West Bere for hunting expeditions. The village is grouped round the church of St. Mary and Ashley House.

The soil is a clayey loam with a subsoil of chalk, and disused chalk-pits are numerous.

The following place-names appear in ancient records:—Staundene, Hameldon, Northparke³ (xiv cent.).

There is no mention of the manor of *MANOR ASHLEY* in the Domesday Survey, but as in the 13th century it was held partly of the Talemaches as of their manor of Upper Somborne and partly of the Walerans as of their manor of Little Somborne,⁴ it was in 1086 probably included in the lands held by William de Ow⁵ and by Waleran the Huntsman⁶ in the hundred of King's Somborne.

In 1200 the manor was in the hands of William Briwere the elder, who in that year had licence to fortify a castle in Hampshire either at Ashley or Stockbridge.⁷ His son William was seised of the manor at his death without issue in 1233,⁸ when Ashley temporarily formed part of the dower of his widow Joan,⁹ but was finally assigned the same year to William Percy, who had married Briwere's sister and co-heir Joan.¹⁰ William and Joan had six daughters and co-heirs, one of whom, another Joan,

married Henry Farlington,¹¹ and died in 1275 seised of the bailiwick of the forest of Ashley, more usually called La Bere or West Bere, and 2 carucates of land in Ashley.¹² At this date one and a half carucates were held of Hugh Talemache, and half a carucate of the heir of Walter Waleran.¹³ The manor was held in 1331 of the king by the serjeanty of keeping the forest of Ashley or West Bere except seven messuages which were held of Robert Talemache.¹⁴

In 1280 John Farlington, son and heir of Joan, was summoned to show his title to the custody of the forest, and claimed to have inherited it from William Briwere.¹⁵ He held the manor until 1312,¹⁶ when he released it with the bailiwick of the forest to Hugh le Despenser the elder in return for an annuity of 20 marks of silver.¹⁷ Hugh obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Ashley in 1317,¹⁸ and after his return from exile¹⁹ was reinstated in Ashley as in his other manors in 1322²⁰ and continued in possession until his execution in 1326.²¹ Ashley, then escheat to the Crown, was in 1327 granted for life by Edward III to John Chalcombe and Cecily his wife, in compensation for the losses and perils endured by Cecily in the company of Queen Isabel.²² The next year Giles Farlington, thinking perhaps that the disgrace of the le Despensers might be his opportunity, claimed the manor which his father had conveyed to Hugh le Despenser on the plea that Hugh had taken the manor by force.²³ His attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and on the deaths of John Chalcombe and Cecily²⁴ the manor again reverted to Edward III, who granted it to John Maltravers, steward of the household, in 1330, and to Robert Woodhouse, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1331.²⁵ The next year Edward III, who had promised to make some provision for Hugh le Despenser, son of Hugh le Despenser the younger, ordered Robert Woodhouse to deliver up the manor to him,²⁶ and his title was finally confirmed in 1337.²⁷ Hugh settled the manor on himself and his wife Elizabeth in fee-tail in 1344,²⁸ but died without issue in 1349, leaving as his heir his nephew Edward son of his only brother Edward.²⁹ His widow Elizabeth, however, continued to hold the manor, and it was not until her death in 1359³⁰ that it passed to Edward, then Lord le Despenser,³¹ who died seised in 1375.³² Edward left a widow, Elizabeth,³³ who

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² See King John's Itin. *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, *passim*.

³ Misc. Inq. (4 Edw. III), file 113, no. 4.

⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, file 9, no.

⁵ See also *Testa de Nevill*, 233.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491b. ⁷ *Ibid.* 497a.

⁸ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 70.

⁹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i,

238, 242; *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, pp. 198,

227, 245, 262. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.* 1231-4, p. 229; *Excerpta e*

Rot. Fin. i, 242; *Testa de Nevill*, 238b.

¹² Baker, *Northants*, ii, 239.

¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, file 9, no. 4.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. III (2nd nos.),

no. 78.

¹⁶ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 769.

The custody of this forest was granted

in 1200 to William Briwere (*Cal. Rot.*

Chart. [Rec. Com.], i, 39), and was held

by Joan Farlington at her death in 1275

(Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, file 9, no.

4).

¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 32 Edw. I.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Hil. 6 Edw. II; *Feud. Aids*,

ii, 310.

¹⁹ Chart R. 10 Edw. II, m. 13; Anct.

D. (P.R.O.), A 3229.

²⁰ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*.

²¹ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 543; *Cal.*

Pat. 1321-4, pp. 165, 168.

²² Burke, *Extinct Peerage*.

²³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i,

301; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 27.

²⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 345; Inq.

p.m. 5 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 78.

²⁵ Misc. Inq. (4 Edw. III), file 113, no. 4.

²⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 517; *Abbrev.*

Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii, 43.

²⁷ Pat. 6 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 30; *ibid.*

7 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 24.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 11 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 29.

²⁹ Inq. a.q.d. file 269, no. 9; Feet of

F. Div. Co. Trin. 8 Edw. III; *Cal. Pat.*

1343-5, p. 268.

³⁰ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii, no.

169.

³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 17; Inq.

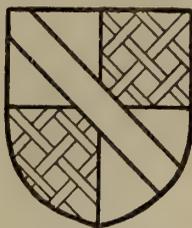
p.m. 33 Edw. III, no. 42.

³² He had been so created in 1357.

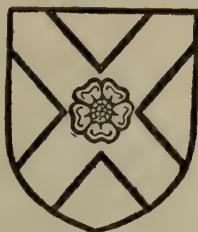
³³ Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. ii, no.

46. ³⁴ *Ibid.*

in 1377 granted the custody of the manor during the minority of her son and heir Thomas to Henry Yaxley at a rent of £13 14s. 10d.³⁴ Thomas le Despenser, Lord le Despenser,³⁵ became a favourite of Richard II, and, adhering to him in his misfortunes, was attainted for high treason in 1400 and beheaded.³⁶ However, through settlements in trust, his estates escaped forfeiture, and descended to his only son Richard,³⁷ who died without issue in 1414, leaving as his heir his only sister Isabel.³⁸ She married, firstly, Richard Beauchamp Earl of Worcester, and, secondly, his nephew Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick,³⁹ and died in 1440,⁴⁰ when she was followed by her son Henry Beauchamp, who was created Duke of Warwick in 1445,⁴¹ and died seised of the manor the following year.⁴² Anne, his only child, died an infant in 1448-9,⁴³ and the manor then apparently passed to George Nevill Lord Abergavenny, son of Sir Edward Nevill by Elizabeth only daughter and heir of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Worcester by Isabel le Despenser.⁴⁴ On his death in 1492 he was succeeded by his son George Nevill Lord Abergavenny,⁴⁵ who died seised of the manor of Ashley in 1535, leaving a son and heir Henry Nevill Lord Abergavenny.⁴⁶ Henry obtained a confirmation of the manor from the Crown in 1552,⁴⁷ but subsequently alienated it to Edward Bellingham, who in 1554 had licence to settle it on himself and his son Edward,⁴⁸ and held it until 1571, when he conveyed it to William Waller.⁴⁹ The latter held it until his death in 1616,⁵⁰ when it passed to his daughter Charity wife of Thomas Phelipps.⁵¹ The manor followed for a time the same descent as Stoke Charity (q.v.),⁵² but was in the possession of Abraham Weekes in 1744.⁵³ He died in 1755, leaving a widow, who was holding the manor in 1756.⁵⁴ After this date the manor was in the possession of Frances wife of James Donnell, Millicent wife of Leonard Cropp, and Mary wife of Harry Harmood,⁵⁵ possibly daughters



DESPENSER. *Argent quartered with gules fretty or with a bend sable over all.*



NEVILL, Lord Abergavenny. *Gules a saltire argent with the difference of a rose gules upon the saltire.*

and co-heirs of Abraham Weekes. Leonard Cropp's daughter married Robert Ballard, who presented to Ashley Church in 1793.⁵⁶ Robert Ballard had two daughters and co-heirs: Millicent, who was holding half the manor and was unmarried in 1795,⁵⁷ and Frances⁵⁸ wife of William Leonard Thomas Pyle Taunton, who eventually came into sole possession.⁵⁹ He died in 1850, leaving two daughters and co-heirs: Lydia, who died unmarried in 1865, and Frances, who, at her death unmarried in 1904, left the manor to three sisters: Miss Sarah Barbara Taunton, Mrs. Millicent Seth Smith and Mrs. Charlotte Fozier. They sold Ashley Manor in 1906 to the present owner, Mr. Herbert Johnson of Marsh Court, Stockbridge.⁶⁰

The church of *ST. MARY* consists of *CHURCH* chancel, nave, south porch and west bell gable. The exterior, excepting the east wall of the chancel, is plastered. Inside the walls are plastered, but all quoins and ashlar dressings have been carefully cleaned. It is a small 12th-century building, perhaps of the first quarter of the century. The details are very simple, but the masonry is not of a particularly early character, nor are the joints wide. The chancel is disproportionately long, and, though preserving its original width, has probably been lengthened later in the 12th century, as it has small 12th-century windows at the north-east and south-east of somewhat later style than that in the north wall of the nave, which belongs to the original work. Its east window is of three lights, the head being of 16th-century date, with uncusped four-centred lights, but the jambs are probably 14th-century work. The north-east and south-east windows are narrow round-headed openings, with an external chamfer and internal rebate, and wide internal splayed jambs and head.

In the south wall is a second 12th-century window further to the west and set at a lower level. It seems to be of earlier type, having no external chamfer or internal rebate, and originally had no ashlar sill. Its original head has been replaced by a small pointed one, and it is perhaps the south-east window of the original chancel. No window corresponds to it on the north, the position being occupied by an 18th-century monument, but at the north-west and south-west of the chancel are square-headed 15th-century windows of two cinquefoiled lights. The floor of the chancel follows the westward slope of the ground, and falls considerably from the altar rails to the chancel arch.

Below the north-east window is a small round-headed recess with a hole bored in the soffit of its

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 395. Richard II confirmed this grant in 1379.

³⁵ Created Earl of Gloucester 1397 (*Burke, Extinct Peerage*, 173).

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 1 Hen. IV, no. 2; *Inq. a.q.d.* 2 Hen. IV, no. 32; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 417.

³⁸ *Burke, Extinct Peerage*, 173.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Hen. VI, no. 3.

⁴¹ *Burke, Extinct Peerages*.

⁴² *Inq. p.m.* 24 Hen. VI, no. 43.

⁴³ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, i, 17.

⁴⁴ He was co-heir to the le Despenser estates with Anne wife of Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, the only

daughter of Isabel le Despenser by her second husband Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick (*G.E.C. op. cit.* i, 17). In reality there is no evidence as to which of the co-heirs succeeded to this manor. Cf. the history of Mapplederwell in the hundred of Basingstoke at this date.

⁴⁵ *G.E.C. op. cit.* i, 18.

⁴⁶ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 994, no. 4.

⁴⁷ *Pat.* 6 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 28.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1 Mary, pt. xiii, m. 34.

⁴⁹ *L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich.* 13 Eliz. rot. 106; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Eliz.; *Recov. R. East.* 13 Eliz. rot. 523.

⁵⁰ *Com. Pleas D. Enr.* Trin. 17 Eliz.

⁵¹ *Inq. p.m.* cccxxiv, 87.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 449; *Recov. R. East.* 21 Jas. I, rot. 25; *East.* 17 Chas. I, rot. 71; *Hil.* 1649, rot. 18; *Exch. Dep. Hants, East.* 20 Chas. II, no. 23.

⁵³ *Recov. R. Trin.* 17 & 18 Geo. II, rot. 187.

⁵⁴ *Ex inform.* the Rev. W. J. Clapp, M.A., rector of Ashley.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 30 & 31 Geo. II; *ibid.* Trin. 1 Geo. III.

⁵⁶ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁵⁷ *Recov. R. Hil.* 35 Geo. III, rot. 397.

⁵⁸ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁵⁹ *Ex inform.* the Rev. W. J. Clapp, M.A., rector of Ashley.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

arched head, but running apparently eastward and not upwards. The whole seems to be a modern insertion. On the east splay of the second window on this side is a poorly drawn 14th-century painting



PLAN OF ASHLEY CHURCH

of a female (?) saint holding a book and perhaps palm branch under a cusped and crocketed canopy; the lower part of the figure is destroyed. The roof and fittings of the chancel are modern.

The chancel arch is round headed, of a single square order with plain jambs and quirked abaci, and on each side of it the wall is pierced by a round-headed opening half as wide as the arch, to throw the chancel as open as possible to the nave.

In the north wall of the nave is an original round-headed light, plain externally, but with an internal rebate and narrow inner splay; it is set high in the wall. There is no trace of a north door, but just west of its normal position is a modern two-light window of 15th-century style. A stone head wearing a close-fitting cap is set on the inner face of the wall near the window; it seems to be 15th-century work. In the south wall is a modern two-light window of 15th-century style, and west of it, about halfway down the nave, is the south doorway, round-headed with plain jambs and head, and a quirked abacus which has been cut off on the external wall face. Inside the church, east of the door, is a holy water stone, with a pointed head and mutilated bowl. The porch is of brick with wood benches on each side, and has on the external face the date 1701 with churchwardens' initials.

The west window is of 15th-century date, partly restored, of two cinquefoiled lights with moulded mullions and jambs. The roof is modern, but four old tie-beams are preserved. The plate level is apparently original, and at this level above the chancel arch the wall sets back, as if a flat plaster ceiling were part of the 12th-century design. There is a wooden alms box, probably of 16th-century date, cut from a solid post, the upper part, once with some kind of finial, being supported above the actual box by four shafts.

The chancel arch and head of the early north window show traces of colour. The font is of Pur-

beck marble, and has a square bowl moulded below, and originally deeper, on a circular stem and square base; it is of 12th-century date, and perhaps early. The rest of the nave fittings are modern.

Two bells, both apparently not old, are hung in arches in the west gable wall.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and chalice cover of early 17th-century date, also two plated patens.

There is only one book of registers containing baptisms from 1725 to 1812, burials from 1727 to 1812, and marriages from 1732 to 1812.

In 1204 and again in 1227 the *ADVOWSON* Prior and convent of Mottisfont

obtained a royal charter confirming to them the church of Ashley, which they held of the gift of William Briwere.⁶¹ In 1254 the church was appropriated to the priory, and from this date the prior and convent presented the vicars.⁶² A pension of 6s. 8d. from the vicarage was granted to William first Lord Sandys in 1536,⁶³ and the advowson itself was subsequently acquired by the Sandys family, Sir William Sandys, grandson of the last-named William, dealing with it by fine in 1577.⁶⁴ The advowson remained in the Sandys family for over a century.⁶⁵ Presentations to the church were made by Elizabeth Miller in 1679, John Davis in 1680, and Thomas Hobbes in 1728,⁶⁶ and in 1749 Abraham Weekes, the then lord of the manor, was patron.⁶⁷ The advowson followed the descent of the manor until 1843,⁶⁸ when it was purchased by the Rev. James Hannay, who, dying in 1892, bequeathed it to Miss Catherine Wrangham Morison of Asheldon Copse, Torquay, the present patron of the living, which is a rectory.⁶⁹

On the appropriation of the rectory to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont in 1254, and the endowment of the vicarage, all the tithes, great and small, were assigned to the vicar as his portion, he paying a yearly pension of two marks to the prior.⁷⁰ An inquiry was made into the value of the living at the instance of the vicar in 1384, when it was found that the prior took two marks yearly from the great tithes over and above the pension payable by the vicar, whose income was thus rendered inadequate.⁷¹ The vicarage accordingly received a new endowment the same year by which the vicar was to receive in future all tithes, legacies and obventions whatsoever, and the pension was reduced to 10s. payable at Easter. Neither side seems to have been satisfied with this arrangement, the prior claiming four marks as before, and the vicar after the first year apparently paying nothing at all, as appears from a writ of 1400 issued by the prior against the vicar to recover fifty-six marks, arrears of a pension of four marks unpaid for fourteen years.⁷²

There are no endowed charities in this parish.

⁶¹ Chart. R. 6 John, m. 4; 11 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 4.

⁶² *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 359; Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 2, 49; 2032, fol. 2, 35; 2033, fol. 3, 46, 74, 122; 2034, fol. 33, 113, 146, 159.

⁶³ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 19 & 20 Eliz.

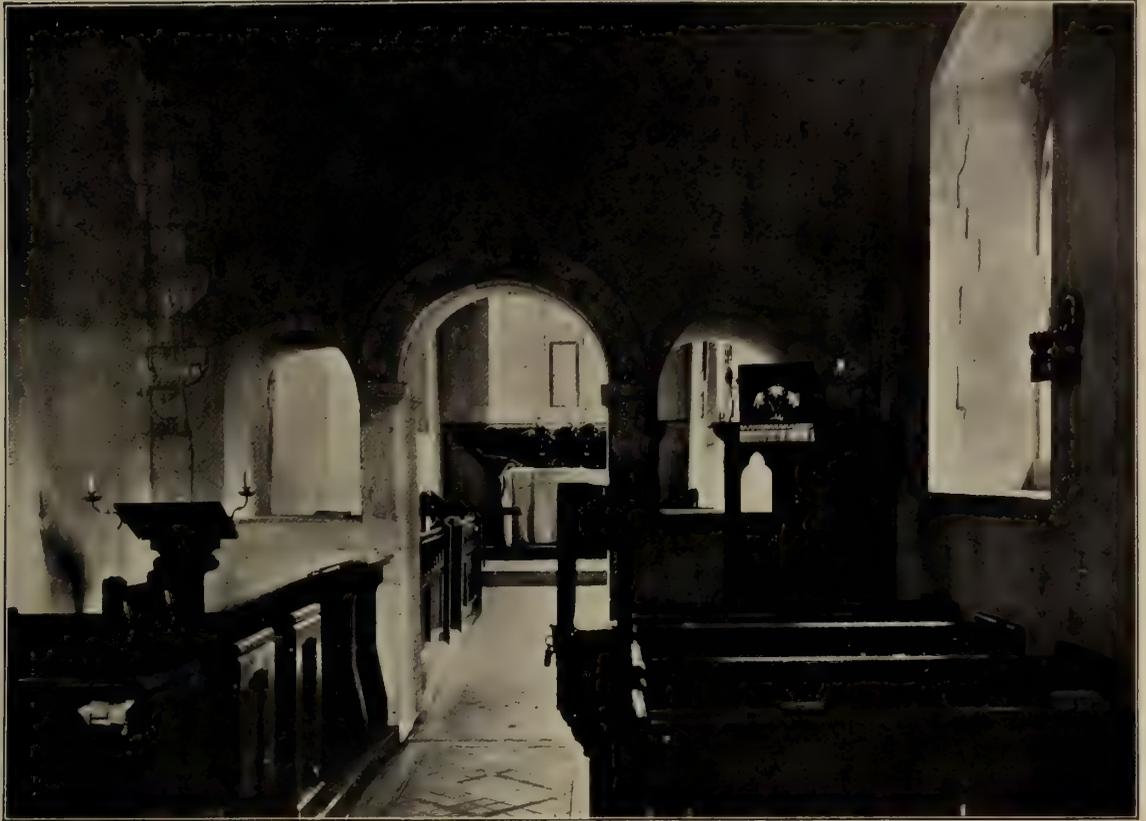
⁶⁵ Recov. R. East. 21 Chas. II, rot. 22. Alatheia, the widow of the fourth Lord Sandys, married as her second husband Sir John Holland, bart. (G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 74). In 1636 Edward Ferneley presented, the advowson having

been granted to him for one turn by Sir John Holland (Inst. Bks. P.R.O.).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* ⁶⁷ *Ibid.* ⁶⁸ *Ibid.*
⁶⁹ Ex inform. the Rev. W. J. Clapp, M.A.

⁷⁰ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 358-60.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* ⁷² *Ibid.* 610.



ASHLEY CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST



LECKFORD CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST

FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE

Ferlege (xi cent.); Ferlega Camerarii (xii cent.); Farlig (xiii cent.); Farle Chaumberleyn (xiv cent.).

The parish of Farley Chamberlayne covers an area of 1,795 acres, including 768½ acres of arable land, 572¼ acres of permanent grass and 82¼ acres of woods and plantations.¹

The church occupies a secluded position in the centre of the parish near the summit of a lofty range of chalk downs. On the north and west are extensive woods. A farm-house and school are the only buildings near it, but the broken ground round the churchyard shows that a settlement formerly existed here. The highest point of the downs, 563 ft. above the ordnance datum in the northern extremity of the parish, has a conspicuous obelisk, erected by Sir Paulet St. John, first baronet, to commemorate the feat of a favourite hunter which leaped into a chalk pit 25 ft. deep without injury to itself or its rider.

The tithing of Slackstead is about a mile south of the church, whence it is approached by Farley Lane. The soil is clay and loam with a subsoil of chalk, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

The following place-names occur: Rygges (xv cent.);² Pyncroft, Towmanstow, Whythers and Hibbis (xvi cent.).³

In 1086 *FARLEY CHAMBERMANORS LAYNE* was held by Herbert son of Remi (Remigii), and was composed of two holdings, both of which had been held of Edward the Confessor, one by Alwin and Ulwin, the other by Norman.⁴ William de Ow claimed Norman's holding, probably as an appurtenance of his manor of Upper Somborne, but his claim was not allowed by the men of the hundred.⁵ In 1167 Farley was in the hands of one Chamberlain, whose Christian name is not given,⁶ while at the beginning of the 13th century Geoffrey Chamberlain held land in Farley of the ancient enfeoffment from Ingram de Préaux, who held in chief by the service due from half a knight's fee.⁷ Geoffrey also held another tenement in Farley in serjeanty by his office of chamberlain,⁸ and thus his son Robert Chamberlain was returned in the *Testa de Nevill* as holding land worth 40s. in Farley by the service of being chamberlain to the king.⁹ However, the king gave the service by serjeanty to William de la Berton,¹⁰ to whom Geoffrey Chamberlain had previously granted the lands in Farley, and in 1267 Robert gave up his right to William in return for a payment of 80

marks of silver.^{10a} The Chamberlains retained the overlordship until 1394, when the manor was held of the heirs of Richard Chamberlain.¹¹ It was held in 1533-4 of the king in socage as of the Duchy of Lancaster.¹²

The manor apparently remained in the Berton family for nearly a century. Thus in 1316 it was held by Nicholas de la Berton,¹³ who was apparently sometimes also called Nicholas de Ocle or Oakley.¹⁴ In 1346 John, heir of James de la Berton, granted the reversion, after the death of Mary, widow of James, who had become Mary Languish by a second marriage,¹⁵ to Thomas Missenden.¹⁶ Mary Languish had died before 1354, in which year Thomas Missenden, described as the king's groom, obtained a grant of free warren in Farley Chamberlayne.¹⁷ He died about 1369, and his wife Isabel soon afterwards married Sir John Golafre,¹⁸ who presented to the church of Farley Chamberlayne in 1378.¹⁹ In

1394 Sir Edmund Missenden, son of Thomas and Isabel, died seised of the manor, leaving as his heir his son Bernard, who was under age,²⁰ and the next year the king granted the custody of the manor with the marriage of the heir to Sir Bernard Brocas, senior, and to Juliana widow of Sir Edmund.²¹ Sir Bernard Brocas died in 1396,²² and Juliana married as her second husband Sir Thomas Shelley, who held the manor in her right until he was beheaded for high treason in 1400.²³ The custody of the manor was granted successively to John Poynter, John Frome and John Boys.²⁴ In 1406 Bernard son and heir of Edmund Missenden came of age,²⁵ but apparently did not succeed at once to the manor of Farley Chamberlayne, as in 1428 John Boys was stated to be holding half a knight's fee in Farley Chamberlayne which Nicholas de Ocle formerly held.²⁶

Katherine Missenden, daughter and heir of Bernard, married John Iwardby son of John Iwardby of Mapledurham,²⁷ and was followed by her son Nicholas Iwardby, who was confirmed in the lands of his maternal ancestor Thomas Missenden in 1449-50 and died in 1462.²⁸ His son and heir John Iwardby granted the manor in 1475 to Roger Gery, sub-dean



MISSENDEN. Or a cross engrailed gules with a raven in the quarter.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 38, no. 117, 121; 32, no. 339.

³ Mins. Accts. Hants, 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, no. 135, m. 30.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 499b.

⁵ See parish of King's Somborne.

⁶ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 179.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234b.

In the *Testa de Nevill* Geoffrey is said to be thus holding half a knight's fee in Farley, but in 1201 in *Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus* (Rec. Com.), 129 he is said to hold one knight's fee of the king in chief.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 236.

^{10a} *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 173.

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 18 Ric. II, no. 30.

¹² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 984, no. 4.

¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 325, 352.

¹⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 667; Feet of F. Hants, East. 20 Edw. III; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325.

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 20 Edw. III.

At the same time Roger de la Berton, who was probably either brother or son of John de la Berton, gave up his right to the manor (*ibid.*; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 667).

¹⁷ Chart. R. 28 Edw. III, m. 3.

¹⁸ Lipscomb, *Bucks.* i, 395.

¹⁹ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 99.

²⁰ Inq. p.m. 18 Ric. II, no. 30.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 575. Sir Bernard Brocas was great-uncle of Bernard Missenden, being brother of his grandmother Isabel. See Montagu Burrows, *Brocas of Beaurepaire*, 117.

²² Manning and Bray, *Surr.* ii, 29.

²³ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. IV, pt. i, no. 5.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. IV, no. 22.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 352.

²⁷ Lipscomb, *Bucks.* i, 395.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

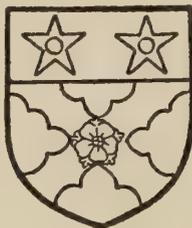
of the college of Wallingford (co. Berks.),²⁹ who in 1482 regranted it to his son John Iwardby, junior, in tail.³¹ On the death of the latter in 1525 his daughter Joan St. John, widow of John St. John, inherited the manor,³¹ and made a settlement of it in 1544 on herself for life with remainder to her son John St. John and his wife Elizabeth in tail male.³² The manor thus passed into the hands of the St. John family, with whom it remained for three centuries.

In 1567 John St. John dealt with the manor by recovery.³³ He was followed by his second son³⁴ William St. John, who continued to hold the manor until his death in 1609,³⁵ when it passed to his son Henry.³⁶ Henry died in 1621, leaving a son and heir John,³⁷ who came of age in 1624, but died three years later.³⁸ His only son, born after his death, lived only one day, dying on 25 February 1628, and the manor consequently passed to his brother Oliver St. John.³⁹ From that date Farley Chamberlayne followed the descent of the manor of King's Somborne (q.v.) until 1830, when it was purchased of the St. John - Mildmay family by Mr. Thomas Woodham.⁴⁰ By his will dated 1850 he left the manor to his son the Rev. T. Fielder Woodham, late rector of Farley Chamberlayne, who held it until his death in 1907.⁴¹ In that year it passed by sale to Sir George Cooper, bart., of Hursley Park, who is the present lord of the manor.

The New Minster at Winchester, afterwards called Hyde Abbey, was endowed at its foundation by Edward the Elder in 900-1 with *SLACKSTEAD* (Slastede, xiii cent.; Slakstede, xiv cent.; Slackstede, xvi cent.) among other lands.⁴² The manor is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but continued

to be held by the abbot and convent⁴³ until the Dissolution, when it was taken into the king's hands.⁴⁴ It was granted in 1547 to Ralph Sadler,⁴⁵ but apparently soon afterwards passed by purchase to Thomas Sternhold, groom of the Robes to Henry VIII, who composed⁴⁶ the first metrical version of the Psalms, which obtained general currency alike in England and Scotland. He died in 1549, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Judith and Philippa,⁴⁷ who joined with their husbands, Richard Pescod and William Tytherley, in conveying Slackstead to William Wright in 1573.⁴⁸ William settled the manor in 1609 on himself and his wife for life, with remainder to his son George,⁴⁹ and died in 1611, leaving a son and heir William.⁵⁰

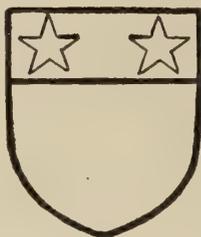
Slackstead subsequently fell to the Crown, and was granted by James I in 1624 to Sir Edmund Plowden,⁵¹ an eminent lawyer,⁵² whom James I created Governor of Virginia and Earl Palatine of New Albion. He disinherited his eldest son Francis in 1646, and by his will dated 1655 left his estates in England and Virginia to his second son Thomas,⁵³ who succeeded him at his death in 1659.⁵⁴ James son and heir of Thomas sold Slackstead in 1705 to William Guidott, who died in 1745.⁵⁵ His widow Patience held the estate until her death in 1749, when it passed to their kinsman and heir William Woodroffe, who took the name of Guidott,⁵⁶ and dealt with the manor by recovery in 1772.⁵⁷ The later history of the manor is uncertain, but at the end of the 19th century it was in the possession of Mr. David Faber, who held it until 1903.⁵⁸ It apparently changed hands soon afterwards, passing to Sir George A. Cooper, bart., of Hursley Park, the present lord of the manor.



IWARDBY. *Argent a saltire engrailed sable with a rose argent thereon and a chief sable with two pierced molets argent therein.*



COOPER, baronet. *Argent a cheveron gules between two laurel branches vert in the chief and a wolf's head raised gules in the foot.*



ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or therein.*



PLOWDEN. *Azure a fesse dancetty or with its two points ending in fleurs de lis.*

²⁹ De Banc. R. East. 14 Edw. IV, m. 420.

³⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 984, no. 4.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 36 Hen. VIII.

³³ Recov. R. Hil. 10 Eliz. rot. 148.

³⁴ Burke, *Peerage*.

³⁵ Chan. Proc. Eliz. Ww. 10, no. 47; Recov. R. Mich. 42 Eliz. rot. 53; Misc. Bks. Duchy of Lanc. 33 Eliz. vol. 116.

³⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxvi, 185.

³⁷ Ibid. xiii, 40.

³⁸ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxliii, 72.

³⁹ Ibid. Oliver dealt with it by recovery in 1630 and again in 1632 (Recov. R. Mich. 6 Chas. I, rot. 60; 28 Chas. I, rot. 12).

⁴⁰ Ex inform. Mr. T. Burnett Woodham, Furze Down, Somborne, Stockbridge.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, no. 596. It is represented in this charter by the land granted to the new minster at 'Torigleage.' The boundaries are given here and in *Liber de Hyda* (Rolls Ser.), 94, 337, but they are difficult to identify. 'Bærheal,' however, may perhaps be represented by the modern Berryhill Cope in the southern extremity of the parish. The almost certainly spurious Golden Charter of 903 (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, no. 602) recites the endowment of the new minster with 'Glastede et Tachburi cum una hida et dimidia.'

⁴³ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 268; *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 233; Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, no. 150.

⁴⁴ Mins. Accts. Hants, 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 135, m. 30.

⁴⁵ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ix.

⁴⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxxix, 146.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 15 & 16 Eliz. ⁴⁹ Ibid. Mich. 7 Jas. I.

⁵⁰ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxvii, 91.

⁵¹ Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. iv; Exch. Dep. Hants Mich. 5 Chas. I, no. 2.

⁵² *N. and Q.* (Ser. 1), iv, 322.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Recov. R. East. 33 Chas. II, rot. 25. The estates in Virginia had been considerably reduced by the action of Charles II, who, ignoring the grant of James I, had given some of the same estates to his brother James, afterwards James II, creating him Duke of Albany (*N. and Q.* [Ser. 1], iv, 321-3).

⁵⁵ Recov. R. East. 4 Anne, rot. 75.

⁵⁶ *Vide* Preston Candover in the hundred of Bermondspit.

⁵⁷ Recov. R. East. 12 Geo. III, rot. 38.

⁵⁸ Kelly, *Hants Dir.*



FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE CHURCH : MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM ST. JOHN

The church of *ST. JOHN* consists of *CHURCH* chancel 24 ft. long and 15½ ft. wide, nave 41 ft. long and 17½ ft. wide, with a bell-turret of wood at the west and a south porch.

The walls are probably of 12th-century date, 2 ft. 7 in. in thickness, and the south door of the nave, c. 1160, probably gives the date of the work. No other mediaeval details remain, except the trefoiled west window, which may be of 14th-century date, all other windows being plastered round-headed openings of 18th-century date. The church was evidently 'beautified' at this period, the flat wood and plaster arch between chancel and nave being part of the work, as well as all the fittings of the nave, high deal pews, pulpit with tester, and west gallery. The altar rails belong to the same time, but the chancel seats are of later date. The roof timbers of nave and chancel are however mediaeval, of very plain character, ceiled to the underside of the braced rafters, leaving the king-posts and ties exposed. The font, which stands under the west gallery, is of baluster shape with a very small bowl, and is in part of 18th-century work. The south doorway has a plain round head with shallow chamfered abaci, and a label moulded with a roll and hollow, of a type occurring at Romsey; it ends in large beasts' heads, placed horizontally at each end holding the label in their teeth. The porch is probably of 18th-century construction. In the chancel are a number of monuments of the St. John family, the most important being that of William St. John, 1609. It consists of a panelled altar tomb on which an effigy rests, above which is a canopy supported by three Ionic columns, and surmounted by heraldry. On the front of the tomb are four shaped shields, now blank, in panels, with guilloche borders of delicate work in low relief, and the whole monument is covered with small detail of the same character. The effigy, a rather stiff piece of work, is bare-headed, wearing a small ruff above a plate gorget, articulated shoulder pieces and complete body armour of a plain design. The hands are bare and have frilled cuffs at the wrists. Long hose with tassels strapped over them reach as far as the knee pieces; and leg pieces and round-toed plate sollerets complete the defences. A short sword hangs at the left side. The original decoration and inscription were painted, and have nearly disappeared; the existing inscription being a modern transcript of the old, cut on one of the panels at the back of the tomb. The original inscription is, however, still partly legible, but has had another painted over it. The arms over the tomb are St. John differenced with a crescent, quartering: 2, 2

fesse between six martlets, with a molet for difference; 3, a cross engrailed, and in chief two molets; and 4, three lions passant, impaling a chevron between three bulls' heads, with a crescent for difference. On the east wall is a mural monument to John St. John, son of Henry St. John, who died in 1627, aged twenty-four, his wife Susan, daughter of Sir Richard Gifforde, who died the next year, aged twenty-three, and their infant son John, who died a few months before his mother. Below the inscription are the kneeling figures of husband and wife with the cradled infant between them. Above a shield bears St. John impaling Argent ten roundels gules for Gifforde. On the chancel floor are several 17th-century gravestones of the St. John family, two having inscriptions on white marble borders.

There are three bells, the treble a late 15th-century bell by William Hasywood with his initials and the inscription 'Sancte Rafael ora pro nobis'; the second an earlier bell, inscribed 'In honore Tri (nitatis)' in Gothic capitals below a line of cresting, and the tenor by A. W., 1603, inscribed 'In God is my hope.'

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1636 and undated paten inscribed 'Ex dono Robert (sic) London Armigeri.'

The registers are in three books, the first containing baptisms from 1593 to 1764, burials from 1612 to 1737, and marriages from 1645 to 1762; the second containing baptisms from 1700 to 1812 and burials from 1766 to 1813; the third containing marriages from 1765 to 1813.

The living of Farley Chamber-*ADVOWSON* layne is a rectory of the net yearly value of £240. The advowson has always belonged to the lord of the manor.⁵⁹

Mary St. John by will, dated 25 *CHARITIES* September 1801, proved in the P.C.C. 5 January 1803, bequeathed (after the death of her servant) 100 guineas to the clergyman of this parish for the benefit of the poor, the interest to be laid out every Christmas in whatever way he should think most for their advantage.

The trust fund, with accumulations, consists of £151 5s. 2d. consols, standing in the name of the rector, producing yearly £3 15s. 6d., which, in 1906, was divided between eight recipients, as a supplement to their subscriptions to the clothing club.

⁵⁹ *Plac. Abbrev.* (Rec. Com.), 173; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 7, 54; 2033, fol. 14, 85, 136; 2034, fol. 42, 138, 164; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 39, 99, 134, 212, 215, 217, 219, 245.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

LECKFORD

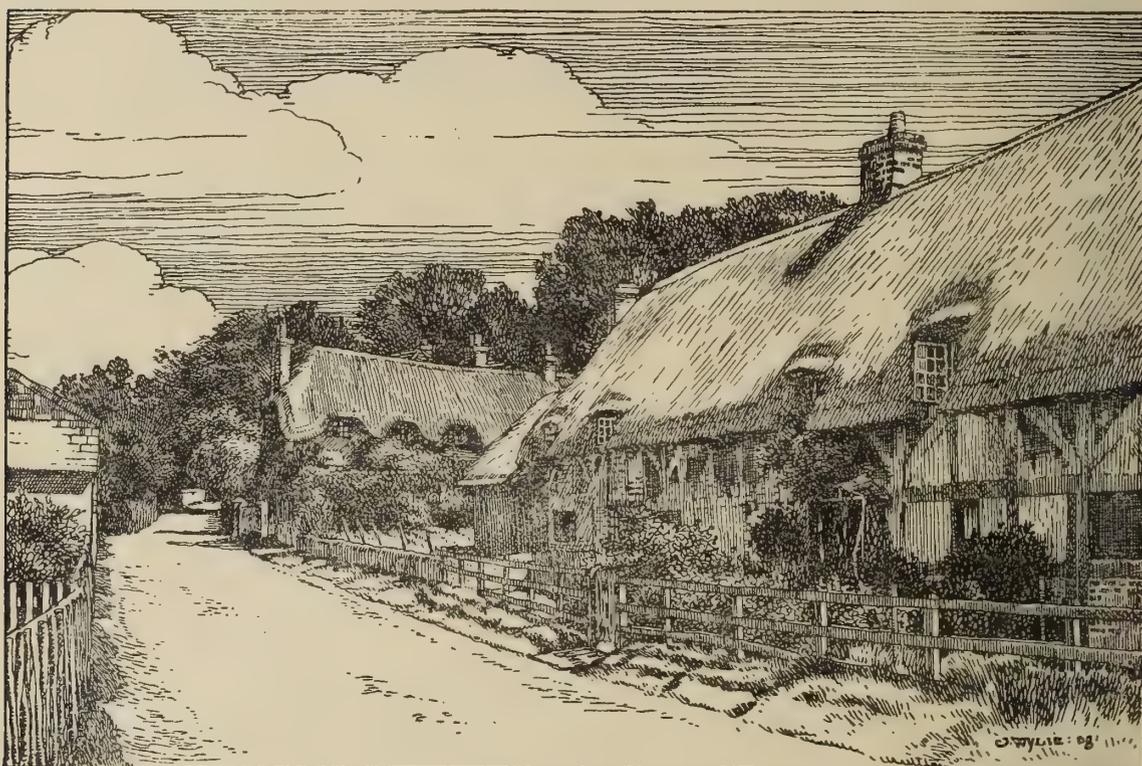
Leghford, Legford (x cent.); Lechtford, Lecford (xi cent.); Lekford (xiv cent.).

The parish of Leckford covers an area of 2,267 acres, of which 35 acres are land covered by water. Low-lying meadows intersected by tributary streams from the Test stretch to the Andover and Redbridge branch of the London and South Western Railway, which passes the village on the west. From here the ground slopes upwards to the south-east, reaching a height of 500 ft. above the ordnance datum near Woolbury Ring in the south. South of the village is the manor-house of Abbess Grange, the residence of Mr. G. M. Miles-Bailey, and about a mile south-east of the latter to the north of the main road from

Calcott, Sturmore Watergarden, Place Meade³ (xvi cent.).

In 947 King Edred granted ten *MANORS mansae* at Leckford to the mass priest Edulf on condition that at his death five *mansae* should remain to the abbey of St. Mary, Winchester.⁴ The estate subsequently called the manor of *LECKFORD ABBESS* (Leckford Abbatisse, xvii cent.) was in the possession of the abbey at the time of the Domesday Survey, being then assessed at 1 hide,⁵ and continued to be held by it until its dissolution in 1539.⁶

In 1544 Henry VIII granted the manor to Sir Richard Lyster and William Thorpe,⁷ the latter of



LECKFORD VILLAGE

Stockbridge to Basingstoke is New Farm, which once formed part of the manor of Leckford Abbess.

The soil is light and chalky with a subsoil of chalk, and the chief crops are oats, wheat, barley and roots. There are 1,375 acres of arable land, 407½ acres of permanent grass, and 48 acres of woods and plantations in the parish.¹ The common fields were inclosed by authority of a Private Act of 1780.²

The following place-names occur:—Gascons,

whom died seised in 1548, leaving a son and heir Francis, aged fifteen.⁸ Francis died three years later, and his brother George, then thirteen and a half years old, succeeded him in due course.⁹

In 1567 George conveyed Leckford Abbess to William Skilling and in 1569 joined with him in selling it to William Waller,¹⁰ who died in 1616, leaving two daughters and heirs, Susan wife of Sir Richard Tichborne, and Charity wife of Thomas

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 153.

³ Close, 41 Eliz. pt. xv.

⁴ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, no. 824-7. The boundaries are given in detail.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474.

⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; *Inq. p.m.* 9 Ric. II, no. 56; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9,

p. 229; *Mins. Accts. Hants*, 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, no. 139, m. 65; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 278 (43).

⁷ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* v, 126.

⁸ *Ibid.* vi, 103. The custody and marriage of George Thorpe were granted to Sir William Keylwaye, whose daughter Sibyl he married at the age of eighteen

(*Chan. Proc.* [Ser. 2], bde. 180, no. 46; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East.* 5 Eliz.).

⁹ Feet of F. *Hants*, Hil. 9 Eliz.; *L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich.* 9 Eliz. rot. 85.

¹⁰ *Pat.* 11 Eliz. pt. iii; Feet of F. *Hants*, East. 11 Eliz.; *L.T.R. Memo. R. East.* 12 Eliz. rot. 4.

Phelipps.¹¹ Charity and Thomas succeeded to the Leckford estate after the expiration of a lease to John, brother of William, in accordance with a settlement of 1616,¹² and from this date Leckford Abbess followed the same descent as the manor of Stoke Charity (q.v.) for over a century.¹³

In 1736 Elizabeth Bolney, the sister and heir of Sir James Phelipps, fourth baronet, devised the manor to her kinsman, Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, bart., who died in 1743, leaving a will by which the manor finally devolved on his two daughters, Mary Blount, widow, and Frances wife of George Brounlow Doughty.¹⁴ Frances Doughty, by her will dated 1743 and proved 1745, left her share of the property to her second son, George, who sold it in 1776 to John Poore.¹⁵ Henry King had purchased Mary Blount's share in 1774, and they held the manors jointly until 1780, when Leckford Abbess was assigned to John Poore, from whom it was bought by Mr. William Longman and Mr. Lywood, who subsequently divided the estate between them, Mr. Longman taking the house and the manorial rights and Mr. Lywood New Farm, part of the property.¹⁶ Mr. G. M. Miles-Bailey, the present lord of the manor, bought Abbess Grange in 1900 from Mr. Francis Pemberton Longman, executor of Mr. William Longman, and the manorial rights in 1906.¹⁷

New Farm passed to Mr. Lewis by his marriage with a daughter of Mr. Lywood, and was purchased from him by Mr. Joshua East, who subsequently sold it to Mr. G. M. Miles-Bailey, the present owner of the manor and the chief landowner in the parish.¹⁸

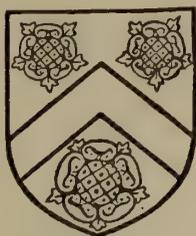
The origin of the manor of *LECKFORD RICHARDS* or *LECKFORD RICHES* is obscure, but it was possibly represented by the carucate of land in Leckford of which William de Leckford died seised early in the 13th century.¹⁹ In 1315 one Richard de Leckford held a mill-pond in Leckford.²⁰ A year later he is returned as holding land in the parish, and it is probable that it was he who gave his name to the manor.²¹ In a court roll of 1498 Sir Richard Darell, who died in 1489 seised of a messuage and 100 acres of land in Leckford held of the Abbess of Romsey,²² is mentioned as having held land formerly belonging to Richard

Leckford.²³ The manor next passed to Sir Richard Lyster, who in 1536 conveyed it to William Thorpe and Barbara his wife.²⁴ After William's death in 1548²⁵ Barbara continued in possession until her death in 1554, when the manor descended to her son, George Thorpe, who was seised of it in 1561.²⁶ He must, however, have alienated it before 1590, when it was sold by John Cupper to John Thornburgh,²⁷ who in 1595 sold it to Thomas Mompesson.²⁸ From the latter it passed by sale in 1602 to Sir Richard Grobham,²⁹ to whom it had been mortgaged in 1599.³⁰ Sir Richard Grobham died in 1629 seised of the capital messuage and farm of Leckford Richards, leaving as his heir his brother, John Grobham, of Broomfield (co. Somers.).³¹

The subsequent history of the manor is obscure, but it seems to have been ultimately amalgamated with Leckford Abbess. The name still survives as Riches, the manor being now known as Leckford Abbess and Riches.

Edufg granted the other five *mansae* in Leckford which he had of the gift of King Edred to the New Minster of Winchester, afterwards called Hyde Abbey, where he wished his body to rest after death.³² The abbey held the estate subsequently called the manor of *LECKFORD ABBOTTS* (Leckford Abbatis, xvii cent.) at the time of the Domesday Survey,³³ and continued in possession until its dissolution in 1538.³⁴ It remained Crown property until 1542, when Henry VIII granted it for life to his Venetian physician, Augustine de Augustinis, in part payment of a debt.³⁵

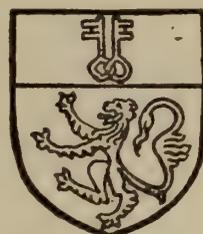
Augustine obtained a grant of the reversion remaining in the Crown in 1545,³⁶ and three months later alienated it to Thomas Lord Wriothlesley,³⁷ who in turn conveyed it to William Thorpe.³⁸ From this date Leckford Abbots followed the same descent as Leckford Abbess and Leckford Riches (q.v.) until 1780, when it was assigned to Henry King.³⁹ The



PHELIPPS. *Argent a chevron between three roses gules.*



GROBHAM. *Gules a lion passant ermine wounded in the shoulder.*



HYDE ABBEY. *Argent a lion sable and a chief sable with two keys argent therein set upright with their bows interlaced.*

¹¹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxiv, 87.

¹² *Hants Field Club Proc.* iii (1), 14.

¹³ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 449; *Recov. R. East.* 21 Jas. I, rot. 25; Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxxii, 130; *Recov. R. East.* 17 Chas. I, rot. 71; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* ii, 1059; *Close*, 2 Geo. II, pt. ix, m. 3.

¹⁴ *Ex inform.* Mr. A. East of Longstock House.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ex inform.* Mr. G. M. Miles-Bailey of Leckford.

¹⁸ *Ex inform.* Mr. A. East of Longstock House.

¹⁹ In 1218 Maud the Abbess of Romsey recognized one-third of a carucate of

land in Leckford to be the reasonable dower of Alice widow of William (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 3 Hen. III).

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 417.

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

²² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), vi, 59.

²³ *Harl. R. L.*, 21.

²⁴ *L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil.* 3 Eliz. rot.

16.

²⁵ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* v, 126.

²⁶ *L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil.* 3 Eliz. rot.

16.

²⁷ *Close*, 32 Eliz. pt. xxvi.

²⁸ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 37 & 38 Eliz. m. 30.

²⁹ *Close*, 44 Eliz. pt. x.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 41 Eliz. pt. xv.

³¹ *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccclx, 53.

³² *Birch, Cart. Sax.* ii, no. 824-7.

³³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469b.

³⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; *Chart. R.* 3 Edw. III, m. 16; *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II, no. 150; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 496; *Mins. Accts.* Hants 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, no. 135, m. 45.

³⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 718.

³⁶ *Pat.* 37 Hen. VIII, pt. iii, m. 7.

³⁷ *Ibid.* pt. viii, m. 37; *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 37 Hen. VIII.

³⁸ *Pat.* 37 Hen. VIII, pt. v, m. 5.

³⁹ *Ex inform.* Mr. A. East of Longstock House. During the tenure of the three manors by the Thorpes they were sometimes known together as 'the manor of Leckford Thorpe' (*Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. dble.* 108, no. 1602).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

manor was bought in 1830 from Henry King's executors by Arthur Eden, who sold it in 1858 to Henry R. Baines. The latter left a will, dated 1858, in pursuance of which the administrator, Martha A. E. Baines, sold the manor in 1863 to Joseph Anderson, who conveyed it in 1869 to Mr Joshua East.⁴⁰ Mr. G. M. Miles-Bailey, the present lord of the manor, bought it in 1902 from Mr. East.⁴¹

Free warren was granted in 1329 to the Abbot of Hyde in his manor of Leckford Abbots.⁴²

At the time of the Domesday Survey the abbey held a mill there,⁴³ and in 1538 a mill still formed an appurtenance of the manor.⁴⁴

The church of *ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH* consists of a chancel 25 ft. 8 in. by 16 ft. 8 in., a nave 42 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 3 in., and a south porch. The present chancel appears to have been rebuilt early in the 16th century, but the nave probably contains much older masonry. Its axis is very much to the north of that of the chancel, an irregularity for which no explanation is afforded by the building itself. The north-east angle of the nave is not in line with but to the west of the chancel arch, and a length of wall forming the east wall of the nave at this point stands forward inside the nave in front of the line of the arch. A possible explanation is to be found in the fact that the churchyard boundary comes near to the north-east angle of the chancel, and, if the chancel were in its normal position, set on the same axis as the nave, it would be still nearer. The absence of any window in its north wall, except one at the west, and the face of modern plaster with which the wall is covered externally suggest that a north-east vestry formerly existed. This must have come very near to the churchyard boundary, and, if the chancel had not been set out of centre, would have left no room for the usual procession-way round the churchyard. The expedient adopted, therefore, was to set the chancel some feet further to the south. The font is of late 12th-century date, but no other features seem older than the 15th century.

The east window of the chancel is of three cinquefoiled lights with a slightly cambered hollow-chamfered rear arch, and is of 16th-century date. To the south is a large image-corbel and the mediaeval altar-stone is set in the paving of the floor. In the north wall to the west is one rather low square-headed window of uncertain date, and opposite on the south a 16th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights, with a four-centred hollow-chamfered rear arch. East of this window is a small door with head which seems to have been clumsily reset; it is of 16th-century detail. The chancel arch of 16th-century date is of two continuously moulded orders, the outer an ogee, the inner a hollow chamfer, and closely resembles that at Thruxton.

In the north wall of the nave are two 16th-century windows of two cinquefoiled lights with square-headed external labels. The jambs of the inner splays and the four-centred rear arches are moulded. Between them is the blocked north door with a two-centred head, which seems to be 13th-

century work. In the south wall are two windows of the same date of two cinquefoiled lights under square heads, and with moulded four-centred rear arches, the moulding treated as shafts in the jambs, and having small capitals. Between these is the south door with a continuously moulded two-centred head and jambs, perhaps of 15th-century date. The west window is of similar date and detail, a plain splay and rear arch. In the north respond of the chancel arch is a narrow trefoiled image niche, and near it a small half-octagonal bracket in the form of an inverted pyramid, perhaps to carry a light. There is another niche of the same kind in the east wall of the nave near the north-east angle, and there may have been, owing to the abnormal plan, an additional altar here, besides the two usual ones on either side of the chancel arch.

The south porch is an open timber one and bears an inscription recording its construction in 1899.

The font has a square bowl ornamented with a plain arcade of round-headed arches in low relief, and is of late 12th-century date. The stem is circular and quite plain, the base square and hollow chamfered.

The roofs are possibly of 16th-century date and barrel vaulted in plaster with plain and chamfered tie-beams but no king-posts or struts. The bell-cot is a small and simple affair with a flat lead roof, and is covered externally with weatherboarding. It is supported upon rough square posts in the nave. Externally the roofs are tiled and the walls much patched with brick, and brick and stone buttresses of 17th-century date have been added. The walls are plastered inside and out.

The pulpit is of early 17th-century date with flat arabesque panels and an octagonal sounding board with consoles and turned pendants at the angles. The initials R. S., I. H., doubtless of churchwardens, occur on it. Some traceried heads belonging to a 15th-century rood screen also remain worked up into desks and stalls.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument of plain design to Sir John Thornburgh, 1630, and Dame Jane, his wife, 1646, with the inscription:

'Heer lye (now twice conioyned) a worthie payre
Who livd in love, in grace and reputation.
Plovs to God and men, in almes and prayer
And dyed examples fit for imitation.
By patience once, by death now, conqvr'd are
Welth-wasting law-svtes and life wearing care.
Lament ther loss ye poor, ye sick and lame,
God hath ther sovles, the world will speake ther
fame.'

Above is a shield of six quarters, as follows:

1, Argent (a mistake for ermine) fretty gules and a chief gules with a bezant therein; 2, Sable an obliterated charge with a molet argent for difference, a chief argent with three crosslets fitchy sable therein; 3, Sable a chevron between three bulls' heads argent with a crescent gules on the chevron; 4, Ermine a fesse gules; 5, Gules a cross engrailed ermine; 6, Argent a chevron engrailed gules between three leopards' heads.

⁴⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Ct. R. bdle. 108, no. 1602.

⁴¹ Ex inform. Mr. G. M. Miles-Bailey of Leckford.

⁴² Chart. R. 3 Edw. III, m. 35.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 469b.

⁴⁴ *Mins. Accts.* 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, no. 135, m. 45.

The bell-cot contains three bells; the treble is inscribed 'I.B. E.M. T.N. 1629'; the second, 'God be our guyd R.B. 1595'; and the third, 'In God is my hope 1582.'

The plate consists of a silver chalice, a paten, a flagon and another paten with a foot.

There are two books of registers, the earliest book containing baptisms and burials from 1718 to 1812 and marriages to 1754 with a few duplicate entries beyond, the second containing marriages from 1755 to 1812.

The advowson of the prebend of *ADVOWSON* Leckford belonged to the abbey of St. Mary, Winchester, the prebendary presenting the vicar.⁴⁵ At the Dissolution the advowson of the prebend was granted with the manor of Leckford Abbess to Richard Lyster and George Thorpe,⁴⁶ the former of whom presented between 1543 and 1555.⁴⁷ The advowson of the prebend, afterwards the rectory, followed the descent

of Leckford Abbess⁴⁸ (q.v.) until early in the 18th century,⁴⁹ when it came into the possession of St. John's College, Oxford, to which it still belongs.⁵⁰ In 1908 the vicarage and the rectory were united and the present incumbent is rector and vicar. Leckford Church was assessed in 1291 at £6 13s. 4d.⁵¹ In 1535 the prebend was worth £12 7s. 11d. and the vicarage £8 16s. 9d.⁵² The tithe is now worth about £340 a year.

The Primitive Methodist chapel here was erected in 1872.

In 1862 the Rev. F. H. Hutton *CHARITIES* by will left £100 consols, held by the official trustees, the dividends of which are in accordance with the trusts distributed by the vicar in small sums and in articles in kind.

A sum of £50, given by the late Mr. Longman, is also on deposit in the bank in the names of the churchwardens, the income of which is given to a clothing club.

LONGSTOCK

Stoches (xi cent.); Longestoke (xiv cent.).

The parish of Longstock covers an area of 2,985 acres, of which 27 acres are land covered by water. It is mostly on the southern slope of the range of hills which run parallel with the right bank of the River Test. The highest point is Moneyburst plantation 400 ft. above the ordnance datum. The straggling village is on either side of the road which runs down the bank of the river at the foot of the hills.

In the north-eastern corner of the parish is Longstock House, a modern building overlooking the Test valley. The soil is chalk, peat and gravel with a subsoil of chalk, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. There are 2,017 acres of arable land, 829½ acres of permanent grass and 31 acres of woods and plantations in the parish.¹

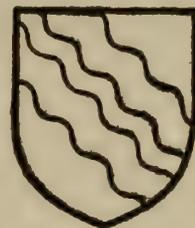
The following place-names occur:—Dunewude,² Haseldune³ (Hageldown) (xiii cent.), Mucscroft, Stamfordlang, Roghforlang, Leyforlang, Chadgrove, Houscrondle, Poukelond, Leighelme, La Dene, Burghforlang⁴ (xiv cent.), Oodie Furlong (Woody Furlong), Clerles Rookehey,⁵ (xv cent.), Colver House Close, Le Flete, Rock Close, Pokon House, Woodcocks⁶ (xvi cent.), Brestrow.⁷

The manor of *LONGSTOCK* is perhaps represented by the hide of land at *STOCHE*s which Edward held of Edward the Confessor and Hugh the son of Osmund was holding of the king in 1086.⁸

It was afterwards held of the king in chief by the service due from half a knight's fee.⁹ The mesne lordship belonged to William Briwere the elder at the beginning of the 13th century, and passed from him to his son William Briwere the younger.¹⁰

In 1233 Longstock, which had been held by Joan widow of William Briwere the younger since her husband's death,¹¹ was assigned to William de Percy,¹² who had married Joan one of the five sisters and co-heirs of William. William de Percy, however, gave up his right to Margery de la Ferté, another sister of William,¹³ and it was Margery who confirmed the grant of Longstock with Millstreet (q.v. *infra*) to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont.¹⁴ From this date until 1407 Longstock followed the same descent as the manor of King's Somborne (q.v.) and passed with it to the Crown when Henry of Lancaster became Henry IV.

Henry IV granted the manor in 1407 to John Pergent and his wife Joan for their lives¹⁵; Henry VI vested it in various feoffees,¹⁶ while Edward IV granted it as part dower of his queen, Elizabeth.¹⁷



BRIWERE. *Gules* two bars wavy or.

⁴⁵ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 82; 2032, fol. 62; 2033, fol. 22, 93, 143; 2034, fol. 17, 48, 80, 100; *Winton Epi. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 60, 82, 92, 99, 126, 173.

⁴⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), 278 (43).

⁴⁷ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 128.

⁴⁸ *Recov. R. East.* 21 Jas. I, rot. 25; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁴⁹ At a date subsequent to 1717, in which year George Bolney and his wife dealt with the advowson by recovery (*Recov. R. East.* 3 Geo. I, rot. 28). St. John's College presented in 1743 (*Inst. Bks.* P.R.O.).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 210b.

⁵² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 16.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* ii, fol.

177, no. 39.

³ *Ibid.* no. 40.

⁴ *Ibid.* Rentals and Surv. bble. 8, no.

23.

⁵ *Ibid.* no. 24.

⁶ *Ibid.* Misc. Bks. cviii, fol. 20.

⁷ This and Oodie Furlong are well-known names in the parish. *Ex inform.* Mr. A. East.

⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 502b.

⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234a; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 325, 351.

¹⁰ *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 482.

¹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, pp. 198, 245, 262.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 229; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 242.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 482.

¹⁵ *Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* xvi, fol.

72 (pt. 3).

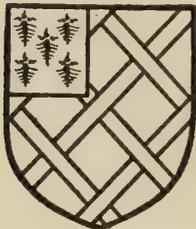
¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351; *Parl. R.* v, 71a, 71b, 353a.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 628a.

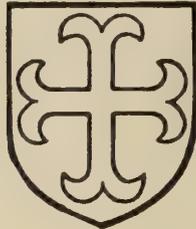
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Various leases of the site were made by later kings,¹⁸ and finally in 1604 James I granted the manor to Edward Gage and William Chamberlaine, trustees for Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton,¹⁹ who died seised of it in 1624, leaving a son and heir Thomas.²⁰

The latter died without male issue in 1667,²¹ and Longstock passed to his elder daughter and co-heir Elizabeth wife of Edward Noel first Earl of Gainsborough. Their son Wriothesley Baptist succeeded to the earldom in 1689, but died the next year, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth and Rachel.²² Longstock passed to Elizabeth wife of



NOEL, Earl of Gainsborough. *Or fretty gules a quarter ermine.*



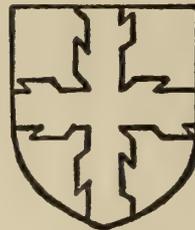
BENTINCK, Duke of Portland. *Azure a cross moline argent.*

Henry Bentinck first Duke of Portland,²³ and remained in the possession of successive Dukes of Portland until 1777, when it was conveyed by William Henry Cavendish third Duke of Portland to Richard Bird of Snoddington.²⁴ The story runs that Richard Bird was proprietor of an inn in Andover where the duke frequently stayed but never settled his account in cash, and it was to discharge this debt that he parted with Longstock.²⁵ Elizabeth daughter of Richard Bird married Ralph Etwall of Andover in 1789,²⁶ and Longstock was settled on them in tail male.²⁷ Their eldest son Ralph by an indenture dated 1798 barred the entail and sold the manor to his brother William, who conveyed it in 1843 to Mr. Joseph Anderson, from whom it was purchased in 1849 by Joshua East, whose sons, Mr. Arthur East and Mr. A. E. East, are the present joint-owners of the manor, now known as the Upper or North manor of Longstock.²⁸

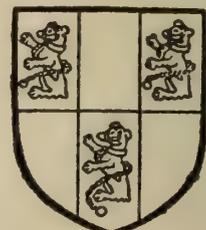
A fishery and a warren were included in the lease of the site of the manor to John Power in 1491.²⁹

The manor of *LONGSTOCK HARANGOD* or

LONGSTOCK HARRINGTON (Haring Woodes, xvi cent.) owes its name to the Harangod family, by whom it was held in the 13th and 14th centuries of the chief manor of Longstock.³⁰ William Harangod, son and heir of Stephen Harangod, did homage for his lands in Hampshire in 1257,³¹ and is, perhaps, identical with the Sir William Harangod who granted a messuage, land and meadow in Hyford in the parish of Longstock to John de Posingeworth.³² Margery Harangod was holding land in the parish in 1316,³³ and was succeeded by Thomas Harangod, who in 1331 granted the manor for life to Edmund de Kendale and Margaret his wife for a rent of 40s.³⁴ They in 1333 granted their interest in the manor to John de Hampton,³⁵ who the next year acquired two messuages, lands and a weir in Longstock from Andrew Payn and Alice his wife.³⁶ The manor next passed into the Fifhide family, William Fifhide dying seised of a capital messuage, lands, rents and pleas and perquisites of court in Longstock in 1361.³⁷ With the rest of the Fifhide property Longstock Harrington passed to the Sandys family on the death of William son and heir of William Fifhide without issue in 1386,³⁸ and continued with them until about 1684,³⁹ when, on the death of Edwin Lord Sandys, Longstock passed to Sir John Mill, bart., son of his sister Margaret.⁴⁰ Sir John



SANDYS, Lord Sandys. *Argent a ragged cross sable.*



MILL, baronet. *Six pieces argent and sable with three bears sable in the argent having muzzles and chains or.*

Mill's first and second sons, John and Richard, succeeded him in turn to the baronetcy and estates, and, after the death of the latter in 1760,⁴¹ this manor followed the same descent as the manor of Nursling in the hundred of Buddlesgate (q.v.), the present owner of the Lower Manor of Longstock, as it is now called, being Mrs. Vaudrey Barker Mill.⁴²

¹⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxi, fol. 198 d. ; 201, 197 d.

¹⁹ Pat. 2 Jas. I, pt. xix.

²⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxxi, 120.

²¹ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, 583.

²² Burke, *Peerage*.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Ex inform. Mr. A. East of Longstock House.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 31 Geo. III.

²⁸ Ex inform. Mr. A. East of Longstock House.

²⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxi, fol. 198 d.

³⁰ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

³¹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 265.

³² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2239. John granted them to his favourite Thomas Harangod (*ibid.*).

³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 Edw. III.

³⁵ *Ibid.* Hil. 6 Edw. III.

³⁶ *Ibid.* Trin. 7 Edw. III.

³⁷ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 88.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 10 Ric. II, no. 17.

³⁹ His heir was his cousin Joan wife of Sir John Sandys (*ibid.*). She was followed by Sir Walter Sandys, whose son and heir Thomas died in 1442, being succeeded by his son William. The latter's son William first Lord Sandys had a son and heir Thomas, who was followed by his grandson William (G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 56). The latter's only son William died without issue in 1629 (Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cccclxxxvi, 141), leaving as his heir his half-sister Elizabeth Baroness Sandys. Her grandson William, son of Col. Henry Sandys,

succeeded and died in 1668, being followed by his brothers Henry and Edwin, the latter of whom died without issue in 1684 (G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 57-8). The following documents show the Sandys family in possession of the manor:—Inq. p.m. 24 Hen. VI, no. 40; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cviii, cxvi; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 14 Eliz.; Div. Co. Mich. 19 & 20 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 42 Eliz. rot. 172; W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxix, 200; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 11 Chas. I, m. 11; Recov. R. East. 33 Chas. II, rot. 158.

⁴⁰ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 58.

⁴¹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 133.

⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 435. See also Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants *penes* Lord Swaythling; Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.

The manor of *LONGSTOCK WITH MILL-STREET* *alias PRIORSCOURT*⁴³ was in origin the estate in *STOCHES* which belonged to the Abbess and nuns of St. Mary, Winchester, or Nunnaminster, both before the Conquest and in 1086.⁴⁴ It was held of the abbess and nuns by William Briwere the elder, and after him by his son William Briwere the younger, who granted it to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont. His sister, Margery de la Ferté, confirmed to the canons 'all the tenement which her father and brother held in Longstock of the Abbess and nuns of Winchester, with two mills situated under a hill near the vill of Stockbridge,' together with 25 acres of land of the lordship of Longstock.⁴⁵ The prior and convent, to whom William Briwere the elder had also granted the right to the assize of bread and ale in Longstock,⁴⁶ purchased other lands in Longstock in 1240,⁴⁷ 1243⁴⁸ and 1392,⁴⁹ and continued to hold the manor until the Dissolution,⁵⁰ when it was granted to William Lord Sandys,⁵¹ and from this date followed the descent of Longstock Harrington (q.v.).

A mill existed at Longstock at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵² Two mills were, as we have seen, granted by William Briwere to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont.⁵³ Only one survives and is appurtenant to the Lower Manor of Longstock.⁵⁴

The church of *ST. MARY* is modern *CHURCH* (1876-80), and consists of a fair-sized chancel with a north vestry, nave with north aisle, a north-west tower and a south porch. The building is mainly designed in the style of the 13th century. The east window is of three trefoiled lights, and on the south are two single lights on either side of a door, above which is another small light. On the north is a double chamfered arch to the vestry, and at the south-east a piscina credence. The chancel arch is moulded, and has shafted jambs.

The nave is of four bays, three of which range with the arcade, which has, with plain responds, circular shafts with foliate capitals and hollow chamfered arches. The fourth contains an arch to the tower. The south wall contains three windows, between the western pair of which is the south door, and there is a two-light window to the west. The south porch is an open timber one.

The aisle is lit by two windows to the north,

west of which is a north door, and opens to the tower by an arch.

The tower at the west end of the aisle is surmounted by a low shingled spire.

The roofs are all of the open timber type, and in chancel and nave are enriched with carved figures of angels.

The font is almost the only thing remaining belonging to the old church, and has a plain octagonal bowl, with an octagonal stem and a moulded base; it is apparently of early 14th-century date.

In the vestry are some fragments which are said to have come from the old church, the trefoiled drain of a piscina, part of the circular stem of a font, and a stone mortar. There are also a 13th-century lancet window head and a couple of 15th-century stone bosses, carved with draped figures holding scrolls; one has wings. The fittings, seating and glass are all modern, and there are no monuments of interest. A few mediæval tiles are set in the floor at the back of the altar.

The tower contains five bells, the treble, second and fourth being modern or recast, the third and fifth being cast in 1591 and 1617 respectively.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1863, a paten of 1868, a credence plate of 1847 and a silver spoon of 1868.

There are two books of registers, the first containing baptisms and burials from 1718 to 1812 and marriages 1718 to 1754; the second containing marriages from 1755 to 1812.

Either William Briwere the elder *ADVOWSON* or his son granted the church of Longstock to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont.⁵⁵ It was subsequently appropriated to the prior and convent, who continued to present the vicars until the Dissolution.⁵⁶ In 1536 Henry VIII granted the rectory and advowson of the vicarage to William Lord Sandys,⁵⁷ and from that date it has followed the descent of the manor of Longstock Harrington (q.v.).

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel here erected in 1878.

Henry Smith's Charity.—The *CHARITIES* poor receive a share of this general charity, amounting in 1905 to £8 10s., which was distributed in sums of 10s. to old couples and widows towards the payment of their rent.

⁴³ *Vide* Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi. 'There are two manors of Lord Sandys, one called Harrington and the other called Prior's Court, and there are three tithings.'

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474a.

⁴⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 482.

⁴⁶ This charter was confirmed by Edw. III at the request of Henry of Lancaster

in 1345 (Inq. a.q.d. file 277, no. 15; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 547).

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 28 Hen. III.

⁴⁹ Inq. a.q.d. file 415, no. 31; *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 102.

⁵⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

⁵¹ *Pat.* 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474a.

⁵³ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 482.

⁵⁴ Ex inform. Mr. A. East of Longstock House. ⁵⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 480.

⁵⁶ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 82; 2032, fol. 9, 61; 2033, fol. 92; 2034, fol. 17, 48, 167; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 46; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 17. ⁵⁷ *Pat.* 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ROMSEY

Romeseye (x cent.); Romesy (xi cent.); Romesie (xiii cent.); Romeseye (xiv cent.).

The scattered parish of Romsey includes Romsey Infra, almost coterminous with the municipal borough, and Romsey Extra, extending on all sides of Romsey Infra. The whole parish covers an area of 10,216 acres, sloping towards the town, which lies low near the middle of the parish, near Romsey station on the London and South Western Railway. The River Test runs past the town on its west side, dividing into two main streams at Greatbridge and re-uniting above Middle Bridge. The Abbey Church of St. Mary and St. Elfreda is necessarily the centre of architectural interest in the town. The old Town Hall at the west end of the Abbey Church was built in 1820 and is now used only for lectures and concerts. The modern Town Hall at the corner of Bell Street was built in 1866. It is of red brick with Bath stone facings. In the principal of the two market-places is a bronze statue of the late Lord Palmerston erected by public subscription in 1867, while between the two market-places is the Corn Exchange, in front of which is a drinking fountain given to the town by the late Lord Mount Temple in 1886.

Romsey has great natural advantages and had at one time a flourishing trade, which has now decreased. Its prosperity now depends mainly on the rich agricultural country of Romsey Extra, in which, just south of the municipal boundary, lie the Broadlands house and estate, formerly the residence of Lord Palmerston. The estate is bounded on the west by the River Test, famous for its trout fishing. Broadlands was visited by James I in 1607, his host being the then lord of the manor, Edward St. Barbe. To the west is Pauncefoot Hill, now part of the Broadlands estate, but once a separate manor. South-west of Broadlands on the other side of the river is Moorcourt, opposite to which across the Test are Lee, Skidmore Farm and Toothill. North-west of the town is Stanbridge Hall and south of it is Sparsholt. Ashfield, Cupernham, Woodley, Crampmoor and Ridge are also in Romsey Extra. There are 3,122 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of arable land, 3,470 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of permanent grass and 819 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of woods and plantations in Romsey Extra and 51 acres of arable land, 195 acres of permanent grass in Romsey Infra.¹

The common fields of Romsey Extra, Abbotts Wood and Common, Carter's Common or the Warren and Parkridge Wood were inclosed in 1808 under an award of that date, authorized by an Act of 1804.²

The following place-names occur:—Bradebrigg,³

Rugge⁴ (xiii cent.), Prestlond, Haredale,⁵ Asshefeld, Cupernam, Haltreworth,⁶ Whytenharpe, Wopbury⁷ (xiv cent.), Rok,⁸ Gaterygges Place⁹ (xv cent.), Stonyffrythe,¹⁰ Combes Wood, Combes Hatte, Julyans Will *alias* Filcis Will, Maggottes Corner, Shittel-hams,¹¹ Abbess Wood, Ostrey and Holborne Woods,¹² Tappesham, Langley Meade, Colemede, Clerkes House, Gatehouse, Conygarth,¹³ Bycroft, Shortstiche, Cow-beares, Sisters Gardens, Rockclose, Steward Land,¹⁴ Fox Mills,¹⁵ Monckton Meade,¹⁶ Horshedd, Le Pastury, Burymede,¹⁷ Blanchampy, Stretmede, Basilmede, Banystrett-in-Whitnapp, Milbride, Spytelstrete, Churchstrete, Northgarston, Style,¹⁸ Oxlease, Magna and Parva Lushborow, Julilushborow, Northmore, Marland, Strode, Walding,¹⁹ Owre-at-Owre-bridge²⁰ (xvi cent.), Sutt Garden²¹ (xvii cent.), Marke Field, Belle Mead²² (xviii cent.).

Romsey was a mesne borough and *BOROUGH* followed the same descent as the manor of Romsey Infra (q.v.). It was from an early date a town of some importance, due partly to the presence of the famous abbey in its midst and partly to its happy situation on the River Test at the junction of the main roads from Salisbury, Winchester and Stockbridge. Henry I granted the abbess and convent a full market each Sunday and a four days' fair at the Feast of St. Elfreda the Virgin and the king's firm peace to all coming and going. This grant was confirmed by Henry II and in 1268 by Henry III.²³ In 1272 Henry III further granted a four days' fair at the Feast of St. Philip and St. James²⁴; so it may be assumed that Romsey was then in a flourishing condition. However, in 1526 it was visited by the plague,²⁵ and in 1586 there was great dearth and want of work there, causing 'unlawful assemblie of the common people.'²⁶

In 1544 Henry VIII granted to the inhabitants to be one body corporate in perpetuity and as such to hold the abbey church there.²⁷ Romsey was not regularly incorporated, however, until 1607, in which year the citizens obtained a charter from James I,²⁸ which was confirmed by William III in 1698.²⁹ By the terms of the charter of 1607 the corporation, which was to have a common seal, was to consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, the mayor to be elected by the aldermen from among themselves, the officers of the corporation to be a recorder and a town clerk.³⁰ The mayor held office for one year, the aldermen and capital burgesses for life.³¹ A bye-law of 1743 regulated that the mayor was to be elected by the aldermen and capital

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).
² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, under Award for Romsey Extra.
³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, pp. 102-3.
⁴ Feet of F. Hants, 33 Hen. III, no. 368.
⁵ Add. Chart. 17420.
⁶ Ibid. 17419.
⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309.
⁸ Add. Chart. 17433.
⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 10.
¹⁰ Pat. 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. ii, no. 20.
¹¹ Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 & 8 Eliz. no. 3.

¹² Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. iv.
¹³ Ibid. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. xii, m. 16.
¹⁴ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 28.
¹⁵ Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 42.
¹⁶ Ibid. pt. x.
¹⁷ Ibid. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 33.
¹⁸ L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 37 Hen. VIII, rot. 35.
¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlii, 79.
²⁰ L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 6 Eliz. rot. 86.
²¹ Close, 3 Jas. I, pt. xxxi.
²² Exch. Dep. East. 5 Geo. I, no. 17.

²³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, pp. 102, 104.
²⁴ Ibid. 179.
²⁵ Lord Sandys thus writes to Wolsey in 1526: 'King to be at Winchester on the eve of the Assumption, and will spend there the time he intended to be at Romsey, where the sickness is' (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, 2377).
²⁶ *Acts of P.C.* 1586-7, p. 77.
²⁷ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. xii, m. 26.
²⁸ Ibid. 5 Jas. I, pt. vi, m. 4.
²⁹ Ibid. 10 Will. III, pt. viii, m. 1.
³⁰ Ibid. 5 Jas. I, pt. vi, m. 4.
³¹ *Parl. Papers* (1835), xxiv.

burgesses from two aldermen nominated by their colleagues, while the aldermen were to be elected from capital burgesses only. Freedom, as appears from the returns of the Parliamentary Commission in 1835, was acquired by election by the corporation.⁸² In addition to the recorder and town clerk, there were in 1835 a lord high steward, whose office was merely honorary, and two serjeants-at-mace, one of whom acted as town-crier and the other as gaoler.⁸³ The mayor, recorder and aldermen had power to hold a court of record every Thursday and a court of pie powder granted by the charter of 1607, which, however, was never held.⁸⁴ The mayor, late mayor, recorder and two senior aldermen were justices of the peace, the mayor presiding at quarter sessions and acting as clerk of the market and justice of the peace for the year following his year of office.⁸⁵ Petty sessions were held once a week. The borough was reformed in 1835, and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen and twelve burgesses.

The two fairs with the weekly market were included in the grant of the manor of Romsey Infra to John Foster,⁸⁶ but were subsequently acquired by the lord of Broadlands, who was returned in 1891 as owner of the market, which he leased for a yearly rent of £20 to the corporation.⁸⁷ A third fair, to be held on the Monday and Tuesday following Easter, was granted to the town in 1607.⁸⁸ In 1891 the fairs were held on Easter Tuesday, 26 August and in winter.⁸⁹ The fair days are at present Easter Tuesday, 26 August and 8 November. The market day, originally Sunday, was subsequently changed to Saturday,⁹⁰ but since 1826 the market has been held on Thursday.

Romsey has tanyards, breweries, corn-mills, iron works, jam makers' works and leather-board and paper mills, and had at one time a flourishing trade in shalloons.⁹¹ Berthon collapsible boats are also extensively manufactured, their inventor, the Rev. Edward Lyon Berthon, having been formerly vicar of Romsey. In 1835 the inhabitants complained that while the population was increasing trade was decreasing.⁹²

The borough was never represented in Parliament, although in 1689 it petitioned for the privilege in the case of Stockbridge being disfranchised.⁹³

Several distinguished men have been natives of Romsey, among whom are Sir William Petty, the political economist and one of the founders of the Royal Society; Giles Jacob, the compiler of the Law Dictionary; Samuel Sharp, geologist and antiquary, and Sir J. Russell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to the queen's household. Dr. John Latham, ornitholo-

gist and archaeologist, spent a good part of his life at Romsey,⁹⁴ and collected material for a history of the town, which, however, remains in manuscript.⁹⁵

The manor of ROMSEY was held by the abbey of Romsey at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁹⁶ and had no doubt been so held since the foundation of the abbey in 907.⁹⁷ The abbess and convent had a grant of free warren there in 1369,⁹⁸ and held the manor until the Dissolution,⁹⁹ when they surrendered to the king,¹⁰⁰ who in 1544 granted the manor of ROMSEY INFRA to John Foster, late steward of the abbey, and Richard Marden.¹⁰¹ The latter granted his share in the manor in 1545 to John Foster,¹⁰² who held Romsey Infra until his death in 1576.¹⁰³ His son and heir Andrew died in 1595, leaving a son and heir John,¹⁰⁴ who two years later conveyed the reversion of the manor of Romsey Infra to trustees for the payment of his debts,¹⁰⁵ and died in 1597, leaving as his heir his brother, Barrow Foster.¹⁰⁶ In 1600 the trustees, who had been sued by John Foster's creditors for the payment of the sums owing to them,¹⁰⁷ sold the manor to John More, serjeant-at-law,¹⁰⁸ who died seised in 1620. His son and heir John, aged nineteen,¹⁰⁹ died a minor, and his estates were divided between his two sisters and co-heirs, Dowsabell wife of Samuel Dunch and Anne wife of Edward Hooper.¹¹⁰ Romsey Infra fell to the share of Edward Hooper and Anne, and passed from them to their son Sir Edward Hooper, who was holding in 1670.¹¹¹ On his death without issue the manor passed to the family of Fleming of North Stoneham, his sister Katherine having married Edward Fleming, who died in 1664.¹¹² This manor has since followed the descent of North Stoneham¹¹³ (q.v.), the present owner being Mr. John Edward Arthur Willis-Fleming, J.P., D.L., of Stoneham Park and Chilworth Manor.

The site of the monastery of Romsey and the mansion called the Abbess' Lodging, with the adjoining chapel of St. Peter, the clerk's house, the gatehouse and meadows called Tappesham, Langley Meade, Colemead and South Garden, were granted in 1546 to John Bellowe and Robert Bigott,¹¹⁴ but passed before 1557 to Sir Francis Fleming, with



FLEMING of North Stoneham. Gules a chevron between three owls argent with an ermine tail in the chevron.

⁸² *Parl. Papers* (1835), xxiv.

⁸³ *Ibid.*

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 33.

⁸⁷ *Rep. of Com. on Markets, Tolls, &c.* (1891), xiii (2), 472-9.

⁸⁸ Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. vi, m. 4.

⁸⁹ *Rep. of Com. on Markets, Tolls, &c.* (1891), xiii (2), 472-9.

⁹⁰ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, MS. Survey of Hants penes Lord Swaythling.

⁹¹ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iv (2), 169.

⁹² *Parl. Papers*, loc. cit.

⁹³ W. Bohun, *Debates in House of Com.*

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁹⁵ *Vide Dict. Nat. Biog.* sub nominis.

⁴⁵ *Vide* Dr. Latham's MS. (B.M. MSS. dept.).

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474b.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* ii, 126b.

⁴⁸ Chart. R. 43-5 Edw. III, m. 6, no. 17.

⁴⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; Mins. Accts. (Gen. Ser.), bde. 983, no. 34.

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 131b.

⁵¹ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 33.

⁵² L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 37 Hen. VIII, rot. 35.

⁵³ *Recov. R. East.* 1 Eliz. rot. 517; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xvii, 62.

⁵⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxliii, 79.

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 37 & 38 Eliz.;

vide Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclii, 44.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ The creditors accused the trustees of making secret estate to the use of Barrow Foster. The trustees, on the other hand, asserted that they had discharged nearly all John Foster's debts, and that the money had been lent at too high a rate of interest (Chan. Proc. Eliz. B. C. 29, no. 57; P p. no. 39).

⁵⁸ Close, 43 Eliz. pt. ix; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 43 Eliz.

⁵⁹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxii, 31.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* lxiv, 87; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 21 Jas. I; Trin. 22 Jas. I.

⁶¹ *Recov. R. East.* 22 Chas. II, rot. 168;

Close, 22 Chas. II, pt. xviii, no. 19.

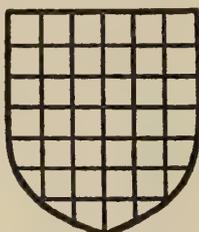
⁶² Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 479.

⁶⁴ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. xii, m. 16.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Broadlands (q.v. *infra*). The estate was then known as the manor of *ROMSEY INFRA*.⁶⁵ Sir Francis Fleming died in 1558, leaving a son and heir William,⁶⁶ who held the property until his death in 1605,⁶⁷ when it passed to his only daughter and heir, Frances the wife of Edward St. Barbe.⁶⁸ Henry St. Barbe, their son and heir, settled the manor in 1615 on himself and his wife Anna,⁶⁹ and was succeeded before 1653 by John St. Barbe,⁷⁰ who at his death in 1658 was followed by his eldest son Henry.⁷¹ The latter died without issue three years later, his heir being his younger brother John, who was created a baronet in 1663 and died without issue in 1723, when his estates passed in accordance with his will to his great-grand-nephew, Humphrey Sydenham.⁷² In 1736 Humphrey sold the manor of Romsey Infra and Broadlands to Henry Temple first Viscount Palmerston,⁷³ whose grandson and heir Henry followed him at his death in 1757.⁷⁴ The latter died in 1802, and his son and heir, Henry John third Viscount Palmerston, the eminent statesman, was dealing with the manor by recovery in 1808.⁷⁵ He died without issue in 1865, leaving Romsey Infra by will to his widow, with remainder to the Hon. William Francis Cowper, her second son by her first marriage with the fifth Earl Cowper.⁷⁶ The Hon. William Francis Cowper assumed the additional surname of Temple on succeeding to the property at the death of his mother in 1869, and was created Lord Mount Temple of Mount Temple (co. Sligo) in 1880.⁷⁷ He died without issue in 1888, leaving his Hampshire estates to his nephew, the Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne Ashley,⁷⁸ who held the manor until his death in 1907, when he was followed by his son and heir, Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley, the present owner.



ST. BARBE. *Checky argent and sable.*



TEMPLE, Viscount Palmerston. *Argent two bars sable with three martlets or upon each bar.*

1538 by the Abbess of Romsey to Thomas Foster of Cranbrook (co. Kent),⁷⁹ who obtained a regrant of the lease from the king in 1541.⁸⁰ In 1547 Edward VI granted Broadlands to his maternal uncle, Thomas Lord Seymour,⁸¹ who the same year sold it to Francis Fleming.⁸² Francis Fleming was knighted the same year, and about the same time acquired the site of Romsey Abbey. Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley's property in Romsey is now known as the Broadlands estate.



ASHLEY. *Argent three bulls passant sable.*

The manor of *ROMSEY EXTRA*, also part of the possessions of Romsey Abbey, was leased by Queen Mary in 1558 to Sir Francis Fleming for a term of forty years.⁸³ His son, William Fleming, held the manor on lease till 1598, when it reverted to the Crown.⁸⁴ It was finally granted by James I in 1604 to Edward Gage and William Chamberlayne, trustees of Henry Earl of Southampton.⁸⁵ The latter sold it in 1606 to John More,⁸⁶ lord of the first-named manor of Romsey Infra (q.v.), the descent of which it has since followed.

Lands in Romsey Extra were sold in 1606 by Henry Earl of Southampton to Walter Godfrey of Romsey,⁸⁷ whose descendants continued to hold them as the manor of *ROMSEY* until 1758.⁸⁸ After this date they were probably merged in the manor of Timsbury, which likewise belonged to the Godfreys.

Among the privileges of the Abbess of Romsey were sac and soc, toll and theam and infangenthef, or the right of punishing thieves taken within the manorial jurisdiction.⁸⁹ The gallows, which had belonged to the manor from the reign of King Edgar, were re-erected in 1263 on the petition of the Abbess Amice, since it was ascertained by inquisition that they had not been used since the time of the last Abbess, Maud Paricia, as no one had been condemned for theft, and that consequently they had fallen down.⁹⁰

The abbess and convent claimed the amercements of the assize of bread and ale in Romsey, by virtue of their free market,⁹¹ exemption from the payment of murder fines for their land below Bradebrigg,⁹² and also exemption from lawing of their dogs by the keepers of the forest of Bere, both above and below the bridge.⁹³ Their land paid no Danegeld⁹⁴ and

⁶⁵ *Recov. R. East.* 3 & 4 and 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary, rot. 342.

⁶⁶ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 28.

⁶⁷ *Recov. R. Mich.* 14 Eliz. rot. 139; Trin. 28 Eliz. rot. 11.

⁶⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxcii, 197.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 13 Jas. I.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* East. 1653; *Recov. R. East.* 1653, rot. 213.

⁷¹ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iii, 286.

⁷² *Ibid.* Humphrey was the great-grandson of his sister Catherine, who married Sir William Pole of Shute, and left a daughter Jane, who married Edward Sydenham.

⁷³ *Close*, 10 Geo. II, pt. vii, no. 15.

⁷⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 187.

⁷⁵ *Recov. R. Hil.* 48 Geo. III, rot. 243.

⁷⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 188.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* v, 410. The Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne Ashley was the fourth son of Anthony seventh Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Emily Cowper, daughter of the fifth Earl Cowper (*Burke, Peerage*).

⁷⁹ *Misc. Bks. (Exch. Aug. Off.)*, no. 214, fol. 89.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 11.

⁸² *Close*, 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii, no. 17.

⁸³ Pat. 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. ii, m. 20.

⁸⁴ *Exch. Dep. Hants, Hil.* 5 Jas. I, no. 21.

⁸⁵ Pat. 2 Jas. I, pt. xxiii, m. 26. A rent of £39 16s. 5¹/₂d. was reserved to the Crown. In 1614 this rent was granted to Queen Anne for life, and in 1621 to Laurence Whitaker and Henry Price (Pat.

11 Jas. I, pt. xiii, no. 4; 19 Jas. I, pt. x, no. 9).

⁸⁶ *Close*, 3 Jas. I, pt. xxxi.

⁸⁷ *Recov. R. D. Enr. Trin.* 4 Jas. I, m. 17.

⁸⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 35 Chas. II; *Recov. R. East.* 7 Will. and Mary, rot. 171; Hil. 9 Geo. II, rot. 273; Trin. 31 Geo. II, rot. 307.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 105.

⁹⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 47 Hen. III, no. 5; Pat.

47 Hen. III, m. 4. Land called Hangenhill or Monckton Mead may mark the site of the gallows. This land was granted to Richard Gauntlett after the dissolution of the abbey (Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. x, m. 18).

⁹¹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 783.

⁹² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, pp. 102, 104.

⁹³ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 178.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 105.

without their permission no Jew could reside in the town of Romsey.⁹⁵

Romsey Manor contained three mills at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁹⁶ and as the town was well supplied with water-power other mills soon came into existence. In 1396 the abbess gave permission to William Berill to build a new fulling-mill in the watercourse called Chaby for a yearly rent of 4s. at Michaelmas and Easter.⁹⁷ William was to keep the mill in good repair and was not permitted to fish the water without licence.⁹⁸ In 1444 it was noted that a corn-mill belonged to one John Grenefeld, 'who ought to grind at the corn-mill of the abbess.'⁹⁹ This was possibly the windmill mentioned in 1298 as contributing to the issues of Romsey Abbey.¹⁰⁰ In 1545 two water-mills called Town Mills, and others called Mead and Malt Mills, with a fulling-mill and the fulling stocks, and a fishery formerly belonging to the dissolved monastery of Romsey, were granted to Thomas Thoroughgood and John Foster. Thomas Thoroughgood gave up his right to John Foster, who held them with his manor of Romsey Infra.¹⁰¹ Another water-mill, known as Abbey Mill, and doubtless the site of an ancient mill, came with the site of Romsey Abbey into the hands of Francis Fleming,¹⁰² and followed its descent. Two crofts in Romsey, called Fox Mills, apparently the site of a former mill, were acquired in 1585 from William Waller by Benjamin Tichborne.¹⁰³ Mills known as Town Mill, Mead or Burnt Mill, Abbey Mill and Fox Mill exist in Romsey at the present day.¹⁰⁴ Other mills in Romsey are Test Mill, Abbey Mill (no. 2)¹⁰⁵ and Saddler's Mill. Of the existent mills probably Abbey Mill (no. 1), Town Mill and Mead or Burnt Mill occupy the sites of the three mills mentioned in Domesday Book.

These mills were described in 1579 as serving not only the town of Romsey but the whole country adjoining.¹⁰⁶ The same year Andrew Foster and others, at a place called the 'Meade Myll Pilinge,' near Muckson and Baldham, diverted the main river of Test out of its ancient course into the grounds of Andrew Foster to serve his own mills, built upon a little creek issuing out of the River Test.¹⁰⁷

Two manors, called *MORE MALWYN* and *MORE ABBESS*, in Romsey formed part of the possessions of the Abbess and convent of Romsey.¹⁰⁸

More Abbess probably belonged at an early date to the abbess and convent. More Malwyn, on the other hand, is evidently represented by the manor of More, granted by Thomas de Aspale and Mirabel his wife to John Malwyn and his heirs in 1353.¹⁰⁹ In 1367 William Malwyn and his wife Joan granted the reversion of their lands in More after their deaths to the abbess and convent.¹¹⁰ At the Dissolution More Malwyn and More Abbess were granted to Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford,¹¹¹ who granted them both in 1542 to Richard Dowce.¹¹² The latter granted a seventy years' lease of a moiety of the manors to his younger son John the same year,¹¹³ and died in 1544.¹¹⁴ His son and heir Thomas, at his death without issue in 1562, left by will two-thirds of the manors of More Malwyn and More Abbess to his nephew Thomas, younger son of his brother John, with reversion to his elder nephew Richard, who inherited the other third.¹¹⁵ The next year Thomas sold his shares to his brother Richard.¹¹⁶ Richard died in 1603, when he was followed by his son and heir George,¹¹⁷ who in 1613 settled half the manors on himself and his wife for life, with remainder to his daughter Marie wife of Nicholas Fuller and their heirs male.¹¹⁸ Marie Fuller, who by a second marriage had become Marie Lee, was left sole heir at her father's death in 1630,¹¹⁹ but dying two years later was followed by Dowce Fuller, her son by her first marriage.¹²⁰ Margaret daughter and heir of Dowce Fuller married Samuel Pargiter,¹²¹ and was succeeded by her son Samuel Pargiter, or Samuel Pargiter Fuller, who sold the manors in 1738 to Thomas Dummer,¹²² from whom they passed by sale in 1766 to William Chamberlayne.¹²³ At his death in 1775 William Chamberlayne was followed by his son and heir William, who died unmarried in 1830.¹²⁴ The manors then passed to his sister and heir Charlotte, and at her death, unmarried, in 1831 to her cousin, Thomas Chamberlayne.¹²⁵ The latter sold them to Henry John third Viscount Palmerston,¹²⁶ since when they have



DOWCE. Or a chevron chequy argent and azure between three running greyhounds sable.

the manufacture of shalloons, is now a paper-mill. Saddler's Mill was built in 1748 on the site of a former grist mill (*Hants Field Club Proc.* iv [2], 169).

⁹⁵ Pat. 50 Hen. III, m. 11.

⁹⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474b.

⁹⁷ Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 201, no. 38.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ *Min. Accts. (Gen. Ser.)*, bdle. 983, no. 34; Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 36.

¹⁰¹ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. cxi, G, no. 5; *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xvii, 62; *Close*, 43 Eliz. pt. ix.

¹⁰² *Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, file 999, no. 28.

¹⁰³ *Vide Pat.* 33 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 42.

¹⁰⁴ Abbey Mill (no. 1) was worked in 1841 for flax-spinning and the manufacture of sacking and canvas. Town Mill is now a flour-mill. Mead or Burnt Mill rebuilt in 1755 is a corn-mill. Fox Mill is also a corn-mill (*Hants Field Club Proc.* iv [2], 168-9).

¹⁰⁵ Abbey Mill (no. 2), built c. 1683 and rebuilt later, was at different times a tannery, saw-mill, paper-mill and parchment manufactory. It is now a leather-board mill. Test Mill, formerly used for

¹⁰⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. cxi, G, no. 5.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 3. They were apparently at one time called Mora Magna and Mora Parva (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Edw. III; Trin. 41 Edw. III).

¹⁰⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 27 Edw. III. In 1347 Henry Sym and his wife Parnel had granted land in Romsey to Thomas de Aspale and Mirabel (Feet of F. Hants, East. 21 Edw. III).

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.* Trin. 41 Edw. III; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 359, no. 3.

¹¹¹ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 3. In spite of this grant the king granted the manors to Robert Keylwey in 1546 (Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 22).

¹¹² *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, lxxi, 116.

¹¹³ *Vide Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 36 & 37 Eliz. m. 3.

¹¹⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, lxxi, 116.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), cxxxv, no. 25; *L.T.R. Memo. R. East.* 6 Eliz. rot. 75 & 86.

¹¹⁶ Pat. 5 Eliz. pt. v; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 & 6 Eliz.; *L.T.R. Memo. R. East.* 6 Eliz. rot. 75 & 86.

¹¹⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cclxxxi, 71.

¹¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Jas. I.

¹¹⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, ccclxxxv, 97.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.* 95; *Recov. R. Mich.* 14 Chas. I, rot. 68.

¹²¹ *Exch. Dep. Mich.* 14 Geo. II, no. 6; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Geo. I; *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 2 Geo. I, m. 4; *Recov. R. Mich.* 2 Geo. I, rot. 162.

¹²² *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich.* 12 Geo. II.

¹²³ *Ibid.* East. 6 Geo. III.

¹²⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*; *Recov. R. Trin.* 1 Will. IV, rot. 163.

¹²⁶ *Ex inform. Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park, Winchester.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

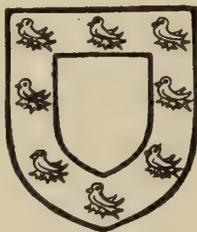
followed the same descent as Broadlands and Romsey Infra (q.v. *supra*). However, the names More Malwyn and More Abbess have now disappeared, and the estate is called *MOOR COURT*, which was probably the name given to the house which John the younger son of Richard Dowce built on his leasehold property in the 16th century.¹²⁷ John Dowce died in 1559, leaving two sons, Richard and Thomas,¹²⁸ the latter of whom inherited the remainder of the lease which he settled in 1594 on his three sons, Francis, Gabriel and John.¹²⁹ On the expiration of the lease in 1612 this estate reverted to George Dowce, and Moor Court then became the possession of the lord of the manors of More Malwyn and More Abbess (see *supra*).

The manor of *MAINSTONE* (Maihiweston, xiii cent.; Mayhneston, xiv cent.; Mayweston, xv cent.), afterwards known as the manor of *PAUNCEFOOT HILL* (Paunesfotes Hill, xv cent.; Pawncefoteshill, xvi cent.), belonged at an early date to the Pouncefoot family. At the beginning of the 13th century Lemuel Pouncefoot was said to be holding half a knight's fee in Mainstone of the Earl of Hereford, who held of the king,¹³⁰ while John Pouncefoot was the owner in 1316.¹³¹ Alexander Sampson was returned as the holder in 1346,¹³² but he was probably only holding the manor on lease, as was Sir Nicholas Poyntz in 1351,¹³³ for Richard Pouncefoot was stated to be the owner in 1366.¹³⁴ Walter Pouncefoot was in possession in 1428,¹³⁵ and Walter Pouncefoot, probably his son, died seised in 1487, leaving an infant son and heir Peter.¹³⁶ Peter died a minor in 1492, leaving two sisters and co-heirs Maud and Anne.¹³⁷ Maud married John Brent¹³⁸ and held half Pouncefoot Hill until her death in 1521.¹³⁹ Her husband survived her until 1525,¹⁴⁰ when the moiety passed to his son and heir William,

who soon inherited the other moiety¹⁴¹ and settled the whole in 1530 upon himself and his wife Elizabeth.¹⁴² He died in 1534, leaving a son and heir Richard, aged nine,¹⁴³ who seventeen years later leased Pouncefoot Hill to his brother-in-law, John Denham, for sixty years,¹⁴⁴ and in 1564 settled the reversion upon his daughter Anne on her marriage with Lord Thomas Paulet.¹⁴⁵ Elizabeth the daughter and heir of Thomas and Anne brought Pouncefoot Hill in marriage to Giles Hobey,¹⁴⁶ who sold it in 1588 to Sir Henry Portman of Orchard (co. Somers.).¹⁴⁷ Sir Henry died two years afterwards, and the manor passed to his eldest son John, who was sheriff of Somerset 1606-7 and was created a baronet in 1611.¹⁴⁸ He died in 1612, and his four sons, Henry, John, Hugh and William, succeeded in turn to the baronetcy and estates, dying respectively in 1621, 1624, 1629 and 1645.¹⁴⁹ Sir William Portman, bart., son and heir of the last-named, was in possession of the manor as late as 1680,¹⁵⁰ but it subsequently passed to Thomas Davies, who held it in 1750,¹⁵¹ in right of his wife Elizabeth née Brett.¹⁵² It passed by sale from him to Henry John third Viscount Palmerston, and from that date it has followed the same descent as Broadlands and the manor of Romsey Infra (q.v. *supra*).¹⁵³

In 1346 Walter Sampson held land in Mainstone which had descended to him from Richard Sampson.¹⁵⁴ The reversion of this land after the death of Walter was granted by Alan Sampson to Richard Pouncefoot in 1357,¹⁵⁵ and from this date it followed the same descent as the manor of Pouncefoot Hill¹⁵⁶ (q.v. *supra*).

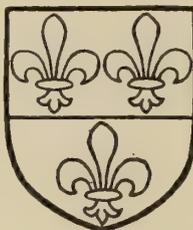
In 1245 Henry III granted licence to Matthew de Columbers, lord of East Tytherley, to inclose his grove of *SPURSHOT* (Perchet, xii cent.; Purschite, Pirishute, xiii cent.; Sparsholt, Sparshutt, xvi cent.) and to his tenants to keep inclosed their purpures and essarts in Spurshot provided that the beasts of the chase had free entry and exit.¹⁵⁷ Possibly these tenants were the Alexander de Cridho and Richard de Pershute who were returned by the *Testa de Nevill* as holding half a knight's fee in Spurshot of the old enfeoffment of Matthew de Columbers. Matthew held it of the Earl Marshal who in turn held it of



CHAMBERLAYNE.
Gules a scutcheon argent
in an orle of martlets or.



PORTMAN. Or a
fleur de lis azure.



PAUNCEFOOT. Party
fessewise azure and gules
three fleurs de lis or.

¹²⁷ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz. m. 3. In the inquisition taken after his death John Dowce is called 'of Moor Court.'

¹²⁸ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 30.

¹²⁹ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz. m. 3.

¹³⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231. The entry gives the overlord as the Earl of Hertford, but as Mr. Round has discovered (see Over Wallop) this is evidently a mistake for Hereford. The manor was afterwards held of the king in chief as of the Duchy of Lancaster (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], iii, 10).

¹³¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

¹³² *Ibid.* 324.

¹³³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 25 Edw. III.

¹³⁴ Inq. a.q.d. file 359, no. 3.

¹³⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351.

¹³⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 10.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.* x, 23, 25.

¹³⁸ Collinson, *Somerset*, iii, 435.

¹³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xliv, 138.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 145.

¹⁴¹ He granted a lease of the manor or farmplace called Pouncefoot Hill to John Hame in 1532 (Chan. Proc. [Ser. 2], bdle. 57, no. 103).

¹⁴² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 988, no. 5.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 136, no. 12.

¹⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clvi, 14; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 136, no. 12. A marriage was arranged between Anne Brent and Robert son of Thomas

Broughton, and a settlement of the manor was made in 1552, but for some reason the match was broken off (*ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Edw. VI).

¹⁴⁶ Collinson, *Somerset*, iii, 435.

¹⁴⁷ Close, 31 Eliz. pt. iv; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 31 Eliz.

¹⁴⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 90-1.
¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxi, 91.

¹⁵⁰ Recov. R. Mich. 17 Chas. II, rot. 95; 32 Chas. II, rot. 65.

¹⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 24 Geo. II.

¹⁵² Dr. Latham's MS. (B.M.), v, 137.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*; Recov. R. Hil. 48 Geo. III, rot. 243.

¹⁵⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

¹⁵⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 31 Edw. III.

¹⁵⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351.

¹⁵⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 282.

the Earl of Devon.¹⁵⁶ This estate for a long period continued to be held of the manor of East Tytherley, and thus Ralf de Monthermer, to whom Edward II had granted the manor of East Tytherley in 1311,¹⁵⁹ was the overlord in 1316.¹⁶⁰ In 1327 it was stated to be held of his widow, Isabel de Hastings,¹⁶¹ and in 1361 of the king as of the manor of East Tytherley.¹⁶² Richard de Pershute, who was an agister of the New Forest, had been succeeded before 1279 by his son Nicholas de Pershute,¹⁶³ who died seised of a messuage, 60 acres of land, 5 acres of wood, 8 acres of meadow, and 20s. rent in Spurshot in 1327. His son Peter,¹⁶⁴ who at his death in 1361 was seized of a messuage, lands, rents, pleas and perquisites of court and a fishery in Spurshot, was succeeded by his son Nicholas,¹⁶⁵ who died in 1369-70. William the son of Nicholas¹⁶⁶ was in possession of the property in 1428,¹⁶⁷ but nothing further can be learned concerning its history until 1517,¹⁶⁸ in which year John Benger died seised of the manor of *GREAT* and *LITTLE SPURSHOT*.¹⁶⁹ It is probable that Great Spurshot represents the estate owned by the de Pershutes, while Little Spurshot is perhaps identical with the property owned by Alexander de Cridho in the reign of Henry III.¹⁷⁰ John Benger was succeeded by his grandson Richard Benger,¹⁷¹ who died seised of the manor of Great and Little Spurshot in 1529.¹⁷² Seventeen years later his widow Katherine and his sister and heir Anne,¹⁷³ in conjunction with their respective husbands John Whyte and Thomas Smyth, released their right to Great and Little Spurshot to John Dowce.¹⁷⁴ John at his death in 1559 was followed by his son and heir Richard,¹⁷⁵ who shortly afterwards acquired the manors of More Abbess and More Malwyn (q.v.). Great and Little Spurshot have since followed the same descent as the latter manors, the owner of Spurshot at the present day being Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley.

A fishery in the River Test was among the appurtenances of Great Spurshot, extending along the

bank from a place called Muxene (possibly identifiable with 'Le Muxemede,' see below) to Middlebridge.¹⁷⁶

To this manor belonged also a water-mill on the Test, commonly called a tucking-mill.¹⁷⁷

There were at an early date two manors of *STANBRIDGE* (Stanbrigg, xiii cent.; Stanbrigg, xiv cent.) subsequently distinguished as *STANBRIDGE RANVILLES* and *STANBRIDGE EARLS*.

The manor known later as Stanbridge Ranvilles, from its 14th-century owners, was held in the reign of Henry III by Andrew de Portsea of Robert St. John by the service due from half a knight's fee,¹⁷⁸ and continued to be held of the St. John family and their descendants as overlords.¹⁷⁹ Andrew de Portsea was followed by Richard de Portsea, who held Stanbridge until his death in 1318.¹⁸⁰ His heir was his sister Alice Loverez,¹⁸¹ but she seems soon afterwards to have alienated the manor to Richard Ranville and his wife Lucy, who in 1330 settled a messuage, a carucate of land, 30 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood and 13s. 4d. rent in Stanbridge and Romsey upon themselves for life with remainder to Richard Ranville, son of Richard by a former wife Margaret.¹⁸² This latter may have been the Richard Ranville who was holding the manor in 1346, when it is described as having formerly belonged to Richard de Portsea.¹⁸³ By 1428 Stanbridge Ranvilles had again changed hands, and was held jointly by John Brinkhale and John Roger.¹⁸⁴ The manor soon passed into the possession of John Kirkby, who died seised of Stanbridge Earls and Stanbridge Ranvilles in 1469, leaving a son and heir William,¹⁸⁵ who on his death in 1476 was followed by his son John.¹⁸⁶ The latter was holding Stanbridge in 1499, but died in a few years, leaving¹⁸⁷ a son John, who died seised in 1558 and was followed by his son and heir Thomas Kirkby.¹⁸⁸ The latter died in 1601, leaving a son and heir Thomas,¹⁸⁹ who was succeeded in 1614 by his son and heir Gerard,¹⁹⁰ who died in 1628, leaving an infant son and heir Thomas.¹⁹¹ The manor passed before 1713, probably by sale, to

¹⁵⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233. William 'Crediholt,' who in 1167 paid half a mark into the exchequer for 'Perchet' (*Pipe R. 13 Hen. II* [*Pipe R. Soc.*], 181), was probably the ancestor of Alexander. He was succeeded by Richard de Cridho, to whom Alice Attenesse gave up her right to land in Spurshot in 1228 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III).

¹⁵⁹ *Cal. Pat. 1307-13*, p. 319.

¹⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

¹⁶¹ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III, no. 10.

¹⁶² *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 26.

¹⁶³ *Cal. Close, 1272-9*, p. 535. See also Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Edw. II.

¹⁶⁴ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 10.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 26.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 3 Ric. II, no. 55.

¹⁶⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351.

¹⁶⁸ It is interesting, however, to note that in exactly the same way half the manor of Kilmeston Plunkenet passed from William de Pershute to John Benger (*V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 324).

¹⁶⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 29.

¹⁷⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233.

¹⁷¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 29.

¹⁷² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 982, no. 3.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.

¹⁷⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 30.

¹⁷⁶ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 26; 3 Ric. II, no. 55; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 30; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. lxxxvi, D, no. 1; Recov. R. Mich. 16 Chas. II, rot. 124.

¹⁷⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. lxxxvi, D, no. 1; Recov. R. Mich. 16 Chas. II, rot. 124; 2 Geo. I, rot. 162.

¹⁷⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230. As it was then held of Robert St. John, Stanbridge Ranvilles may represent the hide of land held in 1086 by Gislebert de Breteville. Hugh de Port, the ancestor of Robert St. John, claimed this land as belonging to his manors of Charford and 'Eschetune,' and his claim was allowed by the hundred court (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 495b).

¹⁷⁹ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. II, no. 44; 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 12; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxiii, 18; W. and L. Inq. p.m. lvi, 145.

¹⁸⁰ Chart. R. 31 Edw. I, m. 3; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

¹⁸¹ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. II, no. 44.

¹⁸² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Edw. III.

¹⁸³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 351.

¹⁸⁵ Inq. p.m. 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 12.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 16 Edw. IV, no. 31.

¹⁸⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiv, 94.

By his will he vested Stanbridge Earls in trustees for the use of his widow Anne, but Robert and John Kirkby, 'perceiving that she was an aged woman having few friends, took the profits thereof' (Ct. of Req. bdl. 3, no. 2).

¹⁸⁸ P.C.C. 51 Welles; Ct. R. bdl. 108, no. 1603. By his will he bequeathed to his wife Christine 'The lodging in the east part of my manor of Stanbridge Earles, the hall and kitchen where I now lye, also all that my orchard lying in the north syde of the said manor of Stanbridge in the further syde of the elmes northward . . . all my grounde called the old conigar . . . and a lytell copys adjoining to the same . . . use and occupation of a lyttle place in the west syde of the mansion house of Stanbridge sometymes called Master Lyster's chamber . . . and yerely out of my land called Arthur's Hame which is now a conigar the profyt of half the conys, and also out of the weyer yearly at the tyme when the takyng of eyles is, the half of eyles at every taking.'

¹⁸⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxiii, 18.

¹⁹⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lvi, 145; Recov. R. East. 1 Chas. I, rot. 22.

¹⁹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclvi, 70.

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Gilbert Serle,¹⁹² whose family continued to hold it for about a century. Stanbridge Ranvilles now forms part of the Embley Park estate, the present owner of which is Mr. Archibald Coats.¹⁹³

STANBRIDGE EARLS (Stanbrigg Comitis, xiv cent.; Stanbrigg Erles, Standbridge Earles, xv cent.) was held at the beginning of the 13th century by Ralph Mortimer, by the service due from half a knight's fee of Simon de Montfort, who held of the Earl Marshal, tenant in chief.¹⁹⁴ From the Marshal family the overlordship descended by inheritance to the Earls of Stafford.¹⁹⁵ The intermediate lordship of Simon de Montfort lapsed on his death and attainer in 1265.¹⁹⁶

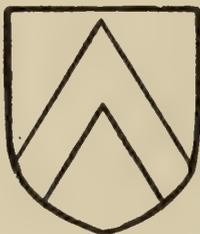
The immediate ownership passed from Ralph Mortimer to Richard Havering, who died seised of



KIRKEY. *Party argent and gules a chief sable with a lion passant or therein.*



MARSHAL. *Party or and vert a lion gules.*



STAFFORD. *Or a chevron gules.*

11 marks rent in Stanbridge in 1267.¹⁹⁷ His son and heir Sir Richard Havering¹⁹⁸ granted the rent in 1313 to Thomas Danvers and Agnes his wife,¹⁹⁹ who were holding the manor in 1316.²⁰⁰ In 1329 Agnes, who was by this time a widow, granted the reversion of a messuage, carucate of land and rent in Stanbridge to John Kenne and Margaret his wife,²⁰¹ who were still holding in 1346.²⁰² Their heir Thomas Kenne was alive in 1401,²⁰³ but had died before 1403, in which year his widow Joan granted the reversion of 12 marks rent in Stanbridge and Romsey to Thomas Lysle and his heirs.²⁰⁴ In the same year Thomas granted the rent to John Kirkby,²⁰⁵ whose descendant John Kirkby died seised of the

manor of Stanbridge Earls, held of Margaret Countess of Stafford for one knight's fee, as of her manors of Wexcombe and Bedwyn in 1469.²⁰⁶ From this date the manor followed the same descent as Stanbridge Ranvilles (q.v. *supra*) until 1652, when Thomas Kirkby sold it to Roger Gollop of Southampton,²⁰⁷ who died in 1681-2 and was followed by his son George.²⁰⁸ The latter held Stanbridge Earls until his death in 1685,²⁰⁹ when he was followed by his son and heir Roger, who died in 1701-2,²¹⁰ leaving three sisters and co-heirs: Elizabeth wife of the Rev. William Mayo, Katherine Gollop, spinster, and Margaret wife of John Nicholls of Child Okeford (co. Dors.).²¹¹ Elizabeth and Katherine sold their share in the manor in 1702 to John Fifield,²¹² who bequeathed Stanbridge at his death in 1737 to his nephew, Benjamin Fifield. The latter, who was mayor of Romsey in 1721, died in 1748, when he was followed by his son John, who held Stanbridge Earls until his death in 1796.²¹³ He was succeeded by his son and heir John, who died in 1827 without issue.²¹⁴ His only surviving brother Job succeeded to the estate and died in 1840, leaving Stanbridge to his daughter Katherine wife of John Charles Hall. The latter died in 1870, and Katherine sold the manor in 1871 to William Edward Shore Nightingale of Embley Park, who had two daughters: Frances wife of Sir Harry Verney, bart., and Florence the well-known pioneer of army nursing. He left the manor at his death in 1874 to his daughter Frances, who with her husband sold it in 1895 to Sir Basil Montgomery. It was purchased in 1905 from Sir Basil by Mr. H. L. Hansard, the present lord of the manor.²¹⁵

The lord of the manor of Stanbridge Earls obtained licence to celebrate divine service in his manor between 1500 and 1528,²¹⁶ and in 1538 George Thorpe of Leckford was baptized in Stanbridge Chapel.²¹⁷ Traces of a chapel still exist in the architecture of the kitchen of the old manor-house of Stanbridge Hall, the residence of Mr. H. L. Hansard.²¹⁸

A messuage and land with two mills in Stanbridge were held of the lord of the manor of Stanbridge Earls by Matthew Polayn and Aubrey his wife, who granted them to John Le Spicer of Salisbury in 1328.²¹⁹ Fourteen years later the latter sold them to William de Overton the younger,²²⁰ who held them until his death c. 1361, when they passed to his heir Thomas,²²¹ who died in 1369.²²² Michael, posthumous son and heir of Thomas,²²³ died without issue in 1389

¹⁹² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Anne; Recov. R. Mich. 12 Geo. II, rot. 16; 25 Geo. III, rot. 443; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 55 Geo. III.

¹⁹³ Information supplied by Mr. H. L. Hansard, Stanbridge Earls, Romsey.

¹⁹⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233b. It is perhaps identical with the manor in King's Somborne Hundred which Ralph de Mortimer was holding of the king in chief in 1086. It was assessed at 1½ hides (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 490b). Ralph de Mortimer was followed by his son Hugh, who died in 1185, when his son Roger succeeded him. Roger at his death in 1215 was followed by his son Hugh, who died in 1227, leaving a half-brother and heir Ralph. The owner of Stanbridge Earls, Ralph, died in 1246, leaving a son and heir Roger (*Burke, Extinct Peerage*, 371-2).

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 341-2, 21, 48; Inq. p.m. 16 Ric. II, pt. i, no. 27; 22 Ric. II, no. 46; 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 12.

¹⁹⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 203.

¹⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, file 22, no. 17.

²⁰⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

²⁰¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Edw. III.

²⁰² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

²⁰³ Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 42.

²⁰⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Hen. IV.

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁶ Inq. p.m. 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 12.

²⁰⁷ Close, 4 Chas. II, pt. x.

²⁰⁸ Dr. Latham's MSS. (in B.M.), v,

²⁰⁹ Mrs. Suckling, *Notes on Stanbridge Earls*, 13.

²¹⁰ *Ibid.*; Tomb in Romsey Church.

²¹¹ *Vide* Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 13 Will. III.

²¹² Mrs. Suckling, op. cit. Margaret's share, descending to her heirs-at-law, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins, was sold by them to Robert Godfrey, who appears to have sold it to John Fifield, who thus obtained possession of the whole manor.

²¹³ Mrs. Suckling, op. cit. 15.

²¹⁴ *Ibid.*

²¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 19.

²¹⁶ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 154.

²¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxi, 167.

²¹⁸ Mrs. Suckling, op. cit. 13 seq.

²¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Edw. III.

²²⁰ *Ibid.* Mich. 16 Edw. III.

²²¹ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 18.

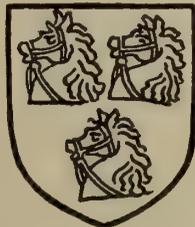
²²² *Ibid.* 43 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 10.

²²³ *Ibid.*

and was followed by his cousin Elizabeth wife of Robert Tawke,²²⁴ who died seised of a messuage, lands and a fishery in Stanbridge in 1401.²²⁵ Thomas son and heir of Robert and Elizabeth at his death in 1405 left an infant son Robert,²²⁶ who apparently parted with the property,²²⁷ for he was not seised of any lands in the parish at his death in 1440.²²⁸ The estate probably merged at a later date with the manor of Stanbridge Earls, which contained two water-mills in 1701.²²⁹

A fishery in the River Test from 'Le Blakedyche' to 'Le Muxemede' belonged to the manor of Stanbridge Earls. It was held in 1401 by Robert Tawke of the then lord of the manor.²³⁰ In 1579 Thomas Kirkby was said to be seised in right of his manor of Stanbridge Earls of the 'moiety of a certain water of the River Test from a meadow called Baldeham to Westweare.'²³¹

Land in Romsey known later as the manor of ROMSEY HORSEYS was held in 1299 by Walter Romsey of the Abbess and convent of Romsey.²³² In 1349 one Maud, widow of Richard Romsey, held for life tenements in Romsey.²³³ Sir Walter Romsey died in 1403 seised of tenements in Romsey, which were settled on his widow Alice (Filliol) for her lifetime. His grandson and heir Thomas²³⁴ succeeded to these tenements on the death of his grandmother Alice a year later²³⁵ and died in 1420. His infant daughter and heir Joan²³⁶ succeeded to the estate on her mother's death in 1441 and married Thomas Payne,²³⁷ but died without issue.²³⁸ Her heirs were Joan wife of Roger Wyke, first cousin of her father Thomas Romsey, and William Horsey, who was the son and heir of Eleanor sister of Joan. William Horsey died seised of the property in 1448, and was followed by his son and heir Thomas,²³⁹ who died in 1477, leaving as his heir his brother John.²⁴⁰ In 1537 William Horsey and his wife Dorothy conveyed the manor of Romsey Horseys to Sir Richard Lyster,²⁴¹ from whom it passed to William White, who dealt with it by recovery in 1587.²⁴² Subsequently it was held by Gilbert Serle,²⁴³ and remained in the Serle family until 1814. After that date its history cannot at present be traced.



HORSEY. Azure three horses' heads or cut off at the neck with their bridles.

The early history of the manor of SOUTH WELLS (Welles, xiv cent.) is obscure, but it is probably represented by the lands and tenements in Wells next Romsey which were held in the reign of Edward I by Nicholas de Barbeflete of Southampton in socage of the Abbess of Romsey for a rent of 57s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., 200 herrings, 300 eels, ploughing of 14 acres of land and mowing of 2 acres of meadow. In 1294 Nicholas de Barbeflete died seised of the estate, which then included a capital messuage, two water-mills, a fishery and perquisites of court.²⁴⁴ His heir was his son Nicholas, who granted the reversion of a messuage, land and rent in Romsey should he and his wife Parnel die without issue to John son of John de Moundenard in 1309.²⁴⁵ Richard de Barbeflete, possibly the brother and heir of Nicholas, entered a protest,²⁴⁶ and in 1311, soon after the death of Nicholas, brought a suit against Parnel,²⁴⁷ the issue of which is unknown. In 1329 thirty messuages, two mills, lands and rents in Wells and other places were settled upon John Escudemore or Skidmore, in fee-tail, with contingent remainder to Walter Skidmore.²⁴⁸ This family gave their name to Skidmore Farm, which formed part of the manor of South Wells, and it is probable that this was their place of residence. Walter Skidmore succeeded to the property, and obtained licence from Bishop Edendon (1346-66) to celebrate mass in the oratory of his manor of Wells.²⁴⁹ Nothing more is known of the history of this estate until 1352, when Peter le Barbour and Isabel his wife quitclaimed the manor of Wells next Romsey, and messuages and £10 rent in Romsey, from themselves and the heirs of Isabel to John son of Thomas de Wells.²⁵⁰ In 1367 John de Wells and Cecily his wife, who had the same year obtained a quitclaim of the manor from Sir John de Edendon,²⁵¹ granted to the Abbess and convent of Romsey eleven messuages, 100 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 100 acres of heath, 10 acres of moor and 50s. rent in South Wells and Romsey which they held of them in socage 'in part satisfaction of £20 of land, tenements and rent which the king granted by letters patent to the same abbess and convent.'²⁵² The manor was apparently sold by the abbess and convent to the Dean and canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor,²⁵³ who were in possession in 1442.²⁵⁴ They continued to hold it until 1860, when it was purchased by Henry John third Viscount Palmerston.²⁵⁵ It is now the property of Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley. In 1860 the manor comprised the farm of Skidmore, the mansion-house of Grove Place situated in Nursling parish (q.v.),²⁵⁶

²²⁴ Inq. p.m. 13 Ric. II, no. 37; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 17 Ric. II; 18 Ric. II.

²²⁵ Ibid. 2 Hen. IV, no. 42.

²²⁶ Ibid. 7 Hen. IV, no. 11.

²²⁷ He may have conveyed it to John Tawke, who held a quarter of a knight's fee in Stanbridge in 1428 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 351).

²²⁸ Inq. p.m. 18 Hen. VI, no. 50.

²²⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 13 Will. III.

²³⁰ Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 42; 7 Hen. IV, no. 11.

²³¹ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. 21 Eliz. cxi, G, no. 5.

²³² In that year he obtained licence to grant one messuage in Romsey to the abbess and convent (Inq. a.q.d. file 30, no. 10; Pat. 27 Edw. I, m. 17).

²³³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 Edw. III; Inq. a.q.d. file 304, no. 7.

²³⁴ Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. IV, no. 32.

²³⁵ Ibid. 6 Hen. IV, no. 29.

²³⁶ Ibid. 8 Hen. V, no. 89.

²³⁷ Ibid. 19 Hen. VI, no. 36.

²³⁸ Ibid. 26 Hen. VI, no. 26. Joan and Eleanor were the granddaughters of Walter Romsey through his daughter Mary.

²³⁹ Ibid. 26 Hen. VI, no. 26.

²⁴⁰ Ibid. 17 Edw. IV, no. 46.

²⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII;

Recov. R. Trin. 29 Hen. VIII, rot. 353.

²⁴² Ibid. Mich. 29 & 30 Eliz. rot. 151.

²⁴³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Anne;

Recov. R. Mich. 12 Geo. II, rot. 16;

Mich. 25 Geo. III, rot. 443; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 55 Geo. III.

²⁴⁴ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I, no. 26.

²⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Edw. II.

²⁴⁶ Ibid.

²⁴⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 436.

²⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Edw. III.

²⁴⁹ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 67.

²⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 26 Edw.

III.

²⁵¹ De Banc. R. 428, m. 1.

²⁵² Inq. a.q.d. file 237, no. 19.

²⁵³ The dean and canons were among the free suitors of the abbess and convent in 1444 (Ct. R. [Gen. Ser.], portf. 201, no. 38).

²⁵⁴ The court rolls of South Wells in the possession of the dean and canons date from 1442 (*Hants Field Club Proc.* iii [2], 115).

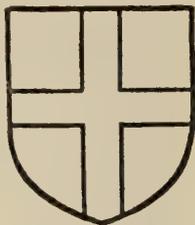
²⁵⁵ Ibid. iii (2), 125.

²⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 436-7.

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part of Toothill now in the parish of Rownhams, Street Meadow in North Romsey and Osborne House in Church Street, Romsey.²⁵⁷

ROKE Manor formed part of the possessions of the Dean and canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor,²⁵⁸ but the date at which it came into their possession is unknown. By his will dated 8 June 1448 John Greenfield, who had a lease of South Wells, devised his manor of Roke to John Greenfield, of the Royal Household, and to William Pece, whom he appointed as two of his executors, for fourteen years, to dispose of the rents and issues thereof for the good of his soul and fulfilment of his will.²⁵⁹ The



DEAN AND CANONS OF ST. GEORGE, WINDSOR. *Argent a cross gules.*

manor was still in possession of the Greenfield family in 1481, in which year Thomas Greenfield, Agnes wife of John Hammond and Christine wife of Simon Croucheman conveyed it to Sir William Hasting.²⁶⁰ In the fine there is no mention of the Dean and canons of Windsor, but the presumption is that the Greenfields held the manor on lease from them, and that this was in reality a conveyance of their leasehold estate. The manor was sold in 1650 on the confiscation of lands belonging to deans and chapters to Walter Harward, who was already in possession of a lease and occupied the house,^{260a} but on the accession of Charles II was restored to the dean and canons.

The hamlet of **LEE** formed part of the possessions of Romsey Abbey until the Dissolution.²⁶¹ In 1550 Edward VI granted to William Paulet, Lord St. John, Earl of Wiltshire, all the 'messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments now or late in the separate tenures of Thomas Mainsbridge, John Howchyn and others in the tithing of Lee formerly belonging to Romsey Abbey,' and annual rents there amounting to £15 14s. 6d.²⁶² William Paulet Marquess of Winchester, the grandson of the earl, was apparently still in possession of the tithing in 1584,²⁶³ but its subsequent history is unknown until 1718, when John Nowes, owner of Lee House,²⁶⁴ devised by will all his property there for the education of the poor of Romsey. In 1862 the trustees of the Nowes charity sold the Lee estate to John Henry third Viscount Palmerston, owner of Broadlands (q.v.).²⁶⁵

A hospital for lepers and other paupers called the **HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN AND ST. ANTHONY** existed in Romsey, the proctors whereof had licence in 1317 and 1331 to collect alms for the inmates, then in extreme poverty.²⁶⁶ The site of the hospital is apparently represented by the tenement called 'Le Spyttyl in Spyttylstrete,' which was included in the grant of Romsey Infra to John Foster in 1544.²⁶⁷

The first settlement of a **ABBEY CHURCH** monastic body in Romsey dates from 907, when King

Edward the Elder founded a house of nuns here, and set his daughter St. Elfleda at their head. This foundation seems to have lapsed; at any rate, a new foundation was made in 967 by King Edgar, with the assistance of Bishop Ethelwold of Winchester. This re-foundation was doubtless due to the revival of monasticism and the strict Benedictine rule was now introduced, the first abbess being St. Merwinna. Materials for a history of the buildings are only scanty, as far as documentary matter is concerned, and the church as it stands to-day, the only relic of the monastic buildings, is its own best historian.

The 10th-century church, whether Edward's or Edgar's, is said to have been burnt during the Danish wars after the massacre of 1002, but this does not necessarily imply a destruction of the buildings. It is quite possible that they stood, repaired and enlarged, till the general rebuilding of the church, begun about 1120, and there is, fortunately, a certain amount of definite evidence about the older church. In 1900, during the laying down of a new floor in the nave and crossing, the remains of an apse were found, proving that the east end of this church stood on the site of the present tower. The apse was slightly stilted, and its walls continued under the western piers of the tower; they were 4 ft. 9 in. thick and had been faced with wrought stone, only one course of which remained, the base of the wall being of plastered flint rubble. The bottom of the footings on the inner face was 4 ft. below the present floor level, but on the outer face the footings were not reached at an equal depth. Under the piers a second course of wrought stone remained, and still shows above the pavement level, the 12th-century masonry being cut to fit over it. There can be little doubt that this apse remained standing till the building of the tower and was then taken down to the floor level. The other piece of evidence about the older church is to be found in the south aisle of the nave. Here the walling of the third and fourth bays of the south wall is clearly older than the work to the east and west of it, and has a distinctly early character. The triple respond at the east of the third bay is not set opposite to the second pier of the main arcade, but well to the east of the direct line, and the south wall of the two east bays of the aisle is differently treated from the rest of the aisle, corresponding in detail rather to the work in the transepts than to that of the nave. There are also signs of a break in building between the west wall of the south transept, in its lower part, and the south walls of the transept and aisle. The inference is that walling older than that remaining in the third and fourth bays of the aisle existed, at the time of the general rebuilding of the church, in the position of the first and second bays, and this, taken in conjunction with the apse, suggests a plan of

²⁵⁷ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iii (2), 126.

²⁵⁸ Close, 1650, pt. iv, no. 40.

²⁵⁹ *Hants Field Club Proc.* iii (2), 116.

²⁶⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East, 22 Edw. IV.

^{260a} Close, 1650, pt. iv, no. 40.

²⁶¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310. Constance

Abbess of Romsey had obtained a quitclaim of a messuage and 24 acres of land in Lee from Aubrey wife of Robert Prior in 1249 (Feet of F. Hants, East, 33 Hen. III).

²⁶² Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v, m. 32.

²⁶³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1580-1625, p. 123.

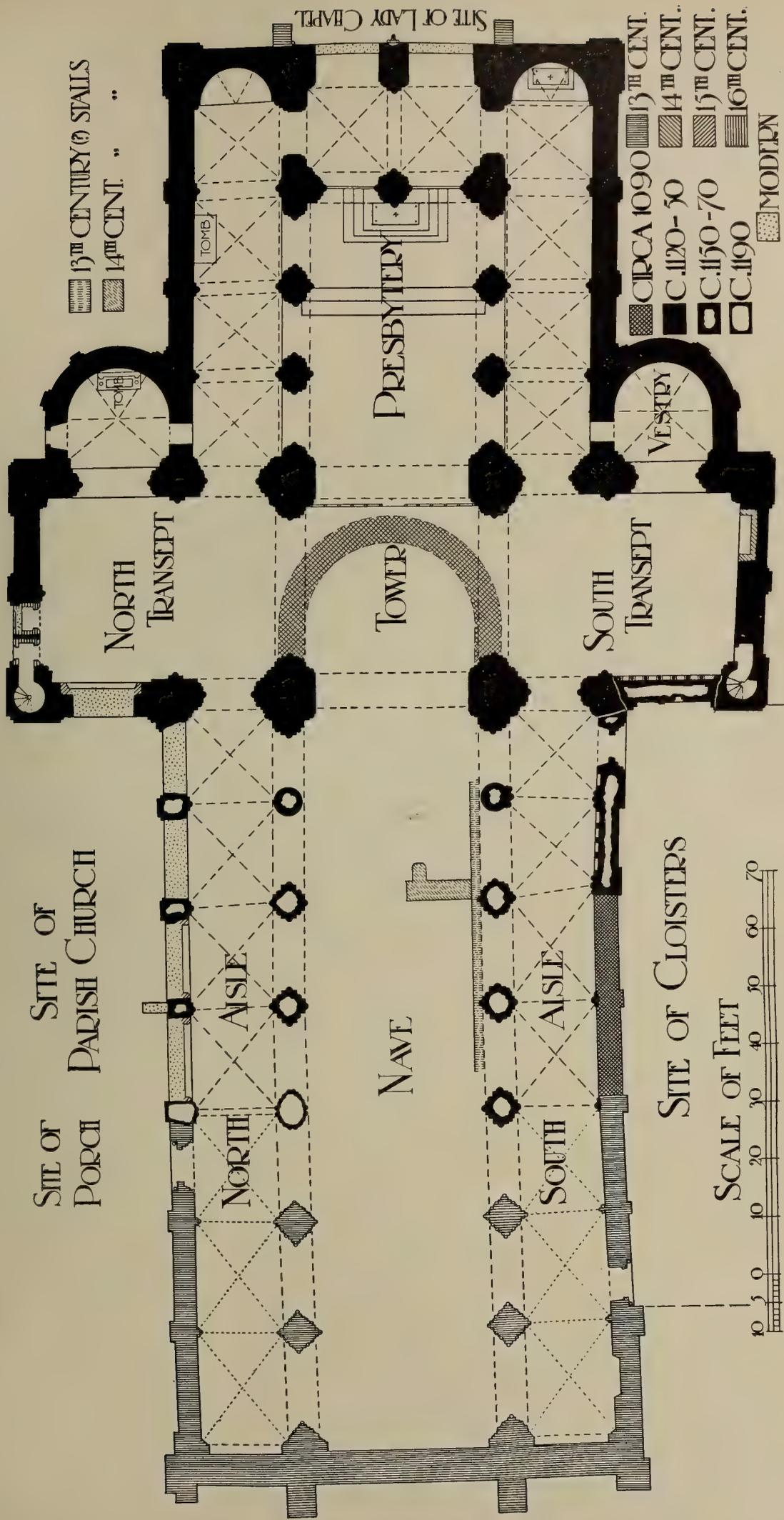
²⁶⁴ Exch. Dep. Hants, East, 5 Geo. I, no. 17.

²⁶⁵ See Charities.

²⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 625;

1330-4, p. 65.

²⁶⁷ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 33.



PLAN OF ROMSEY ABBEY

late 10th or early 11th-century type, resembling that of the church at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, with apsidal presbytery, shallow transepts flanking a square central tower, and aisleless nave. This nave received a south aisle, and perhaps a north aisle also, early in the 12th century or late in the 11th, and it is possible that when Christina, the sister of Edgar Atheling, took the veil here in 1086 she brought an accession of wealth to the abbey which enabled the nuns to enlarge their church by adding aisles to the nave. The nave was probably about 60 ft. long, the normal dimension in an 11th-century church of the larger type, and one handed down from early times and often found continued in 12th-century buildings.

The setting out of the eastern parts of the present church, which was probably begun, as already said, about 1120, is very regular, the site having been unencumbered, but that of the nave shows several irregularities which help to throw light on the earlier history. There are three principal periods of work, the extent and progress of which are set forth in the detailed description which follows. The three western bays of the nave date from the early part of the 13th century, and are not only set out on a different axis from the rest but have slightly thicker main walls, which are very skilfully adapted to the earlier arcades. It seems probable that the old nave was taken down piecemeal during the first two periods of rebuilding, but that the third, the 13th-century completion, was begun from the west, outside the line of the early west wall, and carried eastwards. The west wall of the old nave, which would come about the middle of the sixth bay of the present building—in other words, the middle bay of the 13th-century work—was probably standing when the new west end was set out, and the alteration of axis would easily occur in the process.

The church must have been finished about 1230, but no record of a consecration about that time has survived. It had a vaulted porch on the north side of the nave, evidently not on so great a scale as that at Christchurch, but said to have been as much as 40 ft. long, part of the early 13th-century work. In the third quarter of the 13th century the east end of the church was altered by the rebuilding of the two chapels opening eastward from the ambulatory, and the remodelling of the east wall of the presbytery by the destruction of the triforium and clearstory, and the insertion of two very beautiful three-light windows. The only other important structural alteration took place early in the 15th century, c. 1403, when by the advice of Bishop William of Wykeham the accommodation for the parishioners of Romsey, hitherto limited to the north aisle of the nave, was increased by the grant to them of the north transept as the chancel of their church, and the building of a parish nave to the west of the transept, opening to the north aisle by four wide arches. At the Suppression the parish obtained possession of the whole church and the added building on the north became superfluous and was pulled down, its window tracery being used to block the arches opening from the north aisle and transept. In this condition the aisle remained till modern times, when the 12th-century windows and walling in its two eastern

bays were 'restored.' The north porch was probably altered when the parish nave was added, and pulled down with it after the Suppression; a new porch has now been built on its site.

The church as it stands to-day is a fine and dignified building, but from the lack of an adequate finish to its tower and the very commonplace nature of its site is far less picturesque externally than many churches of less interest. The interior, on the other hand, is one of the most attractive pieces of 12th-century work to be found in the country, full of interesting details and singularly unspoiled by later alteration. The original effect, indeed, has been greatly altered by the destruction of the triforium and clearstory galleries in the east wall of the presbytery, but the two large windows which replace them, though somewhat out of scale with the rest of the building, are of such singular grace and beauty as to atone completely for the loss of unity in the design. The 12th-century work is faced throughout with Binstead stone of excellent quality, and as durable as it is pleasant in colour. The plan is cruciform, with aisles to the presbytery and nave, and single eastern apses to the transepts, the presbytery aisles being continued across its square east end, and having opened originally to a pair of eastern chapels of the same elevation as the aisles. The plan of these chapels is uncertain and from excavations made in 1909 on their site it seems that their foundations are entirely destroyed by later work. The tower over the crossing rises but little above the roof, being only 92 ft. high to the parapet, and it is not likely that its walls were ever much higher, but it was doubtless capped with a pyramidal roof which must have given a far more satisfactory finish to the church than the present low octagonal wooden turret, which has been not unjustly likened to a hen-coop.

The external elevations are plain, the original windows of the eastern parts of the church having arches with a moulded outer order, and a label with billet or small zigzag ornament. The outer order has jamb-shafts in the capitals, which in most cases are simply scalloped, and a chamfered abacus at the springing is continued as a string along the wall, but stopping against the buttresses.

At the sill level runs a string of more elaborate section, which breaks round the buttresses, and at the base of the walls is a plain chamfered plinth. The buttresses are broad and shallow with recessed angles, the smaller pilasters thus formed stopping in rather aimless fashion at different heights. In the transept apses and western bays of the presbytery aisles they stop under the string at the level of the springing of the window arches, but in the eastern bays they are carried up higher, as if some different finish were originally intended. The main buttresses end flush with the corbel course, which on the north side of the church has been nearly entirely renewed, with a modern ashlar parapet over it. In the original arrangement the eaves came down over the cornice, which has pairs of round-headed arches resting on grotesque heads. The clearstory has simple arcading, each bay having a blank stilted round-headed arch on either side of the wider arch of the window. This has jamb-shafts with scalloped capitals and a roll moulding on the outer order but no labels. Between the bays are plain pilaster buttresses, and the corbel

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table, which is nearly all modern and of the plainest character, carries an embattled parapet.

The transepts have clasping buttresses at the angles, the western angles containing the stairs, which end in turrets rising above the parapets, and there are similar flat buttresses set in the middle of the end walls stopping at the base of the gables, with plain round-headed arches springing from them to the angle buttresses and framing the clearstory windows. The gables have been flattened, but preserve an ornamental arcade of semicircular arches across the lower part. In the nave, where the later 12th-century clearstory begins, the treatment is richer, with pairs of tall banded shafts and foliate capitals, the arrangement of blank arcades on either side of the window being preserved on the north side, which is the main approach to the church, but on the south side, which could only be seen from the cloister, the arcades are left out.

The 13th-century work in the nave harmonizes with that of the 12th century, though the detail is naturally different, the cornice having trefoiled arches and the windows being pointed. The earliest form of cornice seems to be that on the earliest part of the building now standing, namely, the third bay of the south aisle of the nave, and is carried on round arches alternating with straight-sided ones. That of the fourth bay has an alternation of pointed and round-headed arches, and those to the west are of the 13th-century type with trefoiled arches. Probably none of the parapets which stand on the cornices were originally intended, the church having had plain eaves throughout.

The eastern arm of the church is of three bays, with north and south aisles joined at the east by an ambulatory, from which two chapels formerly opened eastward. The eastern limit of the original quire was probably under the east arch of the crossing, the presbytery taking up the whole of the eastern arm, with the upper entrances to the quire (*ostia presbyterii*) in the western bay.

The bays are separated by half-round shafts on shallow rectangular pilasters, which run up to the tops of the walls, the string at the base of the triforium, and another some feet above the springing of the triforium arches, and being the continuation of their labels, breaking round them. Above the second string the shafts are slighter.

The piers are compound, with engaged half-round shafts flanked by smaller three-quarter shafts, and towards the aisles single half-round shafts. The capitals are scalloped with two, three or four divisions, and the arches are round-headed, and in the north and south arcades considerably stilted, of three orders, the inner with a heavy soffit torus, the second with a three-quarter roll, and the outer with a band of vertical zigzag ornament and a label carved in a sunk lozenge pattern. The triforium stage is about equal in height to the arcade below, and has tall semicircular arches of two orders, with heavy rolls and an enriched label and engaged shafts to each order, with scalloped capitals. The openings are subdivided, inclosing pairs of semicircular arches of a single order with zigzag or similar ornament, but showing an unusual treatment, the tympanum between them and the main arch not being filled with masonry but left open, with a small shaft inserted between the crown of the main arch and the springing of the sub-arches.

At the base of the triforium is a string with billet ornament, and another of simple detail at the clear-story level.

The clearstory has three openings to each bay, with circular shafts, half-round responds and scalloped capitals, the middle opening being wider than the others, and carried up with a plain semicircular head and small jamb-shafts standing on the capitals of the main shafts, inclosing a wide round-headed window. The side openings are arched over from the main capitals, but above them are blank arcades carrying on the design of the middle opening.

The internal width of the main span of the presbytery is practically that of the nave of the older church, and was probably regulated by it. The two bays of the main arcade in the east wall have semicircular arches, and their proportions are very well suited to the space they occupy, but the arches of the north and south arcades are too narrowly spaced for their height, and are in consequence considerably stilted, as already noted. This looks as though the site had been confined eastwards and the setting out of the new work cramped.

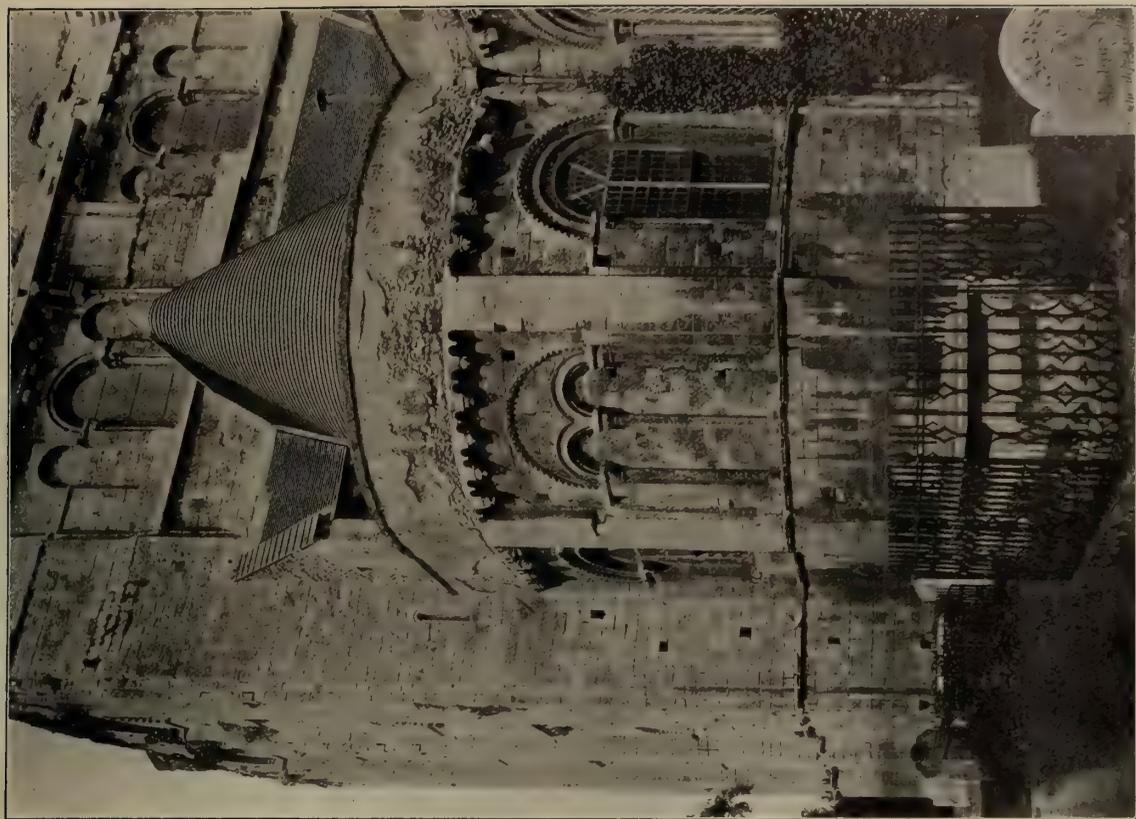
In spite of the shafts dividing each bay of the general elevation, it is clear that a high vault was never contemplated, and from the line of the ashlar facing above the east arch of the crossing it appears that a flat ceiling was the original finish.

With the aisles and ambulatory the case is different. All are covered with quadripartite ribbed stone vaults, the ribs having no special member in the jambs, but being sprung from corbels set across the angles of the bays, as if unribbed vaults had been originally intended. The ribsection is a roll flanked by small hollow-chamfered angles, and the vault cells are plastered, all the plastering being modern. The curve of the diagonal ribs is approximately semicircular, and the transverse arches are very stilted.

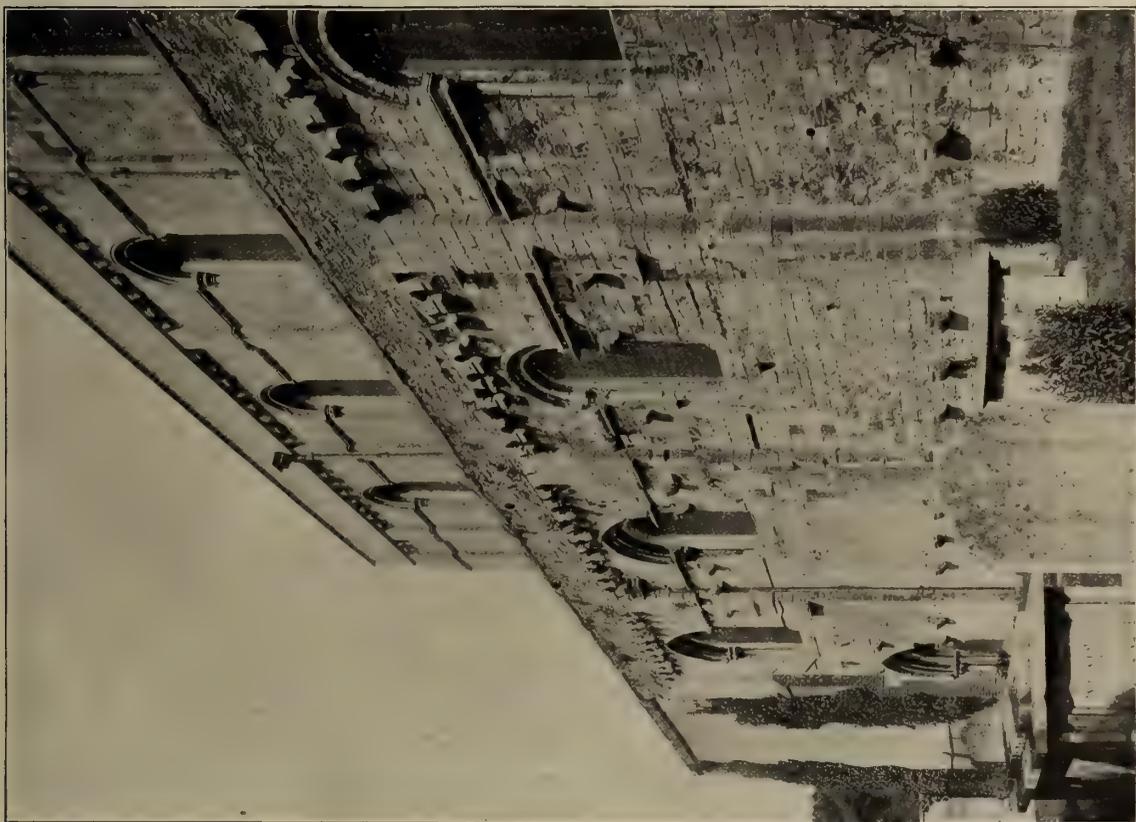
The east wall of the presbytery, though never rebuilt, is entirely altered by the insertion over the main arcade of two large three-light windows in the latter part of the 13th century, perhaps as beautiful specimens of their kind as any in the country. They are of three trefoiled lights with three cusped circles over, the upper one quatrefoiled and the two lower cinquefoiled. The heads of the main lights and the rear arches are ornamented with knots of foliage, and mullions and rear arches have slender banded Purbeck marble shafts with moulded capitals and bases. On the pier between the windows is another like shaft, which seems to suggest that a scheme of vaulting the presbytery in stone was at this time proposed. It ends below on a foliate corbel, its base being at a higher level than the others, and from the condition of the wall below, in the spandrel between the two east arches of the main arcade, it is probable that a canopy for an image was fixed here.

The windows now set in the blocked east arches of the ambulatory are of the same character, though less elaborate and beautiful, being of three lights, the middle cinquefoiled and the others trefoiled, with two quatrefoiled and one sexfoiled circle over. The tracery and mullions are moulded with a filleted roll between two hollows and secondary rolls, but the effect is spoilt by clumsy moulded bands inserted at the springing line, replacing original capitals.

On the south jamb of the north arch to the destroyed eastern chapels are some very valuable remains



ROMSEY ABBEY : APSIDAL CHAPEL OF SOUTH TRANSEPT



ROMSEY ABBEY : SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE, WITH REMAINS OF THE CLOISTER

of late 12th or early 13th-century painting, a set of four roundels on a background of foliage with a dado of hanging drapery below. Each roundel contains a scene, now unfortunately much defaced, said to be taken from the story of St. Elfleda.

The 13th-century eastern chapels were of two vaulted bays, with a central pier; the foundations of their east walls are said to have been found in the gardens east of the churchyard. Part of their tiled floor with a low stone bench is still in existence at their north-west angle.

The eastern bays of the aisles are square externally but apsidal within, and have a wide central window flanked by wall arcades of two bays with a sunk-star diaper on the arches. The opening of the apse is spanned by a square-edged semicircular arch with an outer roll, the vaulted ceiling to the east of it being carried by two short square-edged ribs springing from corbels on either side of the east window.

The transverse arches in the aisles are of a single square order, springing from half-round shafts with large scalloped capitals of a rather earlier look than the rest. There are certain exceptions to be noticed later. The bays are lighted by single round-headed lights, those in the south aisle being original, while in the north aisle only the western of the three is old. The middle window is a modern restoration, and the eastern a mid-14th-century insertion, now without tracery.

The capitals of the north aisle are with one exception, and in the western arch, scalloped, but there is much more variety in the ambulatory and south aisle. The wall arcades in the south apse have volute capitals, and those of the transverse arches are in some cases richly carved with acanthus foliage and interlacing scrolls. An early-looking type of capital has plain angular flutes, in two cases combined with a wavy ornament, and several have figures of men or beasts. The most interesting of these are those in the responds of the transverse arches on the east side of the second bay of the vault in each aisle. The north capital in the south aisle has two groups of figures. The first shows an angel between two crowned men, one seated and holding a V-shaped scroll, of which the angel holds the end, and the other standing and holding what looks like a knife. On the scroll is an inscription, 'ROBERT' ME FECIT.' The second group is of two seated men with a grotesque head between them; they also hold a scroll on which is 'ROBERT TUTE CONSULE QS.' The south capital in the north aisle is a battle scene. In the middle a king is fighting with a bearded man, whose wrist he holds; behind the man is an angel, and all round are scattered dead bodies, heads and swords. Behind the king a horse is running away, and above it is a large bird carrying off two heads.

The western bay of each aisle opens to the apsidal chapel of the adjoining transept by a modern round-headed doorway, over which is a tall opening ranging with the aisle windows and similarly treated, but cut straight through the wall; this is part of the original design. The opening is in each case set in the western half of the bay, to make it fit into the scheme of the arcading round the apse, and the blank space thus left to the east of it towards the aisle is filled, in the south aisle, by two bays of wall arcades like those in the east chapels of the aisles, and in the north aisle by a single plain pointed arch, clearly original work.

The arches opening from the west ends of the aisles to the transepts are of the same design and ornament as those of the presbytery, but the capitals of their responds—the north respond in the north aisle, and the south in the south—are richly carved, while the others are scalloped. Evidence of the progress of the work is here to be seen in the fact that the ribs of the west bay of the aisles spring at the west from separate architectural members—engaged shafts with capitals, instead of small corbels set across the angles.

The apses of the transepts show the same feature, having quadripartite ribbed vaults, with ribs of the same section as the aisles, but springing from four shafts at the level of the capitals of the arch opening to the transept.

The apses have windows on the east, and on the north and south respectively, the wall surfaces between being treated with simple arcading, the shafts ranging with those in the jambs of the windows and having plain scalloped capitals. In the north transept apse are remains of two piscinae to the south of the site of the altar, and a shallow square recess above. The position of the altar is taken by the canopied tomb of Robert Brackley, 1628, a very good specimen of its kind, but out of place. It has a panelled round arch under a broken pediment, carried by Corinthian columns, and a sarcophagus below; it is of stone, painted in imitation of different marbles. In 1851 it was described as being in the 'south ambulatory.'

The internal elevations of the transepts follow the general lines of the presbytery, but there are slight differences of detail. In the north transept the labels of the eastern triforium arches have a small zigzag ornament in two lines, and a single line of it is repeated on the labels in this stage in the north and west walls. On the east wall, as in the presbytery, the label continues as a string across the pilaster between the bays, but this does not occur again in this transept, nor at all in the south transept.

The transepts are two bays deep, the bay in which the apses are set being considerably wider than the other, and in consequence the clearstories of these bays have an extra opening on either side. The clearstory shafts of this bay in the north transept are alternately round and octagonal, but this is not the case in the south transept. The triforium stage below is subdivided in the north transept by three pointed arches formed by the intersection of two semicircular arches, but in the south there are three semicircular arches. They are entirely in modern stonework.

It is notable that the tympanum of the triforium bay next to the crossing in the south transept is solid, and this has been followed in the new work. That in the corresponding bay on the west of the transept also has a solid tympanum.

The south transept is a little more ornamental in its details than the north, having a line of large zigzag ornament in the outer order of all arches on the triforium stage, the labels having either a double row of zigzag or a peculiar ornament like a row of pointed leaves. This occurs in the two eastern and the north-western bays.

Both transepts were designed for flat ceilings; in their outer western angles are stairs running up the full height, and other stairs start from the triforium level in the outer eastern angles.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The north transept shows a good many traces of its use from the end of the 14th century as the chancel of the parish church of Romsey.

The west window in its north wall has been mutilated and fitted with tracery, and a 16th-century door is cut through beneath it, with a holy water recess to the east, and a second recess now fitted up as a place for a hydrant. Under the east window in this wall a small four-centred opening with a marked eastward splay has been cut; it is now blocked externally, but would have commanded a view of the parish altar. To the south of the arch opening to the eastern apse is a small 15th-century stone bracket for an image, and in the west wall an original window with a blank arcade on each side has been mutilated by the cutting through the wall of a segmental pointed arch, opening to the parish nave, built against the north aisle of the monastic nave. The arch is now blocked and in it is set a square-headed three-light window with cinquefoiled lights. The two lower stages of the west wall of the south transept do not range with the rest, because the setting of the cloister against this wall made a different scheme of lighting necessary. An interlacing wall arcade of seven bays is set below a group of three round-headed lights, the middle of which is taller than the others. That this is not the original arrangement may be seen from outside; the splays have been altered, and at first there were three windows of equal height in the wall, and the springing of the middle window, now heightened, may be seen cut into the form of engaged shafts in a very curious manner.

The crossing arches are of three plain square orders without labels, those opening to the transepts being semicircular, with three engaged shafts in each respond, while in the east and west arches, which are of a wider span, the two outer orders are awkwardly stilted, only the inner being semicircular. The object of the widening is to do away with the responds as much as possible, for when the monastic quire occupied the space beneath the tower the responds would have narrowed the available space if carried down to the ground. Their slight projection in the east arch made it easy to stop them on ornamental corbels just below the level of the triforium floor, the billeted string of the presbytery being returned round them. In the western arch the treatment is more effective and simpler, the arch having no capital at the springing, but a corbel carved with a scale pattern, which dies into the wall at once.

Above the arches runs a gallery of three double bays on each side, with projecting half-round shafts between the bays, standing on corbels, and ending in scalloped capitals under the beams of the flat ceiling, which is likewise modern.

The stage above, now hidden, has plain windows on each side, and was originally open to the church, forming the lantern over the crossing. The effect must have been very satisfactory, and it is a pity that no other place for the bells than the upper story of this lantern is now available.

The nave shows in a very interesting way the gradual progress of the work. It is of seven bays, and leaving out for the moment the evidences of early work in the aisles, which belong to the story of the former church, seems to have been set up as follows:—

First work, c. 1150-70.—Three bays and the

east respond of the fourth bay of the main arcade on the north, with two bays and the east respond of the third bay of the triforium over; four bays of the main arcade on the south, and two bays and the east respond of the third bay of the triforium over. In the clearstory only the east respond and one pillar in the east bay on each side.

Second work, c. 1180.—Completion of the fourth bay of the main arcade on the north and building of the east respond of the fifth. Triforium and clearstory finished to the end of the fourth bay. On the south the triforium and clearstory carried to the same point.

Third work, c. 1210-30.—The three west bays of the nave in all stages.

There are certain minor changes in the course of the work which show a further subdivision, but they are not of sufficient importance to be taken separately.

The arches of the main arcade in the first work have scalloped capitals, and arches of two orders, the outer square and the inner with a wide torus on the soffit, and there is a plain chamfered label.

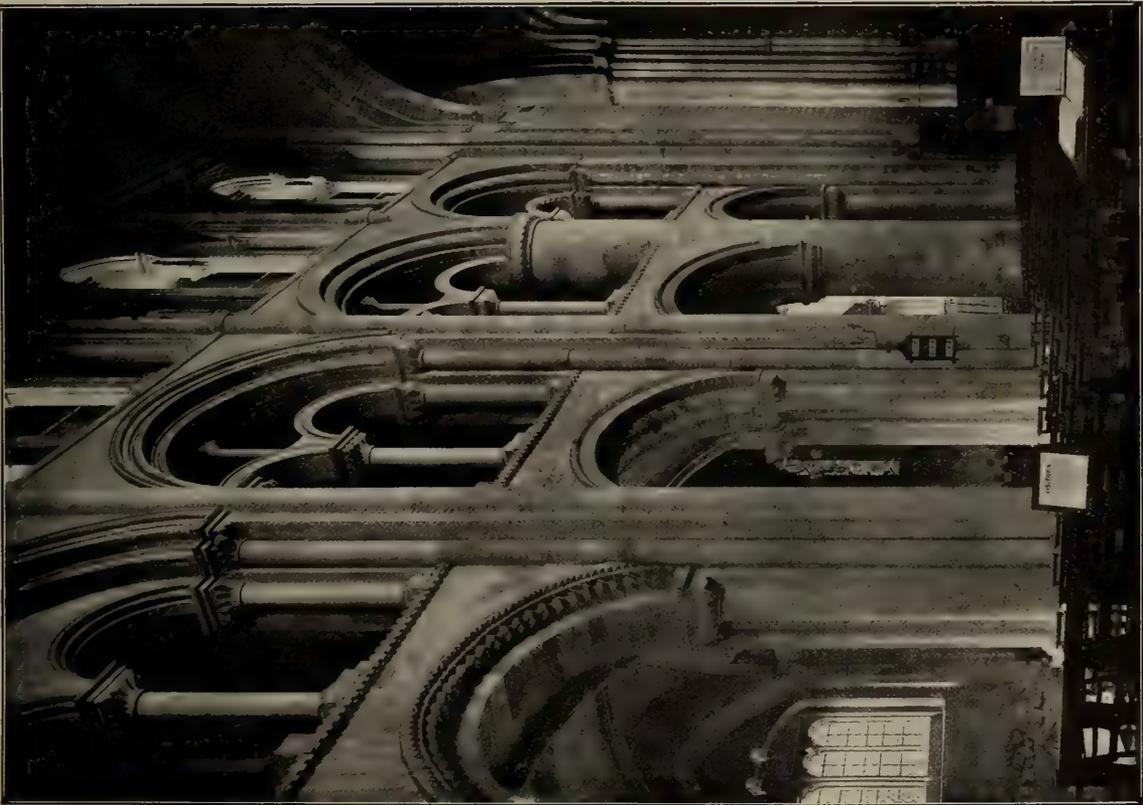
The two eastern bays of the nave show that a scheme of double bays was at first intended, with circular piers alternating with clustered ones, but this was abandoned before the third bay was built, and the details do not suggest any particular break in the work.

The middle pier of the first two bays runs up into the triforium, where it is finished with a large scalloped capital, while at the springing of the main arcade there is no capital towards the nave, but a scalloped capital like that above is carried round about two-thirds of the circumference, to provide springing for the nave arches and aisle vault.

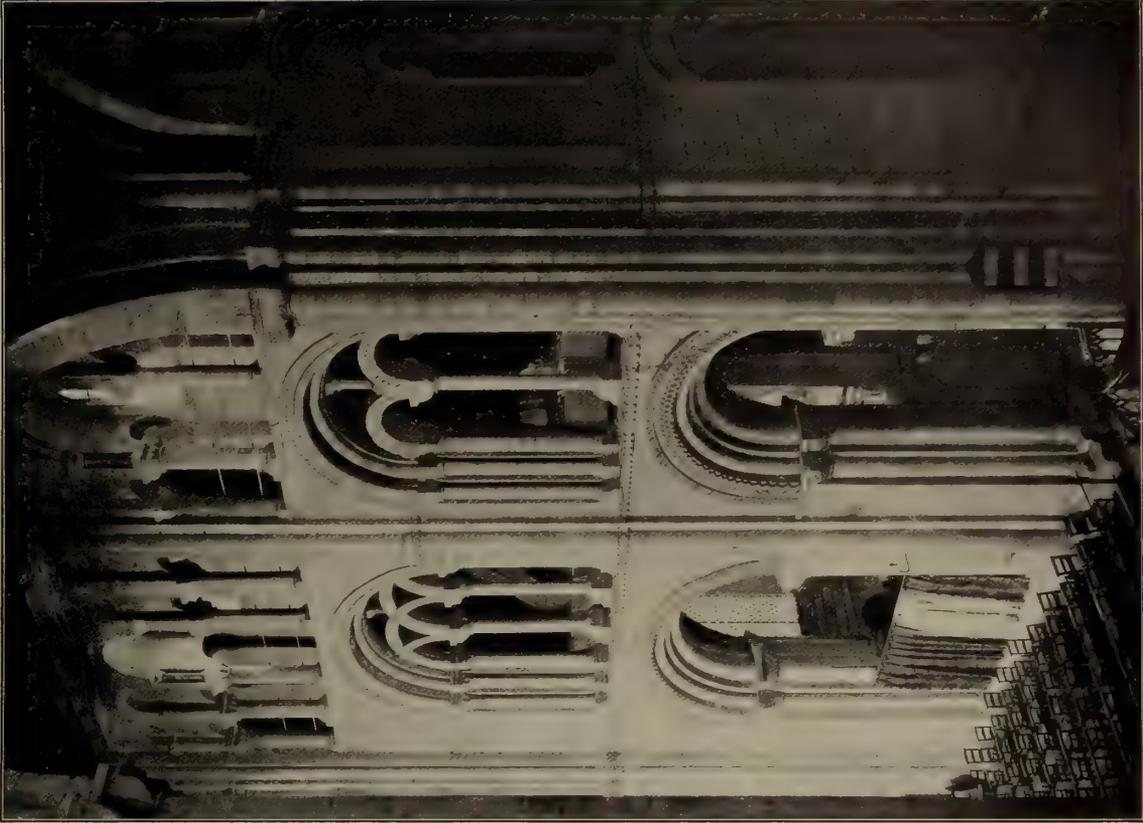
At the base of the triforium a billeted string like that in the presbytery is continued westward, but without breaking round the shafts dividing the bays, up to the west of the fourth bay on either side of the nave.

The dividing shafts appear of greater projection than those in the presbytery, having in addition to the pilaster and half-round shaft a pair of flanking shafts, which run up without a break to the springing of the triforium arches, but the extra projection is only obtained by thinning the walls in the main arcades, the normal thickness being regained in the triforium. This arrangement, which is part of the two-bay scheme of the eastern bays, is continued in the third and fourth bays, and in a modified form in the later work. There are many traces of damage by fire in the eastern bays of the nave, the main arches of the two east bays on the north being now faced with cement, and the second and third on the south have been similarly treated. The sub-arches and central pillars of the triforium are entirely modern on both sides for four bays, but the clearstory has escaped damage, as far as can be seen. The east bays on each side are markedly narrower than the rest, and the eastern arch of the south main arcade is more elaborate, having an outer order of zigzag and a richly worked label, belonging rather to the work of the south transept than to that of the nave; it fits very awkwardly to the circular pier on the west.

The two eastern bays of the triforium correspond on both sides of the nave, having semicircular main arches with a heavy roll between two square orders; on the south this arch is cement faced in the east bay,



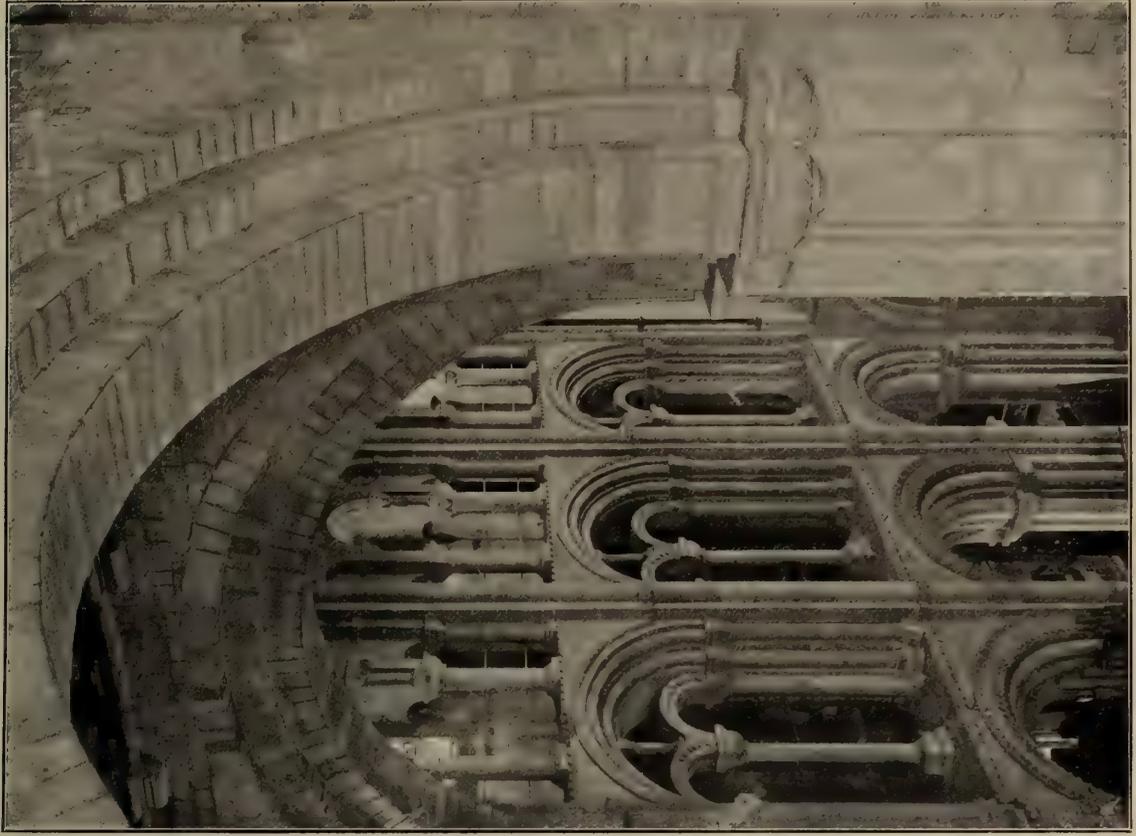
ROMSEY ABBEY : NORTH ARCADE OF NAVE



ROMSEY ABBEY : EAST SIDE OF NORTH TRANSEPT



ROMSEY ABBEY : TRIFORIUM AND CLEARSTORY OF CHOIR



ROMSEY ABBEY : NORTH SIDE OF CHOIR

and the modern subdividing arches also correspond, having a line of zigzag in the east bays and a plain square order in the second bay.

The third and fourth bays of the triforium on both sides belong to the second work, and have semi-circular main arches, moulded in two orders with rolls and hollows, and their capitals are of a late fluted scallop type; the third bay has moulded sub-arches, open above, with the usual little shaft, but in the fourth bay, where the moulded arches are of a later type, the tympanum is solid.

The four east bays of the clearstory, with the exception of a small part of the eastern bay, belong entirely to the second work, and have three moulded and pointed arches of equal height, the middle one being wider than the others, and inclosing a wide pointed window. The shafts are square with small engaged shafts at the angles, keeled in the side openings and rounded in the middle ones, having plain leaf capitals. In the side bays are rounded sub-arches at a lower level, springing from half-capitals at the backs of the shafts; on the north these are scalloped in all four bays, but only in the two east bays on the south, the other two having awkward chamfered capitals. A survival of older work is seen in the middle opening of the east bay on the south, which has zigzag ornament on its pointed arch instead of the later mouldings.

The fourth bay of the main arcade on the north, which is the only one belonging to the second work, has a semi-circular arch of two orders, the inner plain, and the outer with a line of horizontal zigzag and a dogtooth label. Its eastern capital, belonging to the first work, takes both orders of the arch, but the western is subdivided, having twin shafts to the inner order and foliate capitals with a common abacus, and there are flanking shafts with similar capitals to the outer order on both sides. Towards the nave a pair of half-round shafts run up to the springing of the triforium arches, flanked by smaller shafts, the billet string at the sill of the triforium being carried round them. The shafts are of less projection than those in the first work, and stop at the triforium level with fluted capitals, but above them a single half-round shaft matching those in the earlier work is corbelled out and carried up to the roof as before.

The three western bays, belonging to the third work, have in the main arcades pointed arches with a chamfered inner and moulded outer order, and a moulded label; the bases have foliate spurs, and the capitals are all moulded in the south arcade, and for the most part foliate in the north, with a few moulded. They are comparatively shallow, but the foliage is of the earlier type, with tight bunches of leaves on the upper parts. In the triforium fluted capitals predominate, though both moulded and foliate also occur, and in the clearstory nearly all are fluted.

The shafts towards the nave between the bays are triple, and of greater projection than those in the older work; they are crossed by a moulded string at the base of the triforium, and by a simple roll at the base of the clearstory, the latter being of the same section as that further to the east. Above this they set back, with a moulded base, and are finished at the roof with moulded capitals. In the ground stage they are set on a rectangular pilaster flanked by small shafts, the pilaster merging into the wall face at the triforium level, and the shafts taking the outer order

of the triforium arcades. These arcades are of two orders with deeply moulded pointed arches of rather ungraceful shape, being struck from a point well below their capitals, and the wide openings are divided by two moulded trefoiled sub-arches springing from a central column of four engaged circular shafts, and carrying a masonry spandrel pierced in the middle by a moulded quatrefoil, the inner order of which originally had roll cusps. In the eastern bay of this work on the south side there are three trefoiled sub-arches instead of two.

The clearstory carries on the design of the earlier bays with little variation, except that the lower range of arches is pointed and not semi-circular.

The west wall is occupied by three tall lancets, their sills ending with a moulded string at the level of the springing of the main arcades, and their arched heads being at the same level as those of the clearstory. Groups of three engaged shafts between the lights carry the moulded arches, and above them the wall is thinned, a passage being carried across at this level. In the gable above is a large circular window inclosing a quatrefoil, intended to light the roof-space, as the whole design is arranged for a flat wooden ceiling, instead of the ribbed wagon-headed ceiling now in existence.

The first three bays of the north aisle belong to the first work of the nave and have original vaults with ribs whose section is a roll between two fillets, while the transverse arches are of a single square order, considerably stilted. They spring from half-round pilasters on both sides of the aisles, but the ribs, while springing from small flanking shafts on the north wall, have no special member provided to take them in the main arcade. In each bay of the north wall, as first built, was a wide round-headed window with jamb-shafts, with a chamfered string at the sill, but these were cut through and nearly destroyed when the arches opening to the parish nave outside the north wall were inserted. The original arrangement has been restored in the two eastern bays, but in the third bay the 15th-century arch remains, only the head of the original window showing on the outer face of the wall. When the parish nave was pulled down after the monastic church became the property of the parish its north windows were inserted in the 15th-century arches, and in the third bay the lower part of the inserted window, with four cinquefoiled lights, is still in position.

The fourth bay of the aisle belongs to the second work, and has a ribbed vault with a late form of zigzag ornament on the ribs and a carved boss at the crown. The transverse arch has a square section as in the earlier work, but springs from pairs of half-round shafts with foliate capitals, and the ribs of the vault are provided with special members on both sides of the aisles, those in the north wall continuing to the ground like those of the main arcade, instead of being stopped on a string at the level of the window sills. The inserted 15th-century arch remains in the north wall of this bay, and in it are set the traceried head and upper parts of the cinquefoiled lights of one of the four-light north windows of the destroyed parish nave. In this bay stands the modern font of 13th-century design, and here and in the next bay eastward are kept a number of masonry fragments and details from different parts of the building.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The three west bays of this aisle are covered with quadripartite vaults with moulded ribs springing from triple shafts with foliate capitals. The capitals, springers and wall ribs are original, but the rest of the vaults is of lath and plaster and of 19th-century date. In the west wall and on the north side of the two west bays are wide single lancets with moulded rear arches and jamb-shafts with foliate capitals like those of the main arcades, while in the east bay, against which a contemporary vaulted porch formerly stood, is the principal doorway of the church, which has a fine segmental rear arch with dogtooth ornament in arch and label and Purbeck marble shafts in the jambs. On the outer face it has a two-centred arch with a chamfered inner order and a moulded outer one with dogtooth in the labels and jamb-shafts with foliate capitals, the shafts being modern.

In the south aisle of the nave the two eastern bays are irregularly spaced, on account of the existence of older walling to the west of them in the south wall, and have also certain affinities in detail with the south transept, like the east bay of the main arcade on this side. The vault in the east bay is different from any others in the church, the section of the ribs being three rolls separated by small fillets and flanked by hollows. The transverse arch at the west of the bay has a torus like that on the nave arches, but set between two chamfers, and is less stilted than the rest, being of wider span. It springs on the north from a half-round shaft set against the large circular pier of the arcade, this shaft and the corresponding one on the south wall being flanked by smaller shafts set anglewise in the direction of the lines of the diagonal ribs. The bases on the south side have claw spurs, but not those on the north. The three shafts on the large circular nave pier are perhaps added to it, as there is no evidence of bonding in the masonry, though the joints appear to range in nearly every case.

In the south wall of the east bay is a small round-headed window with jamb-shafts and early-looking capitals and a roll on its inner arch, set very high to allow for the eastern cloister door immediately below it. At its sill level is a string with the peculiar leaf ornament which occurs in the south transept, and the door below has a label, continued as a string, with a lozenge diaper somewhat like that in the presbytery. Below this string to the west of the door is one bay of a plain wall arcade of interlacing round-headed arches, springing from square pilasters with chamfered angles. The south side of the doorway towards the cloister is a very pretty piece of work, though mutilated by the line of a later roof. It is set in a projection equal in depth to the buttresses on the outer face of the south wall, and has a semicircular arch of three orders, the outer of which has had large carved pateræ on alternate voussoirs, now mostly cut away, and a label with palmette foliage. The second order has a cable moulded edge roll flanked by a hollow set with 'rosettes,' and has a diaper pattern on its soffit, while the inner order has a line of zigzag with flowers in the soffit set on quatrefoils of leaves. There are twisted jamb-shafts to both inner orders, and the capitals have simple foliage and interlacing scrolls, in one case with a curious resemblance to work of a much earlier date. The window above has a label with the 'leaf' ornament already noted in the transepts, and a line of zigzag on the arch. The

second bay of the aisle has the same arrangement of triple shafts in the south wall, but the transverse arch is of a single square order, and the diagonal ribs are like those of the north aisle, with a torus between two fillets. The wall arcade continues on the south wall, with the ornamented string over it, but at a slightly lower level than in the east bay, and over it is an entirely modern window of 12th-century style.

The third and fourth bays bear evidence of several alterations. The south wall in each bay is of smaller and rougher ashlar work both inside and out, and probably belongs, as already noticed, to the oldest work now above ground. The half-round respond between the bays appears to be an insertion, and with the vault of the third bay belongs to the first work of the nave arcades. That it is not the first vault here is shown by the line on the south wall of the wall cell of another vault to which the ashlar facing is fitted. The wall sets back at a chamfered string, at a higher level than in the north wall, because of the cloister roof outside, and the window above has a round arched head cut straight through the wall, but with splayed jambs, and jamb-shafts in its rear arch with one scalloped and one cushion capital. The vault ribs spring from small shafts on the south wall, but have no special member on the nave side. In the fourth bay the south-west respond, with the vault, belongs to the second work of the nave, and the vault-ribs have a section more like those of the presbytery aisles, with a roll between two hollows, and the window, which follows the design of that in the third bay, is also of the second date.

The three remaining bays are, generally speaking, like those opposite to them in the north aisle, but the windows are shorter and set higher in the wall to clear the cloister roof, and have segmental rear arches. In the west bay the south window is of plainer detail and blank, the western range of claustral buildings having abutted here. The western cloister door is set in the west half of the middle bay of the three, and is of plainer character than that in the north wall, with a moulded segmental arch, engaged jamb-shafts, and a line of dogtooth in the head.

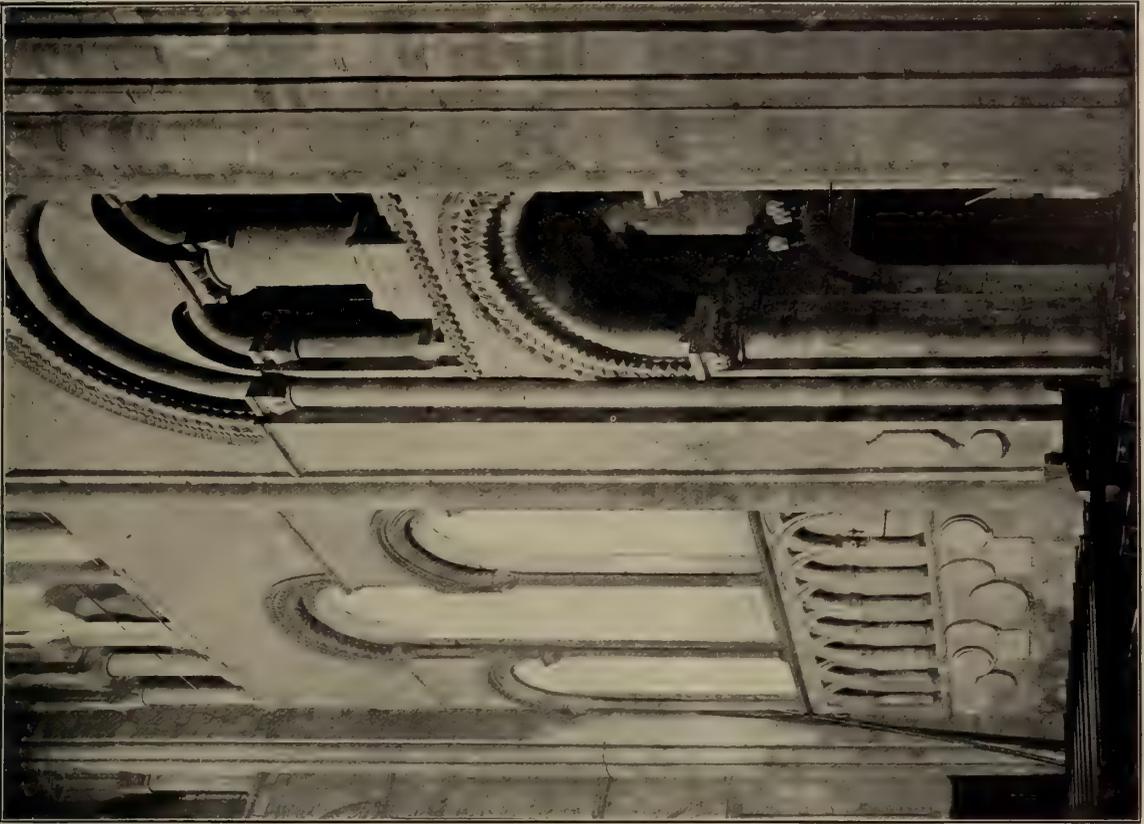
The fittings of the church are with one exception entirely modern, but some evidence of former arrangements is obtainable. In 1900, during the process of reflooring the nave, the retaining walls and pits of stalls were partly uncovered, and showed masonry of two dates, the older of which contained some re-used 12th-century stones, and was set against the bases of the south arcade in a way which showed that it was of later date than the arcade.

The present quire fittings are entirely modern, except that the screen set in the east arch of the crossing contains in its upper part some 14th-century detail, consisting of a row of open trefoils inclosing small heads, with cresting above. It seems to have stood in the north transept, separating the parish chancel from the monastic church, but was moved thence to the west end of the nave, where early in the last century an organ gallery stood. After this it was taken down and stowed away in the nave triforium, but finally unearthed by Mr. Berthon, the late vicar, and set up about 1880 in its present position, a new lower part being made to match the old work.

In the north aisle of the presbytery is a large wooden frame filled with upright boarding, and



ROMSEY ABBEY : VAULTING OF NORTH AISLE OF NAVE



ROMSEY ABBEY : WEST HALL OF SOUTH TRANSEPT

having a ledge at the foot, which seems to have been the *eredos* of an altar. It is painted in two tiers, the upper having a row of nine saints, St. Jerome, St. Francis and St. Sebastian on the right, St. Rock, and two saints of doubtful identity on the left, and in the middle a Benedictine abess, perhaps St. Merwinna, between a bishop and a Benedictine abbot. The lower tier shows the Resurrection of our Lord. He stands between two pairs of soldiers, beyond whom are two angels censuring, and in the right hand corner the kneeling figure of a Benedictine abess, holding a scroll with 'surrexit dominus de sepulcro.' Behind the figures is painted drapery in alternate stripes of red and green, and the background of the upper tier is red, with pilasters in gold between the figures of marked Renaissance design, showing that the whole can be little, if at all, earlier than 1530. A small figure of a woman in secular dress, with a 'kennel' head-dress, kneels at the feet of St. Francis, who is the only saint to be thus distinguished.

On another wooden panel near by is the kneeling figure of a man, of much better style, against a red background powdered with flowers and wolves' or goats' heads razed in gold, and gilt stars of gesso. He wears a grey amess, and above him are the arms of Wykeham.

A 15th-century cope of green figured velvet embroidered with stars, and having red velvet orphreys embroidered with flowers, palmettes and pineapples, is here preserved, having been cut up at one time to serve as an altar cloth.

In the east ambulatory are preserved several good marble coffin slabs, one with a hand holding an early-looking crozier, and another with a floreate cross and foliage along the hollow edges, and on one side a crozier held by a woman's hand coming out of the side of the slab.

Another has in 14th-century lettering 'Johanna hic jacet humata cuius anime Christus det pacem.' This must refer to Joan Icthe, ob. 1349, or Joan Gervase, 1352.

A fine French chest with traceried front and sides, c. 1500, stands here; it has a very fine tinned iron lock plate and a crowned shield cheveronny. On a table near by are parts of two stone cressets, which had three and four holes originally.

But the most interesting relic in this part of the church is the stone slab set into the *eredos* of the altar in the south-east chapel, carved with a crucifixion. It is perhaps 10th-century work, and shows our Lady and St. John, and below them two soldiers, one with the sponge and reed, and the other piercing our Lord's side with a spear. Leafy branches spring from the stem of the cross, and on its arms are seated two angels. The *eredos* in which it is set is good 15th-century screenwork with traceried heads brought from elsewhere.

In the south transept is a very fine canopied tomb, c. 1330, under the south-east window. It contains a late 13th-century Purbeck marble effigy of a lady in a loose gown with tight sleeves, and a mantle fastened as usual across the breast. Her right hand holds a fold of the gown and her left is raised to touch the cord fastening the mantle. She wears a falling head-dress and a wimple, and her feet rest on a dog. No name can be given to the person represented, who is certainly not an abess, but the work is extremely good, and she was no doubt someone of

importance. The tomb and effigy have no connexion with each other, the latter having been dug up near the west end of the nave and placed in the tomb because it happened to fit it. In the north aisle of the presbytery is an early 16th-century marble altar tomb of the common type, which has lost its brasses and shields, and, like the other tomb, is of unknown attribution.

The modern monuments in the church are of no great importance, the most interesting being a raised tomb with an effigy by Westmacott, intended to represent Sir William Petty, who was buried here in 1623.

The monastic buildings other than the church have left but little trace. The cloister was on the south side of the nave, and two rows of corbels in the south wall and several lines of weatherings and grooves for roofs witness to alterations in its levels, and doubtless rebuildings, at various dates. The abutment of the western range of claustral buildings shows clearly at the west end of the south aisle of the nave, but the eastern range did not abut against the south transept, as in normal cases, except at the south-west angle, where the lines of a very small gabled roof and a 13th-century foliate corbel are to be seen.

It is possible that here, as at Peterborough, the line of the eastern range was affected by the position of a Saxon eastern range, which abutted against the south transept of the former church, to the west of the 12th-century transept. Nothing but excavation can clear up the question, and the chances of this are very remote, as the site of the greater part of the cloister is now covered by gardens. Parts of the frater walls may, however, be still standing in a house to the south of the church. In the angle east of the eastern procession door of the cloister, sometimes called the Abbess's door, is a corbel, perhaps for a lamp or cresset, and in the west wall of the transept near by is the well-known rood, a fine and dignified figure of Christ, shown as living, with head erect and open eyes, arms outstretched and horizontal, not drooping, and feet planted side by side on a sloping block resting on a corbel. Round the loins is a short tunic, and above the head is the hand of God among clouds. The work is in high relief and the modelling somewhat spare but full of feeling, and showing considerable mastery of the human form. The date of this fine work has been much disputed, but the first half of the 11th century is perhaps the most likely period. Another uncertain date is that of its setting up in its present position, carefully inserted in the 12th-century wall. Close to it on the south is a recess for a lamp, once covered with a grate, with three holes in the stonework above it for the escape of smoke, but whether this has any particular connexion with the rood may be doubted.

The lantern contains eight bells, which were recast in 1791.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1568, another of 1637; a silver paten of 1659 and another of 1741; a silver flagon of 1727 and an almsdish of 1732; also a silver-gilt chalice and paten of 1892.

There are six books of registers, the first a paper book, apparently a transcript made about 1626, containing mixed entries from 1569 to 1629; the second mixed entries from 1629 to 1727, with gaps in the burials and marriages between 1689 and 1700; the third baptisms and burials from 1727 to 1756

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

and marriages from 1727 to 1754; the fourth marriages from 1754 to 1802; the fifth baptisms and burials from 1756 to 1812; the sixth marriages from 1802 to 1812.

The conventual church of Romsey *ADVOWSON* was prebendal, having two canons and prebendaries who were presented by the abess and convent.²⁶⁸ The tithes were divided into three portions; one called the portion of Walter de Parham taxed at 44 marks; a second called the portion of Robert Maidstone valued at 30 marks, held respectively by the canons; and the portion of the abess taxed at 16 marks.²⁶⁹ In the ordination in 1321 of a perpetual vicarage, in the gift of the canons of Romsey,²⁷⁰ the vicar was endowed with two corrodies from the abess, formerly taken by the canons, all small tithes, and all legacies and obventions at the altar of St. Laurence and elsewhere in the church.²⁷¹ He seems to have subsequently commuted this for a fixed sum of 18 marks.²⁷² The rectory was appropriated to the abess and convent,²⁷³ and, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by Henry VIII in 1541 to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.²⁷⁴ The vicarage, which is of the net yearly value of £230 with glebe worth £30, is now in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

In 1331 Nicholas Braishfield and Emma his wife had licence from the abess to found a chantry of one chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the chapel of St. Nicholas in Romsey Church for the souls of Nicholas and Emma after death, and of all faithful dead.²⁷⁵ As an endowment they granted the abess and convent a messuage and 25 acres of land in Romsey and released all their right to the custody of the gate of the abbey with a rent of 365 loaves, 365 gallons of convent ale, 365 loaves for servants, 15s. 2d. for food from the kitchen, 5s. for a robe and 19 quarters of bran, payable by the convent.²⁷⁶ The following year Nicholas and Emma granted an additional 3½ acres of land and 2½ acres of meadow to the chaplain,²⁷⁷ and in 1335 Emma, then a widow, granted the reversion of 6 messuages, 60 acres of land, 13½ acres of meadow and a rent of 34s. 11d. to the abess and convent.²⁷⁸

In 1476 a chantry, called the Chantry or Fraternity of St. George, was founded by the king's kinsman, William Earl of Arundel, and others, wardens of the church of St. Laurence, Romsey.²⁷⁹ At the Dissolution the chantry was worth £8 9s. 4d., with plate, ornaments, &c., to the value of £1 8s. 10d.²⁸⁰

At Woodley, 1¼ miles east, is a school chapel, erected in 1859 and serving as a chapel of ease to Romsey parish church. On weekdays it is used as a school. At Lee, 2 miles south, is another chapel of ease, erected in 1862 by the third Lord Palmerston.

At Ridge, 2 miles south-west, is a school chapel, erected in 1875 by the late Lord Mount-Temple.

The Abbey Congregational Church was originally founded in 1662 by Thomas Warren, the ejected

rector of Houghton, near Romsey. The present building was erected in 1887-8. The Wesleyan chapel in The Hundred was erected in 1881.

The Baptist chapel was originally founded in 1750, but the present building in Bell Street was erected in 1811.

The Primitive Methodist chapel in Middle Bridge Street was erected in 1895.

The Municipal Charities are administered and managed by a body of trustees constituted under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 24 February 1899, and consist of the following:—

Charity of John Kent, founded by will, 1688, endowed with 52a. 2r. in Eling let at £80 a year; Charity of John Kent, founded by codicil to said will, endowed with land at Priestlands in Romsey *Infra* let at £76 a year, and with £134 15s. 5d. consols, with the official trustees.

Thomas Burbank's Charity, will, 1707, moiety of Street Mead, containing 1a. 1r. 25p. of the annual value of £2 15s.; Thomas Coleman's Charity, founded by will, 1838, consisting of 5 shares of £10 each and 8 shares of £5 each in the Romsey Gas and Coke Company, Limited, held by the official trustees, producing £9 a year; Samuel Dunch's Charity, will, 1649, being meadow land known as Dunch's head, containing 2a. 2r. 25p. let at £13 19s.

Charity of Standley Holmes, deed, 1654, endowed with 2a. known as Cock Close, let at £12 6s. 8d., and £154 7s. 11d. consols, with the official trustees (½th part of the income of the property specified under the heading of the Charity of John Kent founded by codicil).

Thomas Shory's Charity, will, 1702, 4a. 1r. 21p. at Abbotswood, let at £9 a year, which is distributed among the poor by the mayor and vicar; Charity of Richard Venables, will, 1598, being a rent-charge of £5 4s. issuing out of a house in Laurence Pountney Lane, London; and Charity of the Hon. Andrews Windsor (see under Southampton), being a contingent interest in a sum of £100 consols, held by the official trustees, on default by the minister of St. Laurence, Southampton, to administer the Sacrament on the days directed by the founder.

The scheme provides for the appointment by the town council of three representative trustees and of five co-optative trustees, and directs (*inter alia*) payment to the vicar of the yearly sum of £1 out of the income of the charity of John Kent, founded by will, and of the residue of the yearly income of the charity of John Kent, founded by codicil, after deducting £8, and of the yearly sum of £10 to the mayor out of the income of the charity of John Kent, founded by will—subject to the payments aforesaid, the yearly income of the charities to be applied primarily for the benefit of four almspeople. The trustees are

²⁶⁸ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 24, 25, 100, 110; 2032, fol. 28, 72, 118, 145, 148; 2033, fol. 29, 63, 104, 111, 154; 2034, fol. 58, 64, 87, 102, 119, 130, 141, 153, 170; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.) i, 51.

²⁶⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 210b; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 342.

²⁷⁰ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 63, 111.

²⁷¹ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 506-7.

²⁷² *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 51.

²⁷³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 16.

²⁷⁴ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix. John Foster, lord of the manor of Romsey *Infra*, claimed the rectorial tithes in Romsey (Star Chamb. Proc. bdle. 8, no. 43, Phil. and Mary); Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²⁷⁵ Pat. 5 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 12; Inq. a.q.d. file 215, no. 2; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Edw. III.

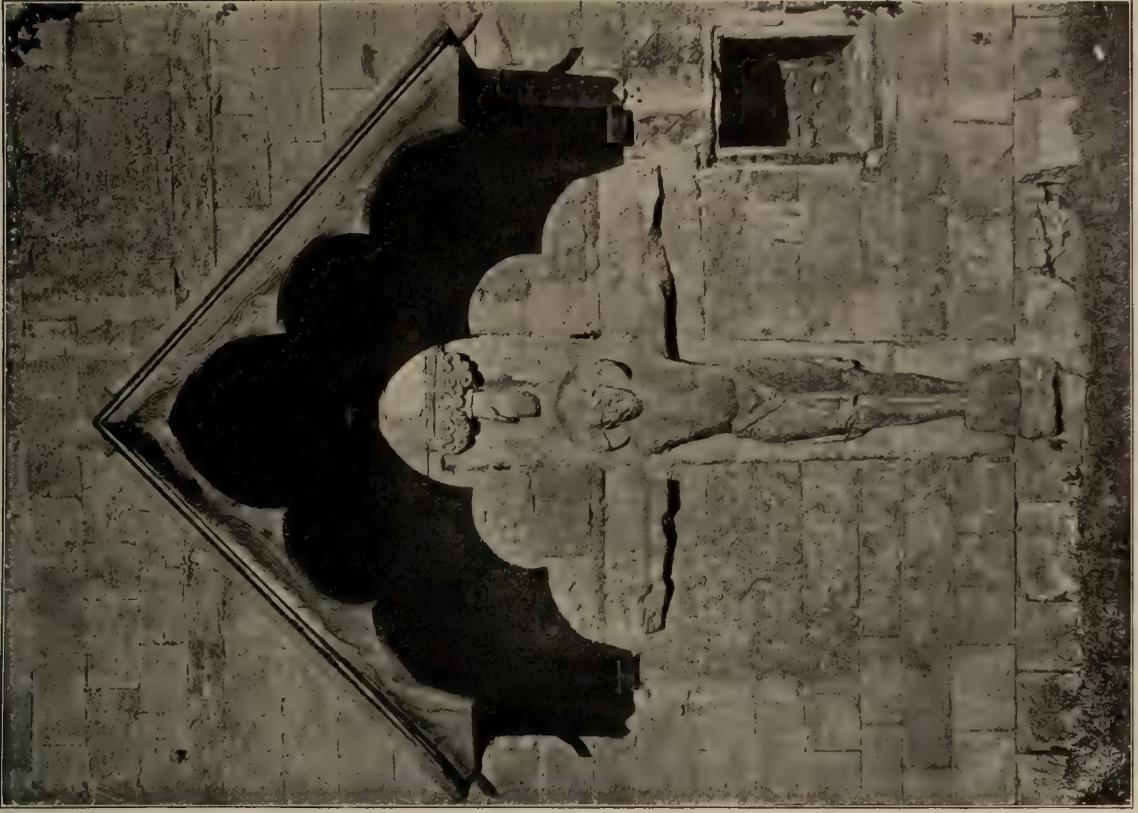
²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷⁷ Pat. 6 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 18; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Edw. III.

²⁷⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 127.

²⁷⁹ Pat. 15 Edw. IV, pt. iii, m. 2.

²⁸⁰ Chant. Cert. Hants, no. 11.



ROMSEY ABBEY : ROOD ON WEST WALL OF SOUTH TRANSEPT



ROMSEY ABBEY : DETAIL OF EAST CLOISTER DOORWAY

also thereby authorized to apply the residue of the income in the formation of a fund for the erection of additional almshouses, or in payment of pensions, donations in aid of the funds of any dispensary, hospital or convalescent home, or any institution in which children suffering from any bodily infirmity are taught a trade. The almspeople and pensioners to be poor women of good character and to receive not less than 5s. a week, with a preference for those who are resident in the area which constituted the borough of Romsey previous to its enlargement in 1876. In December 1906 a sum of £240 was in hand towards providing additional almshouses.

Bartlett's Almshouses.—In 1809 John Bartlett, by deed (enrolled) 11 September 1809, conveyed to trustees six messuages and gardens in Middle Bridge Street upon trust to permit six single women to live therein.

The same donor by his will, proved in the P.C.C., 1817, endowed the same with £6,700 consols, now £6,890 Leeds Corporation 3 Per Cent. Stock, with the official trustees. In 1906 the six inmates received £29 5s. each.

The Abbey Congregational Chapel and trust property consists of the meeting-house, erected in 1887 on land comprised in a deed of 8 February 1830, at a cost of £10,000; also of the manse and Abbey Hall adjoining, comprised in a deed of 1 July 1859, and in 1873 class-rooms and chapel keeper's house were acquired. The official trustees also hold

a sum of £193 18s. 5d. consols, the income of which is applicable for the benefit of the minister, under the trusts declared by a deed, dated 20 January 1864.

By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 2 April 1897 trustees were appointed, and authority given to raise a sum not exceeding £1,600 towards payment off of the balance of the cost of erection of chapel.

Educational Charities.—The endowment of John Nokes' Charity, founded by will, 1718, now consists of the Dibden Manor Estate, purchased in 1862 for £25,000, with the proceeds of the sale to Lord Palmerston of the original charity estate, amounting to £13,000, the balance being raised by mortgages. The extent of the trust estate is about 1,200 acres, including 700 acres of mudlands, forming the foreshore, and producing an income of £540 a year. The expenses of management and interest on the mortgages exceed £500 a year. A scheme was established in 1879 under the Endowed Schools Acts, but its provisions have been in abeyance owing to financial stress.

The original trusts were for clothing and apprenticing scholars of this parish and other places in Hampshire, Yeovil and other places in Somerset, Salisbury and Fisherton Anger in Wiltshire.

In 1723 Sir John St. Barbe by will, 1723, charged his farm at Broadlands with an annuity of £25, for the instruction and clothing of ten poor boys and for placing them out in some trade.

KING'S SOMBORNE

Sumburne (xi cent.); Sombourne (xii cent.); Sumburn Album (xiii cent.); Kingsomborne, Sumbourne Regis (xiv cent.).

King's Somborne is a large parish covering an area of 6,813 acres, of which 47 acres are land covered by water. It lies on the main road from Stockbridge to Romsey, and is served by Horsebridge Station on the Andover and Redbridge branch of the London and South Western Railway. The ground is on the whole low-lying, the highest point being 351 ft. above the ordnance datum near the eastern boundary. Park Stream, a branch of the Test, flows through John of Gaunt's Deer Park¹ which is west of the village and contains the site of a long disused fish-pond (see *infra*). It was formerly known as How Park, possibly through the early connexion of William de Ow with the parish,² and had its origin in the charter of 1200 granting William Briwere the elder chase of hare, fox, cat and wolf through all the king's land (*per totam terram nostram*) and warren of hares, pheasants and partridges throughout all his own lands, as also licence to inclose two coppices, one of which was situated between King's Somborne and Stockbridge and the other was called How Wood.³ William seems soon to have availed himself of the permission and to have obtained licence from the Prior and

convent of St. Swithun, Winchester, to inclose a part of their march of Houghton so as to extend his park of How Wood.⁴ His descendant Patrick de Chaworth obtained from Henry III an additional charter in 1252 giving him licence to inclose How Wood, which was within the bounds of the forest of Bere, and to convert it into a park⁵ (see *infra*).

Throughout the 13th and 14th centuries the lords of the manor of King's Somborne carefully maintained their right to free warren and free chase in the park,⁶ but in the middle of the 16th century there were no deer in the park, as the following description (1552) shows:—'There is a river through the park—the north side is a weare builded, the fyshing whereof is worth yerely 15s.⁷ There be 100 couples of conyes. There be no dere in the park, for as much as it was destroyed and the pale broken at the time of the rebellion.⁸ The Park is well sett with Oake of two hundred yeres growth and worthy to be letten if it were disparked.'⁹ By 1591, however, the park was 'furnyshed with 215 dere . . . the pale being well repayed.'¹⁰ The Commonwealth Commissioners made the following report in 1651¹¹:—

'Somborne Parke, now disparked, abutted on east by Somborne Town Fields, on north by part of said fields and certain meadows and marshes, on west by Houghton River and a marsh

¹ This park, the limits of which can still be traced by the remains of the old park bank, is partly in Houghton parish.

² See *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491b.

³ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i (1), 45.

⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. i, fol. 171, no. 18.

⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 169, no. 10.

⁶ Inq. a.q.d. file 310, no. 17; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 89; 1334-8, pp. 70, 205-6, 295.

⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cviii.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.* cxvi, fol. 4.

¹¹ *Parl. Surv. Hants*, no. 25.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

called Houghton Marshes, and on the south by lands belonging to one Mr. Rivett, contains 351 acres 2 roods and 36 perches, and is divided and possessed as followeth:—Warren and Lodge. All that messuage called the Warreners Lodge in east of park and near the middle of the warren, consisting of a hall, a fair wainscott parlour, a kitchen, a mill-house and other necessary rooms with all that part of Somborne Parke called the Hill or the Coning Warren lying round said lodge, bounded on east and north by the town fields, on the west by the Cowleas Meadows, containing 201 acres 1 rood 22 perches. £75. Cowleas and Marshes. Parcel of meadow or marshlands, lying within park, abutted on east by the warren or hill and on the west by Houghton River, 150 acres 1 rood 14 perches. £150.'

The survey further refers to a 'game of conies,' and a lodge and coney warren, in the tenure of Richard Hoppood by lease from Richard Gifford.¹²

South of the church is the site of the manor-house, to which local tradition or pride assigns the name of John of Gaunt's Palace. It was thus described in 1591:—'The Seytuacon of the sayed Mansion and Mannor Place, beinge in a very wholesome and healthye ayre, a verey fayer and Annncyent House, with all necessarie and convenyent houses of offyces and mylls to the same in anne degree apperteyninge haveinge within the same suffycient wood fewell and alsoe tymber, with goode and sweete water fayer orchardes gardynes and Walles both fyt and convenyint, a Parke well furnyshed with deere and Connyes, and the Fyshinge of the Ryver there which yeldeth both Troote, Eles and other fyshe.'¹³

A mound in the churchyard has given rise to speculation as to its origin, but the suggestion is that it is an ancient archery butt. Near the church are the large well-organized schools, founded in 1842 by the Rev. Richard Dawes, D.D., vicar of King's Somborne.¹⁴ In the south-east corner of the parish lies Painholt Wood, doubtless at one time part of the forest of West Bere. It was included in the manor of King's Somborne in 1258 and was in the possession of Patrick Chaworth,¹⁵ whose descendant Henry Duke of Lancaster had free chase in Painholt in 1353.¹⁶ However, when King's Somborne was granted in 1628 to Edward Ditchfield and others, Painholt Chase was expressly excepted.¹⁷ It was granted in 1638 to Sir William Waller and his heirs in fee on surrender of a former grant of it made to Jerome Weston Earl of Portland and Lady Frances his wife.¹⁸

At the yearly hewing of timber in Painholt coppices, the time for which was announced in a general summons given 'on the Sabbath day' in King's Somborne Church, each copyholder and customary tenant of King's Somborne Manor had right to a portion of wood, in return for certain customary services and a nominal fee.¹⁹ In 1619 when the site of the manor was leased out separately from Painholt strife arose between the tenants and Edward Skilling

and Edmund Cooke, the farmers of Painholt, 'who soalde that unto strangers which did ought to belong unto the customary tenants.' The latter had been interrupted by the servants of Edward Skilling while taking their accustomed portions of wood in the felled coppice, and in a suit brought against them by Skilling they defended their rights and denied that they had taken any wood that did not belong to them by ancient custom, and that touching the lease which Skilling declared had been made to him of all the coppice wood they doubted if there was any such lease. The result of the suit does not appear, but it seems that the tenants were in the right, as they had performed the customary services to Skilling as farmer of Painholt. In Elizabeth's reign the woodwardship was claimed by Tristram Baker (Pistor), lord of Upper Eldon, 'who pretendeth tittle of inheritaunce thereunto, but shewith nothing to maintain his said clame other than the Execucon thereof.'²⁰

The Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum can still be traced in its course through the parish. Brook and Compton are respectively situated 2 miles and 1½ miles south-west of King's Somborne. Up Somborne is a hamlet lying 3 miles north-east.

South of King's Somborne is the ancient decayed parish of Upper Eldon,²¹ which covers an area of only 295 acres. The old church of St. John the Baptist stands in the farmyard of the manor farm, which displays traces of 17th-century work.

The soil is clay, chalk and gravel with a subsoil of chalk, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. There are approximately 4,100 acres of arable land in King's Somborne, 1,600 acres of permanent grass and 900 acres of woods and plantations.²² The common fields were inclosed in accordance with an award of 1784.²³

The following place-names occur:—Duna (xi cent.),²⁴ La Rigge, Hokelegh, Attenho, Seindon, Hosebrigg, Kingesland, Dreyhememers, Strathememers, Fursiedeneweie (xiii cent., xvi cent.)²⁵; Swaneland (xiii cent.)²⁶; Fromunds, Hasawlt Farm, Wychey, Bisshophey, Downewood, Staunden, Garlicke, Court Closes, Whitlocke, Lodge Bottom, Looke, Catchet Wolcorner, Chally, Chaucourt, Pykydnede, Le Drove, Cowperhey Reding Cavellichill, Cutte, Gorehole, Shabdowne, Dounesplatts, Great, Little and Nether Goosehill (xvi cent.); Monksfrith and Nith (xvi cent.)²⁷

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* the manor of *KING'S SOMBORNE* was part of the ancient demesne of the Crown, and was, therefore, not assessed.²⁸ For some time it formed part of the revenues of the Crown, contributing yearly £36 6s. to the Royal Exchequer,²⁹ but was finally granted in 1190 to the well-known

¹² Parl. Surv. Hants, no. 25.

¹³ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi, fol. 4.

¹⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 417.

¹⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 27 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 54.

¹⁷ Pat. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv, rot. c; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 4 Chas. I.

¹⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637-8, p. 447.

¹⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. ccviii, no. 105.

²⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi, fol. 2 seq. His father had dealt with the custody of Painholt Wood by fine in

1569 (Feet of F. Hants, East. II Eliz.).

²¹ Upper Eldon, originally a parish with a church dating from the 13th century, was by the beginning of the 19th century no longer counted as a parish, and does not appear in the return of 1831. In 1841, however, it appears as extra-parochial with three inhabited houses, in 1851 and 1861 as a parish with one (the manor) house (*Pop. Ret.*). It is now counted as a parish, but only contains this one inhabited house.

²² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

²³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

²⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 457.

²⁵ Dugdale, *Baron.* i, 700; *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 45; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 417.

²⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. ii, fol. 171, no. 20.

²⁷ *Ibid.* cviii, cxvi. In 1200 Stephen Prior of St. Swithun's, Winchester, granted half the pasture called 'Le Frith' to William Briwere, hence its name Monksfrith (Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. ii, fol. 180, no. 50).

²⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

²⁹ *Pipe R.* (Pipe R. Soc.), *passim*.

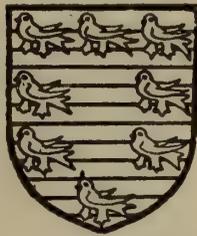
KING'S SOMBORNE HUNDRED

KING'S
SOMBORNE

William Briwere the elder.³⁰ King John in 1200 confirmed the manor to him as 'Somborne Album' held for two knights' fees.³¹ William Briwere died in 1226, leaving a son and heir William,³² on whose death without issue in 1232 his estates were divided among his five sisters and co-heirs or their representatives.³³ In 1233 King's Somborne, which had been held by Joan widow of William since her husband's death,³⁴ was assigned to Margery de la Ferté sister of William and wife of William de la Ferté as part of her share of the inheritance.³⁵ Margery was succeeded in its possession by her only daughter and heir Gundred, apparently sometimes also called Agnes,³⁶ who married Pain de Chaworth and left a son and heir Patrick.³⁷ Patrick was returned by the *Testa de Nevill* as holding two knights' fees in King's Somborne of the old enfeoffment of the king in chief,³⁸ and died in 1257, leaving a son and heir Pain.³⁹ At his death in 1279 Pain was succeeded by his brother Patrick,⁴⁰ who died four years later, leaving as his heir his infant daughter Maud.⁴¹ His estates passed to the Crown during the minority of Maud, and in August 1283 Edward I granted the manor to Queen Eleanor,⁴² but a month later assigned it in dower to Isabel widow of Patrick.⁴³ Henry of Lancaster acquired the manor by marriage with Maud de Chaworth,⁴⁴ and in 1316 obtained a confirmation of the charter granting free warren in King's Somborne to William Briwere.⁴⁵ On his death in 1345 he was succeeded by his son and heir, Henry Earl of Lancaster,⁴⁶ who died in 1361, leaving two daughters and co-heirs: Maud wife of William Duke of Zealand, and Blanche wife of John of Gaunt Earl of Richmond.⁴⁷ King's Somborne was assigned to Maud,⁴⁸ but on her death without issue in 1362

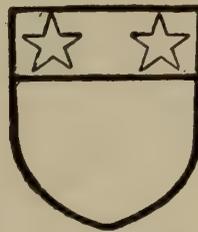


THE KING OF ENGLAND. *Gules three leopards or.*



CHAWORTH. *Burelly or and gules an orle of martlets sable.*

passed to Blanche,⁴⁹ whose husband was that year created Duke of Lancaster. On his death in 1398-9⁵⁰ King's Somborne, which had been settled upon him and his wife Blanche in fee-tail in 1366-7,⁵¹ passed to his son Henry of Bolingbroke Duke of Hereford, who became Henry IV of England in 1399, and whose possessions merged in the Crown.⁵² In 1628 Charles I granted King's Somborne to Edward Ditchfield, John Heighlord, Humphrey Clarke and Francis Mosse as trustees for the Corporation of London.^{52a} The grantees sold the manor in 1634 to Richard Gifford,⁵³ from whom it passed, probably by sale, to Francis Rivett of King's Somborne.⁵⁴ His daughter and co-heir Margery brought the manor in marriage to Oliver St. John of Farley Chamberlayne.⁵⁵ Oliver died in 1665, leaving a son and heir Oliver, who was followed on his death in 1689 by his son Oliver, who, dying childless, left his sister Frances sole heir.⁵⁶ On 6 December 1699 she married her first cousin Ellis Mews, who took the surname of St. John by Act of Parliament. Frances died without children in 1700, and Ellis St. John



ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or thereon.*



MILDMAY. *Argent three lions azure.*

married again, and was followed on his death in 1728-9 by Sir Paulet St. John, first baronet, his eldest son by his second marriage.⁵⁷ He died in 1780, and King's Somborne successively passed to his son Sir Henry Paulet St. John and his grandson of the same name, who, however, took the additional surname of Mildmay on his marriage with Jane Mildmay,⁵⁸ eldest daughter and co-heir of Carew Mildmay of Shawford House, in Twyford parish (q.v.).⁵⁹ King's Somborne passed to their third son Paulet St. John-Mildmay,⁶⁰ and continued in the

³⁰ Cart. Antiq. x, 31; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. ii, fol. 167, no. 1. Confirmed 1199 by Richard I at Chinon (ibid. no. 2).

³¹ Cal. Rot. Chart. i (1), 39b. See also *Testa de Nevill*, 235.

³² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 482.

³³ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 238, 242.

³⁴ Cal. Close, 1231-4, pp. 198, 227, 245.

³⁵ Ibid. p. 229; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 243; *Testa de Nevill*, 238b.

³⁶ See Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Hen. III.

³⁷ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, 118.

³⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

³⁹ Inq. p.m. 42 Hen. III, no. 26.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 7 Edw. I, no. 17.

⁴¹ Ibid. 11 Edw. I, no. 35.

⁴² Cal. Close, 1279-88, p. 214.

⁴³ Ibid. pp. 217, 220. Isabel married Hugh le Despenser as her second husband

(ibid. 1288-96, p. 160), and held the manor jointly with him (Coram Rege R. 111, m. 4).

⁴⁴ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*, 424; Cal. Pat. 1292-1301, p. 239; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

⁴⁵ Chart. R. 10 Edw. II, m. 10.

⁴⁶ Burke, loc. cit.

⁴⁷ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

⁴⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 263.

⁴⁹ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 37.

⁵⁰ Burke, op. cit. 425.

⁵¹ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xii, fol. 55; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 40 Edw. III.

⁵² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xvi, fol. 62 d.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351. Henry VI in 1444, 1459 and 1460 vested it in various feoffees. In 1468 Edward IV granted it in dower to Queen Elizabeth (Parl. R. v, 71a and b, 353a, 384-5, 628a). Charles I granted it in 1625

to Lord President Mandeville on proviso of surrender in exchange for lands of equal value if granted within 10 months (Cal. S. P. Dom. 1623-5, p. 444), but it was leased the same year to Edward Allen, Robert Ducie and others of London in satisfaction of a debt (Pat. 1 Chas. I, pt. v, m. 1).

^{52a} Ibid. 4 Chas. I, pt. xxxiv, rot. C; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 4 Chas. I.

⁵³ Close, 10 Chas. I, pt. vii, no. 19.

⁵⁴ In 1649 he bought the site of the manor and demesne lands of King's Somborne, and in 1651 was stated to be holding lands there (see Close, 1652, pt. ii, no. 9; Parl. Surv. Hants, no. 25).

⁵⁵ Burke, *Peerage*. ⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Burke, op. cit.; Recov. R. Mich. 5 Geo. II, rot. 389; Trin. 3 Geo. III, rot. 479.

⁵⁸ Burke, op. cit.

⁵⁹ Ibid.; *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 339.

⁶⁰ Recov. R. East. 52 Geo. III, rot. 336.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

St. John-Mildmay family until the middle of the 19th century, when the manor with lands in King's Somborne was purchased by the Rev. Thomas Fielder Woodham partly in 1846 and partly in 1860, and the manor was held by him until his death in 1907.⁶¹ The Rev. William Woodham, B.A., rector of Farley Chamberlayne, is the present lord of the manor.

The site of the manor was leased to Robert Roo in 1485⁶² and to John Dawtreay in 1498.⁶³ It was granted in 1537 for a term of years to Richard Gifford.⁶⁴ He by will left the remainder of the term to his son Henry,⁶⁵ who obtained a further seventy years' lease from Queen Elizabeth in 1588.⁶⁶ William son of Henry Gifford⁶⁷ was farmer of the manor in 1592-3.⁶⁸ He died in 1597 and was succeeded by his brother Richard.⁶⁹ In 1649 Robert Wallop, who had acquired the remainder of the lease,⁷⁰ and who must have obtained a grant of the reversion remaining in the Crown, sold the site of the manor and the capital messuage and the demesne lands to Francis Rivett.⁷¹ The property passed by marriage with his daughter and co-heir to William Strode of Street⁷² (co. Somers.), who left as his heir his daughter Elizabeth the wife of John Osborn, afterwards Sir John Osborn, bart., of Chicksands⁷³ (co. Beds.). Sir John Osborn dealt with the site of the manor by recovery in 1704,⁷⁴ and on his death in 1720 was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Danvers Osborn, bart.,⁷⁵ who sold the mansion house to Francis Wells in 1737.⁷⁶ It passed subsequently to the St. John-Mildmay family, then lords of the manor of King's Somborne. Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John-Mildmay, fifth bart., sold it in 1860 to the Rev. Thomas Fielder Woodham. From him it has descended to the present owner, Mr. Edmund Woodham, son of Mr. Thomas Burnett Woodham, of Furze Down.⁷⁷

In 1537 the park, which, together with the manor, had become a Crown possession in 1399, was granted to Richard Gifford for a term of years,⁷⁸ and his son Henry obtained a further lease of seventy years in 1588.⁷⁹ In 1639 Charles I granted a thirty-one years' lease beginning from 1658 with licence to dispark to John Howston, who transferred his interest to Richard Gifford in 1642.⁸⁰ In 1651 Robert Wallop, to whom 'the interest of the said Henry Gifford and the interest of John Howston' was stated 'to have come by mean conveyance,' petitioned the Parliamentary Committee to allow him an interest in

the premises, asserting that he 'only failed to produce his evidences because he had been plundered.' A thirty-one years' lease in reversion was granted by Charles II in 1663 to Mary widow of Thomas Blagge, groom of the bed-chamber,⁸¹ and short leases were granted successively in 1708, 1730, 1738 to Thomas Ellis, Thomas Bennett and John Gatehouse.⁸² The park is at the present day in the possession of Mr. E. Woodham, son of Mr. Thomas Burnett Woodham, being part of the property purchased in 1860 by the Rev. Thomas Fielder Woodham from the St. John-Mildmay family.⁸³

There were three mills in the manor of King's Somborne at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁸⁴ but only one water-mill is included in an extent of the manor taken in 1361.⁸⁵ In 1412 the king, then lord of the manor, leased How Mill or Horsebridge Mill as it was called, to John Dawtreay for thirty-one years.⁸⁶ In 1530-1 the king's mill had fallen into a state of decay and very little corn was ground there. Thus orders were given that it should be repaired.⁸⁷ It was leased to Richard Gifford in 1537,⁸⁸ and passed with the site of the manor to Robert Wallop,⁸⁹ who sold it with the adjoining meadows to Francis Rivett, of King's Somborne, in 1652.⁹⁰ In 1812 the lord of the manor, Paulet St. John-Mildmay, owned a water-mill in King's Somborne.⁹¹ The mill still exists as Horsebridge Mill.

The soc of two hundreds belonged to the royal manor in 1086,⁹² together with sac, soc, toll, theam and infangenthef.⁹³

In 1200, when John confirmed the manor of King's Somborne to William Briwere, one of the appurtenances thereof was a fish-pond,⁹⁴ the site of which is still to be seen within the boundary of the park. In 1257-8 a fishery called the Park Fishery was included in the extent of the manor.⁹⁵ In 1652 Robert Wallop sold the fishery of waters from Horsebridge eastward to Francis Rivett, who at the same time purchased Horsebridge Mill.⁹⁶ The right of fishing in the waters of Park Stream above Horsebridge Mill is at present exercised by the owner of the mill.⁹⁷

Among the other appurtenances of the manor were two osier beds which William Briwere obtained permission from Richard I to assart and cultivate in 1199.⁹⁸ King John in 1204 and again in 1214 confirmed William Briwere in possession of 60 acres

⁶¹ Ex inform. Mr. Thomas Burnett Woodham, Furze Down, Somborne, Stockbridge.

⁶² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xx, fol. 95 d.

⁶³ Ibid. xxi, fol. 200.

⁶⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. civ, G, no. 2.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Parl. Surv. Hants, no. 25.

⁶⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxix, 103.

⁶⁸ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. 35 Eliz. no. 5.

⁶⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlviii, 13.

⁷⁰ The exact date when he acquired it is unknown, but his father, Sir Henry Wallop, purchased the manors of Lockerley and East Tytherley from Sir Richard Gifford in 1626 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Chas. I).

⁷¹ Close, 1649, pt. xxiii, no. 32.

⁷² G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 243. The name of this daughter of Francis Rivett has not been ascertained.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Recov. R. East. 3 Anne, rot. 56; Close, 3 Anne, pt. vii, no. 19.

⁷⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 243.

⁷⁶ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 10 Geo. II, m. 5.

⁷⁷ Ex inform. Mr. Thomas Burnett Woodham.

⁷⁸ Add. Chart. 13333.

⁷⁹ Parl. Surv. Hants, no. 25.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1663-4, p. 33.

⁸² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxvi, fol. 25; pt. ii, fol. 122; xxvii, fol. 103 d.

⁸³ Ex inform. Mr. Thomas Burnett Woodham.

⁸⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457a. Of these mills, one was in King's Somborne, the second was probably in Stockbridge (q.v.), the third was perhaps the mill which afterwards belonged to the manor of Marsh Court.

⁸⁵ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

⁸⁶ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxi, fol. 200 d.

⁸⁷ Ibid. Plead. viii, R 3.

⁸⁸ Ibid. civ, G 2.

⁸⁹ In spite of the lease granted to Henry Gifford in 1588 James I in 1609 granted it to Edward Ferrers and Francis Phelippis, of London (Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xi, m. 10), who sold it the same year to Sir Thomas Jerveise (Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 7 Jas. I, m. 35).

⁹⁰ Close, 1652, pt. ii, no. 9.

⁹¹ Recov. R. East. 52 Geo. III, rot. 336.

⁹² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

⁹³ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 39.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 417.

⁹⁶ Close, 1652, pt. ii, no. 9.

⁹⁷ Ex inform. Mr. Thomas Burnett Woodham.

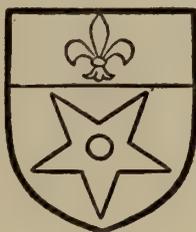
⁹⁸ Cart. Antiq. R. R. 6. This charter was confirmed by King John in 1200 (*Cal. Rot. Chart.* [Rec. Com.], i, 45).

of assart in King's Somborne which had formerly been an osier bed.⁹⁹

The Prior and convent of Mottisfont also had a small manor in KING'S SOMBORNE, which owed its origin to a charter of William Briwere the elder in the reign of King John granting them the tenth part of all his assarts in King's Somborne, the tithes from his assarts in King's Somborne and assize of bread and ale in the parish.¹⁰⁰ In 1291 the property of the prior and convent in the parish was assessed at £2 10s.,¹⁰¹ while in 1344, at the request of Henry of Lancaster, lord of the chief manor, they obtained licence to acquire additional lands and tenements in King's Somborne to the annual value of £10.¹⁰² At the dissolution of the priory, in 1536, the manor of King's Somborne was granted to William Lord Sandys,¹⁰³ and followed henceforward the descent of Longstock Harrington (q.v.),¹⁰⁴ the present owner being Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill.

Dependent upon the manor of King's Somborne was the manor of MARSH COURT (Mershcourt, xiv cent.; Merscourt, xv cent.), which was held by Edmund Marsh (de Marisco) of William Briwere the elder in the reign of Richard I.¹⁰⁵ It was sold by his descendant Nicholas Marsh to John de Weston and Margaret his wife in 1311,¹⁰⁶ and from the latter descended to Thomas de Weston, upon whom it was settled in 1325.¹⁰⁷ Sir Thomas de Weston died seised of the manor in 1354, leaving as his heirs his daughters Eleanor and Isabel and his granddaughters Eleanor and Isabel, daughters of his deceased daughter Margaret wife of John Louvaine.¹⁰⁸ One moiety was assigned to the elder daughter Eleanor, who married Sir William Bouchier and died in 1397, leaving a son and heir William.¹⁰⁹ What became of the other moiety at this date is uncertain, but it eventually passed to Thomas Bruyn, who in 1394 granted the reversion of it after the death of Robert Cholmele, who was holding for life, to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont.¹¹⁰ The whole manor described as the 'manor of Marsh Court with appurtenances in King's Somborne and the Street next Stockbridge which Sir William Bouchier and the Prior of Mottisfont lately held there separately' was conveyed by John Hall and other trustees to John Roger of Bryanston (co. Dors.) and John Roger his son in 1422.¹¹¹ From this date Marsh Court continued in the Roger family¹¹² until 1544, in which year Sir John Roger sold it to William

Webb of Odstock (co. Wilts.),¹¹³ who died in 1553.¹¹⁴ His second son William succeeded to the manor, and with his wife Katherine dealt with it by fine in 1569.¹¹⁵ Their second son William¹¹⁶ died seised of Marsh Court in 1627, leaving as heir his

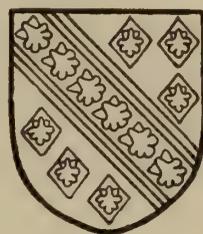


ROGER. *Argent a pierced molet sable and a chief or with a fleur de lis gules therein.*



WEBB. *Gules a cross between four falcons or.*

only daughter Rachel wife of Sir John Croke of Chilton (co. Bucks).¹¹⁷ Sir John Croke, son and heir of Sir John Croke and Rachel, was succeeded by his son Sir Dodsworth Croke, who alienated most of his estates and died in 1728.¹¹⁸ Marsh Court was bought before 1730 by a Mr. Holms, but passed soon after, probably by purchase, to John Pollen of Andover (co. Hants),¹¹⁹ who with his wife Hester dealt with it by recovery in 1763.¹²⁰ Their son and heir John was created a baronet in 1795 and died in 1814. His son and heir Sir John Walter Pollen, bart.,¹²¹ sold Marsh Court in 1815 to James Edwards of Compton Monceux and Appleshaw (co. Hants), who left it by will to Henry Edwards of Winchester, whose trustees sold it about 1882 to Dr. Wickham of Winchester.¹²² The present owner of Marsh Court, Mr. Herbert Johnson, purchased it in 1892 from Dr. Wickham. The house, built of chalk, was finished in 1905.¹²³



POLLEN, baronet. *Azure a bend cotised or between six losenges argent each charged with a scallop sable and six scallops azure on the bend.*

A free fishery has been held with the manor of Marsh Court.¹²⁴

⁹⁹ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 123, 198.

¹⁰⁰ Margery de la Ferté and Patrick Chaworth confirmed the grant of the assarts and tithes (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 482), while the grant of the assize of bread and ale was confirmed by Edward III (Inq. a.q.d. file 277, no. 15; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 547).

¹⁰¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214b.

¹⁰² *Pat.* 18 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 36.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

¹⁰⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi, fol. 2 seq. It is here called *Mottison*, apparently a corruption of Mottisfont (Recov. R. East. 33 Chas. II, rot. 158; Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301).

¹⁰⁵ Add. MS. 15314, fol. 92.

¹⁰⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Edw. II. One Ralph le Pestour impleaded Nicholas Marshco in 1288 for 12 acres of pasture in King's Somborne. Nicholas in his

defence asserted that his grandfather Robert de la Doune, 'whose heir he is,' was enfeoffed of the same by Patrick Chaworth, lord of King's Somborne (Coram Rege R. 111, m. 4).

¹⁰⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 19 Edw. II.

¹⁰⁸ *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 619, 620.

¹⁰⁹ Inq. p.m. 21 Ric. II, no. 10.

¹¹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xi, fol. 64; Inq. a.q.d. file 415, no. 31; *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 102.

¹¹¹ Close, 1 Hen. VI, m. 21 d.

¹¹² John Roger died in 1441 (Hutchins, *Dorset*, i, 250), and was followed by his son and heir John (*ibid.*), whose wife Anne, afterwards wife of John Touchet Lord Audley, held the manor after his death until her own in 1498 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xiii, 52). Their son and heir Henry died before 1509, when his son John was holding the manor (Harl.

R. L, 23) which the latter's son John sold in 1544 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 36 Hen. VIII).

¹¹³ *Ibid.*; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cviii.

¹¹⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

¹¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Eliz.

¹¹⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry*; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi.

¹¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxix, 111.

¹¹⁸ Lipscomb, *Bucks.* i, 13.

¹¹⁹ Ex inform. Mr. Montague Edwards of Stockbridge.

¹²⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 3 Geo. III, rot. 213.

¹²¹ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v, 301.

¹²² Ex inform. Mr. Montague Edwards.

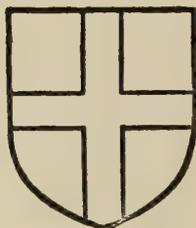
¹²³ Ex inform. Mr. Herbert Johnson, Marsh Court, Stockbridge.

¹²⁴ Recov. R. Trin. 3 Geo. III, rot. 213; Hil. 55 Geo. III, rot. 210.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

William Briwere the elder in the reign of Richard I granted to the Prior and convent of St. Denis, Southampton, a rent of 20s. paid to him by Edmund Marsh for a mill and a meadow called Brodesmede at Marsh. The prior and convent apparently had some difficulty in maintaining their right to this rent, for they are found suing for payment from Nicholas Marsh in 1301 and from Thomas de Weston in 1333.¹²⁵

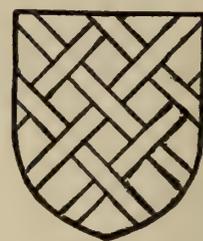
The manor of *UPPER SOMBORNE* (Opsumburna, Ossumburna, xii cent.; Hupsumburne, xiii cent.; Upsombourne, xiv cent.) is possibly represented by the estate of 7½ hides in Somborne which William de Ow was holding of the king in 1086. It was assessed at 14 hides in the Confessor's reign and was then held by Tol the Dane.¹²⁶ By the beginning of the 13th century the overlordship both of this estate and of Silchester, which had likewise belonged to William de Ow,¹²⁷ had passed to William Marshal Earl of Pembroke, Marshal of England.¹²⁸ The earl died in 1219,¹²⁹ and twenty-six years later, after the death without issue of his youngest son Anselm, the manor of Hampstead Marshall (co. Berks.), of which Upper Somborne was afterwards held,¹³⁰ was assigned to his eldest daughter Maud widow of Hugh le Bigod Earl of Norfolk.¹³¹ Roger son and heir of Hugh died without issue, and his estates fell to his nephew Roger,¹³² who died seised of the third part of a knight's fee in Upper Somborne in 1306, leaving his brother John his heir.¹³³ All his possessions, however, passed to Edward I in accordance with a settlement of 1302, and thus the manor of Upper Somborne came to be held directly of the Crown.¹³⁴



BIGOD. Or a cross gules.

In 1167 the manor itself was held by Robert (Talemache) and the Bishop of Winchester,¹³⁵ and at the beginning of the 13th century by William Talemache for half a knight's fee.¹³⁶ From this date it continued in the Talemache family for nearly two centuries. Robert Talemache was the lord of the manor in 1316,¹³⁷ and in accordance with a settlement it passed on his death to his widow Juliane, who was still holding in 1346.¹³⁸ Juliane was succeeded by her son and heir John Talemache,¹³⁹ who vested the manor of Upper Somborne in trustees in 1364,¹⁴⁰ and died in 1376, leaving as his heir his niece Christine wife of Robert Beches-

fonte.¹⁴¹ Nine years later Christine and Robert sold the manor to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun, Winchester,¹⁴² with whom it remained until the Dissolution.¹⁴³ In 1541 it was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester,¹⁴⁴ who held it until 1650, when in accordance with the Act of Parliament for the sale of the dean and chapter lands it was sold to William Harward.¹⁴⁵ It was restored, however, to the Cathedral Church at the Restoration.¹⁴⁶ No manorial courts are now held, but the site of the manor is probably marked by a farm called Manor Farm. This with the greater part of the hamlet belongs to Mrs. Scott of Pitstone, Tring



TALEMACHE. Argent fretty sable.

(co. Herts.), while the other part belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to whom it was transferred in the usual way by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.¹⁴⁷

Hugh le Despenser had a rent of £10 13s 4d. from lands in Upper Somborne, which escheated to the Crown on his forfeiture in 1326.¹⁴⁸ Edward I granted it to John de Chalcombe and Cicely his wife for life in 1327,¹⁴⁹ and three years later to John Maltravers, steward of the household.¹⁵⁰ In 1332 it was included in the grant of the manor of Ashley to Hugh le Despenser, grandson of Hugh le Despenser.¹⁵¹

At the beginning of the 14th century the land which was burdened by this rent was held by Philip Aubyn and Alice his wife for the life of Alice of the inheritance of Robert Gereberd,¹⁵² who in 1316 granted the reversion to Richard son of Richard de Sutton.¹⁵³ In 1389 John son of Alan Sutton grandson of Richard claimed the estate from Henry Yaxley,¹⁵⁴ to whom Elizabeth le Despenser had granted the custody of the manor of Ashley during the minority of Thomas le Despenser in 1377.¹⁵⁵ He made good his claim, and in the following year in return for 100 marks gave up his right to it to Henry Yaxley.¹⁵⁶ From this date this land follows the same descent as the manor of Ashley (q.v.).

UPSOMBORNE KAUMES (Hupsonburn Kaumes, xiii cent.).—In 1216–17 Joan wife of Ingram Brus and niece of Richard Briwere claimed a free tenement in King's Somborne, from which she had been ejected by Alice wife of John Eppelton. Joan had succeeded to the tenement on the death of Galiena wife of Richard Briwere, and she recovered seisin.¹⁵⁷ In 1236 a messuage and land in King's Somborne

¹²⁵ Add. MS. 25314, fol. 92, 92 d.

¹²⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 491b.

¹²⁷ In Holdshot Hundred.

¹²⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233b; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 330b.

¹²⁹ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 200.

¹³⁰ *Pat. 8 Ric. II*, pt. ii, m. 32; *Inq. p.m. 8 Ric. II*, no. 52.

¹³¹ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 39, 204.

¹³² *Ibid.* 40.

¹³³ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. I, no. 46.

¹³⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vi, 40.

¹³⁵ *Pipe R. 13 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 178.

¹³⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233b.

¹³⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 309.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.* 325.

¹³⁹ *Vide Inq. p.m.* 51 Edw. III, no. 29.

¹⁴⁰ *Vide Close*, 42 Edw. III, m. 11 d.

¹⁴¹ *Inq. p.m.* 51 Edw. III, no. 29; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 349.

Christine was daughter and heir of his brother William Talemache (*Inq. p.m.* 51 Edw. III, no. 29).

¹⁴² *Pat. 8 Ric. II*, pt. ii, m. 32; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 403, no. 10; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 9 Ric. II.

¹⁴³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 352; *Inq. a.q.d.* 14 Hen. VI, no. 3; *Dugdale, Mon.* 1, 217.

¹⁴⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 202 (29).

¹⁴⁵ *Close*, 1650, pt. ii, no. 9. Four years later the farm-house of the manor of Upper Somborne with lands belonging to it was sold to Edward Love (*ibid.* 1654, pt. x, no. 5).

¹⁴⁶ *Vide Pat.* 26 Chas. II, pt. xii.

¹⁴⁷ *Ex inform.* the Rev. J. H. Creighton, vicar of King's Somborne.

¹⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, p. 27.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* p. 517.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.* 1330–4, pp. 267, 377, 462, 550; 1334–8, p. 462.

¹⁵² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 10 Edw. II.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.* In spite of this settlement Philip Aubyn is found settling the estate upon himself and his heirs in 1325 (*ibid.* Trin. 18 Edw. II).

¹⁵⁴ *De Banc. R. Mich.* 13 Ric. II, m. 126.

¹⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1377–81, p. 395.

¹⁵⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 13 Ric. II.

¹⁵⁷ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 163.

were released to Robert Brus,¹⁵⁸ who in 1252 obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands there,¹⁵⁹ and died in 1276 seised of the manor of Upsomborne Kaumes, leaving a son and heir John.¹⁶⁰ At present the further history of this manor cannot be traced.

The manor of *COMPTON MONCEUX* (Cumtune, xi cent.; Cump-ton, xii cent.; Compton Monceus, xiv cent.; Compton Broke, xv cent.; Compton Mountseux *alias* Munday on the Hill, xvi cent.; Compton Moncieux, xvii cent.; Compton Mountreux, xviii cent. *alias* BROOK) was held in 1086 by William the Archer, and had been held in the time of King Edward the Confessor by five thegns.¹⁶¹ It was subsequently held of the king in chief by the serjeanty of being the king's marshal.¹⁶² Who the immediate successor of William the Archer was is uncertain, but in 1195 William Fitz Aldelin, the king's marshal, was lord of Compton,¹⁶³ and it is probable that this manor was granted to him by Henry II on the occasion of his marriage with Juliane daughter of Robert Dorsnelli.¹⁶⁴ Juliane survived her husband and died seised of the manors of Sherfield upon Loddon and Compton c. 1199, leaving as her heirs William Warblington and Ingram Monceux,¹⁶⁵ possibly her grandsons.¹⁶⁶ In 1199 William and Ingram gave the king 500 marks for licence to succeed to their inheritance,¹⁶⁷ but within the next few years Ingram died, and William taking advantage of this paid a further sum of 400 marks for permission to take possession of all the property of which Juliane had been seised.¹⁶⁸ However, Waleran Monceux, probably brother and heir of Ingram, put forward his claim, and in 1205 paid 100 marks to have his share of the inheritance.¹⁶⁹ A partition of the property was made, Sherfield upon Loddon (q.v.) falling to the share of William and Compton to Waleran,¹⁷⁰ and from later documents it seems clear that Compton was burdened by a rent of £10 to William Warblington and his successors and suit at their manor of Sherfield upon Loddon.¹⁷¹ Waleran died before 1217, in which year his son and heir William had such seisin of his lands granted to him by the sheriff of Hampshire 'as he had on the day that he receded from the fealty and service of King John.'¹⁷² This William died in 1243 and was followed by his son Waleran,¹⁷³ who took part in the barons' war on the side of Simon de Montfort against Henry III.¹⁷⁴ On the death of Waleran the

manor passed to his son John,¹⁷⁵ who died in 1301, leaving a son and heir John.¹⁷⁶ This John in 1303 settled the manor in default of his own issue on his brother Waleran in fee-tail, with contingent remainder to his sister Margaret,¹⁷⁷ and died in 1316, when all his possessions passed to his son and namesake.¹⁷⁸ John Monceux died young without issue, and his sister Maud, who inherited his estates, carried them into the family of Fiennes by her marriage with Sir John de Fiennes.¹⁷⁹ In 1331 the manor was



MONCEUX. *Argent a bend sable.*



FIENNES. *Azure three lions or.*

granted by Sir John de Fiennes and Maud his wife to Maud Ferrers for life,¹⁸⁰ and was held by her until her death in 1336, when it reverted to Sir John de Fiennes,¹⁸¹ who died in 1351.¹⁸² William de Fiennes succeeded his father and died seised of the manor eight years later, leaving an infant son and heir John.¹⁸³ One-third of the manor was assigned in dower to Joan widow of William in 1360,¹⁸⁴ while the other two-thirds were granted by Edward III in 1370 to Walter Haywode, to hold during the minority of John at a rent of 12 marks.¹⁸⁵ John died, however, in 1375 before he attained his majority, his heir to his estates being his brother William, who came of age in 1378.¹⁸⁶ On the death of Sir William Fiennes in 1405 Compton Monceux passed to his son Sir Roger Fiennes, who died between 1444 and 1455,¹⁸⁷ and was succeeded by his son Sir Richard Fiennes,¹⁸⁸ who married Joan the granddaughter and heir of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gillesland, and was in her right summoned to Parliament and declared Lord Dacre in 1458.¹⁸⁹ The manor remained in the possession of successive Lords Dacre¹⁹⁰ until 1574, when it was sold by Gregory Fiennes Lord Dacre to William Waller.¹⁹¹ The latter held the manor until his death in 1616, leaving two daughters and heirs, Susan wife

¹⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, 20 Hen. III.

¹⁵⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 391.

¹⁶⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 4 Edw. I, no. 46. The manor was said to be held of Ralph Kaumes by the service due from the fourth part of a knight's fee.

¹⁶¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 499a.

¹⁶² *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234, 235, 237; *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rec. Com.), i, 209; ii, 460.

¹⁶³ *Add. Chart.* 20246.

¹⁶⁴ *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 209.

¹⁶⁵ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 19.

¹⁶⁶ She probably had two daughters, and William Warblington and Ingram Monceux were their respective sons and heirs.

¹⁶⁷ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 19.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 217.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 310.

¹⁷⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.* 237; *Inq. p.m.* 27 Hen. III,

pt. ii, no. 25; 34 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 77; 2 Ric. II, no. 22.

¹⁷² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 310.

¹⁷³ *Inq. p.m.* 27 Hen. III, pt. ii, no. 25; Feet of F. Hants, 40 Hen. III, file 9, no. 58.

¹⁷⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv, 134-5.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 30 Edw. I, no. 47; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 123.

¹⁷⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 32 Edw. I.

¹⁷⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. II, no. 36.

¹⁷⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv, 135.

¹⁸⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 5 Edw.

III.

¹⁸¹ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 34; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 11 Edw. III.

¹⁸² *Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. III, no. 35.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.* 34 Edw. III (1st nos.), no.

77.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.* no. 3.

¹⁸⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 311.

¹⁸⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. II, no. 22; *Pat.* 6 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 3.

¹⁸⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv, 148-9. *Vide* Close, 8 Hen. VI, m. 3 d., 12 d.

¹⁸⁸ *Early Chan. Proc. bdlc.* 55, no. 226.

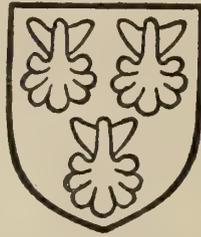
¹⁸⁹ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iii, 2.

¹⁹⁰ Richard Lord Dacre died in 1484 and was followed by his grandson Thomas. The latter, at his death in 1534, was followed by his grandson Thomas, who was hanged at Tyburn in 1541 for murder. His son and heir Gregory was restored in blood and honours by Act of Parliament in 1558 (*G.E.C. Peerage*, iii, 34).

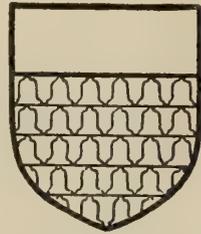
¹⁹¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 13 & 14 Eliz.; Notes of F. Hants, Mich. 15 & 16 Eliz.; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin.* 16 Eliz.; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 & 17 Eliz.

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of Sir Richard Tichborne, and Charity wife of Thomas Phelipps.¹⁹² In accordance with a settlement dated Easter 1608 Compton Monceux passed to Sir Richard Tichborne and Susan,¹⁹³ and from them to their only son Sir Henry Tichborne, bart.¹⁹⁴ The latter died in 1689, leaving a son and heir Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, bart.,¹⁹⁵ who conveyed the manor about 1715 to Sir Thomas Pengelly of Cheshunt (co. Herts.), baron of the Exchequer.¹⁹⁶ By his will dated 1727 Sir Thomas left Compton Monceux to Charles Harold, John Briscoe and John Webb,¹⁹⁷ Charles Harold's third passed under his will to Samuel Reynardson and Sarah his wife,¹⁹⁸ who sold it in 1747 to John Gatehouse.¹⁹⁹ Seven years later John Webb sold his third to John Gatehouse,²⁰⁰ from whom the two-thirds descended to his son and heir Thomas Gatehouse.²⁰¹ John Briscoe, the owner of the remaining third, died in 1766, leaving his estates in Compton to Henry Earl of Sussex and Viscount de Longueville for life, with remainder to Frances Skegnes and Margaret Arnold, the daughters of Grey Longueville of Shillington (co. Beds.).²⁰² Frances Skegnes had an only daughter Frances, who married James Elliott and died leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Jane afterwards Jane Ogrum and Bridget Frances wife of George Antt.²⁰³ In 1774 George Antt and his wife conveyed their twelfth to Thomas Gatehouse,²⁰⁴ who thus acquired three-quarters of the original estate and who was occupying Compton House in 1778.²⁰⁵ He apparently died without issue, leaving two sisters and co-heirs, Ruth wife of John Butcher, and Sarah, who, dying unmarried, left her share in the property to her niece Catherine Butcher.²⁰⁶ The latter married James Edwards of Horsebridge, to whom Grey Arnold, son of Thomas Arnold, heir at law of Margaret Arnold, conveyed his sixth in 1802.²⁰⁷ Jane Ogrum's sixth descended at her death to her daughter, Frances Bridget Howson,²⁰⁸ who conveyed it in 1816 to her aunt, Bridget Frances Antt, for life with reversion to her nieces, Bridget Frances Antt and Jane Longueville Antt.²⁰⁹ Two years later it passed by purchase to James Edwards,²¹⁰ who thus



DACRE of Gillesland.
Gules three scallops or.



TICHBORNE. *Vair a chief or.*

reunited all the Compton Monceux property. At his death in 1841 he left Compton Monceux to Thomas Henry Edwards, who died in 1866, leaving it by will to Montague William Edwards and Reginald Henry Edwards. From them it passed by purchase in 1892 to John Spiller, who sold it in 1898 to Mr. George Whiteley.²¹¹ It was purchased in March 1905 from Mr. Whiteley by the present lord of the manor, Mr. George Hennessy.²¹² The house, which stands in well-wooded grounds of about 100 acres, was built by Thomas Henry Edwards in 1855. A mill worth 20s. belonged to the manor of Compton Monceux in 1086,²¹³ but apparently soon fell into disuse. A free fishery is mentioned in a fine of 1747.²¹⁴

In 1227 the Prior and convent of Mottisfont acquired a hide of land in COMPTON and Timsbury from Walter de Langford, who had claimed it on the ground that it belonged to his serjeanty of West Tytherley, which he held of the king in chief.²¹⁵ Additional lands in Compton were acquired by the canons in 1301.²¹⁶ These lands probably became amalgamated with their manor of King's Somborne (q.v.), which Henry VIII granted in 1536 to William Lord Sandys.²¹⁷

In the middle of the 13th century Ralph Payn was holding half a knight's fee in King's Somborne of the old enfeoffment of Lady Joan Briwere, who held of Patrick de Chaworth.²¹⁸ This tenement formed the nucleus of the estate afterwards called PAUNCE-FOOT COURT or PAYN'S FARM. In 1313 Nicholas de Braishfield and Emma his wife granted one messuage and 1 carucate of land in King's Somborne to Andrew Payn, a descendant of Ralph,²¹⁹ and twenty-two years later Andrew acquired the reversion of another messuage and carucate of land in the parish from Agatha daughter of Ralph Baker (Pistor) of King's Somborne and her son Robert,²²⁰ who had acquired them from John Hubbard of King's Somborne in 1324.²²¹ Andrew Payn was still alive and in possession of his estate at King's Somborne in 1361, as is shown from the partition of the knights' fees of Henry Duke of Lancaster in that year.²²² He was succeeded by Thomas Pauncefoot, who acquired additional lands in the parish from Richard Quintin and gave the name of Pauncefoot Court to his estate.²²³ The property was subsequently purchased by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and by him granted to Magdalen College, Oxford.²²⁴ The President and fellows of the college remained in possession until 1905,²²⁵ when they sold all their property in the parish to the present owner, Mr. Herbert Johnson of Marsh Court.²²⁶

In 1337 Richard Fromond and Alice his wife dealt by fine with messuages, land and rent in Spars-

¹⁹² Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxiv, 87.
See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 449.
¹⁹³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Jas. I.
¹⁹⁴ Burke, *Peerage*.
¹⁹⁵ Ibid.
¹⁹⁶ Ex inform. Mr. Montague Edwards. Deed *penes* Mr. George Hennessy.
¹⁹⁷ Ibid.
¹⁹⁸ Ibid.
¹⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 21 Geo. II.
²⁰⁰ Ibid. Trin. 28 Geo. III.
²⁰¹ Ex inform. Mr. Montague Edwards.
²⁰² Deeds *penes* Mr. Montague Edwards. The Earl of Sussex died in 1799 (G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 339).
²⁰³ Deeds *penes* Mr. Montague Edwards.

²⁰⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 14 Geo. III.
²⁰⁵ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Survey of Hants *penes* Lord Swaythling.
²⁰⁶ Ex inform. Mr. Montague Edwards.
²⁰⁷ Ibid.
²⁰⁸ Deeds *penes* Mr. Montague Edwards.
²⁰⁹ Ibid.
²¹⁰ Ibid.
²¹¹ Ex inform. Mr. George Hennessy.
²¹² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 499a.
²¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 21 Geo. II.
²¹⁴ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 184; Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Hen. III; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 122.

²¹⁶ Inq. a.q.d. file 37, no. 5.
²¹⁷ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.
²¹⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.
²¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 7 Edw. II.
²²⁰ Ibid. East. 9 Edw. III.
²²¹ Ibid. Mich. 18 Edw. II.
²²² Close, 35 Edw. III, m. 17.
²²³ Harl. R. L, 23.
²²⁴ Ibid.
²²⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 285; Duchy of Lanc. Plead. xxix, S, no. 14; lii, F, no. 3; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi, fol. 2 seq.
²²⁶ Ex inform. the Bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford.

holt, King's Somborne and Stockbridge.²²⁷ Their holding in King's Somborne apparently followed the same descent as their estates in Sparsholt and Stockbridge which were called Fromond's Court and Marsh Court respectively. In 1509 John Skilling was holding a message and carucate of land in King's Somborne formerly belonging to John Fromond,²²⁸ and in Elizabeth's reign William Skilling was returned as the owner of a message and land in King's Somborne called 'Fromonds.'²²⁹ The site is marked by the present Froman's Farm.

Land in Somborne worth £3 was granted with the land in Barton Stacey worth £47 to Rogo de Sacy by King John in 1199.²³⁰ This land followed the same descent as the manor of Barton Stacey (q.v.).²³¹

The manor of UPPER ELDON (Elledena, xii cent.; Elleden, Ellesden, xiii cent.; Overelden, Upulden, xv cent.; Upp Eldon, xvi cent.) is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey by name. It was at that date probably included in the manor of King's Somborne, since it is found among the knights' fees of which William Briwere the younger died seised in 1226. On the partition of his knights' fees it was assigned with the manor of Ashley (q.v.) to William Percy,²³² and it continued to be held of that manor till as late at least as 1486.²³³

Nothing more is known of the William who was holding the manor in fee in 1167.²³⁴ Alice Musard, who in 1226 was holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Eldon of the heirs of William Briwere,²³⁵ was succeeded in its possession by William Musard, who about 1290 gave 3s. rent in Eldon to the canons of St. Denis, Southampton, on condition that they kept a wax taper burning before the Lady altar of their conventual church, where his wife Isabel was buried.²³⁶ He was still holding the manor in 1291, in which year Edward I gave orders that his wood of Eldon, which was within the bounds of the forest of West Bere and which had been taken into the king's hands for waste, should be replevied to him until the coming of the justices for pleas of the forest.²³⁷ However, he was soon succeeded by John Chippe, who as lord of the manor presented to the church before 1304.²³⁸ Roger Woodlock was the lord of the manor in 1316,²³⁹ when he settled it on himself and his wife Joan.²⁴⁰ In 1346 Laurence de Bramshott was holding the fourth part of a knight's fee in Eldon, which had belonged to John Chippe.²⁴¹ From Laurence it passed to William Croude, citizen and clothier of London, who dealt with it by fine in 1351,²⁴² but conveyed it seven years later to John

Baker (Pistor) of Horsebridge and Margery his wife.²⁴³ From John the manor descended to Robert Baker, who presented to the church in 1371,²⁴⁴ and from him passed to William Baker, the patron of the living in 1397-8.²⁴⁵ Walter Baker, who as lord of the manor presented to the church in 1403-4,²⁴⁶ was succeeded by Robert Baker, the owner, in 1428.²⁴⁷ The latter granted a thirteen years' lease of the site of the manor to William Mody in 1462,²⁴⁸ and was followed by Edmund Baker, son of Nicholas, who died seised of the manor of Upper Eldon in 1485, leaving a son and heir William.²⁴⁹ From William, who died in 1527,²⁵⁰

the manor passed to his son and heir Robert,²⁵¹ who dealt with it by fine in 1569,²⁵² and was followed by his son and heir Tristram.²⁵³ Tristram was impleaded in 1576-7 by Henry Gifford, farmer, of King's Somborne, for inclosing a pond on the boundary of Upper Eldon,²⁵⁴ and for surcharging the common fields of King's Somborne and impounding his sheep.²⁵⁵ His son and heir Tristram²⁵⁶ died in 1602, leaving a son and heir William, aged twenty-two, and a daughter Joan, who had married Roger Hyde of Romsey.²⁵⁷ William had apparently died without issue before 1641, in which year Roger Hyde, with his son Pistor (Baker) Hyde and his wife Katherine, dealt with the manor of Upper Eldon by fine.²⁵⁸ The manor passed soon afterwards to Sir John Clobery of Winchester and Bradstone (co. Devon), who presented to the church in 1679²⁵⁹ and died in 1687, leaving four daughters and co-heirs: Anne wife of Sir Charles Holte, bart., Catherine wife of William Bromley, Susanna wife of Sir Thomas Trollope, bart., and Mary wife of Sir John Noel, bart.²⁶⁰ In 1700 Sir Thomas Trollope, bart., and Susanna leased their share of the manor to Anthony Collins and John Trollope for a term of years, to commence after the death of Lady Clobery, widow of Sir John,²⁶¹ and twelve years later the manor was conveyed by William Bromley, Sir Charles Holte, bart., and his wife, Sir Thomas Trollope, bart., and his wife, and Mary Noel, widow, to Joseph Hill.²⁶² The manor next passed to James Hussey, who presented to the church in 1740,²⁶³ and from this date the manor and advowson remained in the possession of the Hussey family²⁶⁴ until 1907, when Mr. A. H.



BAKER. *Argent a baker's peel sable with three cakes argent thereon.*

²²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Edw. III.

²²⁸ Harl. R. L., 23.

²²⁹ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi.

²³⁰ Cal. Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), i, 18.

See also Red Bk. of Exch. i, 209.

²³¹ Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 133.

²³² Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 200.

²³³ In that year the manor of Upper Eldon was stated to be held of George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, as of his manor of Ashley (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], i, 107).

²³⁴ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 178.

²³⁵ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 200.

²³⁶ V.C.H. Hants, ii, 161.

²³⁷ Cal. Close, 1288-96, p. 207.

²³⁸ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 11.

²³⁹ Feud. Aids, ii, 310.

²⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 9 Edw. II.

²⁴¹ Feud. Aids, ii, 325.

²⁴² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 25 Edw.

III. ²⁴³ Ibid. Mich. 32 Edw. III.

²⁴⁴ Wykeham's Reg. (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 39.

²⁴⁵ Ibid. 215.

²⁴⁶ Ibid.

²⁴⁷ Feud. Aids, ii, 352.

²⁴⁸ Add. Chart. 28672.

²⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), i, 107.

²⁵⁰ Ibid. xlvi, 126.

²⁵¹ Ibid.

²⁵² Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Eliz.

²⁵³ Berry, Hants Gen. 262.

²⁵⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Plead. Eliz. civ, G, no. 2.

²⁵⁵ Ibid.

²⁵⁶ Berry, Hants Gen. 262; Feet of F. Hants, East. 41 Eliz.

²⁵⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxviii, 131.

²⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 17 Chas. I. They conveyed it to Thomas Tawyer and T. Leake. Katherine was apparently Roger Hyde's second wife.

²⁵⁹ Woodward, Hist. of Hants, ii, 313 n.

²⁶⁰ Betham, Baronetage, i, 464.

²⁶¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 12 Will. III.

²⁶² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 11 Anne.

²⁶³ Woodward, Hist. of Hants, ii, 313 n.

²⁶⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 54 Geo. III; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

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Hussey sold them to the present owner, Mr. George Hennessy²⁶⁵ of Compton.

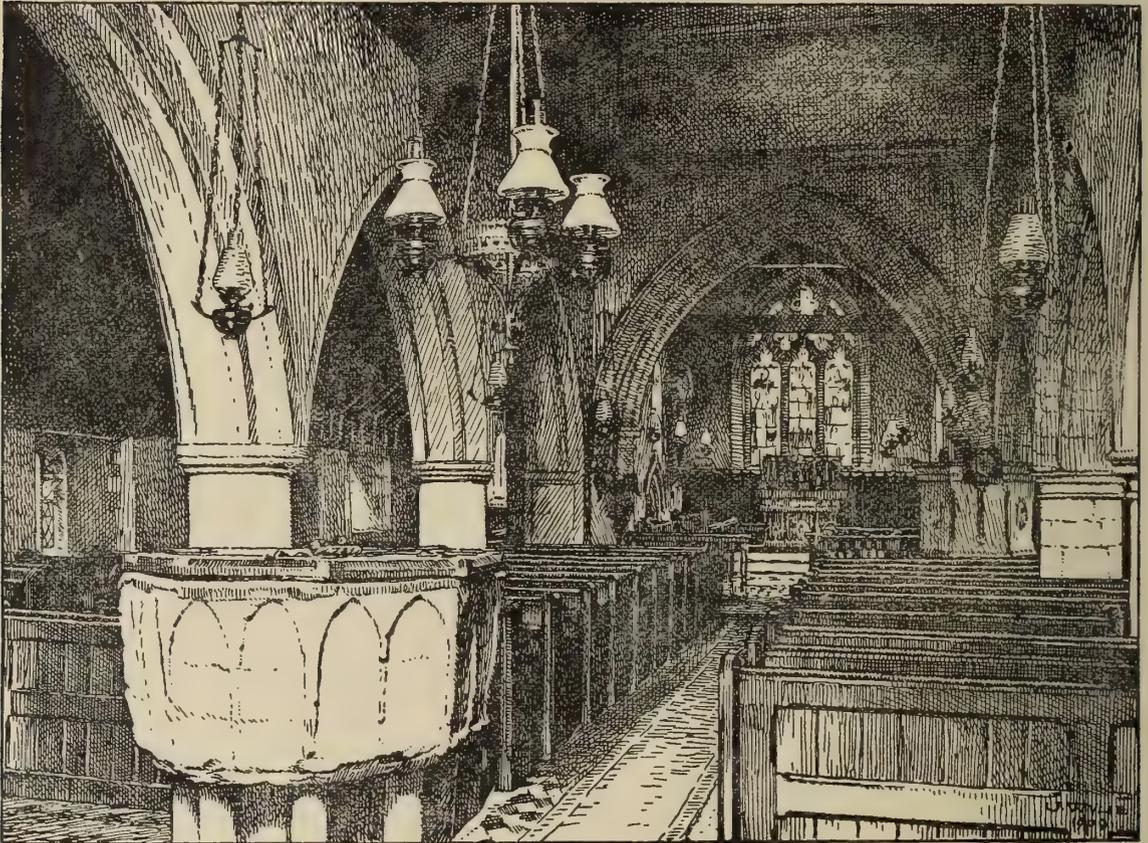
The manor of *LOWER* or *NETHER ELDON* was the property of the Prior and convent of Mottisfont and was assessed at £2 in 1291.²⁶⁶ The prior and convent had further grants of land there in 1301,²⁶⁷ 1310²⁶⁸ and 1392,²⁶⁹ and held the manor until the Dissolution, when it was granted with the manor of Somborne to William Lord Sandys.²⁷⁰ From that date it followed for a time the same descent as that manor.²⁷¹ It was owned by the Husseys of Upper Eldon in the 18th century,²⁷² and is now the property of Mr. George Hennessy.

The church of *ST. PETER* and *CHURCHES ST. PAUL, KING'S SOMBORNE*, consists of a chancel 35 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 8 in., nave 54 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft., north and

its south wall, and slightly widened northwards, becoming out of centre with the nave, while the 13th-century chancel arch remained central as before. The date of the addition of the north aisle is uncertain, for the arcade is now all modern, and the illustrations of the interior previous to its restoration show an arcade of two irregular bays and of uncertain date.

Such old work as remains in it points to the 14th century, and it seems that at this time both aisles were extended eastwards to form chapels flanking the chancel, the arches to the chancel being pierced at the same time.

The building was extensively restored in 1886, the chancel arch, north arcade, part of the south arcade and nearly all the west end of the nave belonging to this date. The east window of the



KING'S SOMBORNE CHURCH : INTERIOR LOOKING WEST

south aisles 9 ft. 6 in. and 7 ft. 10 in. wide respectively, continued eastwards to form chapels, large western bell turret and north porch. The present nave appears to represent the nave of a 12th-century church, which at that date had a small chancel. In the 13th century a south aisle was added, and the chancel may then have been rebuilt outside the lines of the older chancel. In the second quarter of the 14th century it seems to have been again rebuilt with the exception of the west part of

chancel dates from c. 1330 and consists of three trefoiled lights with net tracery; the jambs and mullions have sunk chamfers. Below the window is a square-headed recess formerly fitted with a shelf and a door, and on either side are plain corbels for images.

In the north wall is a restored trefoiled light and a square-headed window with two trefoiled lights, both of 14th-century date, and at the west is a depressed arch of two chamfered orders dying into the

²⁶⁵ Ex inform. Mr. George Hennessy.

²⁶⁶ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214*b*.

²⁶⁷ Inq. a.q.d. file 37, no. 5; Pat. 30 Edw. I, m. 18.

²⁶⁸ Inq. a.q.d. file 78, no. 13.

²⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 102; Inq. a.q.d. file 415, no. 31.

²⁷⁰ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

²⁷¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 19 & 20

Eliz.; Hants, Mich. 42 & 43 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 42 Eliz. rot. 172; East. 33 Chas. II, rot. 158; Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.

²⁷² Ex inform. Mr. A. H. Hussey.

jamb, opening to the north chapel. The south wall of the chancel has an identical arrangement of windows and arch, and between the windows a pointed doorway, with continuous chamfers. Above, a small corbel head has been inserted. The west end of the south wall is not quite in line with the rest, and contains two stones which seem to be those of the west jamb of a window destroyed by the insertion of the two-light 14th-century window. The exterior of the chancel has been much repaired, pieces of ashlar inserted and some courses of brick added to the top, but the diagonal buttresses at the east end are old.

The arch and north capital of the chancel arch date from 1886, and before that date only its responds and capitals were in existence, the arch having been destroyed. The old work is of the 13th century, with rounded responds less than a semicircle in plan, and simply moulded capital. The north arcade consists of three bays in 13th-century style, with round piers and capitals; west of this is a section of walling with responds and a fourth arch carrying the north wall of the tower. The work is entirely modern. The south arcade has similar bays and spacing, but the first complete bay and the arch of the second are old, dating from c. 1240. The bell turret has masonry walls only on the north and south rising from above the last bay of the arcades on each side. The west window is similar to the east window but modern; the chamfered rear arch is old and is carried on corbels, the southern one being apparently original. There is a modern west door. The east end of the north aisle forms a chapel, and has a three-light square-headed window of that date with two fragments of old glass. In the north-east corner are the remains of a projecting image niche with embattled top. The north wall has four small square-headed windows of two trefoiled lights. These seem first to have been built of clunch, probably late in the 15th century, and afterwards repaired or rebuilt in other stone. The north door is rebuilt with old materials, and on two of its stones are incised ornamental crosses and the inscriptions *IHS XPS* in sunk lettering, perhaps meant to be inlaid in colour. The stones have unfortunately been reset upside down. The porch with the external doorway is modern and has two single lights.

West of this in a screened vestry is a modern two-light window, and on the west wall of the aisle one of three lights. The south aisle has a three-light 14th-century east window like that on the north; in the south wall are six small windows, three being modern, while one seems to be inserted in the blocking of an old doorway. The bonding stones of destroyed buttresses show in the wall. All the windows are of two trefoiled lights. The west window is a modern one of three lights, and opens to a vestry at the west end of the aisle, the east partition of which is 17th-century woodwork. On one of the south windows are two incised sundials. The chancel roof is modern, but the nave has three moulded tie-beams of Jacobean date, with dentil ornament and pendants.

The roof of the north aisle has old struts and wind braces, but that at the south aisle is modern. Externally the roofs are tiled in one span over nave and aisles, and the turret has a pyramidal wood spire. Altar rails of late 17th-century date, with balusters alter-

nately spiral and fluted, are now set at the west end of the chancel, and their proper place taken by wretched cast-iron standards with a brass rail. The font at the west end of the nave is of Purbeck marble, octagonal with pairs of shallow pointed arches on each face, and stands on a circular stem and eight smaller shafts. These latter are modern, but the rest, with the plain round base stone, is of late 12th-century date.

In the north wall of the chancel is a 14th-century tomb recess with an ogee moulded and septifoiled head. The tomb slab bears in low relief the headless figure of a priest in mass vestments under a cinquefoiled canopy flanked by two figures of censuring angels. Round the edge of the slab, in Gothic capitals, runs an inscription: 'Willaem de Brestowe gist ici dev de sa alme eyt merci.'

On the chancel floor is a slab with two small brasses of civilians of early 15th-century date. Both wear long gowns, and cloaks fastened by a buckle on the right shoulder and draped across the body. Each carries a dagger on a narrow waistbelt, and the faces seem meant for portraits. One wears a beard, and is clearly younger than his clean-shaved companion. The drawing of the drapery is exceedingly good.

In the vestry are preserved several photographs of the church previous to its restoration in 1886.

The bell turret contains five bells. The treble is dated 1686, bears the churchwardens' and vicar's names, the inscription 'Give eade unto the Lord,' and was cast by William Knight. The second is inscribed, in Lombardic capitals, 'Ac campana sanctificata in honore Marie.' The third is blank, but probably of 18th-century date, and the fourth and fifth are modern.

The plate consists of a pair of silver chalices of 1801, a paten ewer of 1624, a paten of 1700 and a plated flagon.

The first book of the registers contains all entries from 1672 to 1796 except marriages, which cease in 1754 and are continued in three printed books from 1754 to 1766, from 1767 to 1797 and from 1797 to 1812. Baptisms and burials are continued in two separate books, both from 1797 to 1812, and printed on parchment in forms having reference to the threepenny stamp duty of 1783 but without the stamps themselves.

The church of *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, UPPER ELDON*,²⁷³ is a small rectangular structure 32 ft. by 16 ft. 8 in., forming a nave and chancel in one range. The whole building dates from the beginning of the 13th century or the end of the 12th. The east wall has been rebuilt in brick, probably at the beginning of the 19th century, and the roof is not the original one, though, since it is quite plain, it is impossible to say when the reroofing occurred. Some of the windows have been blocked up and the only door has been almost completely defaced, otherwise the structure remains much as it must have been when first built.

The east window is a pointed one of brick, and is set in the brick east wall. The rear arch is clumsily worked with a roll in cement in imitation of the earlier windows. The latter are all of the same detail and appear to have been six in number, three on either side. The pair to the east are a trifle

²⁷³ This church is only used for occasional services, and is served from Mottisfont.

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higher than the others, but only one of these, on the north, remains complete, the easternmost on that side being blocked up and only traces remaining of the two easternmost on the other side. The heads are not quite true semicircles, while the rear arches have distinct points. The splays are wide, and, with the rear arches, have continuous roll moulds. Externally the windows are rebated for glazing frames, chamfered and roll moulded. In the west wall is a window identical with these. The door on the south has a wooden lintel, and the jambs are patched with brick, and what stone remains is devoid of detail. At the level of the sills externally is a slightly undercut roll moulding which runs round three sides of the building. At the north and south-west there remain two of the original buttresses which are offset and finished under the string course. The other buttresses have been replaced in brick. In the east wall is a stone in which is cut a small sunk circle, with a roll moulded rim, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. Small holes in the centre and each arm and traces of colour show this to have inclosed a metal consecration cross on a coloured background. Outside the circle, and a couple of inches to one side of it, is a circular hole half an inch in diameter. On the north wall are two similar stones, and there is a fourth on the external south-west angle. The roof is of steep pitch and carried on primitive queen-post trusses. The timbers are plain and squared.

There were two churches in *ADVOWSONS* King's Somborne Manor in 1086.²⁷⁴

One was King's Somborne Church, the other was perhaps the church at Upper Eldon. The advowson of the church of King's Somborne was included in the grant of the manor to William Briwere the elder,²⁷⁵ and was by him granted to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont.²⁷⁶ Some time before 1240

the church was appropriated to the canons,²⁷⁷ who presented the vicars until the Dissolution.²⁷⁸ The rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted in 1536 to William Lord Sandys,²⁷⁹ and have since followed the descent of the manor of Longstock Harrington (q.v.),²⁸⁰ the patron at the present day being Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill.

The living of Upper Eldon is a sinecure rectory of the yearly value of £37. The advowson has belonged from time immemorial to the lords of the manor.²⁸¹

There is mention of a chapel at Upper Somborne, apparently a manorial chapel, in the register of Adam Orlton, Bishop of Winchester, 1333-45.²⁸²

There are Wesleyan, Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels at King's Somborne and a small iron church erected in 1898, also a Wesleyan chapel at Upper Somborne.

The Church Estate.—There are no *CHARITIES* documents extant showing the origin of this trust. The property consists of 6 a. 2 r. let at £7 a year, 3 r. known as the peat holes covered with water let to the Fishing Club for £1, two cottages, each let at £5 a year, and a quitrent of 3s. payable out of Marsh Court Farm, and a sum of £150 consols, held by the official trustees. The net income is applied towards the church expenses.

In 1835 Mrs. Catherine Edwards, by will, proved at Winchester 30 June, bequeathed £200, the income to be applied in the encouragement of proficiency in reading, knitting and working of children attending a public elementary school. The legacy is represented by £202 5s. 6d. consols with the official trustees, and the dividends amount to £5 1s. a year, the application of which is regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1881.

LITTLE SOMBORNE

Sumburne (xi cent.); Parva Sumburn (xiii cent.); Parva Sombourne (xiv cent.); Lytell Sumbourne (xvi cent.).

The parish of Little Somborne, covering an area of 1,933 acres, lies on the main roads to Stockbridge from Basingstoke and Winchester. The land slopes downwards from west to east and north to south. Woolbury Ring in the north-west reaches a height of 500 ft. above the ordnance datum. Little Somborne House, occupied by Chevalier Guglielmo Marconi, is a modern structure surrounded by a park, south of which is the church of All Saints. The parish contains 1,004 acres of arable land and 266½ acres of permanent grass, while the woods and plantations cover 533 acres.¹ The soil is loam with a subsoil of chalk, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

At the time of the Domesday Survey *MANORS* there were two estates in *LITTLE SOMBORNE*, one formerly held by Godwin and then in the possession of Bernard Pauncefoot,² and another, which Ednod had held, then belonged to Waleran the Huntsman.³ In 1166 Humphrey Pauncefoot held a fee and a half of the old feoffment of Humphrey de Bohun^{3a} and this included the estate in Little Somborne which had belonged to Bernard Pauncefoot in 1086. In the 13th century this estate was held for half a knight's fee by Arnulf de Mandeville of Lemuel Pauncefoot, who held of the Earl of Hereford (Bohun).⁴ In 1361 it was said to be held of the Earl of Hereford for the annual service of one red rose,⁵ but in 1396, the last year in which the overlordship is mentioned, Thomas Pauncefoot

²⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457.

²⁷⁵ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 39b.

²⁷⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 40.

²⁷⁷ *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 194.

²⁷⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 210b; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 17; Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 27; 2032, fol. 75, 118; 2033, fol. 106; 2034, fol. 59, 88; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 170, 191, 367. In 1239 Patrick de Chaworth claimed the advowson from the prior and convent, but he was not

successful in recovering it from them (Cur. Reg. R. 120, m. 16).

²⁷⁹ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

²⁸⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 141 (16); Feet of F. Hants, East. 36 Hen. VIII; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1629-31, p. 427; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²⁸¹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 11; 2033, fol. 12, 83; 2034, fol. 12, 41, 163; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 39, 215; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²⁸² Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 123.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 494a.

³ *Ibid.* 497a.

^{3a} *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 243.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231.

⁵ See under Headbourne Worthy (Barton Stacey Hundred) concerning Mr. Round's discovery as regards the Pauncefoot holding in Little Somborne and the overlordship of the Bohuns Earls of Hereford in the 12th century.

⁶ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, no. 15.

is given as the overlord.⁶ This is explained by the fact that the honour of the Bohuns Earls of Hereford merged in the Crown in 1372-3.

By 1331 Arnulf de Mandeville had been succeeded by John Devenish of Winchester, of whom the manor was held at a fee-farm rent of £3 10s.⁷ Who was the immediate tenant is uncertain, but he may possibly have been Robert Burbache, the predecessor of Henry Bradwey, who in 1346 was holding half a knight's fee in Somborne.⁸ In 1361 Henry died seised of a messuage, a carucate of land, 16 acres of meadow and 6s. 8d. rent in Little Somborne. His son and heir John⁹ died thirty-five years later seised of the premises described as a messuage, a carucate of land, 16½ acres of meadow and pasture for 700 sheep in Little Somborne. His only daughter and heir Katherine¹⁰ possibly married the John Philip who in 1428 was holding half a knight's fee in Little Somborne which had belonged to Robert Burbache.¹¹ By the end of the 16th century the manor was in the possession of the family of Welles of Brambridge House, being held by Gilbert Welles in 1552-3.¹² This Thomas, son and heir of Gilbert, was in 1590-1 holding lands in Little Somborne which had belonged to John Philip, and before that to Robert Burbache.¹³ From 1590 onwards the Welles family held Little Somborne¹⁴ until by the will of Henry Welles dated 2 August 1762¹⁵ it passed to his cousin Walter Smythe.¹⁶ The latter died



WELLES of Brambridge. *Sable a chevron ermine between three martlets argent.*

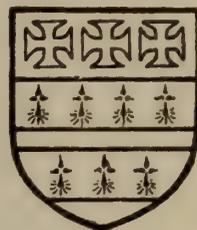
in 1788, leaving a son Walter, on whose death without male issue the estate passed to his brother Charles.¹⁷ The latter died in 1832, leaving as heir his niece Louisa daughter of his brother Walter. She married in the same year Sir Frederick Hutchinson Hervey-Bathurst, bart.,¹⁸ who died in 1881. His eldest son and heir Sir Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey-Bathurst, bart., died in 1900, leaving a son and heir Sir Frederick Edward William Hervey-Bathurst, bart., the present lord of the manor.

The other estate was held by the descendants of Waleran the Huntsman until the close of the 13th century. In 1271-2 John Waleran granted one messuage, 2 carucates of land and £2 6s. 8d. rent in

Little Somborne and Wallop to Robert son of John Waleran, to hold of John and his heirs for a rent of a pair of white (?silver) spurs or threepence at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.¹⁹ Robert afterwards granted the premises to Oliver de Ingham, who in 1282 died seised of the same, held of Robert Waleran.²⁰ Oliver's son and heir John²¹ was seised of the manor in 1294,²² but he subsequently granted it to Robert Burbache for life.²³ He died c. 1308-9, leaving a son and heir Oliver,²⁴ who in 1318 granted the reversion of the manor after the death of Robert Burbache to Thomas de Byvedon and Joan his wife and the heirs of Thomas.²⁵ From this time the history of the manor is at present indefinite until 1533, when it belonged to Robert Gilbert,²⁶ whose son George died seised of the same in 1541, leaving a son and heir John.²⁷ From the latter it passed, probably by purchase, to William Waller, who died in 1616, leaving two daughters and heirs: Charity wife of Sir Thomas Phelippis, and Susan wife of Sir Richard Tichborne.²⁸ The manor for a time followed the same descent as Leckford Abbess and Abbots²⁹ (q.v.), but its subsequent history is obscure. It is now probably merged in the manor of Little Somborne as owned by Sir Frederick Edward William Hervey-Bathurst, bart.

There was a mill appurtenant to the manor in 1318.³⁰

Other lands in *LITTLE SOMBORNE* were held by Arnulf de Mandeville for half a knight's fee of William Briwere as of his manor of Ashley³¹ (q.v.). They were assigned at William Briwere's death in 1233 to William Percy, who had married Joan, one of the sisters and co-heirs of William Briwere.³² From him they passed to his daughter Joan wife of John Farlington,³³ who granted them to Mary de Hoyville for life.³⁴ Mary continued to hold them until 1326,³⁵ when they escheated to the Crown as parcel of the manor of Ashley³⁶ (q.v.). Edward III granted them with the manor of Ashley to Hugh le Despenser, the elder son of Hugh le Despenser the younger, in 1334.³⁷ From this date they descended with the manor of Ashley until 1571,³⁸ when they



HERVEY-BATHURST, baronet. *Sable two bars ermine with three crosses forming or in the chief—quartered with HERVEY.*

⁶ Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 10.

⁷ In that year he obtained licence from the king to grant nine messuages in Winchester and this rent of £3 10s. in free alms to the master and brethren of the Hospital of St. John, Winchester, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the hospital for the souls of the king's progenitor, kings of England, and of the faithful departed (Inq. a.q.d. Edw. III, file 216, no. 1; file 217, no. 2; Pat. 5 Edw. III, pt. iii, m. 3).

⁸ Feud. Aids, ii, 325.

⁹ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, no. 15.

¹⁰ Ibid. 20 Ric. II, no. 10.

¹¹ Feud. Aids, ii, 352.

¹² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cviii, cxvi; Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Eliz.; Notes of Fines Hants, Mich. 7 & 8 Eliz.

¹³ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cxvi.

¹⁴ Thomas was living in 1627 (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Chas. I), and was followed soon after by Gilbert, whose son Charles followed him at his death in 1642 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 13 Chas. I; Cal. S.P.Dom. 1639-40, p. 423; Cal. Com. for Comp. 1643-1660, iii, 1842).

¹⁵ Vide Recov. R. Hil. 21 Geo. III, rot. 73; Trin. 19 Geo. III, rot. 156.

¹⁶ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants penes Lord Swaythling.

¹⁷ Berry, Hants Gen.

¹⁸ Burke, Peerage.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III.

²⁰ Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. I, no. 4.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Cal. Pat. 1291-1301, p. 79. In that year Edward I gave him licence to grant the manor of Hampteworth of the annual value of £10 to Ralph de Brightwell for life, and at the same time

gave him permission to make good any defect out of his manor of Somborne.

²³ See Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Edw. I.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. II, no. 57. The date of his death is not given in the inquisition.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Edw. II.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxvii, 98.

²⁷ Ibid. ²⁸ Ibid. cccclxxv, 87.

²⁹ Recov. R. East. 21 Jas. I, rot. 25.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Edw. II.

³¹ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 200.

³² Ibid. ³³ Baker, Northants, ii, 239.

³⁴ Pat. 8 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 12.

³⁵ Feud. Aids, ii, 309.

³⁶ Pat. 8 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 12.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 42; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cviii; Chan. Proc. Eliz. Mm. 10, no. 56.

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were alienated by Edward Bellingham, lord of Ashley, to William Waller,³⁹ and were probably merged in the manor of Little Somborne.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel and nave in one range 44 ft. 8 in. long and 14 ft. wide with a wooden bell-cot over the west end. The west end and part at least of the side walls are of pre-Conquest date, with long and short quoins at the western angles and a pilaster strip on the north wall. The other architectural features point to a late 12th-century date, and the blocked arch at the east of the

the chancel arch is a small round-headed image niche probably of the same date as the arch. In the north wall is a single light of 12th-century date. The splay is fairly wide, and has a round head, while the outer opening is square-headed and has a well-cut external rebate; it seems to be of late 12th-century date. West of this is the north door, now blocked, with a square head and chamfered jambs; the door is of the same date as the window, but the chamfer may have been cut later. About 11½ ft. from the north-west angle of the church, on the outside of the north wall, is the pre-Conquest pilaster strip already referred to.

The projecting portion is 6¾ in. wide and projects about 2½ in. from the face of the plaster of the wall. The joints are rather close and the alternate stones are bonded to the wall. The material is Binstead stone from the Isle of Wight, as usual in early work in the county, and the western angles are in the same stone, as is most of the 12th-century work.

At the south-east of the church is a 13th-century lancet of some size and with a wide splay; externally it is chamfered and rebated for a wooden frame. West of this is a 12th-century window nearly opposite, and exactly similar to that in the north wall. The south door is placed about 3 ft. west of the centre of the wall. It is of late 12th-century date with a round head of one slightly chamfered order with a chamfered label and abaci. In the western half of the south wall is a modern square-headed single light.

The west window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over and is a late 14th-century insertion.

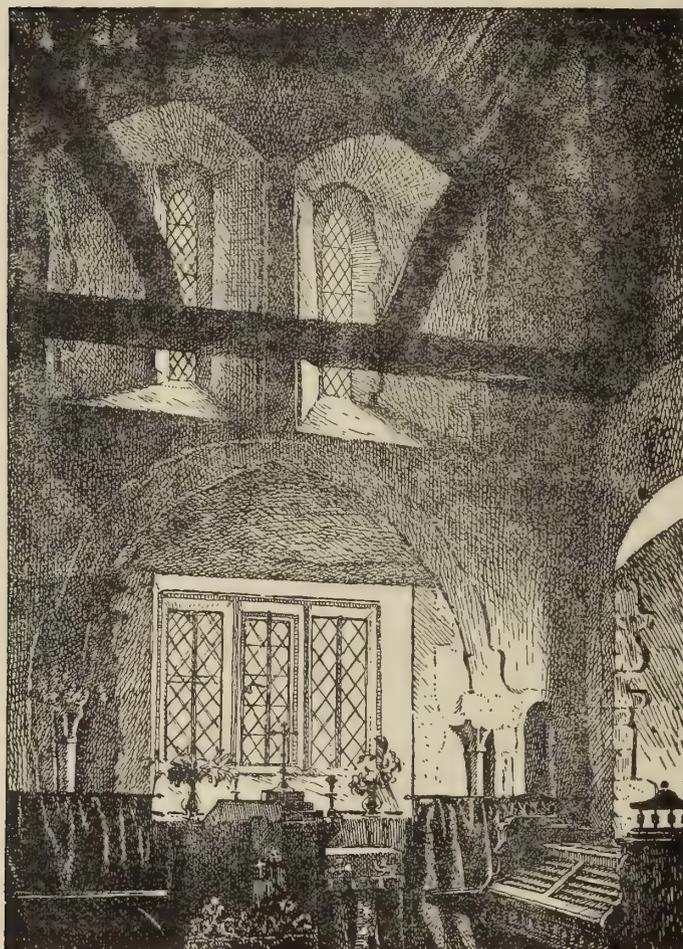
The bell-cot is a small weather-boarded and tiled structure partly supported by a roof principal and partly by modern posts. It is quite plain and devoid of detail from which its date might be deduced. The same may be said of the roof, of which the bell-cot really forms a part, and which, though a good deal restored, has old tie-beams and strutted purlins with wind braces. It is ceiled with modern match-boarding.

The fittings are all modern, including the font, which is circular and quite plain, and there are no monuments of any interest.

The bell-cot contains one bell dated 1604.

The plate and registers are included with those of King's Somborne.

The advowson of the church of *ADWOWSON LITTLE SOMBORNE* was granted by John Briwere brother of William Briwere the elder to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont, and the grant was confirmed by King John in 1204.⁴⁰ Little Somborne at the present day is a chapelry annexed to the church of King's Somborne.



LITTLE SOMBORNE CHURCH: INTERIOR LOOKING EAST

building, formerly opening to a chancel which is now destroyed, suggests that the chancel was of that date.

The east window, set in the blocking of the chancel arch, is of three square-headed lights with hollow-chamfered jambs, mullions and head, and is of late date. The old chancel arch is pointed and was probably of two square orders; the outer has circular jamb-shafts with slender scalloped capitals of a late type. Above are two lancets very much restored, the head of one being modern; they were doubtless originally in the chancel. A little to the south of

³⁹ L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich. 13 Eliz. rot. 106; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Eliz.

⁴⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 483.

STOCKBRIDGE

Le Street (xii cent.); Stocbrug (xiii cent.); Stocbrigg (xiv cent.); Stokbrigg (xv cent.).

The parish of Stockbridge is north-east of King's Somborne on the main road from Winchester to Salisbury. It covers an area of 1,323 acres¹ of low-lying country which rises to a height of 500 ft. above the sea-level on Stockbridge Down in the east of the parish. As in the 12th century, the town consists of one long wide street, and it is to this characteristic that it owed its early name of The Street. This street crosses the River Test at the junction of the parishes of Stockbridge and Longstock by a bridge of three arches rebuilt and widened in 1799, concerning which a wit remarked that it is built so low that the ducks have to bend their heads in passing under it. Sir Thomas Gatehouse in his Survey of Hampshire (1778)² quotes the following inscription which was then on the bridge, but was probably removed in the

in November 1688.⁵ Warner in 1795 describes Stockbridge as a 'noted thoroughfare with some good inns . . . but a declining place.'⁶ It is now noted only for the excellence of the fishing in the Test. There is a local fishing club known as the Houghton Fishing Club, the meetings of which are held at the Grosvenor Hotel. The Stockbridge Races, discontinued since 1898, were held every June on Danebury Hill, about three miles north-west of the town.

South of the town between the railway and the Marshcourt River, a tributary of the Test, is Common Marsh, probably marking the site of the manor or farm of Marsh Court in Stockbridge which in the reign of Elizabeth was in the possession of the Skilling family.⁷

Stockbridge has a station on the Andover and Redbridge branch of the London and South Western Railway. There are 662 acres of arable land, 441 $\frac{3}{4}$



STOCKBRIDGE FROM THE NORTH-WEST

repairs of 1799: 'Say of your cheryte a pater noster and an ave for the sowlyls of John Gylinges otherwise said Lokke and Richard Gatin and Margaret the wyf of the aforesaid John and Richard, founders and makers of the bridge, on whose sowlyls God have mercy.' The town is of little architectural interest, but one house on the south side of the main street is noteworthy for its door of six panels of linen pattern, nine folds to each panel. Being in the main road to the south-west Stockbridge has come into prominence on more than one occasion. It was the scene of the capture of Robert of Gloucester by William of Ypres in 1141.³ Edward I stayed here in August 1294,⁴ and James II on his way to Salisbury to meet the forces of the Prince of Orange dined at the Swan Inn

acres of permanent grass and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of woods and plantations in the parish.⁵

The following place-names occur: Grovemedede (xv cent.)⁹; Horemede, Miseden, Kingsmede, Kings Acre, Le Plash (xvi cent.)¹⁰; three cottages called the Lady Houses (xvi cent.)¹¹; and an inn called The Angell (xvii cent.)¹².

Stockbridge is a mesne borough, its *BOROUGH* descent being identical with that of the manor of Stockbridge (q.v. *infra*). It owed its early importance to a grant by Richard I to William Briwere of a weekly market in 'The Street' parcel of King's Somborne Manor.¹³ King John confirmed this grant in 1200,¹⁴ and twenty-one years later King Henry III granted William Briwere

¹ Of these 10 acres are land covered by water.

² Now in the possession of Lord Swaythling.

³ Gervase of Canterbury, *Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 121.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 85.

⁵ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants.

⁶ Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, i (2), 190.

⁷ Chan. Proc. Hants, Eliz. Mm. 1, no. 37; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 27 Eliz. See North Houghton and Sparsholt in the hundred of Buddlesgate.

⁸ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁹ Add. Chart. 28671.

¹⁰ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cviii, fol. 15.

¹¹ Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. iv.

¹² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclvi, 116.

¹³ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 39b.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

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the younger the privilege of holding a fair on the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul and the days before and after in his manor of Stockbridge.¹⁵ The inhabitants apparently never obtained a charter of incorporation. They elected the bailiff and other municipal officers at the court leet of the manor¹⁶ and by prescriptive right received the profits of courts, tolls, &c., accounting only for the rents of assize to the lord of the manor.¹⁷ The town seems to have increased in importance until the middle of the 15th century, but suddenly, for some unknown reason—probably from visitations of the plague—the place became almost deserted and the poverty of the remaining inhabitants was so great that the market which had been confirmed to the town by Henry V and Henry VI was discontinued.¹⁸ However, in the reign of Henry VII the bailiff, tenants and inhabitants of Stockbridge complained that a certain William Middleton, probably as lessee of the borough under the Crown, had several times vexed them by taking by force goods to the value of 10 marks from one Henry Glover, a felon, also ‘2 hoole brode clothes’ which were stolen and brought to Stockbridge, also a horse and two oxen in the same way, and the goods of John Nupert, clerk, curate of Stockbridge and a felon.¹⁹ The result of the suit is not given, but it is probable that the inhabitants were successful and that the condition of the borough was improving, since the inhabitants were strong enough to make so decided a stand for their rights. In the reign of Edward VI there were fifty-eight burgages in Stockbridge,²⁰ and the later prosperity of the town can be judged from the fact that Queen Elizabeth granted the burgesses the right of sending two members to Parliament in 1562–3,²¹ while thirty years later she regranted to them their weekly market.²² Elections at Stockbridge were notoriously corrupt, and a private Bill for the disfranchisement of the borough was introduced in 1693, but was negatived at the third reading.²³ In 1713 a certain Richard Steele was elected one of the representatives, but a year later, being charged with bribery and the writing of seditious pamphlets, he was expelled from the House.²⁴ Finally the borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832,²⁵ and the court leet, which existed solely for the purpose of electing a bailiff to act as returning officer of the parliamentary borough, was discontinued.²⁶

The market, confirmed to Stockbridge by Charles I

in 1641, fell into disuse during the latter half of the 19th century.²⁷ Three fairs existed into the middle of the 19th century—on 10 July, Holy Thursday and the last Thursday in October. Only one survives, that for sheep and lambs held on 10 July.

STOCKBRIDGE was probably in-MANOR cluded in the royal manor of King’s Somborne at the time of the Domesday Survey,²⁸ for it was afterwards called a member of the same.²⁹ Thus it was included in the grant of King’s Somborne to William Briwere in the reign of Richard I,³⁰ and followed the descent of that manor (q.v.)³¹ until 1399, when Henry of Lancaster became King of England, and the two manors merged in the Crown possessions.

In 1402 the king granted Stockbridge to John Perient for life.³² The rents of assize were leased in 1689, 1705 and 1735 successively to Thomas Neale, Robert Price and Uvedale Price.³³ The king was still lord of the manor in 1778, when the rents of assize, amounting to £5 10s. 11d., were payable to the lessee of the manor.³⁴ It passed subsequently to Joseph Foster Barham, for many years member for Stockbridge,³⁵ who held it in 1830³⁶ and died in 1832.³⁷ He was followed by his son John Foster Barham,³⁸ whose widow was holding the manor in conjunction with her second husband, George Earl of Clarendon,³⁹ in 1839.⁴⁰ Before 1867 the manor had passed by purchase to George Gammie Maitland,⁴¹ who soon afterwards sold it to Charles Warner of Northlands, Winchester.⁴² From the latter it was purchased by Francis Hardinge, the owner in 1880.⁴³ The present lord of the manor is Mr. R. P. Attenborough, who bought the estate in 1902 from Mr. Hicks Withers Lancashire.⁴⁴

William Briwere the younger granted the mill of Stockbridge with its appurtenances and 40 acres of land in the same vill to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont,⁴⁵ who about the same time acquired a messuage in Stockbridge and 11 acres of meadow in the marsh of Stockbridge which Ralph de Bray had of the gift of William, and a burgage in Stockbridge formerly belonging to Adam le Taillur.⁴⁶ They obtained other small grants of land there at various times,⁴⁷ and in 1291 their property in Stockbridge and Longstock was assessed at £5 6s. 8d.⁴⁸ This land was at the Dissolution granted in 1536 under the name of Stockbridge Manor to William Lord Sandys,⁴⁹ and from this date

¹⁵ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 461.

¹⁶ *Vide* Duchy of Lanc. Plead. ix S, no. 2.

¹⁷ The tenants of the borough claimed in 1552–3 to have by charter all profits of courts, tolls, &c., ‘which charter cannot be found’ (Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. cviii, fol. 15 et seq.).

¹⁸ *Ibid.* xxv, fol. 2b.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Plead. ii S, no. 15, 23; ix S, no. 2.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Misc. Bks. cviii, fol. 15 et seq.

²¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1547–80, p. 217; *Parl. Ret.* 1213–1702, p. 405. Sir Walter Sandys and William St. John were the first members to be returned.

²² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxv, fol. 2b. Thursday was the day on which it was to be held.

²³ W. Bohun, *Debates in House of Com.* 273.

²⁴ T. Carew, *Rights of Elections*, ii, 161.

²⁵ M. H. Ranken, *Parl. Repres. in Engl. and Wales*, 138; *Parl. Papers*, xxxvi.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Other municipal officers, the constable and the serjeant-at-mace, were also nominally elected at the court leet, but their offices had long lost their meaning.

²⁷ Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxv, fol. 3b.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 457a.

²⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1279–88, pp. 217, 220. The first mention of it by name seems to be in 1141 (Gervase of Canterbury, *Chron.* [Rolls Ser.], i, 121).

³⁰ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 39b.

³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1231–4, pp. 198, 227, 229; *Chart. R.* 10 Edw. II, m. 10; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; *Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. I, no. 35; 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122.

³² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xv, fol. 101.

³³ *Ibid.* xxvi, fol. 8; xxvii, fol. 69 d.

³⁴ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Survey of Hants penes Lord Swaythling

³⁵ *Return Memb. of Parl.* pt. ii, 193, 207, 221, 234, 248, 263, 277, 291.

³⁶ *Hants Dir.* (1830).

³⁷ Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 550.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Burke, *Peerage*.

⁴⁰ *Hants Dir.* (1839).

⁴¹ *Ibid.* (1867).

⁴² *Ibid.* (1875).

⁴³ *Ibid.* (1880).

⁴⁴ Ex inform. the Rev. Richard John Chandler, rector of Stockbridge, and Mr. R. P. Attenborough of Shaftesbury Avenue, London.

⁴⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 481.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 482; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, p. 40.

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, 28 Hen. III, no. 289; *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, p. 102; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 415, no. 31.

⁴⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

⁴⁹ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

followed the descent of Longstock Harrington (q.v.),⁵⁰ until as late at least as 1786. The further descent of this estate is unknown, but the land represented by it is probably in the possession of the Attwood family, who own a considerable area in the parish.

Briwere's descendant, Patrick de Chaworth, erected another mill at Stockbridge to the damage of one William Fowell, a burgess of Stockbridge, who, however, in 1259 released his claim for damage to the heirs of Patrick.⁵¹ In 1548 William Thorpe, lord of Leckford Abbots, died seised of a water-mill in Stockbridge.⁵²

The church of *ST. PETER* consists *CHURCHES* of a chancel with north vestry and organ chamber formed by a prolongation of the north aisle, a nave of three bays with north and south aisles and north and south transepts, and a south-west tower, surmounted by a shingled spire, the lower part of which forms an entrance porch. The church is entirely modern, but a number of windows from the old church have been restored and incorporated in the new structure.

These include two of late 12th-century date. One of these, serving as the west window of the north aisle, is of two lancet lights with a circular light over and an external label with grotesque animal drips. The second, the east window of the south transept, is somewhat similar but of more advanced design. In the splay, on either side, are two trefoiled image niches. The east window of the vestry is also an old one, and is of three trefoiled lights with net tracery of mid-14th-century date. In the north aisle are also three late 14th-century windows, one of three, the others of two trefoiled lights, with cusped spandrel lights and square heads, and there is one similar window in the south aisle.

The roofs, seating and fittings are all modern except the font, which is of Purbeck marble and a good deal defaced. It has a square bowl with remains of an arcade, in low relief, of round arches. The stem is round and rather short and the base square, both being quite plain.

Preserved in the church is a small stone gable cross on which is carved a rood of 15th-century date, the figure being rather crudely worked in low relief. Inserted in the vestry walls are also a number of small corbel heads of 15th-century date.

The tower contains six bells. The treble, second and fourth are modern or recast. The third, fifth and sixth were cast by Samuel Knight of Reading in 1691.

The plate consists of a silver-gilt chalice and two patens of 1697, given by George Pitt of Stratfieldsaye and Thomas Jervoise of Herriard, a pair of silver chalices of 1805 and 1813 and a silver flagon of 1879.

The registers are in four books, the first containing baptisms and burials from 1663 to 1768 and marriages from 1663 to 1754; the second, a transcript of the first, containing baptisms and burials from 1698 to 1812 and marriages from 1698 to 1754; the third containing marriages from 1754 to 1794, and the fourth those from 1794 to 1811.

Only the chancel of the old church remains,

now occasionally used as a mortuary chapel. It is 24 ft. 8 in. long and 15 ft. 6 in. wide, and is of early 13th or possibly late 12th-century date. A south chapel appears to have been added early in the 13th century, and a new chancel arch inserted in the latter part of the same century. The only window remaining is to the east, a late one of two trefoiled lights under a square head set in the blocking of an earlier pointed one. In the north wall are two blocked pointed windows possibly of 14th-century date. On the north is a small pointed niche, and just below it a very small piscina with a broken basin. West of this is a blocked-up opening of uncertain date with a rounded head on one side and a wooden lintel externally; it is rather low, does not reach to the ground, and was apparently a squint from the south chapel. In the western half of the south wall is a blocked arch of early 13th-century date of two-centred form and two chamfered orders with plain hollow-chamfered abaci finished with a bead. The chancel arch is also two-centred and of two chamfered orders. The capitals are simply moulded and undercut, the returns being stopped by a beautifully carved grotesque beast which holds in its mouth the end of the astragal. A portion of a moulded base also remains. Inserted in the blocking of the arch is an early 15th-century door moulded with two double ogees separated by a hollow.

The roof is ceiled to the collars in plaster and is of late date, and no seating remains. The old communion rails are in position. They are of 17th-century date and of flat baluster form and are returned to form a square inclosure. A 17th-century table also remains. On the front and back is inscribed, 'John Hammen 1696' and on the ends 'R. R. 1696.'

A painted achievement of the royal arms also remains bearing the initials G. R., and the date, 1726.

In the churchyard is a tombstone to a local worthy, John Bucket, sometime landlord of the King's Head Tavern, who died in 1804, with the following ingenious verse:—

And is alas poor Bucket gone?
Farewell, convivial honest John.
Oft at the well by fatal stroke
Buckets, like pitchers, must be broke.
In this same motley shifting scene
How various have thy fortunes been,
Now lifted high, now sinking low,
To-day thy brim would overflow;
Thy bounty then would all supply,
To fill & drink & leave the dry;
To-morrow sunk, as in a well,
Content, unfeen with truth to dwell;
But high or low or wet or dry
No rotten stave could malice spy,
Then rife, imortal Bucket, rife
And claim thy station in the skies.
Twixt Amphora and Pisces shine
Still guarding Stockbridge with thy sign.

Stockbridge was a chapelry dependent on the parish church of King's Somborne until about 1848, when it was constituted a separate benefice as a perpetual curacy.⁵³ The living is now a rectory in the gift of Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill.

One Richard Fromond had licence between 1323

⁵⁰ Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301; Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁵¹ Duchy of Lanc. Cal. of the Great Cowcher, ii, fol. 173, no. 25.

⁵² W. and L. Inq. p.m. v, 126.

⁵³ Kelly, *Hants Dir.* 1848.

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and 1333 to hear divine service in his oratory at Stockbridge.⁵⁴

There is a Congregational chapel at Stockbridge, built in 1817, and there are also Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels.

Church Lands.—The land formerly constituting endowment has been sold and the proceeds invested in £586 17s. 6d. consols. The dividends, amounting to £14 13s. 4d. a year, were distributed in bread among 40 poor persons.

Oliver Oliver by will, proved in 1873, bequeathed £100 consols, the dividends to be applied by the rector and churchwardens in the distribution of bread on St. Thomas's Day.

The Independent Chapel.—Miss Rebecca Welman, by will proved in 1842, bequeathed £1,058 2s. 9d. India 3½ Per Cent. Stock, the dividends amounting to £37 1s. to be paid to the minister of the chapel scheme (as to trustees) 19 January 1883. The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

TIMSBURY

Timbreberie (xi cent.); Tymberbury (xiii and xiv cent.); Tymmysbury (xvi cent.).

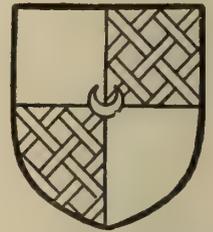
The small parish of Timsbury covers an area of 1,434 acres, of which 18 acres are land covered by water. The ground slopes gradually from the north-east down to the River Test, which forms the western boundary of the parish. Near the river is Timsbury Manor House, the property of Colonel T. E. Vickers, C.B., V.D., a modern building with a red brick gabled front.

North-west of the manor-house is the village with the parish church of St. Andrew. The soil is loam and clay with a subsoil of gravel, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. There are 685¾ acres of arable land, 475¼ acres of permanent grass and 64 acres of woods and plantations in the parish.¹ The common fields of Timsbury were inclosed by authority of a Private Act of 1796.²

The following place-names occur: Fisflete³ (xiii cent.); Catescroft *alias* Catesmede, Lowmede, Hilmede, Somersmede, Androsmede, Kymbridge, Aldermoresmede *alias* Aldrigemore *alias* Cobmershmede, Stretmede, Estwatermede⁴ (xvi cent.).

In 1086 the manor of *TIMSBURY MANORS* was held of the king in chief by the nunnery of St. Mary of Winchester, to whom it had belonged 'from time immemorial.'⁵ It continued to form part of the possessions of the nunnery until its dissolution in 1539,⁶ when it fell into the hands of the king, who in 1543 granted it to Thomas Knight.⁷ Thomas by will dated 1 January 1547 left the manor for the upbringing of his son and heir John and died seised a year later.⁸ Thomas Earl of Southampton, the maternal uncle of John Knight,⁹ seems to have acted as his guardian, for he is spoken of as 'lord of the manor of Timsbury' in an undated Chancery pro-

ceeding of the reign of Elizabeth.¹⁰ John, however, died, while still under age, in 1560 and was succeeded by his paternal uncle, William Knight,¹¹ who at his death in 1573 was followed by his son and heir Richard.¹² Ursula, the widow of Richard,¹³ married as her second husband John Southwell, and held courts at Timsbury in conjunction with John, Matthew and Andrew Knight,¹⁴ probably her sons by her first husband. On her death Timsbury passed to John Knight,¹⁵ who sold it in 1608 to William Waller of Stoke Charity (q.v.).¹⁶ Timsbury, which was settled the same year on Susan daughter of William Waller and her husband, Sir Richard Tichborne,¹⁷ in fee-tail, passed to them on his death in 1616. The manor remained in the Tichborne family until it was apparently sold before his death in 1743 by Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, bart.¹⁸ It came subsequently into the possession of John Dutton Lord Sherborne,¹⁹ from whom it passed to his third son, Ralph Heneage Dutton.²⁰ At the death of the latter without male issue in 1892 Timsbury passed to his nephew, Mr. Henry John Dutton, son of his elder brother, John Thomas Dutton, the present lord of the manor.²¹



DUTTON, Lord Sherborne. *Argent quartered with gules fretty or with the difference of a crescent.*

The nunnery of St. Mary, Winchester, held a mill worth 12s. 6d. in their manor of Timsbury in 1086.²² In 1540 a water-mill, weir and fishery were among the appurtenances of the manor, and they subsequently followed its descent.²³ A mill exists in Timsbury at the present day.

Early in the reign of King John William Briwere

⁵⁴ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 75. This oratory was perhaps attached to the manor or farm of Marsh Court in Stockbridge, which was probably in his possession at this time (cf. the history of Fromond's Court in Sparsholt, *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 445).

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

³ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 481.

⁴ First Mins. Accts. Hants, 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, rot. 139, m. 65.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474a.

⁶ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; Inq. p.m. 9 Ric.

II, no. 56; First Mins. Accts. Hants, 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, rot. 139, m. 65.

⁷ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 7.

⁸ Thomas Knight had married Anne sister of Thomas Earl of Southampton (Berry, *Hants Gen.* 320).

⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 994, no. 3.

¹⁰ Chan. Proc. Eliz. Pp. 3, no. 47.

¹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxviii, 74.

¹² *Ibid.* clxv, 170; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 146, no. 43; *ibid.* Eliz. Gg. 14, no. 4; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz.

¹³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 320.

¹⁴ Chan. Proc. Eliz. Pp. 3, no. 47.

¹⁵ He apparently died without issue,

for the manor of East Hoe, also belonging to the Knights, eventually passed to Andrew Knight (*V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 263).

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Jas. I.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxxiv, 87.

¹⁸ Burke, *Peerage.*

¹⁹ Recov. R. Hil. 6 & 7 Geo. IV, rot. 358; East. 8 Geo. IV, rot. 137.

²⁰ Burke, *Peerage*; *Hants Dir.* 1859, 1867, 1880, 1885.

²¹ Ex inform. Mr. Henry John Dutton.

²² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 474a.

²³ First Mins. Accts. Hants, 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, rot. 139, m. 65; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz.; Trin. 6 Jas. I.

the elder granted all the land he held in Timsbury and Compton, with the exception of the large fish-pond and the meadow of Fisflete, to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont.²⁴ Their men were to be quit of forest pleas, hambling of dogs and suit at the hundred court of King's Somborne.²⁵ In the reign of Henry III Walter de Langford claimed from the prior and convent 1 hide of their land in Timsbury and Compton on the ground that it belonged by right to the serjeanty of West Tytherley which he held of the king in chief, but in 1227 he was induced to surrender all claim to it in return for a payment of 10 marks of silver.²⁶ The manor was valued in 1291 at £5 13s. 4d.²⁷ The prior and convent subsequently acquired additional property in the parish,²⁸ and in 1345, at the request of Henry of Lancaster, they were confirmed in their right to the assize of bread and ale in Timsbury which they had of the gift of William Briwere the elder.²⁹ At the dissolution of the priory in 1536 Henry VIII granted the manor to William Lord Sandys,³⁰ who died in 1542, leaving a son and heir Thomas.³¹ Thomas held the manor until his death in 1560,³² when he was followed by his grandson, William Lord Sandys.³³ William apparently conveyed Timsbury to his uncle, Sir Walter Sandys,³⁴ who died seised in 1610, leaving a son and heir Sir William.³⁵ Sir William died without issue in 1628, when the manor reverted to the elder branch of the family,³⁶ passing to William Lord Sandys, son of the last mentioned William Lord Sandys. Thence the manor followed the descent of Longstock Harrington (q.v.)³⁷ until the close of the 17th century, when it was in the possession of Henry Lord Sandys.³⁸ It passed soon after to the family of Godfrey of Romsey. Thus Walter Godfrey senior and Walter Godfrey junior were in possession of a fishery in Timsbury in 1695,³⁹ and forty years later Charles Godfrey dealt with the manor and fishery of Timsbury by recovery.⁴⁰ John Godfrey was the owner in 1742,⁴¹ while Charles Godfrey was in possession in 1758.⁴² The manor passed subsequently to Mathew Bowen,⁴³ whose daughters and co-heirs, Louisa wife of Thomas Threlkeld and Anne, conveyed it to John Buller in 1771.⁴⁴ In 1781 the manor came into possession of William Chamberlayne, from whom it has descended by inheritance to the present owner, Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, of Cranbury Park, Winchester.⁴⁵

A free fishery in the River Test was among the appurtenances of the manor belonging to the priory of Mottisfont.⁴⁶

The church of *ST. ANDREW* consists of a chancel 15 ft. 11 in. by 12 ft., a nave 43 ft. 9 in. by 17 ft. 6 in., and a south porch, the western bay of the nave being boarded

off to form a store room and a vestry. There is nothing in the church of an earlier date than the 13th century, and it is probable that the nave belongs to that time, while the chancel seems to have been rebuilt in the 15th century. Considerable repairs, apparently of early 18th-century date, leave the earlier history of the nave somewhat doubtful, all the windows having been altered.

The east window of the chancel is of three cinquefoiled lights with a pair of wide cinquefoiled lights over, in a two-centred head. The splay is widely hollowed, and jambs and rear arch are continuously moulded. Externally the window is of two chamfered orders with a label. To the west of the chancel, on either side, are two single cinquefoiled lights with four-centred rear arches and splays moulded in the same way as the east window. Externally the labels are square-headed, and all three windows belong to the first half of the 15th century. They contain a few fragments of white and gold 15th-century glass. At the south-east of the chancel, and contemporary with the windows, is a piscina with a moulded head of two orders, the outer square and the inner two-centred and cinquefoiled. It has a stone shelf and a half-octagonal projecting basin on a half-octagonal pillar with a moulded base. The chancel arch is a modern insertion and is of two moulded orders with corbels as yet uncarved at the springing line.

On the north of the nave are two single lights; the eastern has a segmental head and an uneven splay, designed to light the pulpit, while the second has a pointed two-centred head. The stonework of the outer jambs looks like re-used 13th-century work, and has external rebates for frames. The heads are doubtless of late date, perhaps 18th century. On the south-east is a window like that opposite to it, but below it is a part of the splay and the sill of a narrower light, plastered over, but perhaps of 13th-century date. The south door is chamfered, with a three-centred arch, and is probably a part of the 18th-century repairs, made up of old material; the same may be said of the small west door.

The porch is an open timber one and incorporates a good deal of 15th or 16th-century material, all of which is plain except the barge-boards, which are cusped.

Over the west end of the nave is a small bell-cot of weather-boarded timber with a tiled roof.

The font is of 15th or 16th-century date, and is quite plain with an octagonal bowl and stem. It stands near the south door and is covered with scratchings of initials and 17th and 18th-century dates.

Across the opening of the chancel arch is an early 16th-century screen with solid lower panels and open

²⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 481. The grant was confirmed by Henry III in 1227 (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 40).

²⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 481.
²⁶ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), 184; Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Hen. III.

²⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.
²⁸ Inq. a.q.d. file 37, no. 5; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 122; *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 45.

²⁹ Inq. a.q.d. file 277, no. 15; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 547.

³⁰ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.
³¹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 56.
³² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI.

³³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 56.

³⁴ Perhaps Anthony Bridges and Ambrose Thornehill, to whom Lord Sandys conveyed the manor in 1575-6 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 8 Eliz.; L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 22 Eliz. rot. 82), were trustees for Sir Walter Sandys.

³⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xliiii, 96. *Vide* Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclviii, 141.

³⁶ *Ibid.*
³⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 6 Chas. I; Recov. R. Trin. 24 Chas. II, rot. 126.

³⁸ *Ibid.*
³⁹ Recov. R. East. 7 Will. and Mary, rot. 171.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* Hil. 9 Geo. II, rot. 273.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 16 Geo. II, rot. 242.

⁴² *Ibid.* Trin. 31 Geo. II, rot. 307.

⁴³ *Ibid.* Hil. 13 Geo. II, m. 169; Close, 2 Geo. I, pt. xi, no. 14.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Geo. III.

⁴⁵ Ex inform. Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne.

⁴⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xliiii, 96; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclviii, 141; Recov. R. East. 7 Will. and Mary, rot. 171; Hil. 9 Geo. II, rot. 273; Trin. 31 Geo. II, rot. 307; Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Geo. III.

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upper ones with trefoiled heads, three on each side of a segmental-headed doorway with traceried spandrels. There is also a 17th-century pulpit and clerk's desk with arched and carved panels, and the inscription, *WO IS UNTO ME IF I PREACH NOT V^o GOSPEL, i Cor ix 16*, and in the vestry is a small cupboard inscribed, 'Books given by || M Timo || thy good || acker minister || of this P || 1713.' The seating includes a number of old and very plain benches, only one bench end remaining perfect, with two circular finials. The type is an early one, but the work is so plain that any conjecture as to their date is of little value. The roof of the chancel is modern and of the open timber type, but that of the nave is plain and old and is covered with a plaster ceiling and rough tie-beams with strutted king-posts.

The bell-cot contains two bells by T. Mears of Whitechapel, 1823.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, unmarked, and two silver patens, one unmarked but of early 18th century, the other of 1718.

There are three books of registers, the first containing mixed entries from 1564 to 1746, with a gap between 1664 and 1670, the second mixed entries from 1750 to 1790, the third marriages from 1760 to 1825.

The church of Timsbury was a *ADVOWSON* prebend of the conventual church of Romsey,⁴⁷ and with the tithes from Imber (co. Wilts.) and one-third of the tithes from Romsey was known as the portion of St. Laurence

of Timsbury.⁴⁸ The prebendary, who resided at Romsey, usually appointed a vicar to serve Timsbury. The advowson of the prebend belonged to the Abbess and convent of Romsey, who presented until the Dissolution.⁴⁹ In 1546 Henry VIII granted the prebend and advowson to John Mason,⁵⁰ who soon afterwards leased the tithes to Sir Richard Lyster.⁵¹

In 1595 Queen Elizabeth granted the prebend of Timsbury, parcel of the lands of John Mason, to George Dowse and his sons Paulet and John for their lives at a rent of £19 6s. 8d.⁵² Richard Cowdall and Henry Skynner obtained a grant of the prebend from James I in 1607-8,⁵³ and John More died seised of it in 1620.⁵⁴ Henry Beck was in possession of the rectory and tithes of Timsbury in 1686,⁵⁵ and Thomas Dummer in 1766.⁵⁶ From the latter they descended with North Baddesley to Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne,⁵⁷ who is at the present day lay rector and owner of the tithes in Timsbury. John Fleming, lord of North Stoneham, dealt with the advowson of the vicarage by recovery in 1770.⁵⁸ The living is at the present day in the gift of his descendant Mr. John Edward Arthur Willis-Fleming⁵⁹ and Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne alternately.

There is a Wesleyan chapel at Timsbury.

This parish was formerly in possession of £7 10s. arising from the gifts of Gregory and Alice Foster, 1635-6, and others. The principal sum has been lost. The school founded by deed, 1847, has no endowment.

⁴⁷ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 24, 25; 2032, fol. 148; 2033, fol. 36, 111; 2034, fol. 64, 155, 173.

⁴⁸ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 210b; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 342.

⁴⁹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 24-5; 2032, fol. 148; 2033, fol. 111; 2034, fol. 64, 155, 173; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 51.

⁵⁰ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 10. This grant was confirmed in 1556 (*ibid.* 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, pt. ix).

⁵¹ Exch. Spec. Com. 3 Eliz. no. 2003.

⁵² Pat. 37 Eliz. pt. v, m. 3. In 1564 Richard Dowse had made over the remainder of a lease of the prebend to his son George Dowse (Com. Pleas D. Enr.

Mich. 6 & 7 Eliz.). He had perhaps acquired it from Sir Richard Lyster.

⁵³ Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. vii.

⁵⁴ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxii, 31.

⁵⁵ Recov. R. East. 2 Jas. II, rot. 206.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 6 Geo. III, rot. 173.

⁵⁷ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 464.

⁵⁸ Recov. R. 11 Geo. III, rot. 504.

⁵⁹ See *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 479.

THE HUNDRED OF THORNGATE

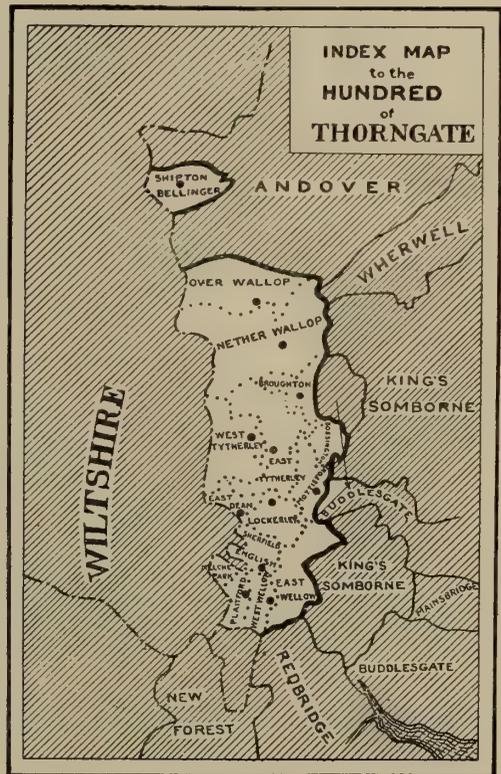
CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BOSSINGTON
 BROUGHTON
 FRENCHMOOR TITHING
 EAST DEAN
 LOCKERLEY
 MOTTISFONT
 SHERFIELD ENGLISH
 SHIPTON BELLINGER
 EAST TYTHERLEY

WEST TYTHERLEY
 BUCKHOLT (extra-par.)
 NETHER WALLOP
 OVER WALLOP
 EAST WELLOW
 DUNWOOD (extra-par.)
 EMBLEY TITHING¹
 MELCHET PARK
 PLAITFORD²

The above list, with the addition of Wigley in Copythorne parish and Cadnam partly in Netley Marsh and partly in Minstead, and part of West Dean (co. Wilts.), represents the extent of the hundred as given in the Population Returns of 1831. Since that date the area of the hundred has been much altered. Between 1831 and 1841 Shipton Bellinger was removed to the upper half of Andover Hundred. At the same time Michelmersh, Leckford, Longstock and Stockbridge were transferred to this hundred, the first-named from Buddlesgate Hundred and the other three from King's Somborne Hundred.³

At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred was known as the hundred of Broughton ('Brocton') and comprised the modern parishes of Bossington, Broughton, East Dean, Lockerley, Mottisfont, Sherfield English, Shipton Bellinger, East and West Tytherley, Nether and Over Wallop, and East Wellow, and part of South Tidworth now in Andover Hundred.⁴ 'Hotlop' and perhaps 'Chingescamp' were also in this hundred.⁵ 'Hotlop' perhaps represents Oakley in the parish of



¹ Cf. *Pop. Ret.* 1831 and 1841.

² The extra-parochial district of Melchet Park and the parish of Plaitford with the tithing of West Wellow (see under East Wellow) were transferred to Hampshire from Wiltshire in 1895. Local Act 58 and 59 Vict. cap. 91, Loc. Govt. Provis. Orders Confirm. (no. 12) Act 1895.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 452, 453, 468, 483, 484, 488, 493, 494, 495, 497, 498, 499, 500, 505, 506.

⁵ *Ibid.* 462, 506.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Mottisfont. 'Chingescamp' has not been identified at present, but it is possible that this estate was in Barton Stacey Hundred.⁶

The hundred was assessed at about 105 hides at the time of Edward the Confessor, and at less than half that amount at the time of the Domesday Survey, the large difference in the assessment being mainly due to the fact that two large estates in Wallop assessed at 22 hides and 17 hides respectively at the time of King Edward were Crown property in 1086.⁷ The hundred, which had taken its present name by the beginning of the 13th century,⁸ continued to include a portion of South Tidworth as late at least as the 15th century.⁹

In 1651 the courts leet and law-day of the hundred were held, one about Hocktide, and the other in October about St. Martin's Day at Buckholt Hill, but the sheriff's tourn had been discontinued for some years.¹⁰ The hundred has always belonged to the Crown.¹¹

⁶ It is entered under 'Broton' Hundred, which may possibly be a mistake for Bertun or Bertune, i.e. Barton Stacey Hundred. The estate paid geld for half a hide and was held by Richer of the Bishop of Winchester. In 1167 William de 'Kingscamp' paid half a mark into the Treasury (*Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II [Pipe R. Soc.], 178). Sixty years later Cecily de Depeden quitclaimed half a hide of land in 'Kingschamp' to Robert de Schorwell (Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III), brother and heir of William de Schorwell (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 175). The name apparently has now been lost.

⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 452-3.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236.

⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310, 311, 350, 351.

¹⁰ Parl. Surv. Hants, 1651, no. 12.

¹¹ Assize R. Mich. 8 Edw. I, rot. 21; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; Parl. Surv. Hants, 1651, no. 12.

BOSSINGTON

Bosintone (xi cent.); Bosuton (xiii cent.); Bosyn-ton and Bosyngton (xiv cent.); Bossington (xvi cent.).

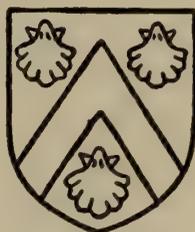
The parish of Bossington, covering an area of 1,592 acres, of which 45 acres are land covered by water, is traversed by the Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum, near which was discovered in 1783 a pig of lead nearly 156 lb. in weight, now in the British Museum.¹

Bossington House, the seat of Mr. William Henry Deverell, D.L., J.P., is in the north-east corner of the parish and to the south-west is Pittleworth Farm and on the extreme west Crown Farm, both the property of Mr. George Briscoe, of Hildon House, East Tytherley. Crown Farm, formerly extra-parochial and afterwards a separate parish, was included in Bossington by Local Government Board Order dated 25 March 1883²; and at the same date a detached portion of Broughton was transferred to Bossington.³

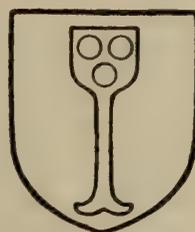
There are 616½ acres of arable land, 315¾ acres of permanent grass and 50 acres of woods and plantations in the parish.⁴ The soil is peat, gravel, loam, chalk and clay, with a subsoil of clay and chalk.

The manor of BOSSINGTON was MANORS held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Robert son of Gerold, and had been held before the Conquest by Tovi of King Edward.⁵ It was held in 1167 by Gerold and William.⁶ In 1243 Mabel widow of Peter Scotney died seised of half a carucate of land in Bossington, which she had bought in her widowhood.⁷ Her son and heir Walter settled land worth £8 in Bossington on himself and his wife Aubrey in 1255,⁸ and was hanged at Winchester in 1259 for the murder of William de Clare, brother of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester.⁹ His lands in Bossington were evidently regranted to his heirs, since in 1281 one messuage, 1 carucate of land, 12 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood and 20s. rent in Bossington were held by John Scotney.¹⁰ From him the estate passed to Imbert Scotney,¹¹ whose widow Sarah was holding the eighth part of a fee in Bossington in 1346.¹² Bossington remained with the Scotney family until the close of the 14th century, when Joan only daughter and heir of John Scotney brought the manor in marriage to William Baker (Pistor) of Upper Eldon,¹³ who was living in 1397.¹⁴ His descendant, Nicholas Baker,¹⁵ died seised of the manor of Bossington in 1504, leaving as

his heir his grandson William.¹⁶ On the death of the latter in 1527 Bossington passed to his son Robert,¹⁷ who sold it to Baldwin Wigmore.¹⁸ John Wigmore, grandson and heir of Baldwin, died seised



SCOTNEY. *Argent a chevron between three scallops azure.*



BAKER. *Argent a baker's peel sable with three roundels argent thereon.*

in 1584, leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, aged twelve,¹⁹ who married Thomas Edmonds, second son of John Edmonds of Baylie's Court (co. Suss.).²⁰ Elizabeth survived her husband and died in 1640, leaving a son and heir Thomas,²¹ who had married Barbara daughter of Richard Venables of Andover in 1616.²² Thomas was followed by his son and heir Thomas,²³ whose descendants held the manor until the middle of the 18th century.²⁴ It next passed to Thomas South, whose family held it²⁵ until c. 1823, when it was purchased by Mr. Pealeaze.²⁶ The latter sold it c. 1835 to John Meggott Elwes, on whose death in 1855 it was sold to Tyrwhitt Walker.²⁷ Mr. Walker sold the manor in 1876 to Mr. William Henry Deverell, D.L., J.P., the present owner.²⁸



EDMONDS. *Or a fesse vair with three martlets gules in the chief.*

A mill in Bossington was acquired by Imbert de Scotney, the lord of Bossington, in 1309,²⁹ and became an appurtenance of the manor. Nicholas Baker settled a water-mill in Bossington worth 20s. on his son Edmund, on whose death in 1485 it was said to be held of the Prior of St. Swithun's, Winchester.³⁰ Two water-mills belonged to the manor in 1813.³¹

¹ *Vide V.C.H. Hants*, i, 322-3.

² Local Govt. Bd. Order 14727.

³ *Ibid.* 14726.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488b.

⁶ *Pipe R. 13 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 178.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 28 Hen. III, no. 8. She may have purchased it from Lettice de Sausay (Sacy), who, according to the *Testa de Nevill*, held the tenth part of a fee in the vill of Husington (sic) of the old enfeoffment of Jordan la Ware, who held the same of Galiens de Turville (*Testa de Nevill*, 234).

⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 39 Hen. III.

⁹ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 676.

¹⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 201.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Edw. II;

Feud. Aids, ii, 310.

¹² *Ibid.* 324.

¹³ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 262.

¹⁴ *Wykebam's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 215.

¹⁵ See Upper Eldon.

¹⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xviii, 137. Edmund Baker (Pistor), the father of William, had died in 1485 (*Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 103).

¹⁷ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 981, no. 2.

¹⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cciii, 23.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Visit. of Hants*, ex MSS. of Sir T.

Phillips, 24; Feet of F. Hants, East. 3 Jas. I.

²¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dxxii, 73.

²² Notes of F. Hants, Trin. 13 Jas. I.

²³ *Visit. of Hants*, ex MSS. of Sir T. Phillips, 24.

²⁴ *Recov. R. Hil. 8 Anne, rot. 2*; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Geo. I.

²⁵ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Survey of Hants (1778) penes Lord Swaythling; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 53 Geo. III.

²⁶ *Ex inform.* Mr. W. H. Deverell.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Edw. II.

³⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 103.

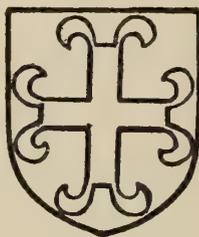
³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 53 Geo. III.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The Prior and convent of Mottisfont acquired land in Bossington in 1305 and 1309,³² and in the 14th century Nicholas Pershute held a messuage and 100 acres there of the prior and convent.³³ His descendant John Pershute disposed of it to William Baker, then lord of Bossington, in 1398.³⁴

'Pryors lands' in Broughton and Bossington, parcel of the possessions of the priory of Mottisfont, were acquired about the middle of the 16th century by Baldwin Wigmore, lord of Bossington Manor.³⁵

The manor of *PITTLEWORTH* (Puteleorde, xi cent.; Putlesworthe and Puttesworde, xiii cent.; Peterworth, xv cent.), which Ulnod had held of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Humfrey the Chamberlain in 1086.³⁶ Before the middle of the 13th century the manor, held in chief for a pair of gilt spurs,³⁷ passed to Roger Viliers,³⁸ who also held the sixth part of a fee there of the old enfeoffment of Robert de Gurnay.³⁹ In 1316 Pettleworth was held by Roger Stotescumbe, grandson and co-heir of William Aguillon, and by Thomas Danvers, husband of Agnes Danvers, granddaughter and co-heir of William.⁴⁰ In 1329 Agnes, then a widow, granted the reversion of her share to John Kenne and Margaret his wife,⁴¹ who held it in 1346.⁴² At the latter date the share of Roger Stotescumbe and Joan his wife, which had been settled on them in fee-tail in 1326 with contingent remainder to Thomas de Bulesdon and his heirs,⁴³ was in the possession of Nicholas Wyard.⁴⁴ From John Kenne and Margaret his wife and Nicholas Wyard the moieties passed to John Shipton and Joan his wife.⁴⁵ The whole manor and advowson were purchased from them in 1412 by John Uvedale,⁴⁶ whose son and heir John⁴⁷ in 1428 was stated to be holding half a knight's fee in Pittleworth and Dunbridge formerly belonging to John Kenne and his parcenaries.⁴⁸ Sir Thomas Uvedale, son and heir of John,⁴⁹ died in 1474,⁵⁰ and the manor passed for life to his fourth and surviving wife Elizabeth with remainder to her son Robert Uvedale.⁵¹ Robert Uvedale, who succeeded to the manor on the death of his mother in 1488,⁵² died without issue in 1501-2, leaving as his heir his step-brother Sir William Uvedale,⁵³ son and



UVEDALE. *Argent a mill-rind cross gules.*

heir of Sir Thomas by his second wife Elizabeth.⁵⁴ On the death of Sir William in 1524⁵⁵ the manor passed to his second son Thomas Uvedale of Hambleton (co. Hants), who died in 1558-9, leaving a son and heir Anthony,⁵⁶ a recusant.⁵⁷ He conveyed the manor in 1588 to his kinsman William Uvedale, probably in trust.⁵⁸ Six years later William and Anthony sold it to Edward Kelsey,⁵⁹ who died seised in 1596, leaving a son and heir Edward.⁶⁰ The latter was holding the manor in 1612,⁶¹ and his descendant Henry Kelsey, of 'Scots Yard, London,' son and heir of Henry Kelsey, fishmonger, sold it to Sir William Heathcote, bart., of Hursley, in 1734.⁶² From this date it followed the same descent as the manor of Hursley in Buddlegate Hundred (q.v.)⁶³ until the death of the fifth baronet, Sir William Heathcote, in 1881.⁶⁴ It was sold soon afterwards to Mr. Wood, from whom it was purchased c. 1893 by Sir Augustus Webster.⁶⁵ The latter sold it in 1902 to the present owner, Mr. George Briscoe, of Hildon House,⁶⁶ East Tytherley.



HEATHCOTE, baronet. *Ermine three roundels vert with a cross or upon each.*

The church of *ST. JAMES* stands *CHURCH* on flat ground 200 yds. east of the main road and close to Bossington House. The building is small and entirely modern, having been built by the late John Meggitt Elwes in 1839 in place of an earlier church. It consists of chancel, north transept, nave and south porch, with central bell-cot containing one bell. The details are in 13th-century style. There is a modern font of 15th-century style.

The plate and registers are given under St. Mary Broughton-cum-Bossington.

Bossington was formerly a *ADVOUWSONS* chapelry dependent on the parish church of Broughton (q.v.), but in the early part of the 19th century was formed into a rectory held with Broughton by the rector of Broughton.⁶⁷

At the time of the Domesday Survey the Archbishop of York held a chapel at Pittleworth in connexion with his church of Mottisfont,⁶⁸ but soon after this date the chapel probably fell into disuse.

A free chapel in the manor of Pittleworth, 'founded

³² Inq. a.q.d. file 60, no. 22; Pat. 34 Edw. I, m. 37; Inq. a.q.d. file 78, no. 13.

³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III, no. 10.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Ric. II.

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cciii, 23.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 500b.

³⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iv, 16.

³⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 234.

⁴⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311. Roger was grandson of William by his daughter Mabel. Agnes was granddaughter of William by his daughter Maud (Wrottesley, *Ped. from Plea. R.* 20).

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Edw. III.

⁴² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

⁴³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 19 Edw. II.

⁴⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 13 Hen. IV.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* (Surr. Arch. Soc.), iii, 184.

⁴⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 350.

⁴⁹ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* (Surr. Arch. Soc.), iii, 184.

⁵⁰ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. IV, no. 26.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 523; *Surr. Arch. Coll.* (Surr. Arch. Soc.), iii, 184; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iv, 16.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Ibid.* xv, 7.

⁵⁴ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* (Surr. Arch. Soc.), iii, 184.

⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxx, 122.

⁵⁶ *Surr. Arch. Coll.* (Surr. Arch. Soc.), iii, 184; Will P.C.C. 8 Chaynay.

⁵⁷ See Pat. 10 Jas. I, pt. xi, no. 15.

⁵⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 30 & 31 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 30 Eliz. rot. 111; Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xxi, m. 29-30.

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 37 & 38 Eliz.

⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlv, 17.

⁶¹ Pat. 10 Jas. I, pt. xi, no. 15.

⁶² Recov. R. Hil. 8 Geo. II, rot. 48; Close, 8 Geo. II, pt. xiv, no. 2.

⁶³ Recov. R. Mich. 31 Geo. III, rot. 334; Trin. 6 Geo. IV, rot. 141; *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 417.

⁶⁴ *G.E.C. Baronetage*, v, 76.

⁶⁵ Ex inform. Mr. W. H. Deverell, D.L., J.P.

⁶⁶ Ex inform. Mr. George Briscoe.

⁶⁷ Pat. 16 Jas. I, pt. xii; Recov. R. Mich. 43 Geo. III, rot. 34; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 44 Geo. III.

⁶⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468b.

for the ease of the inhabitants of the manor,' existed from the 14th century. The advowson belonged to the lords of the manor until the close of the 16th century,⁶⁹ but it subsequently became Crown property, the king presenting until 1717,⁷⁰ after which date the chapel apparently fell into disuse. The

remains of this chapel were pulled down by Mr. Briscoe in 1905.⁷¹

This parish is entitled to benefit *CHARITIES* from the school in the parish of Broughton (q.v.) founded by Thomas Dowse in 1601.

BROUGHTON

Brestone (xi cent.); Bereweton, Berghon, Bereuton (xiii cent.); Bughton (xv cent.).

The parish of Broughton contains 3,458 acres of land, of which about 6 acres are land covered by water, 2,370 acres arable land, 1,050 acres permanent grass and 16 acres woodland.¹

The village is in the south of the parish near Wallop Brook and the supposed site of the Roman station of Brigae. The church of St. Mary is in the south of the village near one of the numerous fords by which Wallop Brook may be crossed. Michael Reneger, the celebrated Elizabethan divine, was presented to this church by his kinsman Robert Reneger in 1552, but resigned the benefice during the reign of Mary. Matthew Nicholas, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, held the living in 1629. About a mile west of the church a Roman villa is said to have been found.² Manor Farm and Roake Farm are respectively north and south of the village. Hyde Farm, south of which is Broughton Mill, is near Wallop Brook and the mill-pond. Broughton House, separated from the village by Wallop Brook, is the residence of Mr. William Steele Tomkins, great-great-nephew of Anne Steele, the author of many familiar hymns, who was born at Broughton in 1717 and died in 1778.³ Her birth-place was afterwards the property of another great-great-nephew, the late Mr. Henry Mason Bompas, K.C.⁴ (*see infra*).

The soil and subsoil are chalk, and the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

The common lands were inclosed under a Private Act of 1789.⁵ A part of the parish, with a population of 45, was transferred to Bossington by Local Government Board Order dated 25 March 1883,⁶ and under the provisions of the Divided Parishes Act a detached part has been added to Mottisfont.

Frenchmoor, extra-parochial, lies 4 miles south-west.

The following place-names occur:—Frenchemore Fulley, Fysshe Weres, Frenchemore Combes⁷ (xvi cent.); Rocke Downe⁸ (xvii cent.); Playstowes, Goosemoor, Blackmore, Merrygrove Coppice (xvi cent.).⁹

The manor of *BROUGHTON* belonged to the Crown at the time of the Domesday Survey, and had been held by Edward the Confessor in demesne.¹⁰ It was given by King John to Payn de Maure,¹¹ and afterwards as an escheat of the Normans was granted first to William Percy,¹² and then to Fulk de Montgomery,¹³ who gave it to John Maunsel, Treasurer of York and Keeper of the Seal.¹⁴ In February 1246 John Maunsel obtained a grant of a weekly market on Monday at his manor of Broughton and of a yearly fair there on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalene and the two days following.¹⁵ A year later he received a grant of free warren.¹⁶ He died in exile in 1265, and his lands were granted first to the Montforts and afterwards to the Percies.¹⁷ In November 1267 Geoffrey Percy surrendered the manor to the king 'for the behoof of Robert Waleran.'¹⁸ Robert died in 1272,¹⁹ leaving as his heir his nephew Robert, who died c. 1292 and was succeeded by his brother John, on account of whose idiocy the king granted the custody of the manor to Ralph de Bokeland in 1293.²⁰ John Waleran died in 1309, when the estate passed to his kinsman, Alan Plukenet, who was seized of it in 1316.²¹ Joan the sister and heir of Alan Plukenet and widow of Henry de Bohun in 1325 granted to the master and convent of God's House in Portsmouth the manor of Broughton,²² in consideration whereof they agreed to admit a chaplain at the presentation of Joan and her heirs to say daily mass for her soul and for the souls of Robert de Harewedon, the late master, and William, the present one, and their parents and friends.²³ The foundation of this chantry was confirmed by John Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, in 1325,²⁴ and from that date until the Dissolution the manor of Broughton belonged to God's House in Portsmouth.²⁵

In 1546 Henry VIII granted the manor to Lord Chancellor Wriothlesley²⁶ (cr. Earl of Southampton on 16 February 1546–7), who probably either leased or mortgaged it to Thomas Knight and Anne his wife. Thus in a conveyance of the manor in 1547

⁶⁹ Chant. Cert. Hen. VIII, xii, no. 22; Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 13, 28, 71, 145; 2033, fol. 28, 103; 2034, fol. 57, 86, 102, 14; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 19 Edw. II; East. 13 Hen. IV.

⁷⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁷¹ Ex inform. Mr. George Briscoe.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 312.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ Ex inform. Mrs. Suckling of Rom-

sey.

⁵ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

⁶ Loc. Govt. Bd. Order 14726.

⁷ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 31.

⁸ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxix, 111.

⁹ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxx, 105.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

¹¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236.

¹² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, p. 243.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 310. Fulk's grant was confirmed by a charter of Hen. III in 1246.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 312.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 313.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 1257–1300, p. 84.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. I, no. 6.

²⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 69.

²¹ Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. II, no. 80; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

²² Alan had granted land in the manor to this religious house in 1319 (*Plac. Abbrev.* [Rec. Com.], 334).

²³ Winton Epis. Reg. Stratford, fol. 14.

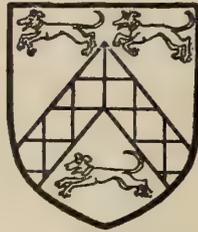
²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324, 350; *Mins. Accts. Hants*, 31–2 Hen. VIII, rot. 139, m. 77.

²⁶ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 31; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), g. 1084 (24).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

by Thomas Knight to William Garrard, citizen and alderman of London, it was expressly warranted against him and his heirs.²⁷ However, Robert Reneger definitely purchased Broughton Manor from the Earl of Southampton in 1548,²⁸ and ten years later settled it upon his son, John Reneger.²⁹ From the latter it passed to James Jefferies, who sold it in 1590 to Thomas Dowse.³⁰ Thomas Dowse died in 1602, leaving a son and heir Francis, upon whom he had already settled the greater part of the estate on his marriage with Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Hampden Paulet.³¹ Francis Dowse was afterwards knighted and was still living in 1624,³² when he and his elder son Hampden dealt with the manor by fine: they both died before 1651, in which year Thomas the younger son of Sir Francis was owner of the estate.³³



DOWSE. Or a chevron checkered argent and sable between three running greyhounds sable.

Some time after this the manor passed to Sir John Evelyn of West Dean (co. Wilts.), who dying in 1685 left a legacy to the poor of Broughton,³⁴ while his estates³⁵ passed to his daughter Elizabeth widow of Robert eldest son of the Hon. William Pierrepont second son of Robert the first Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull.³⁶ Her sons Robert, William and Evelyn succeeded in turn to the earldom of Kingston-upon-Hull,³⁷ and the last-named was created Marquess of Dorchester on 23 December 1706 and Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull on 10 August 1715.³⁸ His grandson Evelyn, the second Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, was in possession of Broughton Manor in 1733.³⁹ However, by 1749 the property had passed, like Norman Court (q.v.), with which it seems to have been connected, to Francis Whitehead, from whom it passed before 1767 to Robert Thistlethwayte.⁴⁰ In 1804 Thomas the son and heir of Robert Thistlethwayte was lord of the manor,⁴¹ which subsequently followed the descent of West Tytherley (q.v.) and is now the property of Mr. Washington Singer.

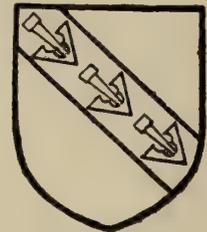
There were three mills appurtenant to the manor of Broughton in 1086,⁴² but the two existing in the 17th century were attached to the Oake estate (q.v. *infra*). In the 13th century there were a weekly market on Monday and a four days' fair yearly in July. Sir Thomas Gatehouse in his Survey of 1778 mentions a fair held on the first Monday in July,⁴³

and markets were among the appurtenances of the manor in 1733.⁴⁴

It is possible that *FRENCHMOOR* (Freschemore, la Freyse More, Laffrenshemore, xiii cent.; Frenshe-



PIERREFONT, Duke of Kingston. Argent powdered with cinquefoils gules a lion sable.



THISTLETHWAYTE. Or a bend azure with three pheons or thereon.

more, xiv cent.) was the wood mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to the manor of Broughton: in 1086 this wood was in the hands of Bishop Walchelin, but his right to it had not been proved.⁴⁵

In 1246 John Maunsel received licence 'to till the piece of land called Freschemore which is of the demesne of the manor of Broughton . . . and the said John may inclose the land with a dike and low hedge, and dispose thereof at his will, and no justice minister or bailiff of the forest shall interfere therein.'⁴⁶

William de Cardeville, lord of West Tytherley, and Matthew de Columbars, lord of East Tytherley, had rights of common of pasture over the land, which they quitclaimed in 1249 to John Maunsel in exchange for land in Broughton.⁴⁷ The Frenchmoor estate afterwards followed the same descent as the manor proper of Broughton (q.v.), and was usually regarded as an appurtenance to Broughton, though sometimes as a separate manor.⁴⁸

At the beginning of the 13th century James de Broughton and Henry de Mar (*sic*) held half a knight's fee in Broughton of the old enfeoffment of Fulk de Montgomery.⁴⁹ Richard son of Simon de Broughton held land there in 1319, in which year he was engaged in the king's service, so that he could not appear in the suit brought against him by John son of Ralph de Bokeland concerning a messuage, two mills and 3 acres of meadow in Broughton.⁵⁰ Possibly this was the estate in Broughton of which Sir Thomas de Bokeland died seised in 1378-9.⁵¹ It subsequently followed the descent of Nether Wallop Buckland (q.v.),⁵² and after the marriage of Elizabeth

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Edw. VI. See also Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 14.

²⁸ *Vide* Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 32 Eliz. m. 3 d.

²⁹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. viii, 73. See also L.T.R. Memo. R. Trin. 5 Eliz. rot. 39; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 & 4 Eliz. Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 32 Eliz. m. 3 d.; Feet of F. Hants, East. 32 Eliz.; Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xvi, m. 34.

³⁰ Notes of F. Hants, Mich. 38 & 39 Eliz.; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxx, 105.

³¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 22 Jas. I. ³² Recov. R. Hil. 1651, rot. 77.

³³ P.C.C. Will 133 Cann.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Wilt. Arch. and Natural Hist. Mag.* xxii, 250-317.

³⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 405-7. ³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Recov. R. Mich. 7 Geo. II, rot. 388.

⁴⁰ Ex inform. Mr. William Steele Tompkins.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 44 Geo. III. ⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

⁴³ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants *penes* Lord Swaything.

⁴⁴ Recov. R. Mich. 7 Geo. II, rot. 388. ⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453a.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 312.

⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III. ⁴⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 84;

Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), i, 69; Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. II, no. 80; 7 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 37.

⁴⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 78.

⁵¹ *Close*, 2 Ric. II, m. 1; Inq. p.m. 2 Ric. II, no. 12.

⁵² Inq. p.m. 21 Hen. VI, no. 45; De Banc. R. Trin. 3 Hen. VII, m. 330; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xli, 30. It is mentioned in the fine of 1541, whereby Thomas Earl of Rutland conveyed Over Wallop Buckland to Sir William Warham (Feet of F. Hants, East. 34 Hen. VIII), but this is probably an error. Strangely, however, there is no mention of Broughton in the fine of the same date, whereby the earl conveyed Nether Wallop Buckland to Sir George Paulet, father of Sir Hampden. In all probability, however, Broughton passed with Nether Wallop Buckland to Sir Hampden Paulet, and from him to his daughter Elizabeth.

daughter and heir of Sir Hampden Paulet probably became merged in the chief manor of Broughton.

A small estate in Broughton was held of the master of God's House in the 15th century by Walter Pauncefoot, who died seised of it in 1486⁵³; it subsequently followed the descent of the manor of Pauncefoot Hill in Romsey (q.v.) until the end of the 16th century.⁵⁴ It was settled by Richard Brent in 1564 on his only child Anne and her husband, Lord Thomas Paulet, grandson of the Marquess of Winchester,⁵⁵ whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Richard Dowse, the brother of Thomas Dowse, lord of the manor of Broughton.⁵⁶

In the early part of the 13th century half a virgate of land and rent in Broughton were given by Adam Cotele and Constance Cotele to Julian Hatel,⁵⁷ who granted them in 1227 to the priory of Mottisfont.⁵⁸ This estate was enlarged in 1301⁵⁹ and 1302⁶⁰ by further grants of land from John Filliol, John de Farlington and Robert Whytun⁶¹: it belonged to the priory until the Dissolution. In 1536 it was granted by Henry VIII with other priory lands 'in exchange for the manor of Chelsea' to William Lord Sandys,⁶² and subsequently followed the descent of the manor of Mottisfont (q.v.).⁶³

There was a small estate in Broughton which was held of the king in chief by the service of keeping the east bailey of Buckholt Forest,⁶⁴ and followed the same descent as that bailiwick (q.v.).

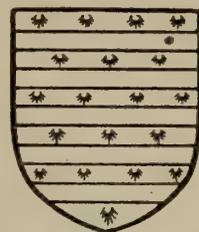
In 1325 Richard atte Oake died seised of 'three messuages, 2 carucates of arable land, 10 acres of meadow and 16s. rent in Broughton, of which one messuage and 2 carucates of land were held of the heirs of Adam de Greville and the remainder of William de Harewedon, lord of Broughton.'⁶⁵ It is possible that this first estate was the later manor of *ROAKE* or *MICHELTON*, and the second the later manor of *OAKE* or *HOKE*. The early history of these holdings is not known with certainty, but the fact that Roake was sometimes called Michelton seems to point to its identification with the estate in Michelton which Edmund was holding at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁶⁶ The second estate which Richard atte Oake was holding at the time of his death was burdened by a rent of 1*d.* to the heirs of Eleanor Cotele,⁶⁷ and it is, therefore, probable that it is identical with the half knight's fee which William de Lucy, Eleanor Cotele and Ascelina Cotele were holding of Fulk de Montgomery in the

13th century.⁶⁸ William de Lucy had married Maud Cotele, the third sister and co-heir of John Cotele,⁶⁹ who had held half a hide of land in Broughton which he quitclaimed to Nicholas the son of Richard in 1227.⁷⁰

Richard atte Oake was perhaps the son of that Adam 'de Quercu' who had held lands in Broughton in 1298⁷¹: he was in possession of his estate by 1316, for in the autumn of that year he granted a messuage, 1½ carucates of land and 4 marks rent in Broughton and Michelton to Adam de Greville for life for the rent of a rose, with reversion to himself and his heirs.⁷² Richard's heir was his son John, who was four years old at the time of his father's death.⁷³

The owner of the estate in 1356 was John Ingpen, who in that year granted a carucate and a half of land in Broughton to John Southover and Diamanda his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with reversion in case of the failure of such heirs to John Ingpen and his heirs.⁷⁴ Apparently Diamanda died childless, for in 1362 John Southover was holding the estate only 'until the heir of John Ingpen shall come of age.'⁷⁵ The heir of John Ingpen was his son of the same name who died in 1375, leaving his son Robert as his heir.⁷⁶ Robert Ingpen was succeeded before 1390 by Henry, who sold the property in that year to John Harryes of Whitchurch,⁷⁷ a member of the family which was still in possession in 1498, when another John Harryes and Isabel his wife dealt with the manors of Oake and Hoke.⁷⁸

Edward the heir and apparently the son of this John Harryes dealt with the manor of Roake in 1572,⁷⁹ and again in 1575,⁸⁰ and died seised of both manors in 1585, leaving as his heir his son George, aged forty.⁸¹ George Harryes settled the manor of Oake on his son Francis and Anne Reyve, subsequently wife of Francis, and their heirs in tail male, and the manor of Roake on himself and his wife Ursula for life with remainder to Francis and his heirs in tail male.⁸² Francis was afterwards knighted by James I and died in 1615, leaving Francis his son and heir,⁸³ who sold the site of the manor in 1628 to Simon Clifford.⁸⁴



HARRYES. Ermine
five bars gules.

⁵³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 972.

⁵⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, xlii, 141; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 987; *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, xlii, 138, 141, 145; *L. and P. Hen. VIII* iv (1), 367; *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, lix, 7; *Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, file 908, no. 5; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, m. 12.

⁵⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, clvi, 14.

⁵⁶ *Berry, Hants Gen.*

⁵⁷ *Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57*, p. 40.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ *Inq. a.q.d. file 37*, no. 5.

⁶⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 122; *Cal. Pat. 1301-7*, p. 45.

⁶¹ Walter Whytun had held the tenth part of a knight's fee in Broughton of the old enfeoffment of Fulk de Montgomery in the beginning of the 13th century (*Testa de Nevill [Rec. Com.]*, 233).

⁶² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 202 (29).

⁶³ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 4 Edw. VI; *Recov. R. Mich.* 42 Eliz. rot. 172; *East. 33 Chas. II*, rot. 158, &c.

⁶⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 39 Hen. III, no. 24; 26 Edw. I, no. 17; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 502, &c.

⁶⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 21.

⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506. Part of Edmund's estate had been held of Edward the Confessor by his father, and the rest, which had been held of the same king by Scava, had been given him in exchange for land by Walter Giffard (*ibid.*).

⁶⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 21.

⁶⁸ *Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.)*, 233; *Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57*, p. 40.

⁶⁹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 345-6, 378; ii, 88.

⁷⁰ *Feet of F. Hants, East.* 12 Hen. III.

⁷¹ *Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. I, no. 17.

⁷² *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 10 Edw. II.

⁷³ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. II, no. 21; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 283.

⁷⁴ *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 29 Edw. III.

⁷⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 39; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 270.

⁷⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 48 Edw. III, no. 41.

⁷⁷ *Feet of F. Hants, Trin.* 14 Ric. II.

⁷⁸ *De Banc. R. Trin.* 13 Hen. VII, m. 131.

⁷⁹ *Recov. R. East.* 13 Eliz. rot. 159.

⁸⁰ *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 17 & 18 Eliz.

⁸¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, ccxxv, 61.

⁸² See *Feet of F. Hants, Mich.* 32 & 33 Eliz.; *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xxxix, 111.

⁸³ *Ibid.* li, 60.

⁸⁴ *Recov. R. Trin.* 4 Chas. I, rot. 42; *Close*, 4 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 14; *Feet of F. Hants, Trin.* 4 Chas. I.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

This property belonged to Richard Godfrey in 1675.⁸⁵ His eldest daughter and co-heir Elizabeth married William Steele, Chancellor of Ireland, and brought her portion of the estate to that family.⁸⁶ In 1758 an arrangement was made by which the other descendants of Richard Godfrey, namely, John, George and Walter Godfrey, Edward Hayles and Susanna Clerke, quitclaimed their respective shares in the property to William Steele, grandson of the Chancellor.⁸⁷ After this date the manor of Oake became merged in the estate of Roake. The 'house and manor place of Oake with Godfrey's Farm' are now the property of Mr. William Steele Tomkins, the owner of Roake (see below), who, however, pulled down the house some years ago.

Roake had remained with the Harryes family until the middle of the 17th century, when it was sold to John Webbe by Francis Harryes.⁸⁸ John Webbe was a recusant, and probably on this account his estate was forfeited and was then bought by John Seviar of Winchester.⁸⁹ In 1653 it was stated that John Webbe had been out of possession for recusancy for ten years.⁹⁰ He, however, recovered the estate after the Restoration,⁹¹ and his descendants continued to be the owners at least as late as 1767,⁹² in which year Thomas Webbe and Arthur Benjamin Lane dealt with the property,⁹³ which had been mortgaged to the latter in 1753.⁹⁴ The estate came into the possession of the Steeles in 1758, and in 1791 Anne Steele, daughter of William Steele, was the lady of the manor.⁹⁵ Anne Steele married Joseph Tomkins, and the property was divided between her children, William Steele Tomkins and his sisters. The eldest sister married Serjeant Charles Carpenter Bompas,⁹⁶ and their son, the late Mr. Henry Mason Bompas, K.C., succeeded to a part of the estate in Broughton, including Anne Steele's birth-place,⁹⁷ a house commonly called 'Grandfathers.' Mr. William Steele Tomkins, his first cousin, is the owner of Broughton House at the present day, but the manorial rights are no longer exercised.⁹⁸

One of the mills in the parish of Broughton at the time of the Domesday Survey had been given in exchange for some land in the time of Edward the Confessor, but the reeve had received the land and retained both it and the mill in 1086.⁹⁹ This mill and the land belonging to it, now represented by Hyde Farm, were granted in 1336 by John de Romsey and Maud his wife to John de Winterbourne and his wife Alice,¹⁰⁰ who sold them in 1345 to John de Whitchurch.¹⁰¹ This John de Whitchurch was perhaps the ancestor of John Harryes of Whitchurch who bought the manor of Oake in 1390, for after this date the mill became an appurtenance of that manor.¹⁰² In 1606 a water-mill and land in Hyde and a fishery were held by George Harryes,¹⁰³ and the site of this mill is probably marked at the present day by Broughton Mill. In 1637 Francis Harryes

was the owner of two water-mills in Hyde and Broughton,¹⁰⁴ which subsequently followed the same descent as the manor of Oake.¹⁰⁵

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN* consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, west tower, north vestry and north and south porches. The earliest building for which evidence exists was an aisleless 12th-century church, with a nave of the same width as at present, but only extending as far west as the existing aisles, and probably without a west tower. Some of the quoins of its south-east angle are yet to be seen. Towards the end of the 12th century the north wall was pierced by the present arcade and the aisle added, and soon afterwards the south arcade and aisle were built. About 1220 the nave was lengthened westwards and the present west door built. In the 15th century a west tower was built, the 13th-century west door being re-used in it, and a clearstory was added to the nave.

Early in the 17th century the nave and north aisle were much damaged by a fire, of which traces are still visible in the north arcade and tower. The chancel, which runs slightly northwards, seems to have been practically rebuilt in the 17th century, and again partially in 1886: the western pair of clearstory windows are of the former date.

The chancel has been improved by the insertion of new east and north windows, while the two south windows, each of two wide square-headed lights, are for the most part of 17th-century date. On the north a door leads to the modern vestry, which has an external door and a three-light east window. On the south side is an interesting 15th-century pillar piscina. The bowl is octagonal with roses on the sides, and below are three grotesque figures, one a devil catching a man in a noose. The stem has trefoiled panels and a moulded base and was originally attached to the wall. The chancel arch is modern, in 13th-century style, and replaces a plain timber partition. The north arcade of the nave consists of three bays, with pointed arches of two chamfered orders, round columns and half-round responds. The arches are in chalk, and with the capitals are badly splintered by fire; the latter are of late 12th-century type with small flutes or scallops, except that of the east respond, which is moulded and of later style. The columns are very low and the arches disproportionately high and of considerable span. The south arcade is very like the north, but the arches are in larger stones, and the plain round capitals and piers seem to be late rebuildings of the old work, but the bases look like 12th-century work. The nave extends west beyond the arcades, this part being now filled with an organ and vestries. In the north and south walls are 13th-century lancets with chamfered rear arches. The northern lancet appears to be in position, but the other has been reset. A modern moulded doorway

⁸⁵ Recov. R. Mich. 27 Chas. II, rot. 260.

⁸⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* 'William Steele.'

⁸⁷ Feet of F. (King's Silver Bks.) Hants, Hil. 31 Geo. II.

⁸⁸ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2334.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁹¹ Recov. R. Hants, Mich. 24 Chas. II, rot. 187.

⁹² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Anne;

Recov. R. Mich. 24 Geo. II, m. 6; Mich. 26 Geo. II, m. 48.

⁹³ *Ibid.* Trin. 9 Geo. III, m. 187.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* Hil. 26 Geo. II, m. 48.

⁹⁵ Ex inform. Mr. William Steele Tomkins.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 & 6 Geo. IV.

⁹⁷ Ex inform. Mrs. Suckling of Romsey.

⁹⁸ Ex inform. Mr. William Steele Tomkins.

⁹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453.

¹⁰⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 9 Edw. III.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.* East. 18 Edw. III.

¹⁰² De Banc. R. Trin. 12 Hen. VII, m. 131.

¹⁰³ W. and L. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxix, 111.

¹⁰⁴ Recov. R. Mich. 13 Chas. I, rot. 55.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.* Mich. 27 Chas. II, rot. 260, &c.



BROUGHTON CHURCH : PISCINA IN CHANCEL



BROUGHTON CHURCH : WEST DOORWAY OF TOWER

leads to the tower, the blocked eastern arch of which is now buried in the wall. In the nave clearstory only the three east windows on the north side are old, the corresponding windows on the south are modern copies of them, while the west windows on either side are of 18th-century character, with un-cusped round heads. The rear arches of the windows and door in the north aisle are old, but the tracery and outer order of the door are modern, as is the north porch. The corbels of a 15th-century roof, no doubt burnt in the fire, remain in the walls. All the windows of the south aisle are likewise modern, except that in the west wall, of two lights and 15th-century date. There is an image bracket to the south of the east window, and in the south wall a trefoiled chamfered recess with modern sill and no drain. The south door has a plain rounded head of uncertain date and over it is an 18th-century brick porch. In the wall near the western respond is set a 13th-century trefoiled recess with continuous roll moulding; it has a small hole in the head, but it seems doubtful whether this is an ancient arrangement. The tower is of three stages, the lower part flint with diagonal buttresses, the upper of modern brickwork, plastered, replacing a wooden belfry stage. The west door has three moulded orders, the outer having a line of dog-tooth ornament between two beaded rolls, and the two outer orders have shafts with moulded capitals, but without bases. On either side of the door a 15th-century cinquefoiled niche has been inserted, and above the door is a single trefoiled light. There is a south external door in the tower, which has lately been reopened. The tower has been a good deal patched with brickwork within, and its south door shows marks of fire. Behind the present altar is a richly carved early 17th-century altar table with baluster legs, and in the nave are a number of well-preserved panelled pews; one is inscribed W. B. 1638 and another H. B. with the same date. The font is modern, with an elaborate bowl on grey marble shafts.

On the south chancel wall is a mural tablet to Margaret wife of Christopher Hearst of 1647; another on the north wall is to Thomas Dowse and his wife Blanch Covert of 1602, put up by their son, Sir Edmond Dowse, 1625.

The tower contains five bells. The treble was cast by R. Wells of Aldbourne. The second is inscribed, 'PR, IT, CT, cast me in 1618,' with an eagle displayed as a stop. The third, of early 18th-century date, is inscribed: 'William Tozier cast this bell, a third to be know full well.' The fifth was cast by Lester & Pack in 1763.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1731, a fine pewter flagon of c. 1700, a pewter bowl and a pewter almsplate.

The registers are as follows:—(1) all entries 1639 to 1704; (2) 1704 to 1753 for marriages and 1770 for baptisms and burials; (3) 1754 to 1769 marriages only; (4) 1770 to 1812 for baptisms and burials; (5) 1770 to 1812 marriages only.

The living of Broughton at the *ADVOWSON* time of the Domesday Survey was a chapelry annexed to Mottisfont and forming part of the property of Thomas Archbishop of York,¹⁰⁶ but it subsequently became a rectory, the advowson of which was 'parcel of the prebend of Newthorpe and Wilton . . . and attached to the dignity and office of the treasurer of York Cathedral.'¹⁰⁷ On the abolition of the office of treasurer in 1547 it was granted with the advowson of Mottisfont to Edward Duke of Somerset,¹⁰⁸ but it subsequently came into the possession of Robert Reneger, who was seized of it at the time of his death.¹⁰⁹ From his son John it passed to James Jefferies, who sold it in 1576 to Thomas Dowse the younger, son and heir-apparent of Thomas Dowse the elder.¹¹⁰ He died without issue in his father's lifetime,¹¹¹ and after this date the advowson has generally belonged to the lord of the manor.¹¹² Mr. W. H. Baring was the patron in 1907.

There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a meeting-house for Plymouth Brethren. A licence 'to use the house of Henry Abbott as an Anabaptist meeting-house' was granted in 1672.¹¹³

The school founded by Thomas *CHARITIES* Dowse by deed dated 24 April 1601, and further endowed by will of Dr.

Croft, 1747, is endowed with the following sums of stock held by the official trustees, arising mainly from sales of real estate, namely, £114 2s. 2d. consols, £946 19s. 4d. India 3½ per Cents. and £306 18s. 1d. India 3 per Cents., also with land and cottages producing together an annual gross income of about £99.

This parish is entitled, under the gift of Henry Smith, to the portion of the rents of an estate at Longstock in this county, amounting to £20 a year or thereabouts, applicable in the distribution of clothing, &c.

The poor also receive £4 a year out of the manor of West Dean, devised by Sir John Evelyn by a codicil to his will, bearing date 13 May 1676; also the dividends of £200 consols left by Mrs. Cook, and of £105 consols known as the Poor's Money (held by the official trustees). Also an annuity of £2 given by John Mersh, and an annuity of £1 out of Russell's Coppice in the parish of East Tytherley. The income amounting to £14 2s. 4d. was in 1906 distributed among 30 poor persons in sums of 5s. to 14s. each.

The church land consists of 1 acre let at £2 a year, which is carried to the churchwardens' accounts.

The Baptist chapel and trust property for the use of this parish, Nether Wallop and Over Wallop is endowed with £1,046 18s. 6d. consols, arising from the gifts of Mr. Browning and others, £451 2s. 7d. consols, the gifts of Henry and William Steele, £43 6s. 5d. consols, the gifts of Thomas Major King and Elizabeth Russell, and £170 consols bequeathed by will of Miss J. Tomkins, proved 1893.

The sums of stock are held by the official trustees, producing an income of £42 15s. a year.

¹⁰⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468b.

¹⁰⁷ *W. and L. Inq.* p.m. viii, 73.

¹⁰⁸ *Pat. 1 Edw. VI.* pt. vii, m. 7.

¹⁰⁹ *W. and L. Inq.* p.m. viii, 73; *L.T.R. Memo. R. Trin.* 5 Eliz. rot. 39.

¹¹⁰ *Pat. 31 Eliz.* pt. xiv, m. 19.

¹¹¹ Some time between 1590 and 1596 (cf. *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East.* 32 Eliz.

m. 3d., and *Chan. Inq.* p.m. [Ser. 2], cclxx, 105).

¹¹² This is, however, doubtful, as in 1618 James I presented William Leonard to the rectory or parish church of Broughton, 'belonging to the king's presentation' (*Inst. Bks.* [P.R.O.], *Pat.* 16 Jas. I, pt. xii, no. 4). Sir Francis Dowse dealt

with the advowson in 1622 (*Feet of F. Div. Co. East.* 22 Jas. I), but Chas. I presented in 1629 (*Inst. Bks.* [P.R.O.]). The Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull was patron in 1733 (*Recov. R. Mich.* 7 Geo. II, rot. 388).

¹¹³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, pp. 25, 43.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

EAST DEAN

Dene (xi cent.) ; Estdena (xii cent.) ; Estden and Est Deene (xiii cent.) ; Est Deone (xiv cent.).

The parish of East Dean covers an area of 1,073 acres. The general rise of the ground is from north-east to south-west, Dean Hill in the south-west reaching a height of 446 ft. above the ordnance datum. The parish is watered by an old canal flowing from West Grimstead (co. Wilts.) to join the River Test below Dunbridge. In the north of the parish stands East Dean House, a modern building in well-wooded grounds, the residence of the Hon. Henry Dugdale Curzon, M.A., D.L., J.P., and near to it is the parish church. Opposite the church are a couple of half-timber cottages probably of 17th-century date. West of the church and on the north of the road is a fair-sized red brick farm-house of early 18th-century date, in the garden of which are some handsome clipped yews. The parish contains 518½ acres of arable land, 349½ acres of permanent grass and 75 acres of woods and plantations.¹ The soil is loam and clay with a subsoil of chalk and clay.

The manor of *EAST DEAN* was a *MANORS* member of the royal manor of Broughton in 1086.² Broughton formed at a later date part of the possessions of a Norman and with East Dean had escheated to the Crown by the beginning of the 13th century.³ East Dean then became separated from Broughton and was granted by King John to Richard de Rivers.⁴ The grant was apparently for life, as in 1228 Henry III gave to William de Rivers 1 carucate of land in East Dean which had belonged to his father Richard, to hold during the king's pleasure.⁵ William was dealing with half a carucate of land in East Dean⁶ in 1236, but on his death this land reverted to the Crown. Edward I granted it for life to John Pickard, and in 1301 gave the reversion after the death of John to John de Vienna and Ellen his wife for the term of their lives,⁷ while Edward II confirmed the reversion after the death of Ellen to John son of John de Vienna, the king's clerk.⁸ Edward I also granted John and Ellen for life lands in East Dean which had been parcel of the manor of East Tytherley⁹ (q.v.), and Edward II confirmed the reversion of this estate also to John son of John de

Vienna. The previous history of the latter estate was as follows. In 1229 Thomas de Columbars, lord of East Tytherley, granted land in East Dean to Aveline de Dean to hold of him and his heirs for a rent of 8s.¹⁰ Again in 1249 Roger le Bedel, perhaps a descendant of Aveline de Dean, agreed to pay a rent of 8s. and suit at Matthew de Columbars' court of East Tytherley for his freehold in East Dean.¹¹

After the death of Ellen¹² the reversion of both estates in East Dean was granted in 1331 by John son of John de Vienna to Roger Lysewy of Salisbury and Joan his wife.¹³ In 1337 Roger was exempted from payment of the fee-farm rent of £8,¹⁴ and four years later he conveyed the reversion of one messuage, 151 acres of land, 25 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 18 acres of wood and £5 16s. 6½d. rent in East Dean, Lockerley and Holbury to William son of William de Overton and Isabel his wife.¹⁵ William obtained a grant of free warren in East Dean in 1346,¹⁶ and died seised of the manor of East Dean in 1361.¹⁷ From this date the property followed the same descent as one moiety of the manor of West Tytherley (q.v.) until about 1425,¹⁸ when Robert Tawke son and heir of Thomas Tawke came of age. The manor changed hands soon after, and passed to John Whitehead, who died seised in 1486, leaving as his heir his son Maurice.¹⁹ From this date the manor followed the same descent as the manor of Norman Court in West Tytherley (q.v.),²⁰ passing from the Whiteheads to the Thistlethwaytes, and from the Thistlethwaytes to Charles Wall at the beginning of the 19th century. Mr. Washington Singer, of Norman Court, is one of the principal landowners in the parish at the present day.

There were two mills worth 20s. in East Dean at the time of the Domesday Survey.²¹

Besides the entry of Dean under Broughton there are three other references to land in Dean, in Broughton Hundred, in Domesday Book. One estate paid geld for 2 hides and 1 virgate; it had been held by Boda of King Edward as an alod, and in 1086 was in possession of Waleran the Huntsman, lord also of West Dean²² (co. Wilts.). The second estate was also held by Waleran, who had succeeded

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453b. The last mention of its dependence upon Broughton occurs in 1341 (Inq. a.q.d. file 257, no. 9).

³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236.

⁴ *Ibid.* It was valued at £10 (*Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 25). While Richard de Rivers was lord of East Dean he confirmed a grant of land in East Dean and Lockerley made to the Prior and convent of St. Denis by Robert de Anniler and Hilary his wife (Add. MS. 15314, fol. 87). This land afterwards formed part of the prior and convent's manor of Lockerley.

⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 25.

⁶ He granted the third part of this land (reserving the capital messuage) to Stephen de Dean, to hold of him by the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee. In

return for this gift Stephen quitclaimed all right that he had in the other two-thirds (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 20 Hen. III).

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1292-1301, p. 597.

⁸ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 226; Pat. 9 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 9.

⁹ See *Close*, 4 Edw. II, m. 25 d. The last mention of the dependence of this estate upon East Tytherley occurs in 1425 (Inq. p.m. 4 Hen. VI, no. 42).

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Hen. III.

¹¹ *Ibid.* Hil. 33 Hen. III.

¹² Ellen married John de Wyshawe as her second husband (*Plac. Abbrev.* [Rec. Com.], 326), and had licence to celebrate divine service in the oratory of her house between 1323 and 1333 (Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 110).

¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 Edw. III; Pat. 5 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 11.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 11 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 30.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 15 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 25; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 15 Edw. III.

¹⁶ Chart. R. 20 Edw. III, m. 4.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 18. This inquisition is missing (see *Cal. Inq. p.m.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 240).

¹⁸ Inq. a.q.d. file 347, no. 15; Inq. p.m. 43 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 10; 10 Ric. II, no. 48; 13 Ric. II, no. 37; 2 Hen. IV, no. 42; 7 Hen. IV, no. 11; 4 Hen. VI, no. 42.

¹⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 185. In the inquisition the manor was said to be held by Thomas Tawke.

²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 104; De Banc. R. Hil. 15 Hen. VII, m. 321, 427; Mich. 15 Hen. VII, m. 121; Recov. R. Mich. 5 Chas. I, rot. 9; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 13 Anne; Recov. R. Mich. 43 Geo. III, rot. 34; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 44 Geo. III.

²¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453b. ²² *Ibid.* 497a.

Manno in its possession; it paid geld for 1 virgate, and it is expressly stated that it did not belong to any of Waleran's other manors.²³ The third estate was assessed at half a hide; it had been held by Ulstan of King Edward as an alod, and in 1086 formed part of the possessions of Walter son of Roger 'de Pistes,' being held of him by a certain Herbert.²⁴

The first-named property comprised the district which was added to West Tytherley in 1883. It was a separate parish called West Dean All Saints until 1474, in which year it was united for ecclesiastical purposes with West Dean St. Mary (co. Wilts.). Its history has been traced under West Tytherley (q.v.).

The second estate was in East Dean. It continued with Waleran's descendants until the end of the 12th century, when Walter Waleran granted it to the cathedral church of Salisbury.²⁵ The dean and chapter continued to hold the property until 1650,²⁶ when, under an Act of Parliament for the abolition of deans and chapters and the sale of their lands, it was sold by the description of the manor of *LOCKERLEY* and *DEAN* to John Dove of Salisbury.²⁷ It was restored to the dean and chapter after the accession of Charles II, but was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1880 to Levi Jerrett, with whose descendants the property now remains.

The history of the estate held by Herbert of Walter son of Roger 'de Pistes' has not been traced.

The so-called manor of *EAST DEAN*, afterwards in the possession of the priory of Mottisfont, must have formed a part of the fee of William Briwere, for in 1361 the Prior of Mottisfont was stated to be holding half a fee in East Dean of his descendant Henry Duke of Lancaster.²⁸ In 1268 the prior and convent obtained a grant of 30 acres of land, 30 acres of wood and 20s. rent in East Dean from Peter de Ferryngtes and Thomasine his wife,²⁹ and in 1291 their property in the parish was worth £2 6s. 8d. a year.³⁰ They were confirmed in the privilege of holding the assize of bread and ale in Mottisfont, East Dean and Wallop, which they said they had of the gift of William Briwere the elder, at the request of Henry of Lancaster in 1345.³¹ Their possessions in East Dean were further increased by a small grant of land in 1368.³² From this date the property followed the same descent as the manor of Mottisfont³³ (q.v. *infra*) until shortly after the death of Sir John Barker-Mill, bart., in 1860. The present owner is the Hon. Henry Dugdale Curzon, M.A., J.P., D.L., fourth son of Richard William Penn first Earl Howe, to whom it was given by Lady Barker-Mill, widow of Sir John Barker-Mill.³⁴

Land sometimes called the manor of *EAST DEAN* and *LOCKERLEY* was held by Sir Walter Romsey

in 1316,³⁵ and from this date it followed the same descent as the manor of Romsey Horseys in the parish of Romsey in the hundred of King's Somborne (q.v.) until 1557.³⁶ At this date Sir Richard Lister alienated the property in East Dean and Lockerley to Thomas Wheatland,³⁷ who sold it to Richard Zouche thirty years later for the sum of £150.³⁸ The following year Richard Zouche bought from George Thorpe, the cousin and heir of Francis Dawtrey, the manor of Lockerley and lands in East Dean which had formerly belonged to the Prior and convent of St. Denis, Southampton.³⁹ The two estates naturally merged, and their later descent is given under Lockerley (q.v.).

The church, of unknown dedication, *CHURCH* consists of a chancel 12 ft. by 11 ft. 2 in., a nave 42 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft., and a north porch. The present plan appears to represent a structure perhaps of the 12th century, but no detail earlier than the 13th-century east window of the chancel is to be seen. All the other old windows have been replaced by square-headed wood-framed openings, but the head of a small 12th-century window is preserved in the church.

The east window of the chancel is a short single lancet with a narrow external rebate and a chamfered rear arch. In the north wall is a small blocked opening with a flat wooden lintel of uncertain date, and in the south wall a square-headed window of two lights, one of which is fitted with an iron casement. The modern chancel arch is segmental, and of one slightly chamfered order, and supersedes a small flat lintelled opening. To the south of it on the west are traces of a small pointed opening, probably the head of a recess over the south nave altar, as it is unnecessarily high for a squint.

The nave is lit by a three-light window on the north, a three, a two and a single light window on the south and a three-light window on the west. Over the west window is a circular light of 18th-century date set in the gable which has been rebuilt in brick. The north door, in about the centre of the north wall, has a round head much defaced, in which is set a heavy oak door frame with a slightly pointed head and apparently of the 17th century. The door is old and retains its wrought-iron strap hinges and heavy wood-cased lock. The original north doorway was probably one bay further west, and the single-



CURZON. Or a fesse sable between three wolves' heads sable cut off at the neck, for HOWE; quartered with Argent a bend sable with three popinjays or thereon having collars gules, for CURZON.

²³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453b.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 497b, 498a.

²⁵ Leland, *Itin.* (ed. Hearne, 2), iii, 80.

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 John; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311; *Valor Eccl.* ii, 79.

²⁷ Close, 1650, pt. xv, no. 17.

²⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 122. The family of Pershute also held lands in East Dean of Henry Duke of Lancaster (*ibid.*). In 1256 Richard Pershute acquired half a carucate of land there from Richard Le Gor and Joan his wife and the heirs of Joan for a rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of

cummin (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 60 Hen. III).

²⁹ *Ibid.* East. 52 Hen. III.

³⁰ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 214.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 547.

³² *Inq. a.q.d.* file 364, no. 13.

³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311; Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI; Mich. 19 & 20 Eliz.; Hants, Mich. 42 & 43 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Mich.* 42 Eliz. rot. 172; East. 33 Chas. II, rot. 158; Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.

³⁴ Ex inform. the Hon. Henry Dugdale Curzon. ³⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

³⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 5 Hen. IV, no. 32; 6 Hen. IV, no. 29; 8 Hen. V, no. 89; 19 Hen. VI, no. 36; 26 Hen. VI, no. 26; 17 Edw. IV, no. 46; Feet of F. Hants, 1 Edw. IV, file 74, no. 1; Hil. 29 Hen. VIII; *Recov. R. Trin.* 29 Hen. VIII, rot. 353.

³⁷ Pat. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv, m. 18.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 29 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 9; *vide* Ct. of Req. bdle. 59, no. 26.

³⁹ Close, 31 Eliz. pt. xiii.

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light window in the same position on the south perhaps marks the place of a south doorway. The 18th-century north porch is of brick with a square-headed wood-framed entrance.

The roofs date perhaps from the 18th century. Both are plastered, and that of the chancel has moulded wall plates and cambered tie-beams. At the west end of the nave is an 18th-century gallery, in which is incorporated some late 17th-century panelling. Over the west end of the roof is a small modern bell-cot with cusped light. The seating and fittings are modern, and the font is a small marble basin on a fluted column of the 18th century, set near the north door.

The bell-cot contains one bell.

The church possesses a chalice, paten, flagon and almsplate, all plated.

There are four books of registers; the first contains baptisms and burials between 1682 and 1801 and marriages from 1682 to 1754 and from 1773 to

1776; the second contains marriages from 1754 to 1812; the third contains baptisms from 1800 to 1812; the fourth burials from 1800 to 1812.

East Dean was a chapelry dependent on the rectory of Mottisfont at the time of the Domesday Survey⁴⁰ and continued to be annexed to that parish until December 1884, when by an Order in Council the chapelries of Lockerley and East Dean were separated from the parish of Mottisfont and together constituted a separate parish named 'The Perpetual Curacy of Lockerley with East Dean.'⁴¹ The living is now a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Lockerley of the joint net yearly value of £210 with 3½ acres of glebe.

William Newman by will, proved CHARITIES 1863, left for the poor £225 consols, with the official trustees. The annual dividends amounting to £5 12s. 6d. are equally divided among six recipients.

LOCKERLEY

Lockerslei (xi cent.); Lokerle, Lockerleye, Clokerle (xiii cent.); Lokerle Boteler (xv cent.).

The parish of Lockerley, covering an area of 1,647 acres, of which about 6 acres are land covered by water, 880 acres arable land, 650 acres permanent grass and 110 acres woods and plantation,¹ lies in a valley tributary to the Test valley. The village is grouped round Butts Green in the north of the parish. To the east is a brick farm-house of early 18th-century date but no particular interest. North of the village and separated from it by the London and South Western Railway are the church and rectory. West of the church is Lockerley or Ford Mill apparently of late 17th-century date, now much modernized. North-west of Lockerley village is Lockerley Green, the two villages being practically joined by their straggling outskirts. East of Lockerley village between the Manor Farm and Canefield is a large earthwork. Painshill is in the south-west of the parish; Holbury, which lies north, is now partly included in the parish of East Tytherley. Holbury Mill is said to stand on the site of one of the mills mentioned in Domesday Book, and there are many references to it in records.² Roman coins and pottery have been found near Holbury Farm, and the remains of two ancient camps and a Roman villa are still to be seen in the neighbourhood.³

The subsoil is gravel, the soil chalk and clay; there are many chalk-pits in the district. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips.

Butler's Wood was inclosed in July 1815, under the Act of 1811.⁴

Among place-names mentioned in local records are the following:—Pepercherchesfeld,⁵ Cufaude⁶ (xiii cent.); Temerdyng⁷ (xv cent.); Okestreete,⁸ Caynefields⁹ (xvi cent.). Butler's Barn and Butler's Wood still commemorate the 14th-century lords of the manor.

The manor of LOCKERLEY, afterwards known as LOCKERLEY BOTELER or BUTLER, was held of the king at the time of the Domesday Survey by Ulvic, whose father had held it of King Edward as an alod.¹⁰ Edward I granted it in 1293 to John Butler (le Boteler) at a rent of £6 11s. 9d. in part satisfaction of land to be given in exchange for the manor of Ringwood.¹¹ John Butler died about 1310,¹² in which year the whole manor of Lockerley was assigned in dower to his widow Joan by John his son and heir.¹³ This John in 1348 vainly sought leave to settle the manor on himself and his wife Margery in tail¹⁴: he died in 1349,¹⁵ and the long-desired licence for settlement was granted to his son and heir in 1375.¹⁶ This son John married 'Katherine the Lady of Wymering,' and died in 1377 on Christmas Eve.¹⁷ His sister Isabel, the wife of Geoffrey Roncle, was returned as his heir,¹⁸ but when she and her husband sought to secure the manor Robert Cantel, John Conke and John Coly, trustees for John Butler, declared that they had been enfeoffed therein.¹⁹ Isabel died in

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468b.

⁴¹ *Lond. Gaz.* (1885), i, 8.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III; Mins. Accts. bde. 1094, no. 2.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 312.

⁴ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁵ Add. MS. 15314, fol. 88 d., 90 d.

⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 282.

⁷ Add. R. 27973.

⁸ Ct. of Req. bde. 59, no. 5.

⁹ Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. vi.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 37. This fee-farm rent was granted in 1342 to Henry Whirsh, the king's yeoman (*Cal. Close*, 1341-3, p. 579), and in 1476 to John Prior, one of the king's trumpeters (Pat. 16 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 19). It was given to Catherine of Braganza in 1666 (Pat. 17 Chas. II, pt. xix, no. 1), with the rent from East Tytherley, and was enfranchised by Sir Francis Rolle's purchase in 1672.

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. II*, 117.

¹³ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, pp. 195, 248, 249.

¹⁴ Inq. a.q.d. file 290, no. 1.

¹⁵ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 61.

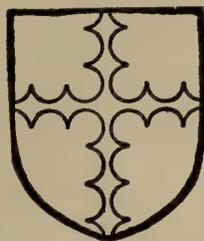
¹⁶ Inq. a.q.d. file 389, no. 6. The manor was then said to be held by Margery for her life.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 4 Ric. II, no. 12.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Placita in Cancellaria*, file 10, no. 22.

1388,²⁰ and Richard Wayte, her son by her first husband, in the following year petitioned for livery of the lands in Lockerley, the profits of which had been taken since his uncle's death by William Upton.²¹ Apparently this William Upton was a trustee for Katherine the widow of John Butler, who married secondly Sir John Dallingridge,²² and survived until 1439.²³ The manor of Lockerley seems, however, to have been settled on her daughter and namesake, the wife of John Stevens, who died seised of it in 1410, leaving as her heir her nephew Richard, the son of her brother, Walter Dallingridge.²⁴ Richard Dallingridge died in January 1471,²⁵ and was succeeded by Sir Roger Lewkenor the son of his sister Philippa.²⁶ Sir Roger left the estate at his death in 1478 to his son Thomas.²⁷ The manor must, however, have reverted to the Crown shortly afterwards, for it was granted before 1493 to George Bainbridge,²⁸ who in 1496 received a grant of East Tytherley Manor, the descent of which (q.v.) has been followed from that date by the Butler estate in Lockerley. Captain F. J. Dalgety of Lockerley Hall, East Tytherley, is the owner at the present day.



DALLINGRIDGE. Or a cross engrailed gules.

Certain lands in LOCKERLEY and HOLBURY were included at the time of the Domesday Survey in the manor of East Tytherley²⁹ (q.v.), which continued to extend into Lockerley parish even after the 'members of Lockerley and Holbury' had been separated from the main manor by royal grant.³⁰



DALGETY. Gules a swan argent with a girdle collar azure in a border argent with four thistles in their proper colours thereon.

In 1346 the part of Holbury comprised in East Tytherley Manor, which was then held by Queen Philippa, was assessed at one-third of a knight's fee,³¹ and in 1428 Lewis John, to whom the custody of the manor had been granted during the minority of the heirs of Sir Francis Court,³² was returned as holding the fourth part of a fee there.³³ In 1433 Joan, 'late Duchess of York,' died seised of a third part of a knight's fee in Holbury of the inheritance of Matthew de Columbars, though she does not seem to have held the manor of East Tytherley.³⁴ Land in Holbury and Lockerley was, however, certainly included in

East Tytherley in 1476,³⁵ and subsequently followed the descent of that manor.

A small manor of LOCKERLEY was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Alwi, who had previously held it as an alod of King Edward.³⁶ It afterwards seems to have come into the hands of Thomas de Columbars, lord of East Tytherley, who claimed the advowson of the chapel in 1196,³⁷ and is stated to have held 1 hide of land in Lockerley in the reign of Henry III.³⁸ His descendant, Matthew de Columbars, who succeeded before 1241,³⁹ enlarged the estate by purchasing other small holdings in the neighbourhood,⁴⁰ and about 1271 he received a grant of a weekly market on Wednesday at his manor of Lockerley, and of a yearly fair there on the eve, day and morrow of St. John the Baptist.⁴¹ The manor followed the same descent as East Tytherley (q.v.), of which it was usually regarded as a member, until the beginning of the 14th century, when it was included in the grant to John de Vienna and Ellen his wife.⁴² It afterwards followed the descent of East Dean (q.v.).

The manor of HOLBURY may perhaps be identified as the estate in Tytherley which was held of Gislebert de Breteville by Papald in 1086, and had previously been held by Chening as an alod of King Edward.⁴³ It subsequently belonged to the Columbars⁴⁴ and followed the descent of East Tytherley Manor (q.v.) until about the year 1300, when it was granted by Edward I to John de Vienna and Ellen his wife for their lives⁴⁵: the reversion was granted in 1316 to their son John,⁴⁶ and the manor of Holbury afterwards followed the descent of East Dean (q.v.).

The Prior and convent of St. Denis, Southampton, in the 13th century acquired an estate in Lockerley which was afterwards called the manor of LOCKERLEY. Robert de Anniler and Hilary his wife granted them the land of Dean and Lockerley which Alured de Monte held of them, and this gift was confirmed by Richard de Rivers, lord of East Dean.⁴⁷ Thomas de Columbars, lord of East Tytherley, granted them his half of Basset's Mill⁴⁸ and his part of Sygar's Moor and the 'land of Tristre,'⁴⁹ and shortly afterwards Walter Basset sold the priory his half of Basset's Mill, his moor by the mill-pond, the island before the mill, and land in Lockerley.⁵⁰ Lavinia the widow of Sygar and his daughters Edith and Maud sold to the priory the tenement which they held in Lockerley.⁵¹ The prior and convent also obtained grants of land in Lockerley from Robert Basset, the grandson of Walter Basset,⁵² Matthew de Columbars, the son and successor of Gilbert de Columbars,⁵³ Thomas de Stratfield,⁵⁴ William Smark,⁵⁵ and Geoffrey de Porton, one of the lords of West Tytherley.⁵⁶

²⁰ Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, no. 46.

²¹ Chan. Misc. bdle. 100, file 8.

²² Cotton, *Bodiam Castle*, 11.

²³ *Vide Wymering, V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 167.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 12 Hen. IV, no. 10.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 48.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 37.

²⁸ Add. Chart. 27973.

²⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

³⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 963, no. 3.

³¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

³² Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. VI, no. 25.

³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351.

³⁴ Inq. p.m. 12 Hen. VI, no. 43.

³⁵ Mins. Accts. (Gen. Ser.), bdle. 1094, no. 2.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

³⁷ *Cur. Reg. R.* (Rec. Com.), i, 135.

³⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 55 Hen. III.

⁴¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 177.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 479.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 495.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 282; 1257-1300, p. 151; *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 327.

⁴⁵ Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. II, no. 52.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 479.

⁴⁷ Add. MS. 15314, fol. 87.

⁴⁸ This mill apparently stood on the site of the present Lockerley or Ford Mill.

⁴⁹ Add. MS. 15314, fol. 88 d.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 88 d., 89, 89 d., 90 d. In 1253 Walter obtained a life-grant of the mill for a rent of 20s.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* fol. 87 d.

⁵² *Ibid.* fol. 89.

⁵³ *Ibid.* fol. 90 d.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 87 d., 91.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 91.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 88.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The manor was granted by Henry VIII to Francis Dawtrey in 1538,⁵⁷ and fifty years later was sold by George Thorpe, his nephew and heir,⁵⁸ to Richard Zouche.⁵⁹ In 1626 Thomas Jeay, clerk, died seised of the manor of Lockerley which he bequeathed to his fourth son Stephen.⁶⁰ The further history of this estate has not been traced. It is now represented by Lockerley Water Farm and lands in Lockerley and East Dean which Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne of Cranbury Park exchanged with Mr. Frederick Gonnerman Dalgety of Lockerley Hall for property in Otterbourne⁶¹ (in Buddlesgate Hundred). It has since formed part of the Tytherley estate.

Another small manor in Lockerley was held by Hugh de Port at the time of the Domesday Survey, and had previously been held of King Edward as an alod by Sterre.⁶² The St. Johns, the descendants of Hugh de Port, subsequently enfeoffed the Engleys family of the estate, which probably merged in the manor of Sherfield English.⁶³ It is, however, possible that this holding may be identified with the farm and lands now known as *GAMBLEDOWN*, on the borders of Lockerley and Sherfield English, which were sold as a separate estate by Edward Sheldon at the end of the 18th century to the Hintons.⁶⁴ The property belonged to this family for about a century, but was then sold by Mr. William Hinton Harvey to Mr. Frederick Gonnerman Dalgety, and thus became united to the Tytherley estate.⁶⁵

PAINSHILL (Paynshill, xv cent.; Paynes Hill, xvi cent.) was probably held between 1333 and 1345 by John Payne, who obtained from Bishop Orlton licence to hear divine service in the oratory of his house in Lockerley on account of his ill-health.⁶⁶ Robert Payne was apparently the tenant of the estate before 1493⁶⁷: he was succeeded by Roger, probably his son, who, however, only farmed it for the owner, Sir Edward Berkeley.⁶⁸ It subsequently came into the possession of the priory of Christchurch Twyneham,⁶⁹ and was granted after the Dissolution to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton.⁷⁰ Wriothesley seems to have sold it to Sir Richard Lister, who died seised of it in 1558, leaving as his heir his grandson and namesake.⁷¹ After this date the history of the property becomes obscure. It is represented now by Painshill Farm.

The church of *ST. JOHN THE CHURCH EVANGELIST* consists of a chancel, nave, north and south transepts and south-west tower, the lower stage of which serves as a porch and is surmounted by a stone spire. The church is designed in 15th-century style. The

fittings, font, seating, &c., are all modern. In the ground stage of the tower are preserved two old bells, the treble of which is probably of the 17th century. The second is dated 1676. In the same place are fixed a few 18th-century monuments from the old church, amongst others one to Mathew Barlow, 'Doctor of Physick,' 1701, who married Grace (Bust), widow of Nicholas Hobbard. Another is to Walter Thomas, 1719, and Amy his wife, 1716; with the arms: on a cross engrailed, five scallops. There is also a small carved stone achievement: a chevron engrailed between three crosslets fitchy impaling a half-obliterated coat bearing a bend.

In the belfry is a ring of six modern bells.

In the churchyard is preserved the old tub-shaped font without any detail from which a date can be assigned to it, and also one of the old windows, a small round-headed light with an external rebate and wide internal splay of 12th-century date.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1659 given by Anna Bust, widow, in that year, a silver paten of 1694 inscribed 'Sary Barlow, 1702,' and a silver almsdish of 1782 given under the will of Edward Jones, rector, who died 1772.

The first book of the registers contains all entries from 1583 to 1680. The entries of the first years have elaborate initials in black and white. The second book contains all entries from 1681 to 1800, except marriages, which run to 1754, and are continued in a separate book from 1754 to 1812. A fourth book contains baptisms and burials from 1801 to 1812.

In the churchyard is a fine yew north of the present church, near the site of the former building.

At the time of the Domesday *ADVOWSON* Survey Lockerley was a chapelry annexed to the church of Mottisfont.⁷² The advowson was claimed in 1196 by Thomas de Columbars, but the case was decided against him,⁷³ and Lockerley remained annexed to Mottisfont until December 1884, when it was separated, together with East Dean, by an Order in Council, and constituted a separate parish and benefice named 'the Perpetual Curacy of Lockerley and East Dean.'⁷⁴ The living is now a rectory, with the chapelry of East Dean annexed, in the gift of Captain F. J. Dalgety.⁷⁵

There are a Baptist chapel, with a burial-ground attached, founded in 1750, and a branch chapel on the green, built in 1879.

This parish is entitled to benefit *CHARITIES* from the school at East Tytherley founded by Mrs. Sarah Rolle.

⁵⁷ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 19.

⁵⁸ Francis Dawtrey died in 1568 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], clii, 140).

⁵⁹ Close, 31 Eliz. pt. xiii. Richard Zouche was already the owner of land in Lockerley and East Dean which he had purchased from Thomas Wheatland in 1587 (see East Dean).

⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccix, 32.

⁶¹ Ex inform. Capt. F. J. Dalgety of Lockerley Hall.

⁶² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483.

⁶³ Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III, no. 49; *Cal.*

Close, 1349-54, p. 70.

⁶⁴ Ex inform. Capt. F. J. Dalgety.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 110.

⁶⁷ Add. R. 27973.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 306.

⁷⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), 80.

⁷¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxix, 222.

⁷² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468.

⁷³ *Cur. Reg. R.* (Rec. Com.), i, 135.

⁷⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* (1885), i, 8.

⁷⁵ *Clergy List*, 1887.

MOTTISFONT

Mortesfunde, Motesfunda, Mortelhunte (xi cent.); Modesfunte (xiii cent.); Motesfonte and Motes Fountton (xiv cent.); Mottesfont (xv cent.); Mottesfont and Mottson (xvi cent.); Motsonne and Motte Fount (xvii cent.).

The parish of Mottisfont, covering an area of 2,790 acres, lies on ground sloping from a height of 231 ft. above the ordnance datum at Spearywell in the west to the low valley of the Test in the east. The London and South Western Railway has two stations here, Mottisfont station on the Andover and Redbridge branch, and Dunbridge station on the Eastleigh and Salisbury branch. The village is in the east of the parish about half a mile from the main Stockbridge road. In a meadow to the east of Oakley farm-house stands the famous 'Oakley Oak,' which, 4½ ft. above the ground, has a girth of 31½ ft.¹

There are approximately 1,200 acres of arable land, 800 acres of permanent grass and 700 acres of woods and plantations in the parish.

The soil is loam and sand with a subsoil of gravel, and the chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and peas.²

Under the provisions of the Divided Parishes Act part of Spearywell in Broughton parish has been added to Mottisfont for civil purposes.

The following place-names occur: Wopstrete *alias* Walpstrete (xvi cent.)³; Reynoldham (xvii cent.).⁴

The manor of *MOTTISFONT*, *ex-MANORS* clusive of the 5 hides less 1 virgate appurtenant to the church of Mottisfont which belonged to the Archbishop of York (q.v. *infra*),⁵ although not mentioned in Domesday, was apparently held by William I in 1086. Before the end of the 12th century it passed to William Briwere the elder, who founded the priory of Mottisfont about 1200⁶ (but see below), endowing it with all the land he had in Mottisfont.⁷ This grant was confirmed by King John in 1204.⁸ In 1227 the prior and convent were confirmed in their possession of land and rent there granted to them by Michael de Columbar and Thomas de Columbar,⁹ while in 1345 they acquired a confirmation of the privilege of holding the assize of bread and ale in Mottisfont which they had of the grant of William Briwere.¹⁰ In 1410 they complained that their lands, 'situate for the most part by the seashore,' were often attacked by Flemings, French and Normans and other enemies of the realm, for the defence of which men-at-arms from time to time lodged at the priory, consumed its animals and grain and plundered and carried away as booty other of its movable goods, wherefore the cultivators of the said fields had left them for the most part uncultivated.¹¹

The buildings of the priory were in want of repair, their serfs had died in the pestilence and all their manors, granges and houses were in ruin.¹² However, they continued to hold the manor of Mottisfont¹³ until it was surrendered in 1536.¹⁴ It was then as 'the manor of Mottisfont-cum-Ford' granted to William Lord Sandys,¹⁵ and from that date has followed the same descent as the manor of Longstock Harrington¹⁶ (q.v.), the present lady of the manor being Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill, a descendant of Lord Sandys.

Considerable remains of the buildings of the priory of Holy Trinity, Mottisfont, exist owing to the fact that they have been used as a dwelling-house continuously since the suppression in 1536. William Lord Sandys, to whom the site was granted, converted the monastery into a country house, and in 1538 was keeping household in the house of John Atkinson, priest, to oversee his works. We are told that he was then 'making a goodly place of the priory and intends to live there most of his life.'¹⁷ He died at Calais in 1540, and there is nothing to show whether his remodelling of the buildings was finished before his death. Generally speaking, he seems to have treated the priory much as Wriothlesley did Titchfield, making the cloister the main court of the house, and reducing the buildings to rectangular blocks round it. The church was cut down to an oblong representing the nave and crossing, and the south transept was retained, while the north transept, presbytery and eastern chapels were destroyed and the upper part of the tower taken down. The treatment of the other buildings can only be conjectured from the analogy of Titchfield, as they are now nearly all destroyed, and their remains contain no work which can be assigned to Sandys. In the 18th century the house was brought to its present condition, the north or main wing of the house—the nave of the monastic church—being enlarged on the south side by a block of buildings covering the site of the north wall of the cloister with wings at either end partly within the area of the cloister and partly on the lines of the eastern and western ranges of the claustral buildings. The sub-vault of the western range was also preserved and still stands, and it is probable that all four ranges of the cloister survived till the date of these alterations. The late uncovering of the chapter-house clearly shows that such was the case with the eastern range, at any rate. The house as it stands to-day is a very picturesque building, the 18th-century additions being of a warm red brick partly covered with climbing plants, contrasting with the stone and plaster work of the main building. The site is low and close to one

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 465.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 80, no. 41.

⁴ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xliii, 96.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468b. It may include a messuage held as an alod by Eddulf of the king in 1086 (*ibid.* 506b).

⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 172b.

⁷ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 139. This grant was confirmed by Hugh de Coluncis, apparently as overlord, and he quitclaimed at the same time to the priory the service due from the eighth

part of a knight's fee owed to him by William Briwere (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 482).

⁸ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 139.

⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 41.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 547; Inq. a.q.d. file 227, no. 15.

¹¹ *Cal. Papal Letters*, vi, 200.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 175.

¹⁵ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9. An annual rent of £51, which Lord Sandys

was bound to pay for the manor and site of the priory, was granted to him for life in 1540 (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 541). Queen Anne, consort of James I, obtained a grant of this rent in 1613 (*Pat. 11 Jas. I*, pt. xiii, no. 4).

¹⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxix, 200; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 1657; *Recov. R. East.* 33 Chas. II, rot. 158. Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling; Feet of F. Hants, East. 18 Geo. III.

¹⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), 176.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of the branches of the Test, the ground rising gently westward, very well timbered and with wide lawns covering the site of the monastic buildings, while to the south-west of the house is a strong spring which perhaps gave the name to the place.

The remains of the church consist of the nave, 118 ft. by 26 ft., the lower part of the central tower and the south transept. When complete there was doubtless a square-ended presbytery of the approximate size shown on the accompanying plan, with north and south chapels, the arch into the southern of which yet stands, a north transept, and, from the irregular spacing of the buttresses on the north of the nave, a north-east chapel to the nave. The west wall of the nave is much thinner than the rest and seems to have been rebuilt, and the whole has been cut up into two stories and windows and string-courses inserted by Lord Sandys. These are now much modernized, only those in the ground floor on the

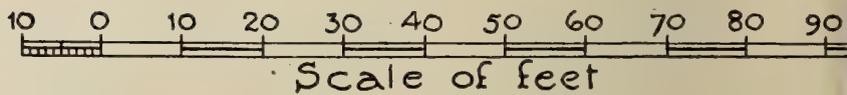
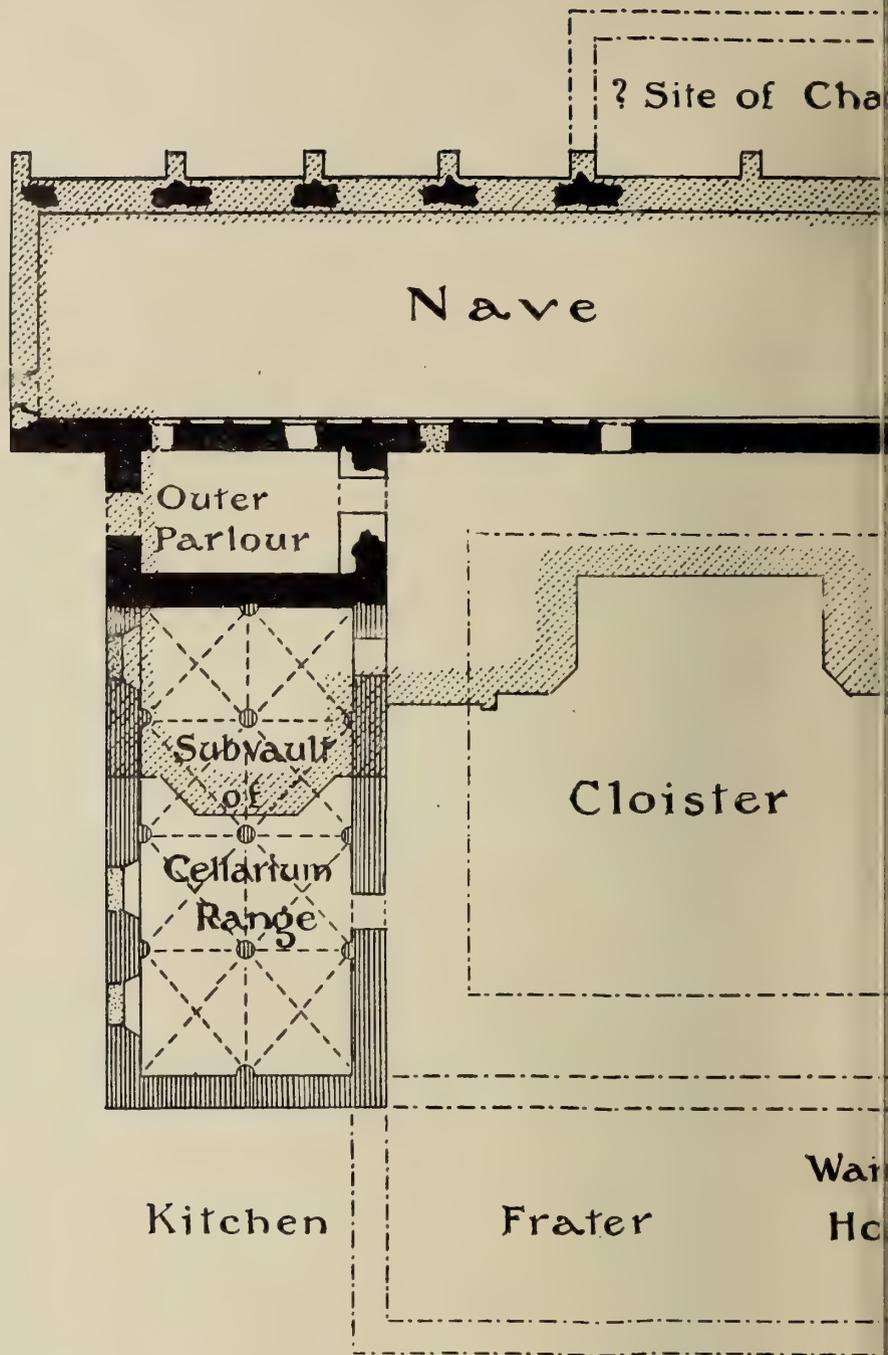
but the recorded date of foundation is given as 1201 in the annals of Oseney, and the consecration of the church, according to the Winchester Annals, was in 1224. The latter date need not affect the question, as churches often had to wait a long time after their completion before obtaining consecration, but the foundation date is more difficult to explain. It is possible that William Briwere may not have been the original founder, but may have supplemented the endowment made by him, and have given a new foundation charter in consequence. The arrangements of the church are with one exception obliterated, but that exception is an important one, being the stone *pulpitum* which marks the west end of the canons' quire. It has a central four-centred arch with a panelled and traceried soffit, in which are set eight shields, the four on the south bearing the arms of Briwere the founder, Gules two bends wavy or; England with a label azure, for the Dukes of

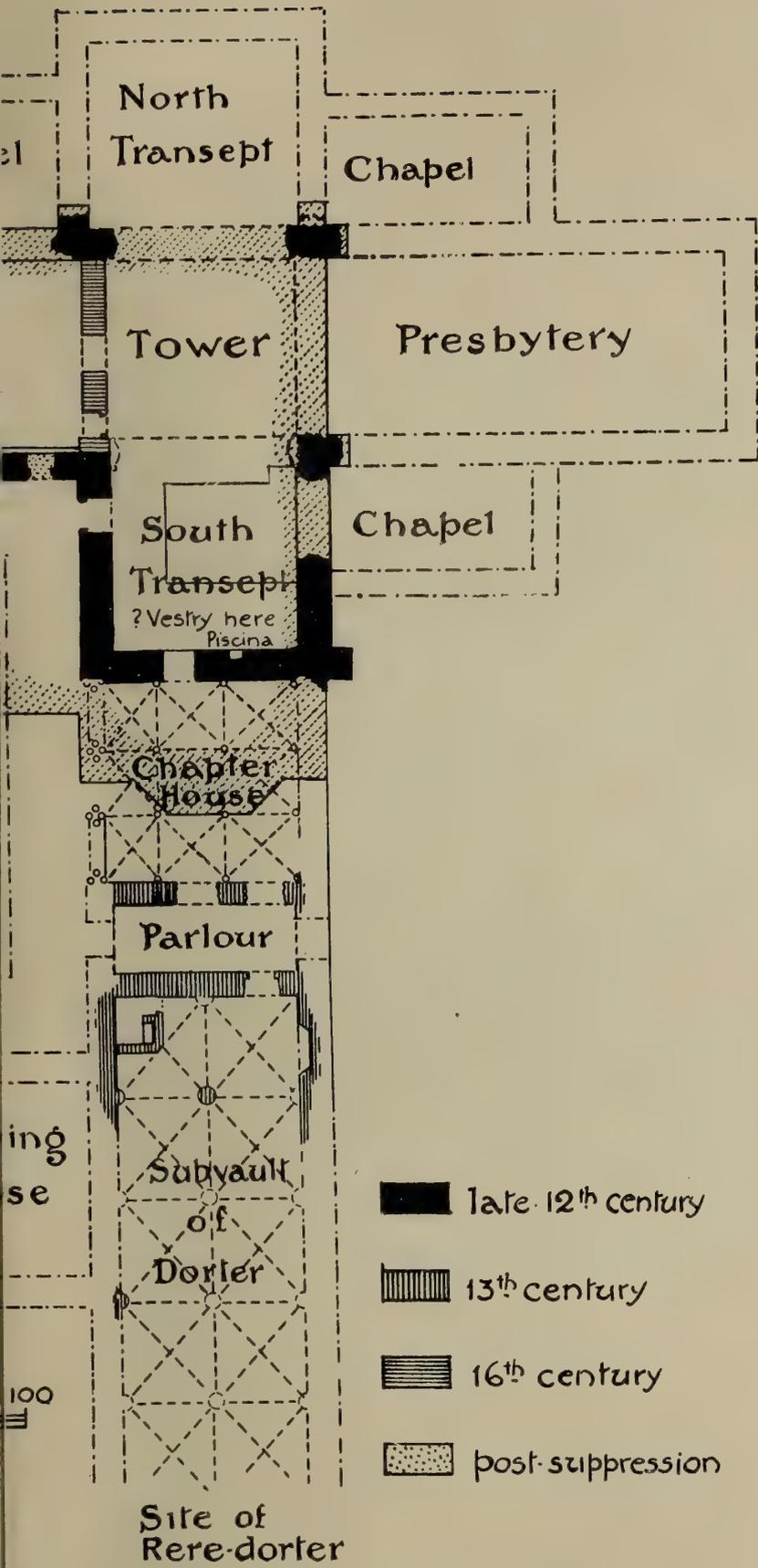


MOTTISFONT PRIORY FROM THE SOUTH

north side being of 16th-century design, with two four-centred lights and a transom under a square head, while the upper tier are 18th-century sash windows, and above them is a contemporary parapet, the buttresses ending above it in ball finials. The high-pitched red-tiled roof retains its old timbers, apparently anterior to Sandys' work, and great part of the substance of the walls, especially on the south side, belongs to the original monastic church. The details of the church show that it was carried on slowly from east to west, and are of late Romanesque character, together with the outer parlour, which seems to belong to the same build, but the chapter-house and western range belong to the early years of the 13th century and were evidently undertaken after the church was finished. The earliest work on the site may date from c. 1190, and the work at the south-west of the nave, a wall arcade with pointed arches and simple foliate capitals, can be little later,

Lancaster; a cross of St. George; and a plain shield; while those on the north are, Patrick de Chaworth, Burelly argent and gules with an orle of martlets sable; Huttoft, Sable three dragons' heads razed argent; a castle and in base two letters H—; and a blank shield. These shields are a very interesting group and give the history of the priory in a concise form, mentioning the founder, William Briwere, Patrick de Chaworth, patron in the latter part of the 13th century, through the marriage of whose daughter Maud to Henry of Lancaster the patronage passed to the Earls of Lancaster, with whom it remained till the merging of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Crown in the person of Henry IV. The shield with a castle and two letters is that of a sheriff whose Christian name was Henry or the like, and who was probably sheriff of Hampshire or of Southampton; the only person who seems to fulfil the requirements of the case at the date shown by the





- late 12th century
- 13th century
- 16th century
- post-suppression



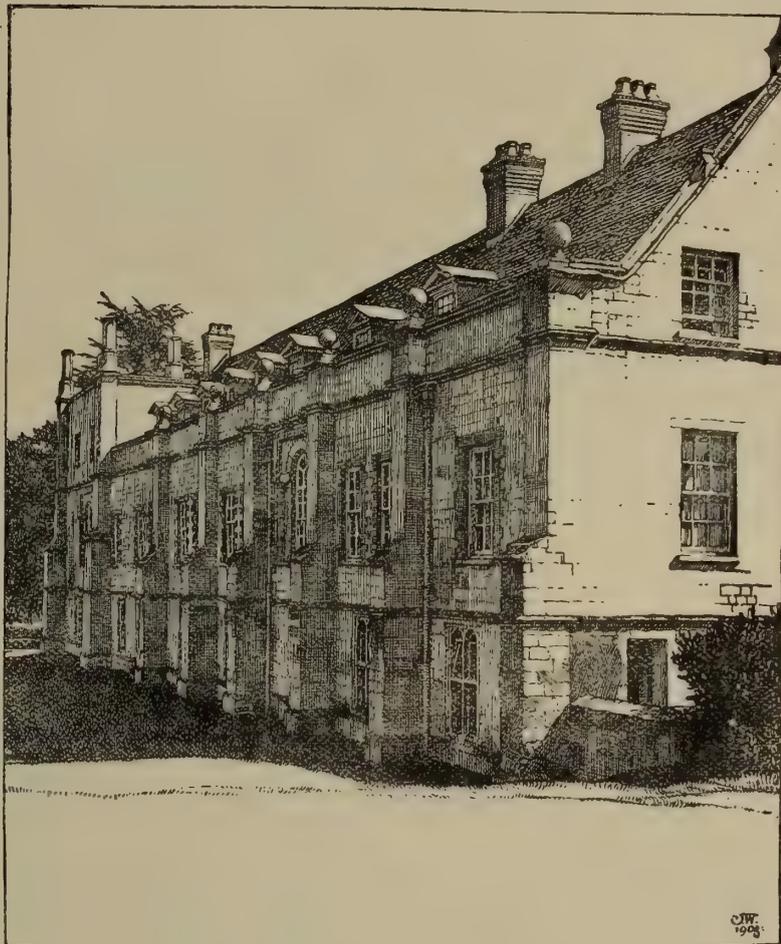
MOTTISFONT PRIORY : VAULTING SHAFTS OF CHAPTERHOUSE

style of the work is Henry Huttoft, sheriff of Southampton in 1521, and otherwise known to be connected with Mottisfont. This gives a date for the arch between 1521 and 1536. The nave of the church evidently had an internal wall arcade, of which eleven bays remain in part on the south side, with traces of a string-course above, and in several places higher in the wall parts of tall shafted lancets have been uncovered, some showing remains of contemporary colour decoration. It is evident that many more details are buried behind later plaster and panelling, and on the west face of the western tower arch a patch of well-preserved colour decoration has been exposed, suggesting that much more yet remains under the modern paint and limewashing. Both doorways from church to cloister remain, now blocked up, and a third doorway, from the south transept to the cloister, is still open. There is an arched opening in the *pulpitum* near the south end, which cannot have opened to anything but a wall-recess when the stalls were in position, but seems contemporary with the *pulpitum*.

In the south wall of the south transept a piscina is yet to be seen, and a doorway has been broken through the wall into the remains of the chapter-house, now used as a dairy. The chapter-house was vaulted in three bays of three spans, the moulded wall ribs springing from Purbeck marble vaulting shafts, two of which remain in the dairy, and the corresponding pair against the south wall of the chapter-house have lately been uncovered. Adjoining it on the south was the inner parlour, which had a barrel vault of rubble, and from its south-east corner a doorway opened to the sub-vault of the dorter. This was covered with a ribbed vault of two spans, with a row of round pillars down the centre and half-round responds at the walls.

Little remains above ground beyond the northern bay, and it has evidently been purposely destroyed, as all the work lately uncovered shows no signs of having been exposed to the weather, the plaster of the walls and even traces of a band of colour being quite fresh when first exposed. The site till lately was occupied by a grass slope leading up to a French window on the first floor of the house, and the monastic buildings were evidently cut down at the time of the formation of this slope, the chapter-house, which is under the higher part of the slope, being left standing to a little above the springing of its vault, while the parlour and dorter are cut down to a lower level. The floor of the chapter-house, and of the whole range, has evidently been raised at some time before this

destruction, perhaps because of the dampness of the site, and the bench running round the chapter-house, as well as the greater part of the columns and responds of the sub-vault of the dorter, are still buried. In the north-west angle of the latter are the remains of a small staircase, entered not from the cloister but from the sub-vault, and evidently approached through the doorway at the south-east of the parlour. The way to the staircase was probably divided from the rest of the sub-vault by a wooden partition, as the respond in the middle of the north end of the sub-vault is cut back from a point just below its moulded capital, as if to give more room in a passage running close to the north wall. The stair in question can



MOTTISFONT PRIORY FROM THE NORTH-WEST

hardly be other than the day stair to the dorter, which usually opens directly to the cloister, but for some reason was otherwise planned in the present instance.

Nothing of the southern range of buildings now remains above ground; it must have contained the frater, with the kitchen to the west and probably the warming-house to the east. The sub-vault of the western range is fortunately perfect, and is a fine room 57 ft. by 26 ft., covered with a ribbed vault in two spans springing from half-round responds and a central row of round pillars with moulded capitals; the bases here, as in the eastern range, are buried. In the west wall are remains of three original windows, and in the east wall are two plain door-

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ways. The kitchen must have stood to the south of the range, but was probably divided from it by an entry, and at the north end of the range, adjoining the church, is the outer parlour, a barrel-vaulted passage 15 ft. wide, with a round-headed archway at the west, of late 12th-century date: its eastern arch is of much later date and out of centre with the passage. The site of the outlying buildings of the priory, such as the infirmary, is unknown, but the whole plan could doubtless be recovered by excavation.

At the present day the principal entrance to the house is in the south end of the west wing, with a terrace in front of it over the sub-vault of the western range of the monastic buildings, and there are several good rooms in the main block, some of the 16th-century fireplaces set in the south wall of the church being still to be seen. There is some excellent oak panelling, but none of the fittings other than fireplaces belong to Sandys' time, with the possible exception of a very interesting achievement of his arms in needlework.

The manor afterwards known as *MOTTISFONT TREASURY* was represented in 1086 by 5 hides of land less 1 virgate in the manor of Mottisfont appurtenant to the church of Mottisfont, which were held by Thomas, Archbishop of York, and had been held by Archbishop Aldred of King Edward.¹⁸ In the 13th century this manor formed part of the revenues of the treasurer of York Cathedral,¹⁹ and his successors held it²⁰ until it fell to the Crown on the suppression of that office in 1547.²¹ In the same year Edward VI granted it to Edward Duke of Somerset,²² on whose execution and attainder in 1551-2 it again passed to the Crown.²³ In 1589 Queen Elizabeth granted it to John Willes and Richard Paice of London,²⁴ who sold it two years later to Sir Walter Sandys.²⁵ It passed by inheritance²⁶ in 1629 to William Lord Sandys, lord of the manor of Mottisfont (q.v.), the descent of which it has since followed.

In 1351 Edward III by charter granted John de Wynwyk, treasurer of York Cathedral, and his successors a market every Wednesday at Mottisfont, and two yearly fairs—one on the eve, day and morrow of the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, and the other on the eve, day and morrow of the Feast of St. Philip and St. James.²⁷

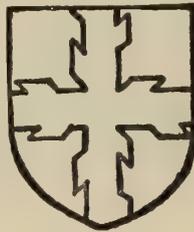
At the time of the Domesday Survey William the Archer and Osmund held in chief two estates each

gelding at half a hide in *BENTLEY*²⁸ (Beneclei, Beneclege, xi cent.; Benetleia, Benetleg, xiii cent.; Bentelegh, xiv cent.), a district in the north-west of the parish. Osmund had held his estate before the Conquest; that of William the Archer had been held by Alwi as an alod of Edward the Confessor.

The latter estate, known later as the manor of *GREAT BENTLEY*, was subsequently annexed to the manor of Sibbertoft²⁹ (co. Northants) and was held with it by the serjeanty of finding one foot-soldier, with hauberk, bow and arrows, to serve within the realm for forty days.³⁰ The Archer family held it until early in the 13th century,³¹ when William the Archer of Sibbertoft granted it to William de Brikeville, who apparently already had some right in the manor for a yearly rent of half a mark of silver for all service saving the royal service.³²

William was followed by Richard de Brikeville,³³ and a Thomas de Brikeville, possibly son of Richard, was holding in 1316.³⁴ In 1329 a William de Brikeville dealt by fine with two messuages, 2 carucates of land and 40s. rent in Bentley, East Tytherley, Broughton, Awbridge and Kimbridge.³⁵ Seven years later Alice wife of Thomas Payn died seized of a carucate of land and pleas and perquisites of court in Bentley, Broughton and East Tytherley, which she held for life of the inheritance of William de Putton, a minor in the king's wardship.³⁶ The same year the king granted this land in custody to John Scotney for a rent of 67s. 1½d.³⁷ In 1338 John son of Thomas de Brikeville impleaded William son of William de Putton for a messuage and 2 carucates of land in Bentley,³⁸ and still prosecuted the suit in 1343,³⁹ but the decision of the judges is not extant. William de Putton the minor came of age next year, when he was holding one messuage and 1 carucate of land in Bentley, Broughton and East Tytherley with pleas and perquisites of court.⁴⁰ From this date the manor possibly followed the descent of East Tytherley (q.v.). It was, at all events, purchased about 1822 under the name of Great Bentley by Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid and passed like his moiety of East Tytherley to the present owner, Captain F. J. Dalgety.⁴¹

It is probable that Osmund's holding in Bentley was at some date purchased by the owner of Compton Monceux Manor in the parish of King's Somborne,⁴² and if so it is represented by the half a hide of land in 'Bencifeld' (*sic*) which Richard de Pershute was holding at the beginning of the 13th century of the old enfeoffment of William de Monceux, lord of Compton Monceux.⁴³ In 1249 this same Richard granted half a hide of land in Bentley, excepting pasture, called Thornhull, to Nicholas de Bossington



SANDYS, Lord Sandys.
*Argent a ragged cross
sable.*

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468b. See Dugdale, *Mon.* viii, 1177. One hide of this land, which had been taken by the king's reeves, was restored by William I to the archbishop (ibid.).

¹⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215.

²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311; *Mins. Accts.* bdle. 979, no. 4.

²¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* under William Clyffe.

²² *Pat.* i Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 7.

²³ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 174.

²⁴ *Pat.* 32 Eliz. pt. xv, m. 16.

²⁵ *Close*, 33 Eliz. pt. xv.

²⁶ See Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xliii, 96;

Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 Jas. I; Chan.

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxxxvi, 121.

²⁷ *Chart. R.* 25 Edw. III, m. 12.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 499a, 505b.

²⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 100.

³⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

³¹ *Ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, East. 15 John; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 412.

³² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 100; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 33; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 396b. This grant was confirmed by Richard le Archer in 1234 (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Hen. III).

³³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232.

³⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Edw. III.

³⁶ Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. III, no. 26.

³⁷ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 107. See also *Inq. Nonarum*, 111.

³⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1337-9, p. 397.

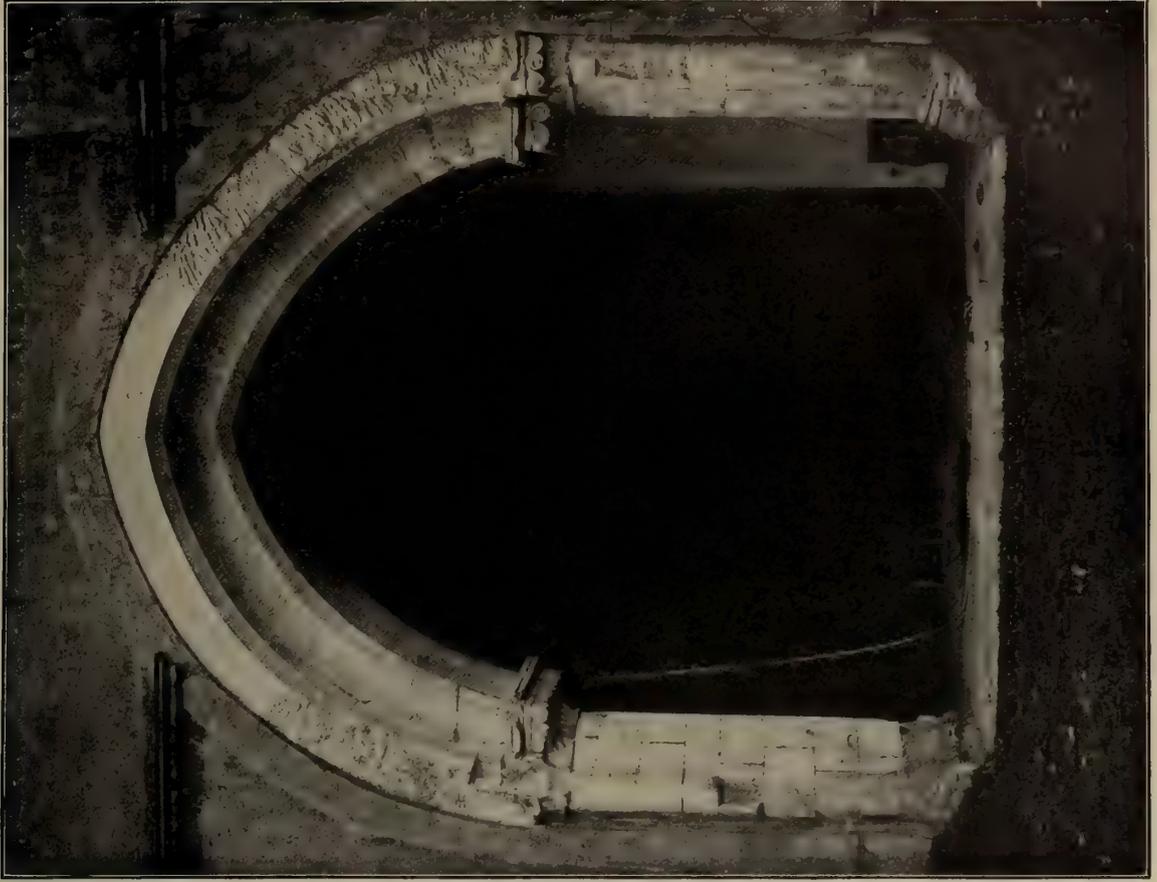
³⁹ *Ibid.* 1343-6, p. 103.

⁴⁰ Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 22.

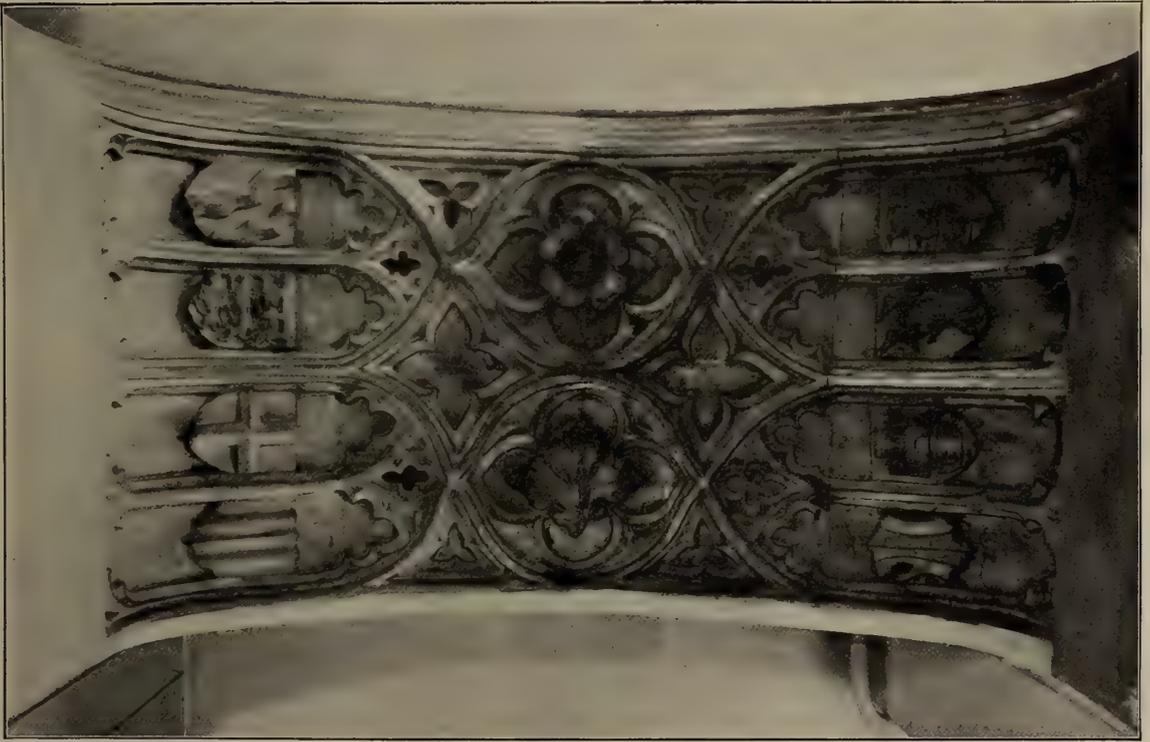
⁴¹ Ex inform. Capt. F. J. Dalgety.

⁴² Probably at a date when that manor was still held by the Archer family. It was likewise held by William the Archer in 1086 (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 499a), but was subsequently alienated.

⁴³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.



MOTTISFONT PRIORY : WEST ARCH OF SOUTH-EAST CHAPEL



MOTTISFONT PRIORY : SOFFIT OF ARCH OF PULPITUM



MOTTISFONT PRIORY : WALL ARCADE IN NAVE OF CHURCH



MOTTISFONT PRIORY : SUB-VAULT OF WESTERN RANGE

and his wife Joan, to hold for life at a rent of 2s. and 1 lb. of cummin.⁴⁴ Richard was followed by Nicholas de Pershute, who held the property until his death in 1327,⁴⁵ when he was followed by his son and heir Peter.⁴⁶ Peter obtained licence to have mass celebrated in the oratory of his house in the parish of Mottisfont,⁴⁷ and died seised of the manor of Bentley, which he held of the heirs of William Fiennes, late lord of Compton Monceaux, in 1361, leaving as his heir his son Nicholas.⁴⁸ The history of the manor is identical with that of Shelvey in Eling (q.v.) until the death of Edmund Erneley in 1485,⁴⁹ and it may subsequently have merged in the manor of Great Bentley.

William the Archer granted land in *BENTLEY* which had been held of him by Robert the Wheelwright to the priory of Mottisfont, and his gift was confirmed by Henry III in 1227.⁵⁰ The prior and convent continued to hold this land until the Dissolution and may have acquired other land there, for in 1536 their manor of *BENTLEY*, afterwards called *LITTLE BENTLEY*, was granted to William Lord Sandys with the rest of their possessions.⁵¹ From this date it followed the same descent as the manor of Mottisfont (q.v.) until 1671,⁵² when Henry Lord Sandys combined with John Hutchins, who held a lease of the manor, in conveying it to Nicholas Blake to the use of Peter Blake.⁵³ Peter Blake died about the beginning of 1692, leaving his estates to his son Peter.⁵⁴ The latter only survived his father a year, and the property passed in accordance with his will to his sister Sarah, the wife of Edmund Lambert of Boyton⁵⁵ (co. Wilts.).

The family of Lambert continued to hold the manor until 1778,⁵⁶ when Edward Lambert sold it to George Jennings, whose family continued in possession until 1866.⁵⁷ At this date Mr. Jennings sold it to Mr. F. G. Dalgety, father of the present owner, Captain F. J. Dalgety.⁵⁸

The so-called manor of *MOUNT* *alias* *MOUNT HYDE* (La Hyde, xv cent.; *MOUNT LA HYDE*,



LAMBERT of Boyton.
*Argent a bend engrailed
between two lions sable,
with three rings argent
on the bend.*

xvi cent.) was held by Sir Walter Romsey in 1316,⁵⁹ and from this date it followed the same descent as the manor of Romsey Horseys in Romsey (q.v.) until about 1537,⁶⁰ when William Horsey conveyed it to Sir Richard Lister.⁶¹ Sir Richard died seised in 1559, leaving as his heir his grandson Richard son of Sir Michael Lister.⁶² The manor changed hands soon after, and in 1570 was conveyed by Andrew Reade and others to Nicholas Scroope,⁶³ who in 1584 joined with Andrew Reade in conveying it to William Lord Sandys.⁶⁴ From this date it followed the same descent as the manor of Mottisfont⁶⁵ (q.v.). The site is marked at the present day by Mount Farm and Hyde Farm, both situated in the southern extremity of the parish.

Land in *CADBURY* (Kadebiry and Cadebiri, xiii cent.; Caddebury, xvi cent.) in Mottisfont was granted by William Briwere to the priory,⁶⁶ and followed the same descent as the manor of Mottisfont⁶⁷ (q.v.). It is represented at the present time by Caddbury Farm in the west of the parish, the property of Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill.

A messuage and land in *OAKLEY* (Hacle, xiii cent.; Ockele, Okle, xiv cent.; Okelee, xv cent.) in Mottisfont, which may perhaps be identified with the 'Hotlop'⁶⁸ of Domesday Book, were held of the king in chief by Hugh le Queynte (probably Quintin) at his death in 1308.⁶⁹ His son and heir John⁷⁰ granted one messuage and 1 carucate of land in Oakley by Mottisfont, pasture in Oakley meadow and pannage for thirty swine in Buckholt Wood to Peter le Tannere and Margery his wife for life, with reversion to Adam de Bukesgate and Eugenia his wife, in 1332.⁷¹ This estate subsequently followed for a considerable time the same descent as the Bukesgate moiety of the manor of West Tytherley⁷² (q.v.), but in 1539 was apparently in the possession of a certain Thomas Welles.⁷³ It is represented at the present day by Oakley Farm, a short distance north of the village.

There was a mill at Oakley in the 13th century,⁷⁴ and in the 14th century there is mention of a water-mill and a fulling-mill.⁷⁵

The manor of *DUNBRIDGE* (Denebridge, xi cent.; Denebrugg, xi cent.; Dunebrigg and Donbrig, xiv cent.; Dunbrigg, xv cent.) was held in 1086 by Gilbert de Breteville and had been held before

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Hen. III.
⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 518; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

⁴⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 10.

⁴⁷ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 110; 2033, fol. 57.

⁴⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 26.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 17 Edw. IV, no. 3; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), i, 96.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 40.

⁵¹ *Pat.* 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

⁵² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI; *Recov. R. Hil.* 14 Eliz. rot. 127; Feet of F. Hants, East. 15 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Mich.* 42 Eliz. rot. 172; *Trin.* 23 Chas. II, rot. 152.

⁵³ *Ex inform.* Mr. R. Robey from deeds *penes* Capt. F. J. Dalgety; *Recov. R. Trin.* 23 Chas. II, rot. 152.

⁵⁴ *P.C.C. Will* 23 Fane; *Recov. R. Hil.* 4 & 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 165.

⁵⁵ *P.C.C. Will* 25 Box; *Recov. R. Hil.* 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 59.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* East. 7 Geo. II, rot. 262; *Trin.* 10 Geo. III, rot. 387.

⁵⁷ *Ex inform.* Mr. R. Robey from deeds *penes* Capt. F. J. Dalgety.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* ⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

⁶⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 5 Hen. IV, no. 32; 6 Hen. IV, no. 29; 19 Hen. VI, no. 36; 17 Edw. IV, no. 46; *Recov. R. Trin.* 8 Hen. VIII, rot. 311.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 29 Hen. VIII, rot. 353; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII.

⁶² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxxiv, 222.

⁶³ Feet of F. Hants, *Trin.* 12 Eliz.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Mich. 26 & 27 Eliz.

⁶⁵ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lxix, 200; *Recov. R. East.* 33 Chas. II, rot. 158; *Hil.* 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 139. This grant was confirmed by Hugh de Coluncis, apparently as overlord (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 482).

⁶⁷ *Pat.* 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.

⁶⁸ In 1086 'Hotlop' paid geld for 1 hide, and was held by a certain Agemund of the king (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506).

⁶⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 1 Edw. II, no. 40. In 1254 Henry III had claimed 3 acres, worth 6s. yearly, in Oakley from Richard le Queynte, on the ground that they had been alienated from the serjeanty of West Tytherley (*Inq. p.m.* 38 Hen. III, no. 8). The same Richard, or his namesake, acquired two messuages and land in Mottisfont from William le Hayward and Maud his wife in 1281 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Edw. I).

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 66.

⁷¹ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 213, no. 15; *Pat.* 5 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 16; Feet of F. Hants, *Trin.* 6 Edw. III.

⁷² *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 15, 24, 74; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 64; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 393, no. 25; *Inq. p.m.* 1 Ric. II, no. 158; 20 Ric. II, no. 10; 22 Ric. II, no. 6; 6 Hen. VI, no. 50; 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 57.

⁷³ *Mins. Accts. Wilts.* 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 150, m. 86 d.

⁷⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 482.

⁷⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 74.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

the Conquest by Chening.⁷⁶ Nothing further is known of the property until 1346, when John Kenne, Nicholas Wyard and Peter Dunbridge were holding half a knight's fee in Pittleworth and Dunbridge.⁷⁷ By 1428 this property had come into the possession of John Uvedale, lord of the manor of Pittleworth in Bossington parish,⁷⁸ and Dunbridge doubtless followed the same descent as that manor (q.v.). The site is marked by Dunbridge Farm in the south-west of the parish near the Old Canal.

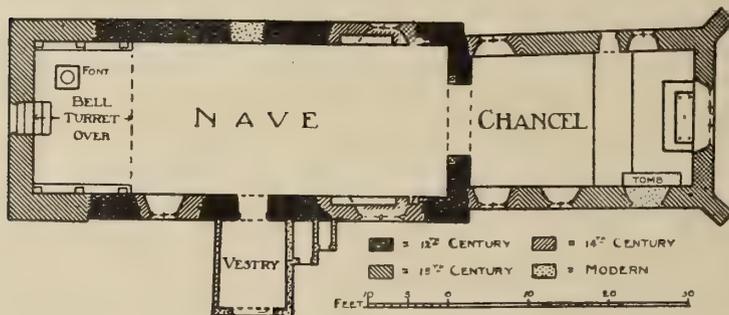
The manor of *KIMBRIDGE* (Kynngbrigg, xiii and xv cent.; Kymbrige, xv cent.) was held in the 13th century of the manor of East Tytherley.⁷⁹ It was said in 1474-5 to be held of the manor of Michelmersh,⁸⁰ but in 1638-9 the manor of Kimbridge was held of the manor of East Tytherley, while certain land there called Pollins⁸¹ was held of the manor of Michelmersh.⁸²

In the middle of the 13th century half a fee in Kimbridge and West Tytherley was held by Lambert de Saumo, John de 'Okingbrig' and Christine de 'Kingbrig'.⁸³ The manor had probably been held at the beginning of the century by the family of Kimbridge, for Michael de Kimbridge was a witness to a deed of earlier date than 1229.⁸⁴ In 1316

Herring was in possession of the manor in 1679,⁸⁵ but it had passed before 1766 to Thomas Lee Dummer,⁸⁴ and has since descended in the same way as North Baddesley⁸⁵ (q.v.) to Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, the present owner.

The church of *ST. ANDREW* church consists of a chancel 27 ft. 10½ in. by 16 ft. 9 in., a nave 51 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 11 in., and a south porch. The greater part of the church belongs to the first half of the 12th century, and, except for the introduction of a few windows, it appears to have remained unaltered until the 15th century, when the chancel was partly rebuilt and lengthened eastward, and the nave was probably lengthened westward at the same time, or perhaps late in the 14th century. The church was reroofed about the beginning of the 16th century. The bell-cot was restored in the 19th century. The whole church is plastered externally and internally.

The two-centred east window of the chancel is of mid-15th-century date, and has three cinquefoiled lights with tracery. In the north wall is a window of similar date of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over. An identical window in the south wall is now blocked up. At the west of both north and south walls are early 14th-century windows of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over, probably set in part of the older chancel wall. Between the two windows on the north is a small priest's door with a pointed head, and on the south is a square-headed mid-15th-century window with tracery. The flat pointed rear arch and jambs are continuously moulded, and stopped with small octagonal moulded bases. The 12th-century chancel arch has a single square order on the east, but on the west two moulded



PLAN OF MOTTISFONT CHURCH

Thomas Polayn held the manor, which had previously belonged to Matthew Polayn.⁸⁶ The manor remained in the Polayn family, probably passing from Amice Polayn, who died in 1349, to her son John,⁸⁶ and from him to his son, a second John, who died about 1412-13.⁸⁷ His heir was his niece Rose wife of John Fish, daughter of Christine Holewelle,⁸⁸ but it is not known whether she ever held the manor. John Canterton died in 1473-4 holding the manor of Kimbridge, which had been settled upon him and his wife Alice and their issue.⁸⁹ The manor appears to have descended to the Canterton family⁹⁰ until about 1607-8, when it was probably sold by John Canterton to John Herring.⁹¹ John died in 1637, and the manor passed to his son John.⁹² William

orders, the outer enriched with zigzag. It is supported on circular shafts with moulded and spurred bases, cushion capitals (one of which with the abacus over is restored), and moulded abaci now somewhat mutilated but originally mitred round the imposts. The section of the abaci is of the same character as that of the string-course beneath the windows in the eastern parts of Romsey Abbey Church.

The nave is lit on the north by a 14th-century window. Partly under it is a tomb recess of the same date with a moulded two-centred head. Opposite in the south wall is a window identical in date and design, under which is a square recess with a piscina drain. A little to the west of the piscina is another tomb recess, also of 14th-century date, with a

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 495a.

⁷⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 350. The estate is described as half a knight's fee in Pittleworth and Dunbridge (*ibid.*).

⁷⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233. Matthew de Columbars, lord of East Tytherley, held the estate of the Marshal and he of the Earl of Devon, who held of the king. The Earl of Devon's interest seems to have passed, perhaps with Carisbrooke Castle, to William de Montagu Earl of Salisbury, for he died in 1397 holding half a fee in Kimbridge and West

Tytherley (Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 35).

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 13 Edw. IV, no. 29.

⁸¹ This retains the name Polayn, of former owners of the manor.

⁸² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxiii, 130.

⁸³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 233.

⁸⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 100.

⁸⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323.

⁸⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 142.

⁸⁷ Cussans, in his *Hist. of Herts. Broadwater Hund.* 243, gives the date of John's death as 1414, but Margaret, who was the wife of John Polayn of Kimbridge,

is mentioned in 1412-13 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 14 Hen. IV).

⁸⁸ Cussans, *Hist. of Herts. Broadwater Hund.* 243.

⁸⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 13 Edw. IV, no. 29.

⁹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 2 Edw. VI; Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xv, m. 16.

⁹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxiii, 130.

⁹² *Ibid.*; Fine R. 15 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 53.

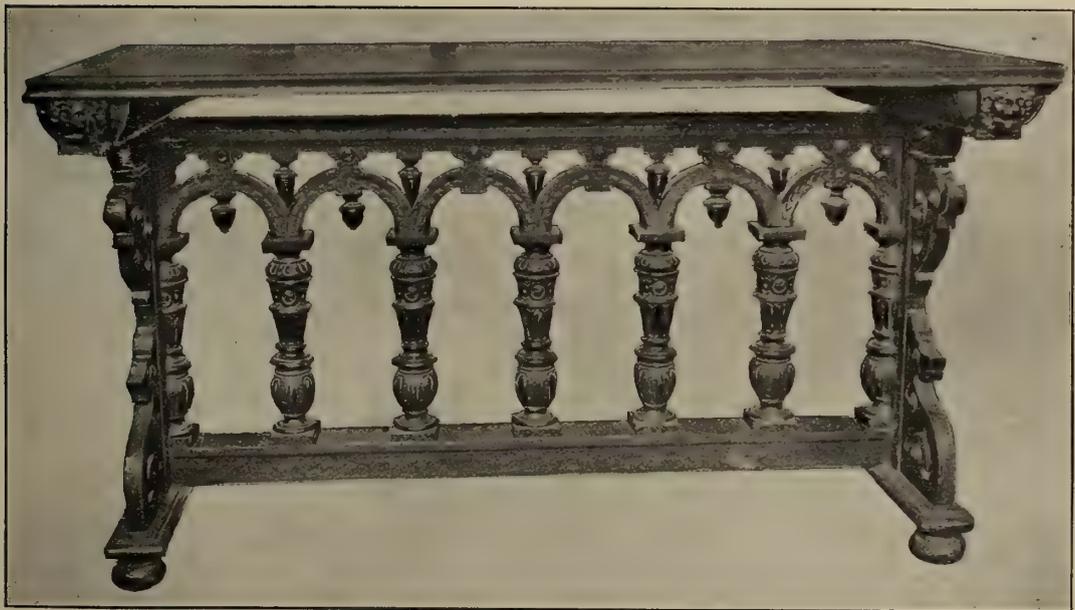
⁹³ *Recov. R.* Trin. 31 Chas. II, rot. 19.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* East. 6 Geo. III, rot. 173.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* Trin. 1 Will. IV, rot. 163; see *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 464.



MOTTISFONT CHURCH : THE CHANCEL ARCH



SHERFIELD ENGLISH CHURCH : EARLY 17TH-CENTURY COMMUNION TABLE

slightly ogee-moulded head and a scroll-moulded label. At the south-west is a two-light window of uncertain date. The south door in the middle of the wall is of 12th-century date, with a round head of one order, and an edge chamfer which is probably an addition. There was probably a north door opposite to it, which cannot now be seen. The south porch is of late date and of brick, rough cast. The west window is of the 15th century, with a two-centred head. The west door is of late 14th-century date and continuously moulded with a double ogee of early section and has an external label.

The font has a Purbeck marble bowl, much re-tooled, but perhaps of the 12th century, on a modern stem and base.

The roofs are both old, but that of the nave is quite plain and undatable. That of the chancel is probably of late 15th-century date, and has a moulded wall plate and two curiously cambered tie-beams. The bell-cot is over the west end of the nave. It is quite plain, has recently been reshingled and has a pyramidal tiled roof. It is supported upon trusses carried by six strutted wall posts within the nave. The communion table is of early 17th-century date.

On the south wall of the chancel are a monument of Renaissance detail, with the date 1584 and the initials I. M. on shields held by putti, and kneeling figures of a man in civilian dress, his wife, one son and two daughters, the figure of the eldest son being broken away. No trace of the original colouring remains.

In the floor of the chancel is a brass plate to William Sandys, 1628, with his arms, a ragged cross quartered with a chevron between three birds' claws razed and bendy vair and (?gules). The inscription tells that he preferred to be buried here *ad fontem* on his own land to sharing his ancestors' tomb *ad viam* at the Vyne. In the south wall of the nave is inserted a stone carved with two shields on a draped canopy. A modern inscription below records that the church of St. Michael at Bremen was built 1693 by Daniel Meinertzhagen and Bruno Heilman, senators of the free city of Bremen, and that at its rebuilding in 1898 the carved stone was removed and sent by the senate of Bremen to the English descendants of Daniel Meinertzhagen. The dexter shield bears a bend with a molet thereon, and above it is the crest, a pair of wings with a molet on each. The other shield bears six fruit trees and over all a bend with three bunches of grapes thereon and has a like tree as crest.

The east window is completely filled with 15th-century white and gold glass, generally said to have been brought from the Holy Ghost Chapel near Basingstoke, and made out with new glass. The style, however, is entirely unlike that of the glass now in Basingstoke Church, which is known to have been in the chapel. In the centre light is the Crucifixion with the figures of our Lady and St. John on a red background. In the side lights are figures of St. Peter and St. Andrew on blue backgrounds, with

their names below in modern capitals. In the two smaller lights over is the coronation of our Lady between St. John and St. Katharine with seraphs standing on wheels in the outer lights, and in the head, with figures of angels swinging censers in the small side lights. The figures are excellently drawn and the colouring extremely fine. The 15th-century two-light window on the south of the chancel also contains some contemporary white and gold fragments, probably St. Michael, St. Katharine and a bishop, and a number of quarries, each ornamented with a single floral form. In the two windows at the west of the chancel are some fragments of late 14th-century glass, that to the north containing a nearly complete and splendidly drawn head of Christ. There has been a like head on the south, but the red borders charged with gold lis in the heads of the main lights were not designed for their present position. In the north-east window are more fragments of this and other borders.

The bell-cot contains five bells. The treble bears the churchwardens' names and the date 1675. The second was cast by William Tozier in 1718. The third is marked F.F.R.V. 1663. The fourth is dated 1678, and the fifth was recast in 1891.

The plate consists of a silver chalice probably of 1586, the gift of John Howorth, rector, and a silver paten of 1707, the gift of the Rev. Oliver D'Oyley St. John in 1830.

The registers are contained in four books. The first contains baptisms and burials from 1701 to 1761 and marriages from 1701 to 1723, with a few later entries, in part copied from an earlier paper register. The second contains marriages after a gap, from 1754 to 1788, and the third marriages from 1789 to 1812. The fourth contains baptisms and burials from 1788 to 1812.

The advowson of the church of *ADVOWSON* Mottisfont with the dependent chapelries of Broughton, Pittleworth, East Dean, East and West Tytherley and Lockerley, followed the descent of the manor of Mottisfont Treasury⁹⁶ (q.v.) till it was forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Edward Duke of Somerset. In 1586 it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Christopher Hatton,⁹⁷ but before 1628 it had passed to Sir William Sandys.⁹⁸ Henry Danvers Earl of Danby presented to the living in 1640, and Henry Marquess of Dorchester in 1664,⁹⁹ and the latter sold the advowson in 1673 to William Thompson.¹⁰⁰

Thirty-six years later the latter conveyed it to Francis Annesley, from whom it passed by sale to William Gibbon in 1720.¹⁰¹ The trustees of the South Sea Company were the next patrons of the living, selling the advowson in 1726 to John Fuller, whose devisees, Thomas, John, Frances and Rose Fuller, conveyed it in 1764 to Sir Brian Broughton-Delves, bart.¹⁰² Lady Broughton-Delves sold the advowson in 1766 after the death of her husband to Mr. Goodyer St. John, by whose family it continued to be held until 1884, when the Rev. Paulet St. John sold it to Captain F. G. Dalgety, from whom it

⁹⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468b. See Dugdale, *Mon.* viii, 1177. The chapelries of Lockerley and East Dean continued to be dependent on the parish of Mottisfont until 1884 (Order in Council, Dec. 1884). For a long time pensions from the churches

of Broughton and East and West Tytherley were paid to the treasurer of York Cathedral, the patron of Mottisfont.

⁹⁷ Pat. 28 Eliz. pt. iii.

⁹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxvi, 121.

⁹⁹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹⁰⁰ Ex inform. Rev. C. Edwards, M.A., rector of Mottisfont, and Mr. R. Robey.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

was purchased the following year by Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill, the present patron.

The Baptist chapel at Spearywell, 1½ miles west, was built in 1860.

The National school at Mottisfont was opened in 1872 and enlarged in 1889.¹⁰³

There are apparently no endowed charities in the parish.

SHERFIELD ENGLISH

Sirefelle (xi cent.); Shirefelde (xiii cent.); Shyr-feld, Sherefeld Englysshe (xv cent.); Shervill (xvi cent.).

The parish of Sherfield English lies in a valley on the Wiltshire border and contains nearly 1,848 acres of land, of which 987 acres are arable, 345¼ permanent grass and 431¾ woodland.¹

The village is in the south of the parish on the main road from Salisbury to Romsey. The manor-house has been pulled down in modern times, but two brick cottages in the lane near the site of the old church mark the spot where the entrance gates once stood.

Birchwood, from which 'a plot of land not exceeding nine acres' was included in the sale of the manor to John Ingram Lockhart in 1785,² is in the south-east of the parish, while in the extreme south is Sherfield Mill, probably on the site of the mill mentioned in Domesday Book.³

The common lands known as Sherfield Warren were inclosed in 1810.⁴

The soil is loam, the subsoil sand and gravel; but there are several old chalk pits in the northern part of the parish. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

The manor of *SHERFIELD ENGLISH MANOR* which Edric held in the reign of Edward the Confessor belonged after the Conquest to Hugh de Port,⁵ with whose successors the St. Johns the overlordship continued until the end of the 15th century.⁶

In 1166 Richard de Anesia held the manor as one knight's fee of John de Port,⁷ while at the beginning of the 13th century a Robert de Anesia was holding the same of the old feoffment of Richard de Anesia of Robert de St. John.⁸ It is uncertain at what date the Engleys family first became tenants of the manor, but Gilbert l'Engleys held lands in the neighbourhood as early as 1254, in which year he was fined for wasting his wood in Melchet Forest.⁹ Richard l'Engleys, who was coroner in the county of Southampton and died in 1309,¹⁰ seems to have succeeded to the estate, for 'a knight's fee in Sherfield formerly held by Richard l'Engleys' is mentioned in documents of the 14th century.¹¹ Aline la Engleys, who was probably Richard's widow, was seised of the manor in 1316¹²; she was succeeded

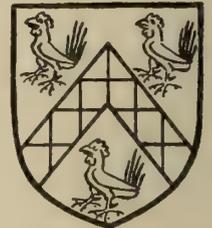
before 1329 by John l'Engleys,¹³ who was afterwards knighted and died before 1358, leaving a son and heir Richard.¹⁴

Sherfield had, however, apparently been settled on Joan sister of Richard and wife of Nicholas Woodlock,¹⁵ who in 1359 joined with her in granting a life-interest in the manor to her mother Alice and her second husband, Robert Gerberd.¹⁶ In 1369 Joan obtained a quitclaim of half the manor from her niece Margaret,¹⁷ daughter and heir of Richard l'Engleys and then wife of Philip Dauntsey.¹⁸ Thomas Woodlock was grandson and heir of Joan,¹⁹ but only obtained Sherfield after the death of his mother Eleanor, on whom the manor had apparently been settled for life.²⁰ Thomas apparently left no issue, for in 1428 the manor was in the possession of Thomas Ringwood, as husband of Joan Bayford, a distant kinswoman and heir of Thomas Woodlock.²¹

Charles Ringwood, probably grandson or great-grandson of Thomas, died seised of the manor in 1488, leaving a son and heir John, then two years old.²² This John was twice married, and was succeeded at his death in 1544²³ by his second wife Isabel, upon whom he had settled the manor for life²⁴ with reversion to his son and heir Charles. She afterwards married Christopher Willoughby, and a suit was then brought against her in Chancery by Henry son and heir of her stepson Charles,²⁵ and Elizabeth the widow of Anthony Ringwood, probably another stepson.²⁶ The plaintiffs did not, however, agree in their statements, for Henry denied that a conveyance had ever been made to Isabel,²⁷ while Elizabeth stated that her late husband Anthony



L'ENGLEYS. *Sable six lions argent.*



RINGWOOD. *Argent a chevron checkered or and sable between three moor-cocks in their proper colours.*

¹⁰³ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 401.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil.* 25 Geo. III, m. 175.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484.

⁴ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 67; 11 Edw. III, no. 49; (2nd nos.), no. 57; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 506; 1349-54, pp. 21, 70; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), iv, 31.

⁷ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 208.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230.

⁹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v (2), 31.

¹⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 188.

¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311, 323.

¹² *Ibid.* 311.

¹³ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 506; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323.

¹⁴ Hoare, *Wilts.* loc. cit. ¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Edw. III.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* Trin. 43 Edw. III.

¹⁸ Hoare, *Wilts.* loc. cit.; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 43 Edw. III.

¹⁹ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 537.

²⁰ *Vide De Banc. R. Mich.* 3 Hen. IV, m. 201; Lipscomb, *Hist. of Bucks.* i, 255. In 1406 Eleanor, then widow of Sir Aumary de St. Amand, was confirmed in her possession of the manor and ad-

vowson by Margaret Dauntsey (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Hen. IV).

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 350; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 10 Hen. VI. Joan Bayford was the daughter and co-heir of William Bayford and Joan his wife, daughter of Margaret l'Engleys by her first husband, John de Breamore (cf. *Inq. p.m.* 3 Hen. V, no. 50; *De Banc. R.* 507, m. 398 d.).

²² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 174.

²³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxi, 113.

²⁴ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* v, 25.

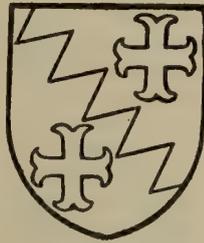
²⁵ Charles had died in 1548 seised of the reversion of the manor (*ibid.*).

²⁶ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 186, no. 39. ²⁷ *Ibid.*

Ringwood had bequeathed to her his interest in a lease which had been conveyed to him by John Ringwood the younger,²⁸ to whom Isabel had let the estate.²⁹ The case was decided in favour of the Willoughbys, and the manor was accordingly released to Isabel and her husband in 1566.³⁰

In 1567 Henry son of Charles Ringwood, to whom the reversion of the manor belonged after the death of Isabel, sold his right to Lionel Tichborne,³¹ who died in the lifetime of Isabel Willoughby, leaving his son Roger as his heir.³² Roger died seized of the manor in 1620,³³ and was succeeded by his brother Michael, who sold the estate to Bartholomew Smith in 1629.³⁴ The Tichbornes, however, continued to hold the manor on lease from the Smiths, and in 1651 Bartholomew, who was probably the son of the purchaser, complained that his estate had been sequestered for the recusancy of the widow of the lessee, Michael Tichborne.³⁵ He therefore petitioned 'that he might not suffer for the crime of his tenant and that the sequestration might be discharged.'³⁶ The petition was at first considered,³⁷ but was eventually disregarded, the Parliamentary Commissioners having discovered that Bartholomew was himself a recusant.³⁸

James, the elder son of Bartholomew Smith, joined a religious order in 1685, and the estate passed to his brother Bartholomew, whose daughter Anastasia married William Sheldon.³⁹ Their grandson, Edward Sheldon, sold Sherfield English in 1785 to John Ingram Lockhart,⁴⁰ whose family remained in possession for the next hundred years. Maria, the daughter and heiress of James Lockhart, married John Smith of Ellingham Hall (co. Norf.) in 1828,⁴¹ and their son, Mr. Henry Lockhart Smith, who succeeded to Sherfield English on his grandmother's death, was lord of the manor until 1 January 1903,⁴² when he sold it to Louisa Lady Ashburton.⁴³ She died a month later, and the estate then passed to its present owner, her grandson, Lord Spencer Douglas Compton.⁴⁴



SMITH of Ellingham.
*Party bendwise indented
or and azure with two
mill-rind crosses counter-
coloured.*

The church of *ST. LEONARD, CHURCH* built in 1903 by the late Lady Ashburton in memory of her only child, Mary Florence Marchioness of Northampton, who died in 1902, is on practically the same site as that built by the Rev. the Hon. F. Baring in 1858, but pulled down in 1902-3 on account of its insecurity. When the nave of the original church, which stood

about a quarter of a mile north of the later site, was removed in 1859 two stone coffins were discovered and sold to Sir John Cope of Lockerley Hall, where they remain.⁴⁵ In 1907, when the chancel of this church was pulled down, the upper half of one of the coffin lids was found built into what had been the space of the chancel arch.⁴⁶ This lid and various other details figure in the modern church. The church is built of red brick with stone dressings in 15th-century style. It consists of a chancel, a central tower with transepts and a nave with north and south aisles and north porch.

In the vestry is a very richly carved early 17th-century communion table, with a line of balusters between the legs and on one end a shield with two lions rampant in chief, and in base two bars wavy. Preserved at the rectory is another communion table with plain chamfered legs. Four panels of linen pattern and a line of quatrefoils are also preserved in a door in the vestry. The altar rails and font cover are of 18th-century date. The pulpit has six panels, three bearing allegorical figures of 'Temperance,' 'Justice' and 'Charity,' and the others fanciful shields with helmets and foliage enrichment. On the south wall is a mural tablet to Mary Fortune (15 March 1697-8). At the rectory is a panelled octagonal font of late date removed from the old church.

The bells are eight in number and modern; they are contained in an octagonal stone bell turret which rises from the square central tower and has four flying buttresses from the angles. It is finished by a short leaded spire.

The church has one set of plated vessels, a chalice, paten, and almsplate, dated 1752.

The earliest register book contains mixed entries 1640 to 1746; the second and partly parallel, 1693 to 1702 curiously combined with churchwardens' accounts; the third, baptisms and burials 1741 to 1811. A marriage book appears to be missing between 1702 and 1754, but from that date there is the usual printed copy with entries up to 1812.

The advowson of Sherfield English *ADVOWSON* belonged to the lords of the manor until the middle of the 17th century.⁴⁷

It was included by Michael Tichborne in the sale to Bartholomew Smith in 1629,⁴⁸ but seems to have become separated from the manor before 1666.⁴⁹ It was bought, apparently between 1737⁵⁰ and 1769, by Robert Bristow, whose family exercised the right of presentation for about a hundred years.⁵¹ In 1875 the living was in the gift of Louisa Lady Ashburton,⁵² by whom the advowson was transferred in June 1902 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, to whom the living now belongs.⁵³

There are no endowed charities in the parish.

²⁸ A son of John Ringwood by Elizabeth his first wife; he had been dead for some years when the Ringwoods first sued Isabel Willoughby, viz. in 1565 (ibid.).

²⁹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 186, no. 39.

³⁰ L.T.R. Memo. R. Mich. 8 Eliz. rot. 105.

³¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 9 Eliz.

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxciii, 79.

³³ Ibid. cccclxxxviii, 54.

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Chas. I

³⁵ Cal. Com. for Comp. iv, 2496.

³⁶ Ibid. ³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid. 2846.

³⁹ V.C.H. Hants, iii, 72.

⁴⁰ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil. 25 Geo. III, m. 175.

⁴¹ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁴² Ex inform. the Rev. W. Turner-Long, rector of Sherfield English.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 25; 2032, fol. 146; 2033, fol. 31; 2034, fol. 59, 119; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 9 Eliz.;

Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxviii, 54.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Chas. I.

⁴⁹ Edward Trussell presented in 1666, Edward Keele in 1707, and John Tarrant in 1737 (Inst. Bks. [P.R.O.]).

⁵⁰ Henry Michael Tichborne dealt with the advowson by recovery in 1717 (Recov. R. Hil. 4 Geo. I, rot. 151).

⁵¹ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); *Clergy Lists*; *Hants Dir.* 1855 and 1867; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 56 Geo. III. Mrs. Durie was patron for one turn in 1859 (*Hants Dir.* 1859).

⁵² Ibid. 1875.

⁵³ Ex inform. the Rev. W. Turner-Long.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

SHIPTON BELLINGER

Sceptone (xi cent.); Shipeton (xii cent.); Septon, Schypton (xiii cent.); Shupton Berenger (xiv cent.); Shipton Bellyngar (xvi cent.).

The parish of Shipton Bellinger, on the borders of Wiltshire, covers an area of 2,560 acres, of which 406 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are arable land, 877 $\frac{3}{4}$ are permanent grass, mostly for sheep pasture, and 119 acres are woods and plantations.¹

The ground rises towards the centre of the parish to its greatest height, 565 ft. above the ordnance datum. Near here is the village, the main street of which joins the road from Marlborough to Salisbury, near Shipton Farm. The River Bourne sometimes flows through the village street for two years in succession, but at other times its course is dry. East of the village is the parish church of St. Peter, and half a mile south is Snoddington Manor House, the residence of Mr. H. C. Formby, J.P.

The soil is very light except on the summit of the hills, where it is clay, and the subsoil is chalk. The common fields were inclosed in 1793 under a Private Act of the previous year.²

Before the Conquest Carle held the *MANORS* manor of *SHIPTON BELLINGER* of King Edward, while at the time of the Domesday Survey a certain Rainald held it of Alured de Merleberge, tenant-in-chief.³ The overlordship passed subsequently to Robert de Tregoz,⁴ possibly



WARR, Lord De La Warr. *Argent a fesse dancetty sable.*



TREGOZ. *Azure two gimmel bars or with a lion passant or in the chief.*

through his marriage with Sibyl daughter of Robert de Ewyas.⁵ It descended from him to John Lord De La Warr, son of Roger De La Warr by Clarice daughter of Sir John de Tregoz,⁶ with whose

descendants it remained until the 15th century. It was held by the service of one rose yearly, as of the castle of Ewyas (co. Heref.), which, on the death of Sir John de Tregoz, had been assigned to John Lord De La Warr.⁷

The mesne lordship belonged in 1167 to Loewis,⁸ and from him passed to Peter le Kenet, who was holding two knights' fees in Shipton in the middle of the 13th century.⁹ The next lord of the manor was probably Ruald de Calva, who, in conjunction with his wife Beatrice, endowed the priory of Newark (co. Surr.) with the advowson of the church of Shipton Bellinger.¹⁰ In 1296 Ingram Berenger held the manor,¹¹ and in 1316 he obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Shipton.¹² In 1332 and again in 1334 Ingram entailed the manor on his son John, who married firstly Alice Stonor and secondly a certain Emma.¹³ John died in 1343, leaving a son and heir Ingram, aged two.¹⁴ His widow Emma married Edmund Hakluyt as her second husband,¹⁵ and the latter held the manor in right of his wife until his death in 1360,¹⁶ when he was followed by Nicholas Berenger,¹⁷ probably a younger brother of Ingram, who must have died young. Nicholas at his death in 1382 left two daughters as his heirs¹⁸: Joan, afterwards the wife of Peter Stantor, and Anastasia, afterwards the wife of Stephen Bodenham.¹⁹ On the death of Joan in 1385 her heir was her sister Anastasia, then aged fourteen,²⁰ but her husband, Peter Stantor, who was to hold the custody of the manor during the minority of the heir,²¹ remained in possession until his death in 1415, at which date Robert Bodenham, son and heir of Anastasia, attained his majority.²² Robert, who was holding the manor in 1428,²³ became involved in financial difficulties,²⁴ and on his death in 1466²⁵ the manor passed to his principal creditor, John Hall of Salisbury.²⁶ John Hall died in 1479 and was followed by his son and heir William.²⁷ In 1502 William conveyed the manor to Richard Bishop of Winchester and others,²⁸ by whom it was transferred to the Prior and convent of St. Swithun in 1504.²⁹ The prior and convent held Shipton Bellinger until the Dissolution, and in 1541³⁰ the newly-constituted Dean and Chapter of Winchester obtained a grant of the same from Henry VIII.³¹

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).
² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards* (1904).
³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493b.
⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.
⁵ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 429, 615.
⁶ *Ibid.* 616.
⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56; 34 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 31; 3 Hen. V, no. 18.
⁸ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 184.
⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234. See also Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Hen. III.
¹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 429. This grant was confirmed by the overlord, Robert de Tregoz.
¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 24 Edw. I.
¹² *Chart. R.* 10 Edw. II, m. 24. This Ingram Berenger was twice deprived of his lands for high treason: the first time,

in 1326, for joining the cause of Hugh le Despenser (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], i, 304), but he was pardoned the next year (*Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 14); the second time was in 1330 (*ibid.* p. 557), when he was attainted as an adherent of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent (*Inq. p.m.* 4 Edw. III [2nd nos.], no. 47; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 548). In the latter year the manor of Shipton Bellinger was granted temporarily to Bevis de Bayeux, but it was restored to Ingram before 1331 (*Pat.* 5 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 39d).
¹³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Edw. III; Trin. 8 Edw. III.
¹⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56.
¹⁵ *Ibid.*; *ibid.* 34 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 31.
¹⁶ *Ibid.* He was returned in 1346 as holding two fees in Shipton which had

belonged to Robert de Harnhull and his parcenaries (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 324).
¹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Ric. II, no. 17.
¹⁸ *Ibid.*
¹⁹ *Ibid.* 9 Ric. II, no. 57.
²⁰ *Ibid.* Her infant daughter Anastasia died five days before her (*ibid.*).
²¹ *Ibid.* 3 Hen. V, no. 18.
²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351.
²³ *Close*, 33 Hen. VI, m. 16 d.; Early Chan. Proc. bde. 84, no. 37.
²⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Edw. IV, no. 34.
²⁵ *Close*, 33 Hen. VI, m. 16 d.
²⁶ *Ibid.* 19 Edw. IV, no. 33.
²⁷ *De Banc. R.* East. 17 Hen. VII, m. 297.
²⁸ Chan. *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xviii, 24.
²⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* i, 218.
³⁰ *Pat.* 33 Hen. VIII, pt. ix, m. 5-11. This grant was confirmed by Jas. I in 1604 (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1603-10, p. 123).

On the abolition of the dean and chapter in 1650 Shipton Bellinger was sold to Thomas Hussey of Laverstock,³² but was restored in the usual way on the accession of Charles II. The dean and chapter then continued in possession until 1859,³³ when they apparently sold the manor to Mr. Francis Sloane-Stanley, lord of South Tidworth, who was the owner in 1867.³⁴ Ten years later Mr. Stanley sold the estate to Sir John Kelk, bart.,³⁵ who on his death in 1886 was followed by his son and heir Sir John William Kelk, bart.³⁶ The latter sold Shipton Bellinger in 1906 to the War Office for military purposes,³⁷ so that the manor is now vested in the Crown.



HALL of Salisbury.
Argent a chevron azure between three columbine flowers in their proper colours with a six-pointed molet or on the chevron.

The manor of SNODDINGTON belonged before the Conquest to Tovi and at the time of the Domesday Survey to Hugh de Port, tenant-in-chief.³⁸ It was held in the 13th century of Robert de Pont de L'Arche, lord of Newton Valence, and by him of Robert St. John, a descendant of Hugh de Port.³⁹ The overlordship of the St. John family subsequently lapsed, and the manor was held henceforward as of the manor of Newton Valence (q.v.) by suit of court and the service due from the fourth part of a knight's fee.⁴⁰

At the beginning of the 13th century Thomas de Port and Margery de Cundy held jointly of Robert de St. John the fourth part of a knight's fee in Snoddington,⁴¹ and a century later, in 1305, Gilbert Cundy held the same land, valued at 60s., of Aymer de Valence.⁴² However, before 1316, Snoddington had come into the possession of Ingram Berenger,⁴³ lord of Shipton Bellinger, who two years later obtained from Thomas Harengod and Eleanor his wife⁴⁴ a quitclaim of all their rights in two messuages and 2 carucates of land in Snoddington for a rent of £5 during the life of Eleanor.⁴⁵ From this date the manor followed almost exactly the descent of Shipton Bellinger⁴⁶ (q.v.) until 1466, when Robert Bodenham died seized only of the reversion of the manor. This

right passed to his infant grandson and heir Richard, son of his son Robert,⁴⁷ who as soon as he came into possession evidently sold the manor, probably to pay his grandfather's debts, to Tristram Fauntleroy,⁴⁸ a younger son of the Dorset family of that name. Tristram died in 1538, leaving a son and heir Brian,⁴⁹ whose son Henry held the manor until his death in 1578.⁵⁰ His heir was his son William,⁵¹ who evidently died in a few years without issue, since his brother Henry was returned as the heir of his father Henry in 1589.⁵² From this date the descent of the manor is unknown until the beginning of the 18th century, when it was in the possession of Richard Bird. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard, brought Snoddington in marriage to Ralph Etwall of Andover, and the manor continued in the Etwall family until 1885, when Mr. William Etwall sold it to Mr. William H. Alexander.⁵³ The latter dying in 1905 devised the manor by will to Mr. H. C. Formby, B.A., J.P., the present owner.⁵⁴



BERENGER. *Or a cross vert with a bend gules over all.*

The manor of Snoddington contained a mill worth 20s. in the 14th century.⁵⁵ The place-name Milborowe possibly marked its site in the 18th century.

In 1086 Robert son of Gerold held property in Shipton which had been held by Ulstan of King Edward before the Conquest.⁵⁶ This land followed the same descent as and subsequently merged in the manor of South Tidworth in the hundred of Andover⁵⁷ (q.v.).

The church of ST. PETER consists of CHURCH a chancel 21 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft. 3 in., with a vestry on the north side, and a nave 49 ft. 4 in. by 18 ft. 2 in., with a south porch and a wooden bell turret over the west end. The



FAUNTLEROY. *Gules three infants' heads with golden hair.*

³² Close, 1650, pt. v, no. 1.

³³ Kelly, *Hants Dir.* (1859).

³⁴ *Ibid.* (1867).

³⁵ Ex inform. the Rev. H. E. Delmé-Radcliffe, M.A., rector of South Tidworth.

³⁶ Burke, *Peerage.*

³⁷ Ex inform. the Rev. H. E. Delmé-Radcliffe, M.A., and Mr. H. C. Formby.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 483b.

³⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*; Inq. a.q.d. file 46, no. 24.

⁴¹ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 276;

Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56;

⁴² Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 31; 8 Hen. IV,

no. 78; 3 Hen. V, no. 18; 8 Hen. V,

no. 110; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xviii,

24; *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 26.

⁴³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

See also Feet of F. Hants, 20 & 23

Hen. III.

⁴⁴ Inq. a.q.d. file 46, no. 24.

⁴⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310.

⁴⁶ This Eleanor was possibly daughter

or widow of the Walter de Romsey with

whom Gilbert de Cundy had had dealings

concerning lands in Snoddington in 1305 (Inq. a.q.d. file 46, no. 24). This is borne out by the fact that John de Romsey appears in the transaction of 1318 as placing his claim also, in order, evidently, to quitclaim to Ingram Berenger.

⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Edw. II. This was evidently a confirmation to Ingram of his right in lands which he already possessed.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 276; Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 47; 17 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56; 34 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 31; 6 Ric. II, no. 17; 6 Edw. IV, no. 34. The descent differs from that of Shipton Bellinger in the following instances: (1) Robert Lok was returned as holder in 1346 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 324); (2) Peter Stantor did not continue to hold the whole of the manor of Snoddington, but only the moiety which had passed to him on the death of his wife (Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. V, no. 18); (3) Anastasia, who married (1) Stephen

Bodenham and (2) Thomas Semelye, died seized of a moiety of the manor in 1407. One-third of the manor passed to her husband Thomas Semelye, who died seized in 1420 (Inq. p.m. 8 Hen. IV, no. 78, 110); (4) Robert Bodenham, on his death in 1466, was seized of the reversion consequent on the death of his sister Anastasia Bodenham (Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. IV, no. 34).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xviii, 24.

⁴⁹ P.C.C. Will 21 Dyngley; F. A.

Crisp, *Fragmenta Gen.* vii, 44.

⁵⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxii, 30.

⁵¹ P.C.C. Will 6 Bakon.

⁵² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxii, 30.

Henry Fauntleroy the younger was sixteen

years old in 1589 (*ibid.*).

⁵³ Ex inform. Mr. H. C. Formby.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no.

47.

⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488b.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 154; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324, 351.

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walling is of flint, with wrought stones irregularly built into the facing, and the roofs are tiled, the woodwork being good plain modern work, with an effective framing to carry the western turret. The fittings are entirely modern.

Very little can be said of the age of the building, as every part except a little of the north wall of the nave has been refaced or rebuilt. In 1879 the chancel was rebuilt, with the re-use of two old windows and a doorway on the south, the vestry and the south porch added, and the west buttresses and part of the west wall of the nave renewed. No details earlier than c. 1325 are to be seen.

The chancel has a modern east window of two trefoiled lights with a square head, a south-east window of a single trefoiled light, of 14th-century work re-used, and a south-west window of two trefoiled lights, also re-used. Between them is a doorway with 14th-century jambs and modern four-centred head. The sill of the south-east window serves as a sedile, and to the east is a modern credence recess with a shelf.

The vestry, on the north side, has a small single light on the east, and a two-light window, and an outer doorway in the north wall, and opens to the chancel by a segmental chamfered arch.

The chancel arch is two-centred, and has two chamfered orders. It has been retooled, which gives it a modern appearance, but the masonry is probably of 14th-century date. Beneath it is a stone screen of three trefoiled openings in 14th-century style; it purports to be a reproduction of an old stone screen of which only the springers of the side arches remained.

The only window in the south wall of the nave at the south-east and that opposite to it in the north wall are 14th-century windows of two trefoiled lights of unusual design. The main lights only are old, and have a transom over them, the sexfoiled opening filling the two-centred head of the window being entirely modern, but apparently following the old design. The mullions and tracery have a roll on the outer order. The south window has the lower stones of a label with head stops. The second window on the north side is a modern copy of the others.

The south doorway has continuous mouldings and a two-centred arch of 14th-century date, a good deal retooled, and the modern west window of the nave has three trefoiled lights under a low segmental arch.

The turret contains three bells, the treble bearing the black letter inscription, 'Johannes Cristi care

dingnare pro nobis orare,' with a cross between the first and last words, and a medallion between all the other words, with a man's head in the centre surrounded by the inscription, 'Balthasar Caspar Melchoir.' The second bell is inscribed, 'GOD · BE · OVR · GUYD R.B. 1600,' and the tenor, 'Sancte Nicolae ora pro nobis.'

The plate consists of a Sheffield-plated chalice and paten, c. 1820.

The registers contain (1) baptisms 1563 to 1727, marriages 1548 to 1721, and burials 1565 to 1723; (2) baptisms 1743 to 1789 and burials 1756 to 1789; and at the end are two pages of baptisms and burials for 1801 to 1805, and burials 1813 and 1814 on the first page; (3) baptisms 1789 to 1812.

The church of Shipton Bellinger *ADVOWSON* was held in 1086 by the lord of the manor,⁵⁸ but early in the 13th century it was granted to the priory of Newark (co. Surr.) by Ruald de Calva and Beatrice his wife,⁵⁹ and the grant was confirmed by Robert de Tregoz, overlord of Shipton Bellinger⁶⁰ (q.v.). The rectory was appropriated to the prior and convent, who presented a vicar.⁶¹ The priory continued in possession until the Dissolution, when the patronage passed to the Crown, by whom it was leased out until the middle of the 17th century.⁶² The advowson belonged in 1665 and 1667 to John Shirley,⁶³ and from him passed to the family of Macham, who presented as late as 1761,⁶⁴ after which date the descent is obscure. In 1859 the vicarage was in the gift of the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith,⁶⁵ whose widow and sole legatee on her death the same year left all her property to her nephew, Mr. Francis Sloane-Stanley.⁶⁶ Mr. Stanley sold the advowson in 1877 to Sir John Kelk, bart.,⁶⁷ from whom it descended to his son and heir, Sir John William Kelk, bart.,⁶⁸ the present patron.

A chapel in Snoddington was granted with the church of Shipton Bellinger to the Prior and convent of Newark (co. Surr.).⁶⁹

In 1312 Ingram Berenger, lord of both manors, obtained permission to grant land in Shipton to maintain a chaplain in the church there,⁷⁰ and twelve years later he granted the advowson of the church of Alderton in Whiteparish (co. Wilts.) to the Prioress and convent of Amesbury (co. Wilts.) to find two chaplains to celebrate divine service daily in the parish church of Shipton Bellinger and in the chapel of Snoddington for his good estate and for his soul after death.⁷¹ There are apparently no endowed charities in the parish.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 493b.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 429.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Valor Eccl.* ii, 7; Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 102; 2033, fol. 30; 2034, fol. 24, 88, 171; Mins. Accts. Surr. 31 & 32 Hen. VIII, rot. 146, m. 32.

⁶² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 382. Leases of the rectory and church were granted to

John Bishop of Winchester in 1551 (Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 26), to William Warder in 1554 (Pat. 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, pt. viii, m. 34), to Sir Henry Fanshawe, John Osborne and Francis Goston in 1608 (Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. xiii, no. 18), and to Thomas Girton in 1624 (Pat. 22 Jas. I, pt. v, no. 9).

⁶³ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ Kelly, *Hants Dir.*

⁶⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry.*

⁶⁷ Information supplied by the Rev. H. E. Delmé-Radcliffe, M.A.

⁶⁸ Burke, *Peerage.*

⁶⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 429.

⁷⁰ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 91, no. 10.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-27, p. 18.

EAST TYTHERLEY

Tederleg (xi cent.); Tyderleg, Thundersleye, Tydresle (xiii cent.); Estderlegh, Tuderley, Estuderley (xiv cent.).

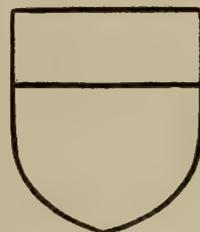
The parish of East Tytherley covers an area of 2,678 acres, of which 984½ acres are arable land, 879½ acres permanent grass and 761 acres woods and plantations.¹ The village is almost in the centre of the parish on the road from West Tytherley to Lockerley. Lockerley Hall, the residence of Captain Dalgety, lies south of the village. It is a red-brick house with stone dressings, built (1868-71) in Elizabethan style and nearly surrounded by a terraced garden. In the park, surrounding the site of the old Tytherley House, there are some fine cedar, elm and other trees, most of which were planted by Denys Rolle (1748-97); there are also two grand avenues of yew trees. The cedars, of which more than thirty specimens survive, were brought to Tytherley by Denys Rolle about 1787 and his six daughters helped to plant them. The church of St. Peter is about a mile away from Lockerley Hall. Queenwood Farm² is near the Roman road, which runs through the northern extremity of the parish, and is reached from the village by the shady walk known as Queenwood Avenue. Hildon House in the north-eastern extremity of the parish, formerly known as Rose Hill, was purchased about 1857 by Sir Augustus Webster, who resided there until his death in 1886. His son, the eighth and present baronet (Sir Augustus Webster), pulled down the house and built the present structure of white brick and stone with Renaissance features. In 1902 he sold it, with the attached estate in Broughton and other adjacent parishes, to Mr. George Briscoe, the present owner. The soil is clay and the subsoil chalk.

The manor of *EAST TYTHERLEY MANORS* had at an early date four adjoining members—Lockerley, Holbury, East Dean and Broughton.³ These members were separated from it by royal grant to John de Vienna and Ellen his wife at the beginning of the 14th century,⁴ and the estate was reduced to its extent at the time of the Domesday Survey. It had then extended into Lockerley,⁵ and the manor was conse-

quently called the manor of *EAST TYTHERLEY AND LOCKERLEY* or *TYTHERLEY AND LOCKERLEY*. In the 15th century it was known also as *QUEEN COURT*, a name which it probably acquired during the time that it was held by Queen Philippa.

The manor was held in 1086 of the king by Alwi the son of Saulf, whose father had held it as an alod of Edward the Confessor.⁶ Local tradition has it that two tenants of the manor had fought for Harold and had both been killed at the battle of Hastings. Thomas de Columbars, who was in possession at the end of the 12th century, was living in 1229.⁷ Michael de Columbars, probably his son, inclosed the park of Tytherley with a ditch and hedge,⁸ and in 1245 his grandson Matthew⁹ paid 100 marks for leave to keep it inclosed and to make other inclosures.¹⁰ Matthew seems to have fought for the barons in the Civil War,¹¹ but must afterwards have made his peace with the king, for in 1270 he received a grant for his good service that he and his heirs should be quit of the lawing of their dogs within the manor of Tytherley with its members of Lockerley and Holbury, which were within the metes of the forest of Buckholt.¹²

Matthew de Columbars married Maud the daughter of Eudo de Moreville,¹³ and died childless about 1273. He was succeeded by his brother Michael,¹⁴ who granted the manor to Sir John de Cobeham for the yearly rent of a black sparrow-hawk.¹⁵ This grant seems to have been made for life only with reversion to the Crown, for in 1310 the king's tenant, John de Vienna, was in possession.¹⁶ Isabel de Hastings was lady of the manor of East Tytherley in 1333,¹⁷ and it is possible that she was then holding it by virtue of a grant made by Edward II in 1311 to her husband Ralph de Monthermer and his sons Thomas and Edward.¹⁸ On the death of Isabel in 1335 the custody of the manor was granted to



COLUMBARS. *Argent a chief gules.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² 'Quenewode' in the 14th century (*Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 501). For account of Queenwood see West Tytherley.

³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 151; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 3, no. 13.

⁴ *Vide* Lockerley, East Dean and Broughton.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

⁶ *Ibid.* Alwi had also a small estate in Lockerley which he had himself held of the Confessor, and which was perhaps the holding afterwards called a member of East Tytherley (*ibid.*).

⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 Hen. III.

⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 282.

⁹ Matthew is called son of Michael in the Charter Roll, but in the St. Denys Cartulary Gilbert de Columbars is clearly described as son of Michael and father of

Matthew (*Add. MS.* 15314, fol. 111 d.). Gilbert de Columbars was certainly at one time lord of East Tytherley, for in the same cartulary there is mention of his 'court of Tiderleg' (*ibid.* fol. 87 d.).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 633.

¹² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 151; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 3, no. 13.

¹³ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 161.

¹⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 2 Edw. I, no. 57.

¹⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 387. This grant was enrolled in 1310, when the estate was in the hands of John de Vienna, and was disputed the same year by John de Lisle, the husband of Nichola daughter and heiress of Michael de Columbars (*ibid.*). In 1363 his great-grandson, also John de Lisle, sued Sir John de Cobeham, the great-grandson of Michael's grantee, apparently on the plea that the grant had only been made for

purposes of re-ensfeoffment. Cobeham pleaded in answer that he was not seised of the manor (*De Banc. R. Hil.* 36 Edw. III, m. 38). The Lisle claim was renewed in 1402, when Chippenham was in possession (*De Banc. R. East.* 3 Hen. IV, m. 134), and again in 1407, when the estate had been given to Sir Francis Court (*De Banc. R.* 585, East. 8 Hen. IV, m. 441). On both these occasions the defendant successfully pleaded the king's grant.

¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 389.

¹⁷ *Inq. a.q.d.* file 225, no. 23.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 319. In the grant the manor is called the manor of West Tytherley, but this is probably a mistake for East Tytherley. West Tytherley was not in the hands of the Crown at this date. Ralph de Monthermer was certainly lord of East Tytherley in 1316 (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 311).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

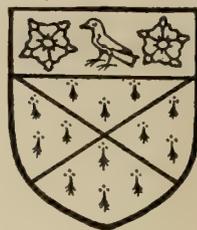
William de Montagu,¹⁹ but in the same year the king gave the manor to Queen Philippa,²⁰ who continued to hold it until her death in 1369. Edward III then granted it to Walter Chippenham for ten years,²¹ and extended the grant in 1372 to a life grant for a yearly rent of £45.²² This was cancelled in 1402, when Henry IV, 'with the assent of Walter and Alice his wife,' granted the manor to Sir Francis Court and his wife Joan, and the longer liver of them, at a rent of £20.²³ In 1408 the king gave up his claim to the rent and also granted the reversion to Sir Francis and his heirs male.²⁴ Sir Francis Court died in 1413,²⁵ leaving the manor to his elder son Thomas, then nine years old, who died under age in 1424 and was succeeded by his brother Henry.²⁶ Henry seems to have died childless, for the estate reverted to the Crown,²⁷ and was granted by Edward IV in 1462 to Gerard de la Hey and Richard Hamond to hold for seven years.²⁸ Six months later, however, he granted the same estate for life to his yeoman John Rede,²⁹ who afterwards 'complained that he could not receive the issues, but that the said Gerard and Richard prevented him under colour of the first letters patent. He therefore prayed that the first letters patent should be revoked, and accordingly . . . the said letters patent to the said Gerard and Richard were annulled.'³⁰ John Rede seems to have died shortly afterwards, for in 1464 Elizabeth the queen of Edward IV received a grant of the manor.³¹ Richard III on his accession granted a ten years' lease of the manor to John Tresswell, Thomas Hylles, and Richard Hyll at a rent of £21 6s. 8d.³²

In 1496 'the manor of Tytherley and Lockerley, formerly Columbars,' was granted by Henry VII for a yearly rent of £33 13s. 4d. to George Bainbridge,³³ who died in 1512, and was succeeded by Roger his son and heir.³⁴ In July 1558 Thomas Bainbridge, the son and heir of Roger, was burnt for heresy,³⁵ and the estate passed in accordance with a settlement made by him to his kinswoman Anne the wife of Richard Giffard.³⁶ Her son Sir Henry Giffard died in 1592, leaving two sons,³⁷ of whom the elder, William, succeeded his grandmother on her death in 1594³⁸; he died in 1597,³⁹ and the estate passed to his brother Richard, who sold it in 1626 to Sir Henry Wallop.⁴⁰ In 1653 Robert the son and heir of Sir Henry Wallop sold the manor to Joseph Garthwaite and Richard Wither,⁴¹ who conveyed it in the following year to Henry Rolle, Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench of Westminster.⁴² The Rolles con-

tinued in possession until 1801,⁴³ when John Lord Rolle sold the manor to William Steele Wakeford of Andover,⁴⁴ whose sons and co-heirs sold it about 1822 to Mr. Francis Bailey and Mr. Goldsmid, afterwards Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, bart.⁴⁵ As a Jew the latter was precluded from owning landed estates in England, and tradition says that, being anxious to become a landed proprietor and having an idea that the Emancipation Act would shortly be passed, he found the purchase money, the conveyance being made in the name of Bailey, who, however, refused to give up the property even after the Act had been passed. A compromise was effected in 1833, when the property was divided; Mr. Bailey took one moiety of the lands, and Sir Isaac the other moiety together with the house and the manorial rights.⁴⁶ In 1849 Mr. Bailey's moiety was sold to Mr. afterwards Sir William Fothergill Cooke, one of the inventors of the electric telegraph; he built here a house, which he called 'Oaklands,' in 1850, and sold it together with his moiety of the estate in 1866 to Mr. Frederick Gonnerman Dalgety.⁴⁷ In the following year Mr. Dalgety, finding that he could not easily adapt the house to his requirements, pulled it down and built upon its site the mansion now known as Lockerley Hall.

Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid's moiety of the estate passed from him to Sir Francis Goldsmid and then in succession to the latter's nephew, Sir Julian Goldsmid, who sold it in 1879 to Mr. F. G. Dalgety,⁴⁸ whose eldest son, Captain Frederick John Dalgety, is the present owner of the whole estate.

East Tytherley Manor House, the home of the Giffards and Rolles, was a fine Elizabethan mansion, which stood close to the parish church. Shortly after the Rolle family bought the house it was very much altered, and some fine ceilings and friezes by Parisian artists were added. The Goldsmids did not occupy the house after the time of the Corn Laws agitation; it was tenanted for many years by General Yates, uncle of Sir Robert Peel, until his death in 1854, and was afterwards allowed to remain unoccupied except by caretakers. In 1903 a portion of the roof fell in, and the



GOLDSMID, baronet.
Party saltirewise ermine
and ermine a chief gules
with a goldfinch in his
proper colours between
two roses or therein.

¹⁹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 88.

²⁰ Pat. 9 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 31.

²¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 302.

²² *Ibid.* 321. *Vide* Pat. 1 Ric. II, pt. iv, m. 19; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 427; 1388-92, p. 501.

²³ Pat. 1 Hen. IV, pt. ii, m. 35.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 9 Hen. IV, pt. i, m. 7.

²⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 1 Hen. V, no. 28.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 9 Hen. VI, no. 25.

²⁷ Probably before 1432, in which year Joan, 'late Duchess of York,' died seized of one-third of a knight's fee in Holbury (q.v. in Lockerley parish) which followed the descent of this manor.

²⁸ Pat. 3 Edw. IV, pt. ii, m. 4.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.* 5 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 18.

³² *Mins. Accts. bde.* 724, no. 11803.

³³ Pat. 12 Hen. VII, pt. i, m. 23;

Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxviii, 19.

This fee-farm rent was paid to the Crown

until 1672. It was granted by James I

to his queen Anne of Denmark (Pat. 11

Jas. I, pt. xiii, m. 4), and part of it was

given by Charles II to Catherine of

Braganza (Pat. 17 Chas. II, pt. ix). In

1672 Sir Francis Rolle enfranchised by

purchase the payments issuing out of the

manor to the Crown (ex inform. Mr.

Robey, agent to Captain F. J. Dalgety).

³⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxviii, 19.

³⁵ *Ibid.* cxv, 47; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 72.

³⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxv, 47.

Richard Giffard by his will dated 20 Oct.

1568 desired that his body might be

buried in the parish church at Tytherley, and was buried there on 15 Nov. following (ex inform. from local records, Mr. Robey).

³⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxxxiv, 73.

³⁸ *Ibid.* ccxxxix, 103.

³⁹ *Ibid.* ccxlviii, 13.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Chas. I.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Div. Co. Mich. 1653.

⁴² Ex inform. Mr. Robey.

⁴³ *Ibid.*; *Recov. R. Mich.* 2 Geo. I,

rot. 43; *East. 13 Geo. III*, rot. 355-6;

Sir Thomas Gatehouse *MS. Surv. of*

Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 56 Geo. III.

⁴⁵ Ex inform. Mr. Robey.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

rest of the building having become much dilapidated Captain Dalgety was reluctantly compelled to have it pulled down. It was then found that a quantity of the materials had been used before, and upon excavating the foundations a cellar doorway of two stop-chamfered orders was discovered apparently of late 13th-century date, thus to some extent confirming the local tradition that there was a fine manor-house upon the same site in the reign of Henry III.

There were two mills in East Tytherley at the time of the Domesday Survey⁴⁹; these are said to have stood on the sites of Holbury Mill and Ford Mill, the former of which is now on the boundary between the parishes of East Dean and Lockerley, and partly in each parish, while the latter is solely in Lockerley.

Another appurtenance of the manor was a fishery of the water there from the bridge called 'Totesbrigge' to 'Shydesbrigge.'⁵⁰

A small manor in Tytherley was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Papald' of Gilbert de Breteville, and had previously been held as an alod of King Edward by Chening.⁵¹ It is possible that this holding may be identified with *HOLBURY* (q.v.), now in the parish of Lockerley, which was certainly a member of East Tytherley in the reign of Henry III.⁵²

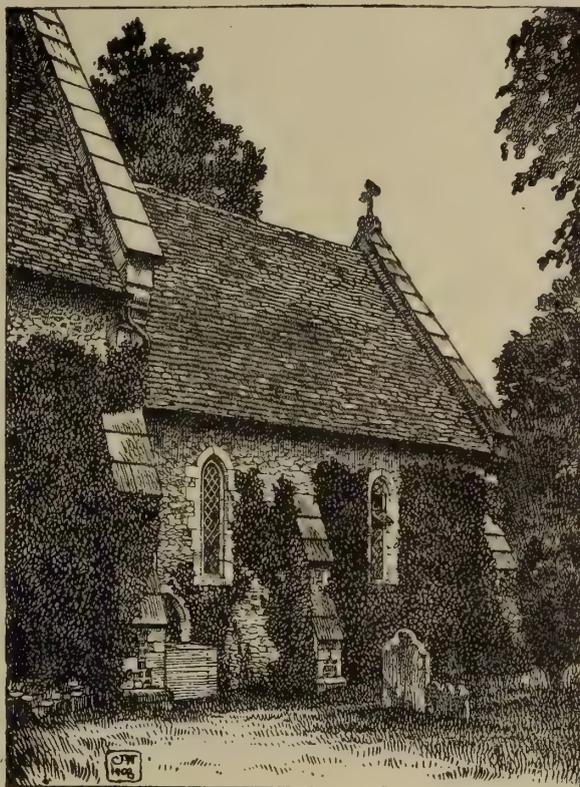
The church of *ST. PETER CHURCH* consists of a chancel 32 ft. 1 in. by 18 ft. 7 in. with a north-west vestry, a nave 59 ft. 3 in. by 23 ft. 10 in., a north transeptal tower 12 ft. square, a south transept 13 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. and a north porch. The history of the church is of the simplest; the chancel and nave as they now stand were built about the middle of the 13th century and remained unaltered until 1863, when the porch, transept, vestry and tower were added, the latter in 1893, the others earlier. The church was also reroofed and the walls were slightly raised, and the floor put at a higher level, a number of old tombstones being covered up in the process, and the whole building rather drastically restored. The tower was added in 1898 and in digging the foundations for it a silver penny of the time of Henry III was found.

The chancel is lit by seven original lancet lights, three to the east and two each to north and south, with plain rear arches and splays and external chamfers and rebates for wooden glazing frames. One of these (on the north) now opens into the vestry. At the south-west is a plain pointed priest's door, also original, and in a position precluding the existence of a low side window. On the north is a modern door to the vestry. The latter is lit on the north by a small two-light window and has an external door to the east. The two-centred chancel arch is also original, with two chamfered orders and an undercut label with mask drips. The responds have half-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals carried round the imposts to the drips of the label. Externally the chancel has been a good deal modernized, and the buttresses, though of correct detail, appear quite new.

The nave was originally lit by six lancets on each

side similar to, but larger than, those of the chancel, and arranged three on each side of the north and south doors. Two of those on the south have been destroyed by the addition of the transept and two on the north have been reset in the tower. In both cases the windows removed are the pair immediately east of the doors, which are of the same date and type as the windows. The south door, now blocked, was once covered by a porch which was destroyed at the building of the transept. This transept opens to the nave by a modern arch of similar detail to the chancel arch. The tower arch is also of similar detail but is not carried quite to the floor level.

In the west wall is a large lancet of the same date as the others and also with the external rebate. The buttresses of the nave are precisely similar to those of the chancel and are offset at a steep pitch. Exter-



EAST TYTHERLEY CHURCH : SOUTH SIDE OF CHURCH

nally against the south-east buttress is inset a small defaced corbel head.

The south transept has a window of three lancet lights on the south and an external door to the east.

The tower is entered by a door from the porch. It is of three stages with a wide tiled offset below the top one and is surmounted by a shingled spire. The belfry openings are plain lancets and two of the lancets of the nave are reset, one in the second stage to the north and one in the ground stage to the east. In the ground stage is also a three-light lancet window.

The porch is set in the angle of the west wall of the tower and the north wall of the nave. It has a

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

⁵⁰ *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 1094, no. 2.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 495.

⁵² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 282.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

two-light window to the west and an entrance with shafted jambs.

The roofs and open seating throughout are modern. A number of fragments of carved deal enriched mouldings of very late 17th-century date are in some of the pews and stalls, and the altar rails formed of a fine carved oak balustrade were brought from the manor-house. The sawn-off end of a 17th-century communion table forms a credence shelf.

The late 13th-century font has an octagonal bowl and a circular moulded stem and base.

At the west end of the nave are the mutilated remains of a 16th-century monument, consisting of the upper part of an altar tomb of Richard Giffard, second son of Sir William Giffard of Schill, kt., who died 15 November 1568, aged 69, and Anne his wife, daughter of John Goring of Burton (co. Suss.). There are small effigies of Richard in armour, his wife and their three sons Henry, John and William in civilian dress, and one daughter Katherine wife of Sir Henry Wallop of Farley. There is a long inscription in English.

Above are the arms of Giffard, gules ten bezants, with a helm crested with a hand holding a bunch of lilies. Two shields below have Giffard impaling Goring quarterly of five: 1, a cheveron between three rings; 2, on a chief indented three molets; 3, on a chief three roundels; 4, on a bend four leopards passant; 5, a fesse and a quarter with a leopard's head therein; and this quartered coat of Goring alone. Preserved on the tomb is a visored funeral helm with a crest carved in wood.

In the window of the vestry is a well-preserved piece of 13th-century glass representing St. Peter. In the porch windows are two figures of the same date and similar in design representing a bishop and an archbishop in mass vestments, the latter having a pall on his chasuble. Both are bearded and mitred and wear green dalmatics.

There are eight bells in the modern tower, two of which were added in 1900.

The plate consists of two chalices, two patens, a flagon and an almsdish, all of silver. The chalices were given by Joseph Dover, curate, in 1705, and the patens bear the same date.

The registers are as follows:—(1) all entries, 1562 to 1682; (2) the same, 1683 to 1731; (3) the

same, 1734 to 1812, with marriages to 1754 only; (4) marriages, 1754 to 1812.

At the time of the Domesday Survey East Tytherley was a chapelry annexed to Mottisfont and forming part of the property of Thomas, Archbishop of York,⁵³ but it was afterwards separated from it and became a separate parish.⁵⁴ The church, together with certain lands belonging to it, was granted to the priory of St. Denys by Southampton by Michael de Columbars, lord of East Tytherley. This charter was confirmed by Michael's son Gilbert de Columbars with the consent of Matthew his son and heir.⁵⁵ Matthew de Columbars confirmed the charters of his father and grandfather, and in addition granted to the church of East Tytherley and the vicar of that church in free alms 1 acre in East Tytherley which Nicholas the former vicar had held of him.⁵⁶ Adam Orlton, Bishop of Winchester, confirmed the appropriation of the church to the Prior and convent of St. Denys in 1334.⁵⁷

At the Dissolution the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage fell into the hands of the king, who granted them in 1544 to Robert Luard and Alice his wife.⁵⁸ John Reade, the owner in 1581, sold them to Sir Henry Giffard,⁵⁹ who died in 1592, leaving as his heir his son William.⁶⁰ William succeeded to the manor on the death of his grandmother in 1594,⁶¹ and from that date the manor and advowson have followed the same descent.

The living is a perpetual curacy 'donative,' but now called a 'vicarage' under the Bishop of Oxford's Act. Its value is only a rent-charge of £40 on the manor augmented to £120 by the voluntary gift of the lords of the manor since 1803. There is no vicarage, but the vicar resides in a house belonging to the patron as a tenant at will and at a peppercorn rent.⁶²

The school, founded by Mrs. Sarah CHARITIES Rolle, by deed dated 1736. See article on Hampshire schools.⁶³—The official trustees hold the sums of £1,874 11s. 6d. consols and £3,128 3s. 8d. India 3 per Cents. in trust for this school.

William Pool, by will proved 1894, left a legacy for the poor, represented by £95 13s. 10d. 2½ per cent. Annuities with the official trustees, the dividend of which, amounting to £2 8s., is distributed in money.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468.

⁵⁴ *Pope Nich. Tax*, 212; *Inq. Nonarum* 112. The Prior and convent of St. Denys were bound to pay a pension of a mark to the treasurer of York Cathedral, to whom the advowson of Mottisfont subsequently

belonged (Add. MS. 15314, fol. 112 d.).

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 111 d. ⁵⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 112 d.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 162.

⁵⁸ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. iv; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), 340.

⁵⁹ Close, 23 Eliz. pt. ix; Add. MS. 33278, fol. 184.

⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxiv, 73.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* ccxxxix, 163.

⁶² Ex inform. Mr. Robey.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 398.



EAST TYTHERLEY CHURCH : 13TH CENTURY GLASS IN VESTRY WINDOW



SHERFIELD ENGLISH CHURCH : PANEL OF PULPIT

WEST TYTHERLEY

Tederleg (xi cent.); Tyderle, Chuderleg, Westhuderleg, Westiderleg, Tuderlegh (xiii cent.); West Uderle, Westaderle, Westerdeley (xiv cent.); West Tyderley, Westtytherley (xvi cent.).

The parish of West Tytherley contains 2,918 acres, of which 1,089 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are arable land, 961 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres permanent grass and 710 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres woodland.¹

The village is almost in the centre of the parish; at its southern end is the church, built in 1833 in place of a church which stood a few yards from the present site.

Norman Court, a large house restored by the late Mr. Thomas Baring and now occupied by Mr. Washington Singer, is in the north-west corner of the parish, and is surrounded by a well-wooded park of more than 150 acres. South of the park and on the road from West Tytherley village to the common there are six almshouses, each with a garden, for old people.

Over the western boundary of the shire and parish is a detached portion of Winterslow which formed part of the great serjeanty of West Tytherley in the 13th century.²

By an Order in Council of March 1883 the Hampshire portion of West Dean parish, which until 1474 was a separate Hampshire parish called West Dean All Saints, was amalgamated with West Tytherley. The county boundary also underwent slight change, and the site of All Saints' Church is now in Wiltshire.

The soil is clay and chalk, and the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

Buckholt (Bocholt, Bokolt, xiii cent.; Boucholte, Bokholte, Blockholt, Brokholt, xiv cent.), formerly extra-parochial, is now a separate civil parish lying to the north of the Tytherleys; it contains 1,102 acres, of which 433 $\frac{1}{2}$ are arable, 370 $\frac{3}{4}$ permanent grass and 50 woodland.³ There is no church, and the only dwelling-places are Buckholt Farm and some cottages. Queenwood College, which stood on the border of East Tytherley parish, was entirely demolished about 1903, after having been partially destroyed by fire. This building, at first called Harmony Hall, was built in 1841 as the home of a socialistic community under Robert Owen. The scheme soon failed and the place was left unoccupied till 1847, when the building, together with the farm of 600 acres, passed into other hands. It was afterwards used for a school, which was given up at the beginning of 1896; here Tyndall and Frankland held appointments and Professor Fawcett was a pupil.

The Roman road from Winchester to Sarum runs past Buckholt Farm and through the southern part of the parish. Cold Harbour, the site of mediæval glass-works, lies a little to the north, and the remains

of glass-works are also to be found near Hassock.⁴ In the north-eastern part of the parish, not far from Broughton Down, is a tumulus known as the Turret.

A few fine specimens of the beech-tree, from which Buckholt is said to have derived its name, are still to be found, but the site of the forest is now occupied principally by rolling downs, hardly cultivated. The soil is clay and light loam, and the subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips.

The manor of *WEST TYTHERLEY MANORS* is perhaps represented by the land which is said in Domesday Book to have been held of King Edward as three manors by three freemen, two of whom were killed at the battle of Hastings⁵; this estate belonged at the time of the Survey to Alwi the son of Turber, but his right to it was disputed by the men of the hundred, who declared that they had never seen his predecessor Alwin Ret given seisin, and that unless the king bore witness to his claim he had nothing there.⁶

At the beginning of the 13th century West Tytherley was held of the king by Geoffrey de Porton and Richard de Cardeville, who both held in serjeanty, viz. by the service of a mounted serjeant, with hauberk, iron cap and lance, for forty days within the realm of England.⁷ On the death of the former in 1220 his moiety passed to his brother, Robert de Porton,⁸ who died six years later, leaving as heirs his nephew Walter de Langford and his niece Maud daughter of Gilbert and wife of Hugh de Burguynon.⁹ The estate in West Tytherley was apparently assigned to Walter, and from him passed before 1253¹⁰ to his son Roger de Langford, who was succeeded before 1272 by a Walter de Langford, probably his son. The latter granted his moiety of the manor, in exchange for the manor of Little Winterbourne (co. Wilts.),¹¹ for life to Robert Waleran, who died in 1272, leaving a minor as his heir.¹² The estate in West Tytherley was then taken into the king's hands, but was afterwards restored to Walter de Langford on condition that the manor of Little Winterbourne should be kept for the king's use until the heir of Robert Waleran came of age.¹³

In 1276 the custody of part of the lands which had belonged to Walter de Langford was granted during the minority of his daughter and heir Joan to Walter de Helyun at a rent of £9 9s.¹⁴ He surrendered the lease four years later, and a fresh grant was made to Hugh Escote,¹⁵ who had married Joan the heiress of Walter.¹⁶ She died seised of the estate in 1316, leaving a son and heir Walter,¹⁷ who in 1333 obtained licence to settle his moiety of West Tytherley Manor on himself for life with remainder

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Chan. Inq. p.m. 36 Hen. III, no. 51.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Ex inform. Mr. H. Townsend; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 312.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i, 505.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 232, 236, 237, 242. Richard's predecessor

was apparently Hugh, called sometimes Hugh de la Hale (Add. MS. 15314, fol. 112). This family also owned Hale in the hundred of Fordingbridge (q.v.). Geoffrey de Porton's predecessor was his father and namesake (*ibid.* 113 d.).

⁸ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 53.

⁹ *Ibid.* 139; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 156.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 15314, fol. 88; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231, 238, 242; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. I, no. 6. ¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 8.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 155.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 401.

¹⁶ *De Banc. R.* 153, m. 294 d.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II, no. 35.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

in fee-tail to Hugh, his son.¹⁸ Walter died in 1342,¹⁹ and in 1350 Hugh conveyed the land to William de Overton,²⁰ who died about 1361, leaving a son and heir Thomas.²¹ Thomas died in August 1370²²; his son Michael, who was born after his father's death, died a minor in 1389,²³ when the estate passed to Elizabeth the wife of Robert Tawke and daughter of Isabel the sister of Thomas.²⁴ It then remained in the Tawke family²⁵ until William Tawke died in 1504, leaving two daughters, of whom the younger, Joan, succeeded to his lands in West Tytherley,²⁶ and died in 1561, leaving as heir Humphrey,²⁷ her eldest son by her first husband, Richard Ryman. He left the estate at his death in 1568 to his son and heir John,²⁸ who was holding in 1586,²⁹ but subsequently sold the estate to the Whiteheads,³⁰ a family which had been established at Norman Court in this parish since 1433.

Richard de Cardeville, who held the other moiety of West Tytherley Manor in the reign of Henry III, died about 1247, leaving as his heir his son Sir William de Cardeville.³¹ Sir William died in 1254; he was succeeded by his son Richard,³² who enfeoffed Richard Bukesgate and Isabel his wife of the estate.³³ Richard Bukesgate died in 1310³⁴ and his wife in 1315³⁵; their heir was their son Adam, who left his moiety of West Tytherley Manor, at his death in 1333, to his three daughters and co-heirs: Joan the wife of Thomas Bynedone, Helen the wife of Richard Bettesthorn, and Katherine the wife of Giles Escote.³⁶

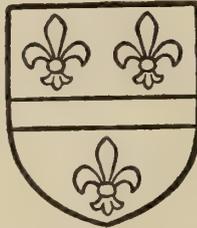
William Frere, who may have been the grandson

of Joan Bynedone, held part of a moiety of West Tytherley Manor in 1377³⁷; it seems to have been bought before 1400 by the descendants of Helen and Katherine.³⁸

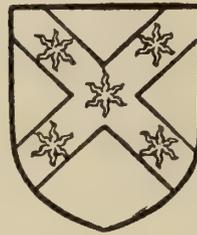
Helen the wife of Richard Bettesthorn had three daughters and co-heirs, Agnes, Joan and Margaret.³⁹ The eldest, Agnes, married Henry Bradway, who survived her and died seised of her land in 1361, leaving as his heir their son John.⁴⁰ Joan and Margaret granted the reversion of their property in 1364 to John Bettesthorn,⁴¹ who was seised in 1377⁴² and died in 1380, leaving a son and heir John, who died in 1399.⁴³ His heir was his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Berkley,⁴⁴ who seems to have conveyed the land shortly after her father's death to her kinsman, John Bradway.⁴⁵ In 1400 John Bradway died seised of lands in West Tytherley which he held as parcel of the great serjeanty with Robert Tawke and William Escote; he left as his heir his daughter Katherine, then aged twelve.⁴⁶

Katherine, the youngest daughter of Adam Bukesgate and wife of Giles Escote, died seised of a third part of the moiety of West Tytherley Manor in 1361,⁴⁷ leaving as her heir her son William, who in 1377 obtained leave to settle the estate in tail on his heirs by his wife Elizabeth.⁴⁸ William's descendants must have remained in possession of the land for more than a hundred years, for in 1508 Walter Escote, who was probably a great-grandson, settled on John Everard, the son of his daughter Margaret, his property in West Tytherley,⁴⁹ which apparently included at this date the other two-thirds of the moiety of which Adam Bukesgate had died seised.⁵⁰

In 1519 Sir John Dawtreay died seised of this estate,⁵¹ which was described as the 'manor' in a grant of the wardship of his son and heir Francis⁵²: it cannot, however, have been the whole manor, for one moiety was then the property of the Ryman. Francis Dawtreay married Blanche, the kinswoman and heir of Robert Willoughby Lord Broke⁵³: he was knighted by Henry VIII and made Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset in 1546, and of Hants⁵⁴ in 1548. Sir Francis seems to have sold the property before



WHITEHEAD. *Azure a fesse between three fleurs de lis or.*



BETTESTHORN. *Argent a saltire gules with five stars or thereon.*

¹⁸ Pat. 7 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 7; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 7 Edw. III.

¹⁹ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 42.

²⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 214; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 219.

²¹ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III (pt. ii), no. 18; 37 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 16.

²² *Ibid.* 43 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 10.

²³ *Ibid.* 13 Ric. II, no. 37.

²⁴ *Ibid.* A branch of the Tawke family held Taulkes Manor in Basingstoke (q.v. *supra*).

²⁵ Robert Tawke died in 1401 and was succeeded by his son Thomas (Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 42), who died in Oct. 1405, leaving as his heir his son Robert, then a year old (*ibid.* 7 Hen. IV, no. 11). Robert died in 1439 (*ibid.* 18 Hen. VI, no. 50); his successor was his son Thomas, who died in 1493, leaving the estate to his son and heir William (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], ix, 52).

²⁶ *Ibid.* xviii, 4. She married firstly Richard Ryman, by whom she had two sons, Humphrey and William, and secondly Edward Bartlett (*ibid.* cxxxv, 15). See also L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil.

34 Hen. VIII, rot. 74; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 34 Hen. VIII.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxxxv, 15.

²⁸ *Ibid.* clii, 141.

²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 28 & 29 Eliz.

³⁰ *Recov. R. Mich.* 36 Chas. II, rot. 68.

³¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 846; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 15.

³² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 303; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 182.

³³ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. II, no. 40. Richard and Isabel apparently obtained a further quitclaim of the estate in 1289 from Margery the wife of James Gobyun, and Joan the wife of William de Harpedene, who were apparently the co-heirs of Richard de Cardeville (Feet of F. Hants, 17 Edw. I).

³⁴ *Ibid.*; *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, pp. 204, 208.

³⁵ Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. II, no. 45; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 204.

³⁶ Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 37.

³⁷ Inq. a.q.d. file 393, no. 25.

³⁸ Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 12.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 24.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* no. 15.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 37 Edw. III.

⁴² Inq. a.q.d. file 393, no. 25.

⁴³ Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II, no. 6.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ The Berkleys are not mentioned among the parcellers of the great serjeanty named in the inquisition on John Bradway's death in 1400 (Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 10), and neither Sir John Berkley (*ibid.* 6 Henry VI, no. 50) nor his son Maurice (*ibid.* 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 57) seems to have held any land in West Tytherley, though the latter or his son and namesake was one of the patrons of the living when Waynflete was Bishop of Winchester (Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 65).

⁴⁶ Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 10.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 74.

⁴⁸ Inq. a.q.d. file 393, no. 25; Pat. 1 Ric. II, pt. ii, m. 27.

⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 14.

⁵⁰ Half the advowson of the church was attached to this property. (*Vide infra* sub 'Advowson'.)

⁵¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 12.

⁵² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii (1), 529.

⁵³ *Ibid.* viii, g. 1158 (29).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* ix, 914.

THORNGATE HUNDRED

WEST
TYTHERLEY

1552, for in that year Thomas Welles died seised of it, leaving as his heir his son Gilbert.⁵⁵ About 1574 William Stanesby died seised of the estate and was succeeded by his brother John,⁵⁶ who may have sold it to the Whiteheads.⁵⁷

In 1684 Richard Whitehead was the lord of the manor,⁵⁸ which subsequently followed the descent of Shirley in Millbrook until the beginning of the 19th century, when it was sold by the Thistlethwayte family to Charles Wall,⁵⁹ who on his death in 1815 was succeeded by his son Charles Baring Wall. The latter died unmarried in 1853 and the manor then passed in accordance with his will to his mother's nephew, Thomas Baring,⁶⁰ second son of Sir Thomas Baring, bart., her eldest brother. Thomas Baring, who was M.P. for Huntingdon, and head of the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers, died unmarried in 1873,⁶¹ having devised his estates to his cousin William Henry Baring.⁶² The latter's son, Mr. Francis Charles Baring, was lord of the manor in 1906, but subsequently sold it to Mr. Washington Singer, the present owner.⁶³

The manor of WEST DEAN was held of the king in chief as part of the barony of Dean.⁶⁴ Before the Conquest Boda held it of King Edward as an alod, and after the Conquest it passed to Waleran the Huntsman,⁶⁵ whose descendants assumed the name of Waleran and held the manor⁶⁶ until the death of Walter Waleran about 1200.⁶⁷ He left three daughters: Cecily wife of John de Monmouth, Isabel wife of William de Nevill, and Aubree, who married firstly Robert de Pole, secondly John de Ingham and thirdly William de Botereaux.⁶⁸ John de Monmouth, son and successor of John and Cecily, was executed in 1280-1 for the murder of Adam de Gilbert, chaplain of Wells, and in 1305 his share of the manor was restored by the king to his cousins, the representatives of the other two daughters of Walter Waleran.⁶⁹

Aubree de Botereaux died in 1269-70 and was succeeded by Oliver Ingham, her son by her second husband.⁷⁰ The manor descended from father to son in the Ingham family⁷¹ until 1344, when Oliver Ingham died leaving co-heirs, his daughter Joan wife of Roger Lestrangle, and his granddaughter Mary daughter of John Curzon.⁷² Mary subsequently married Stephen Tumby and died in 1349-50 holding land at East Dean belonging to the barony of Dean, her heir being her aunt Joan Lestrangle,⁷³ who

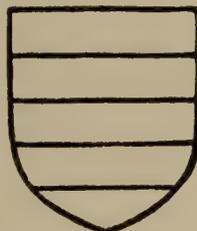


BOTEREAUX. *Argent*
three roads sable.

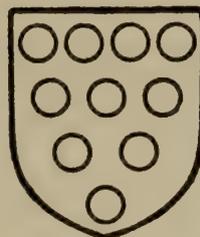
married as a second husband Sir Miles Stapleton of Bedale. He died 1364-5 and his son Miles succeeded.⁷⁴ The property descended in the Stapleton family until the death of Sir Miles Stapleton, grandson of the last-named Miles, in 1466. He left co-heirs, his daughters Elizabeth wife of Sir William Calthorp and Joan wife of Christopher Harcourt.⁷⁵ There is no indication that any part of the manor passed to the Calthorps. In 1500 Miles Harcourt son of Christopher and Joan released all his claim in West Dean to Sir John Huddleston, his mother's second husband.⁷⁶ This was no doubt a quitclaim to Sir John for life, for this moiety of the manor remained in the Harcourt family until 1578-9, when it was sold by Walter Harcourt and his son Robert to Henry Giffard.⁷⁷



STAPLETON. *Argent*
a lion sable.



HARCOURT. *Gules*
two bars or.



GIFFARD. *Gules ten*
bezants.

The share of the manor held by Isabel wife of William Nevill passed from her to her daughter Joan, who married Jordan de St. Martin.⁷⁸ Joan, then called Joan de Nevill, died in 1263, when her son William de St. Martin succeeded to the estate.⁷⁹ William died in 1290-1,⁸⁰ and the estate passed from his son and successor Reginald in 1314-15 to his son Laurence.⁸¹ The latter died in 1318, leaving two daughters, Sibyl and Joan,⁸² but the estate was held by Sibyl widow of Laurence and afterwards wife of John de Scures until her death in 1349, when Laurence, a posthumous son of Laurence de St. Martin, succeeded to the moiety of the manor.⁸³ He died in 1385-6, leaving as his heirs his nephew Henry Popham son of his sister Sibyl, and his great-nephew Thomas son of Laurence Calston son of his second sister Joan.⁸⁴ The estate in West Dean was evidently assigned to Henry Popham, for he

⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxvii, 95.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Sir Henry Whitehead held 'lands in West Tytherley' of the king at his death in 1629 besides the manor of Norman Court; and Richard Whitehead was patron of the church in 1621.

⁵⁸ Recov. R. Mich. 36 Chas. II, rot. 68.

See also *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 429-30.

⁵⁹ Ex inform. Mr. F. C. Baring.

⁶⁰ Ibid.; *Hants Dir.* 1848.

⁶¹ Ibid. 1867; ex inform. Mr. F. C. Baring.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235, 231; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. II*, 124; Chan.

Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 58; 12 Edw. II, no. 49.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 497.

⁶⁶ For descent see *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* xxii, 253.

⁶⁷ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 108.

⁶⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231; *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 29, 81,

108, 178.

⁶⁹ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 256.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 232.

⁷¹ Ibid. *Edw. I*, 242; *Edw. II*, 124;

Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III (1st nos.),

no. 49; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 311.

⁷² Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. III (1st

nos.), no. 49.

⁷³ Ibid. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 42.

⁷⁴ Ibid. 1 Ric. II, no. 32.

⁷⁵ Ibid. 6 Edw. IV, no. 19.

⁷⁶ De Banc. R. Hil. 15 Hen. VII, m. 3; *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xxxii, 65; Lipscomb, *Hist. of Bucks*, iv, 590.

⁷⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 21 Eliz.

⁷⁸ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilt. Alderbury Hund.* 21.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 166; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 392.

⁸⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i,

67; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 256.

⁸¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 58.

⁸² Ibid. 12 Edw. II, no. 49.

⁸³ Ibid. 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.),

no. 69.

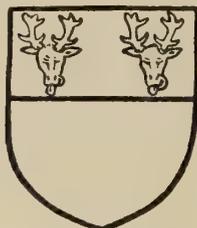
⁸⁴ Ibid. 9 Ric. II, no. 45.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

died seised of it in 1418-19, leaving Stephen his son and heir.⁸⁵ Stephen and his brother John both died without male issue, and the estate having been entailed on heirs male passed to their cousin John son



ST. MARTIN. *Sable*
six lions or.



POPHAM. *Argent* a
chief gules with two
harts' heads caboshed or
therein.

of Sir John Popham.⁸⁶ He died in 1463 without issue, and his heirs were the four daughters of Stephen Popham above named.⁸⁷ This property in West Dean was assigned to Elizabeth wife of John Barentyn.⁸⁸ John's grandson William Barentyn⁸⁹ sold the estate to Sir William Essex, who died seised of it 1550-1.⁹⁰ The moiety of the manor was sold in 1571-2 by Thomas Essex, probably the grandson of William, to James Yate of Upham,⁹¹ who died in 1576, leaving as his heirs his kinsfolk Arthur Whitehart, John Bright, John Simpson, Clara Jones, Jane Baker, and Joan Haines,⁹² by whom the manor was sold in 1577 to Henry Giffard.⁹³

Henry Giffard died in 1592 holding the whole of the manor of West Dean, and was succeeded by his son William,⁹⁴ on whose death in 1597 the manor passed to his brother Richard.⁹⁵ He was afterwards knighted and sold the manor in 1618 to George Evelyn,⁹⁶ who was succeeded in 1636 by his son John.⁹⁷ Elizabeth daughter and heir of John married Robert Pierrepont, and her three sons, Robert, William and Evelyn, became successively Earls of Kingston-upon-Hull.⁹⁸ The last was created Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull in 1715 and died in 1726, when he was succeeded by his grandson Evelyn,⁹⁹ the last Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull. In 1733 the manor was vested by Evelyn Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull in trustees,¹⁰⁰ of whom it was apparently purchased by Arthur Lord Ranelagh.¹⁰¹ He died without issue in 1754, leaving West Dean to his widow Selina.¹⁰² On her death in 1781 the manor seems to have passed to the representatives

of the six sisters of Arthur Lord Ranelagh, and one-twelfth of it was sold in 1820 by Richard Wynne and Catherine his wife, and Richard Beaver Wynne, to Thomas Winch, the remaining eleven-twelfths being conveyed to the same grantee at the same date by John Willoughby Earl of Enniskillen, John Burdett and Mary Anne his wife and Charles Marquess of Drogheda, the descendants of Elizabeth Cole, Margaret Burdett and Mary Moore, three of the sisters of Lord Ranelagh.¹⁰³ Winch was evidently a trustee for Charles Baring Wall, to whom the manor passed in 1820.¹⁰⁴ It subsequently passed with Norman Court and West Tytherley to Mr. Washington Singer, the present owner.

NORMAN COURT, which takes its name from its 14th-century owners, lies at the north-west extremity of the parish. It was held of Waleran the Huntsman at the time of the Domesday Survey by Roger, and had previously been held by Alvrice of King Edward as an alod.¹⁰⁵ The overlordship continued with the descendants of Waleran as late as the 16th century, this manor being held of their manor of West Dean.¹⁰⁶ The actual owner of the estate at the beginning of the 13th century was William de Loverez, who was returned by the *Testa de Nevill* as holding 1 hide of land in West Tytherley by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee of the old enfeoffment of Aubree de Botereaux.¹⁰⁷ He had died before 1243, in which year his son and heir was ordered to be delivered to Stephen Longespée, who had purchased his marriage for two palFREYS.¹⁰⁸ Walter de Loverez died seised of a carucate of land in West Tytherley held of Oliver de Ingham in 1272, leaving as his heir his son John.¹⁰⁹ John de Loverez died in 1279 and was succeeded by his three-year-old son Richard,¹¹⁰ who left the estate on his death in 1297 to his uncle Stephen de Loverez.¹¹¹ Stephen sold the West Bailey of Buckholt Forest in 1334 to Roger Norman,¹¹² and it is probable that the manor was included in the sale, for Roger was seised of it in 1337, in which year he received a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in West Tytherley.¹¹³ He died in April 1349, leaving as heir his infant grandson Giles,¹¹⁴ during whose minority the manor was in the custody of William de Overton at a yearly rent of £12.¹¹⁵ Giles Norman died while he was still under age in 1362 and was succeeded by his first cousin Margaret the wife of John Chamberlayne.¹¹⁶ From this date the manor followed the descent of Shirley in Millbrook in Buddlesgate Hundred¹¹⁷ until the beginning

⁸⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. V, no. 36.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 26 Hen. VI, no. 21.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 3 Edw. IV, no. 7.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 16 Edw. IV, no. 39.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 14 Edw. IV, no. 36; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 82.

⁹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xcii, 120.

⁹¹ Feet of F. Wilts. East. 14 Eliz.

⁹² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxx, 98.

⁹³ Pat. 19 Eliz. pt. xi.

⁹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxiv, 73.

⁹⁵ Ibid. ccxlviii, 13.

⁹⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 16 Jas. I.

⁹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxii, 107.

⁹⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, under Kingston-upon-Hull.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Recov. R. Mich. 7 Geo. II, rot. 358, 388. ¹⁰¹ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxii, 264.

¹⁰² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, under Ranelagh.

¹⁰³ Feet of F. (King's Silver Bks.) Div. Co. Trin. 1 Geo. IV; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* ii, 243.

¹⁰⁴ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxii, 265.

¹⁰⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 497.

¹⁰⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 284; Inq. p.m. 7 Edw. I, no. 13; 25 Edw. I, no. 15; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 403; Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos), no. 8; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 120; xi, 104; xxxv, 38, 106.

¹⁰⁷ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

¹⁰⁸ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 407.

¹⁰⁹ Inq. p.m. 56 Hen. III, no. 64.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. 7 Edw. I, no. 13.

¹¹¹ Ibid. 25 Edw. I, no. 15.

¹¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 542.

¹¹³ Chart. R. 11 Edw. III, m. 35. For the Norman pedigree see under Cholderton in Ampport parish, Andover Hundred.

¹¹⁴ Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87.

¹¹⁵ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 208.

¹¹⁶ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 8.

¹¹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 429. Since the history of Shirley was written later information suggests that Alice Beket was the granddaughter of Margaret and John Chamberlayne, and that Joan wife of Robert Peny was daughter of Alice Beket. See under Ampport, Andover Hundred.

of the 19th century,¹¹⁸ when it was sold by the Thistlethwayte family to Mr. Charles Wall, together with the manor of West Tytherley¹¹⁹ (q.v.), the descent of which it has followed up to the present day.

The *EAST BAILEY of BUCKBAILIWICKS HOLT FOREST* was held by the Putton family as early as the reign of Henry III, for in 1255 James de Putton died seised of 1 virgate of land in Broughton, which he held of the king 'by service of keeping the bailiwick of La Bokolt by himself on horseback and one sergeant on foot, and 20s. to the king's keeper of Clarendon.'¹²⁰ William the son of James de Putton succeeded to the office: he died about 1298,¹²¹ leaving the bailiwick to his son John,¹²² who at his death in 1321 left a son William as his heir.¹²³ William died in 1327,¹²⁴ leaving two sons, of whom the elder, John, died in 1331 while he was under age¹²⁵; his heir was his brother William, who obtained seisin of the East Bailey in February 1345.¹²⁶

In 1402 Thomas Kenne was seised of the 'land in Broughton and Bokholte called Estbayllie' which he conveyed in that year to John Malwayn¹²⁷: the bailiwick passed shortly afterwards to John Shepton and Joan his wife, who sold it in 1412 to John Uvedale.¹²⁸

In May 1485 a commission was issued to Thomas West De La Warr and others to inquire into the petition of Elizabeth Uvedale, who declared that the East Bailey of Buckholt had been demised to her jointly with her late husband Thomas Uvedale, and that it had been mistakenly confiscated at the attainder of William Uvedale of Wickham.¹²⁹ Elizabeth's petition must have been granted, for she was seised of the bailiwick at her death in 1488.¹³⁰ Her heir was her son Robert, who died in 1502, leaving the bailiwick to his half-brother William.¹³¹ The great-grandson and namesake of this William is mentioned as a free forester of Buckholt in 1567,¹³² but does not seem to have been seised of the bailiwick at his death two years later.¹³³

After this date the history of the East Bailey becomes somewhat obscure; it seems to have been granted in 1598 by Elizabeth to Richard Richards, Henry Leyborne and Hannibal Roos for their lives,¹³⁴ and in 1631 by Charles I to William Fenwick 'to be held by him for thirty-one years immediately after the deaths or surrender of the aforesaid.'¹³⁵ In 1673 the wood called the East Bailey of Buckholt Wood was granted by Charles II to Robert Challoner to be held for twenty-seven years from 23 August 1676,¹³⁶ but it subsequently passed to the Whiteheads,¹³⁷ and has since followed the descent of the manor of Norman Court in West Tytherley (q.v.).

The *WEST BAILEY of BUCKHOLT* has

throughout followed the descent of the manor of Norman Court in West Tytherley¹³⁸ (q.v.), and is now the property of Mr. Washington Singer.¹³⁹

In 1334, when the bailiwick was granted by Stephen de Loverez to Roger Norman, it was found by inquisition to be worth nothing,¹⁴⁰ but in 1497 when Maurice Whitehead died seised of it it was said to be worth, with the fees and profits, 10s. yearly.¹⁴¹ The bailiffs had also the right to have four trees yearly for firewood out of the West Bailey and all windfalls of dead trees.¹⁴²

The church, of unknown dedication, consists of chancel, nave, west gallery, west tower and south porch. The chancel is ashlar built, the rest of flint and red brick. The chancel has a three-light east window of 14th-century style and two trefoiled lancets in the north and south walls. The chancel arch is modern, with foliate corbelled capitals. The nave has two modern three-light windows in the north wall and another blocked. The south side has two similar windows and a two-light window on the south side of the tower. The west and south doors are plain, and the porch is modern. There is an early 13th-century font of black marble. The bowl is square with traces of foliage on the sides, the stem circular, with four modern shafts. In the churchyard are the remains of a 15th-century octagonal panelled font. The tower is in two stages; it has a two-light west window and single belfry lights.

On the nave floor are several brasses, among them a small effigy of a lady in large angular head-dress, low-cut dress, close short sleeves, large gauntlets and girdle with pendant.

There is a small tablet dated 1632 to the second wife of Richard Whitehead, daughter of Robert Dove, another to Robert son and heir of John Whitehead, another to Sir Henry Whitehead and Dame Anne his wife (ob. 1623); with a shield of his arms; and another to Christian fifth daughter of Richard Whitehead, and wife of William Thomas, with their infant son (1655).

The tower contains three bells; the first bears no marks, the second bears in badly defined and widely-spaced Gothic capitals the inscription 'Sante Tome,' the third was cast by William Tozier in 1725.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of late 16th-century date; another of 1656 given by the Rev. Arundell Bouverie, rector, in 1829; a paten of 1741 given by Charles Baring Wall in 1829; a silver-mounted glass flagon and a pewter almsdish.

The first book of the registers contains all entries from 1654, baptisms to 1801, burials to 1678 and marriages to 1754. Burials are separately continued, in a second book, from 1678 to 1812, and marriages

¹¹⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 2 Ric. II, 14 Ric. II, 22 Ric. II; Pat. 15 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 5; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 351; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 12 Hen. VI; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 120; xi, 104; xxxv, 38, 106; cxiv, 26; ccxxxiv, 97; *Recov. R. Mich.* 36 Chas. II, rot. 68; *Trin.* 13 Anne, rot. 52; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 & 2 Jas. II; East. 13 Anne. See also the parishes of Ampport, Upper Clatford and South Tidworth in Andover Hundred.

¹¹⁹ Ex inform. Mr. F. C. Baring.

¹²⁰ Inq. p.m. 39 Hen. III, no. 24.

¹²¹ *Ibid.* 26 Edw. I, no. 17.

¹²² *Ibid.*; Close, 26 Edw. I, m. 11.

¹²³ Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. II, no. 6.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. III, no. 64.

¹²⁵ *Ibid.* 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 22.

¹²⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 502.

¹²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 107.

¹²⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 13 Hen. IV.

¹²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 523.

¹³⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 167.

¹³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 7.

¹³² L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 8 Eliz. rot. 25. He had the right to have four trees yearly for firewood out of the East Bailey (*ibid.*).

¹³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cliv, 103.

¹³⁴ Pat. 24 Chas. II, pt. iii.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, ¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

¹³⁷ *Recov. R. Mich.* 36 Chas. II, rot.

68.

¹³⁸ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 578-9; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 303; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 542; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 92; Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 87; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 553, &c.

¹³⁹ Ex inform. Mr. F. C. Baring.

¹⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 542.

¹⁴¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 553.

¹⁴² L.T.R. Memo. R. Hil. 8 Eliz. rot.

25.

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in a third from 1754 to 1812. The fourth book contains baptisms between 1802 and 1813.

At the time of the Domesday *ADVOWSONS* Survey West Tytherley was a chapelry annexed to the church of Mottisfont, which formed part of the property of Thomas Archbishop of York.¹⁴³ In the middle of the 12th century William Archbishop of York granted the chapel of West Tytherley, which was of the fee of Hugh de la Hale and Geoffrey de Porton, to the church of St. Denys and the canons there, to hold by the annual payment of 3s. to the church of Mottisfont.¹⁴⁴ In spite of this grant the advowson is found later in the possession of the lords of the manor: one moiety was sold by Robert brother of Geoffrey de Porton to the Prior of Ivychurch (co. Wilts.),¹⁴⁵ who conveyed it in 1271 to Robert Waleran.¹⁴⁶ The other moiety was sold in 1261 by Richard de Cardeville to John Maunsel, treasurer of York,¹⁴⁷ most of whose property was afterwards granted to Robert Waleran.¹⁴⁸ Probably this circumstance gave rise to the belief that Waleran was the sole patron, for after his death the king presented to the church, on account of the idiocy of the heir, in 1293¹⁴⁹ and again in 1295.¹⁵⁰ A few years later, however, the right of presentation was in dispute between the Escotes and Bukesgates, lords of the several moieties of West Tytherley Manor, and in 1306¹⁵¹ an inquiry into the matter took place.

The claim of Hugh Escote and Joan his wife was based on the ground that John Maunsel had granted the advowson to Geoffrey and Clarice de Childewick, who sold to Walter de Langford, the father of the said Joan, whose heir she was.¹⁵² It was true that Robert Waleran had been in possession of the right, but he had held it for life only of the grant of Walter de Langford.¹⁵³

Richard and Isabel Bukesgate claimed that 'the Prior of the minster of Ederosy (Ivychurch) by feoffment of Robert de Porton made to him of the advowson, and also Richard de Cardeville . . . alternately and successively used to present to the church'¹⁵⁴; the prior had granted his right to Robert Waleran, but Richard de Cardeville's had descended to his grandson and namesake, who had enfeoffed Richard Bukesgate and Isabel his wife jointly.¹⁵⁵ The suit was eventually decided in favour of the Escotes¹⁵⁶; although Bishop Woodlock at first refused to admit their priest,¹⁵⁷ he afterwards yielded, and Hugh and Joan remained in undisputed possession of the advowson for the rest of their lives.¹⁵⁸ They were succeeded

in 1316 by their son Walter, who twice presented to the church¹⁵⁹; he died in 1342.¹⁶⁰ In 1350 Hugh, his son and heir, granted the advowson with the manor to William de Overton,¹⁶¹ but the validity of this grant was afterwards disputed by King Edward III, who sued Thomas de Overton, William's son and heir, for the presentation, and was adjudged to have recovered it in 1363.¹⁶² Nevertheless, the king does not seem ever to have exercised the right, and when Beaufort was Bishop of Winchester another inquiry into the ownership of the advowson was made,¹⁶³ on which occasion the Prior of Ivychurch appeared and formally renounced a claim which had not been put forward by his predecessors for more than a hundred and thirty years.¹⁶⁴

The patronage was subsequently shared by Thomas Tawke and Walter Escote, the owners of the two several parts of West Tytherley Manor,¹⁶⁵ and it is probable that from about this date the owners of the moieties presented alternately¹⁶⁶ until the whole estate came into the hands of the Whiteheads. Richard Whitehead presented in 1621,¹⁶⁷ and from that date the advowson has belonged to the lords of the manor.¹⁶⁸

The advowson of the church of All Saints at West Dean (co. Hants) was apparently assigned on the partition of the lands of Walter Waleran to Isabel de Nevill and her descendants, while that of St. Mary West Dean (co. Wilts.) was assigned to Aubree de Botereaux, for the presentations to West Dean All Saints were made by the St. Martins and Pophams¹⁶⁹ until 1474, when the parish of West Dean in Hampshire was united for ecclesiastical purposes with that of West Dean (co. Wilts.), the former being insufficient to support a rector of its own. The church was from henceforth to be a chapel, and the rector of St. Mary West Dean was to celebrate mass there once a week and to keep the chancel in repair.¹⁷⁰ The date at which the chapel was destroyed is not known, but in March 1870 a stone coffin was found in a field called 'All Hallon,' to the west of the village of West Dean, and further excavations led to the discovery of the foundations of the eastern end of the chancel.¹⁷¹

In 1735 John Webb by will left *CHARITIES* £100 for the poor not receiving relief from the parish. This sum with additions from the sacrament money was invested in £180 consols. The stock is held by the official trustees, and the dividends amounting to £4 10s. are duly distributed.

¹⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 468.

¹⁴⁴ Add. MS. 15314, fol. 112.

¹⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 36 Hen. III, no. 51.

¹⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, 56 Hen. III, no. 609.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 46 Hen. III, no. 519.

¹⁴⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 84.

¹⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 23.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 133.

¹⁵¹ De Banc. R. East. 34 Edw. I, m. 27.

¹⁵² *Ibid.* 153, m. 294 d.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 162, m. 326.

¹⁵⁸ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 114; Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. II, no. 35.

¹⁵⁹ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 15 d., 83.

¹⁶⁰ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 42.

¹⁶¹ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 214.

¹⁶² De Banc. R. Mich. 37 Edw. III, m. 211 d.

¹⁶³ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 27 d.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 65. Maurice Berkley, a descendant of Helen Bukesgate, presented to the church for one turn when Waynflete was Bishop of Winchester (*ibid.*).

¹⁶⁶ In 1519 Sir John Dawtrely died seised of half the advowson (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxxiv, 12), the other half of which belonged to the Rymans (*ibid.* xviii, 4), and though in 1552 Thomas Welles was said to have been seised of 'the advowson' (*ibid.* xcvi, 71), this

probably meant only the right to present for the next turn; in 1568 Humfrey Ryman is also said to have been the owner of the whole (*ibid.* 141). There is no mention of the advowson in the inquisition on the death of Humfrey's mother Joan (*ibid.* 15), though her father, William Tawke, had died seised of it (*ibid.* xviii, no. 4).

¹⁶⁷ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*; *Clergy Lists*.

¹⁶⁹ Extracts from Winton Epis. Reg. printed in *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* xxii, 277-8; Add. Chart. 41648; Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. V, no. 36; *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* xxii, 274; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 455, 500; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 133, 135.

¹⁷⁰ *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* xxii, 271-6.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.* 276.

NETHER WALLOP

Wallope (xi cent.); Wappol (xii cent.); Wellop, Welhop (xiii cent.); Netherwellup (xiv cent.).

The parish of Nether Wallop covers an area of 7,391 acres, of which 4 acres are land covered with water, 3,503½ acres are arable land, 2,804¾ acres are permanent grass and 489¾ acres are woodland.¹ The ground reaches its highest point (518 ft. above the ordnance datum) near Old Lodge, the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, in the west of the parish, whence it slopes east towards the village on the banks of the Wallop Brook. Middle Wallop, forming the connecting link between Over Wallop and Nether Wallop, and partly in both parishes, contains Fifehead Manor House, the residence of Mr. Frank Pothecarry, on the Nether Wallop side. To the south is Wallop House, the residence of Mrs. Ross, east again of which is Heathmanstreet Manor Farm. The church of St. Andrew is at the south end of the village, and beyond it is Garlogs, the residence of Mr. Bertram Herbert Lyne-Stivens, in grounds and an estate of about 500 acres. Danebury Hill, east of the village, was the site of the Stockbridge races, which existed until 1898. The racing stables established here by John Day, subsequently owned by Thomas Cannon and at present by Mr. W. H. Moore, are well known.

The soil is chalk. The common fields were inclosed in 1797 by authority of a Private Act of the previous year.²

In Domesday Book Nether Wallop *MANORS* and Over Wallop are not distinguished by name, and it is therefore difficult to state which entries refer to Nether and which to Over Wallop. Hugh de Port's holdings³ were in Over Wallop, and their history is given under that parish. The estate belonging to the royal manor of Broughton⁴ was in Nether Wallop, and formed that part of the estate called Garlogs (q.v.) which in the 14th century was held of the Prior of God's House, Portsmouth, lord of Broughton Manor. The rest of 'Wallope' formed part of the possessions of the Crown at the time of the Domesday Survey. The largest estate had paid geld for 22 hides in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and had then been held by Countess Gueda (Gytha) of Earl Godwin. It contained three mills worth 15s. and a salt-pan worth 5d. The third penny of six hundreds had belonged to it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and it had had also free right of pasture and pannage in all the woods belonging to those six hundreds. In this estate were a chapel with 8 acres of tithe belonging to it, and a church to which belonged a hide and a moiety of the tithes of the manor, and the whole *cirset* and 46d. from the villeins' tithes and one half of the lands. Although worth only £27 it was

farmed for £31 5s.⁵ It is possible that this holding comprised nearly the whole of Nether Wallop and the eastern portion of Over Wallop. If so, it included the whole estate in Wallop (both Nether and Over) which was given to the abbey of Amesbury, the manor of Wallop Fifehead which was held of Amesbury, the manor of Wallop Heathmanstreet and that part of the Garlogs which was held of Amesbury. The second estate had formed part of the possessions of Earl Harold, and had then paid geld for 17 hides. It contained three mills and paid £27 10s., although worth only £23.⁶ It is probable that this estate covered the western portion of Over Wallop and formed the later manor of Wallop Moyles (q.v.).

Besides the two estates forming part of the royal demesne there were two other tenements in Wallop held directly of the king. One paid geld for 1 hide, and was held by four Englishmen who had succeeded their father in its possession.⁷ The other which Alric had held of King Edward paid geld for 2 hides and was in the possession of Alsi the son of Brixi.⁸ It is possible that these holdings represent the later manors of Over Wallop Buckland and Nether Wallop Buckland (q.v.).

The chief manor of *NETHER WALLOP* had its origin in the estate in Wallop worth £37 a year which was granted by Henry II in 1177 to the monastery of Amesbury⁹ (co. Wilts.) at the time of its conversion into a cell to the abbey of Fontevraut in Anjou,¹⁰ the Cluniac nuns, its former occupants, having been removed and dispersed into other nunneries as a punishment for ill living.¹¹

This grant was confirmed by King John in 1199,¹² by Pope Innocent III in 1201,¹³ by Henry III in 1270¹⁴ and by Edward I in 1281.¹⁵ In 1231 Peter Fitz Herbert was admonished not to disturb the nuns in their possessions in Wallop for which he had sued them.¹⁶ His son and heir Herbert Fitz Peter, however, impleaded the prioress for 4 carucates of land in Wallop in 1242, whereupon the prioress produced her charter from Henry II.¹⁷ However, it was not until 1273 that Reginald, brother and heir of Herbert,¹⁸ gave up to the prioress all claim to the manor in return for 200 marks.¹⁹ In 1280 the prioress claimed pillory, tumbrel, gallows and the assize of bread and ale in her manor of Nether Wallop, and, although the jurors then declared they knew not by what warrant,²⁰ six years later Edward I confirmed these rights when his daughter took the veil at Amesbury,²¹ and added that of free warren.²²

The manor remained in the possession of Amesbury until the Dissolution,²³ In 1545 Henry VIII granted it to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley,²⁴ who sold it two years later to Sir William Paulet, afterwards Marquess

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards* (1904), 154.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484a.

⁴ *Ibid.* 453b.

⁵ *Ibid.* 452b, 453a. ⁶ *Ibid.* 453a.

⁷ *Ibid.* 506a.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Pipe R.* 23 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 166.

¹⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* ii, 333; *Chart. R.*

¹¹ John, m. 20.

¹² *Ibid.*; *Cart. Antiq. B.* 8.

¹³ *Add. Chart.* 17861.

¹⁴ *Cart. Antiq. G. G.* 7.

¹⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 358.

¹⁶ *Chart. R.* 9 *Edw. I*, m. 1.

¹⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 591.

¹⁸ *Cur. Reg. R. East.* 26 *Hen. III*, m. 21.

¹⁹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 35, 347.

²⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 186.

²¹ *Assize R.* 789, rot. 21.

²² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 331.

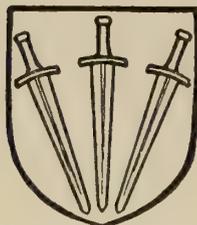
²³ *Ibid.*, p. 337.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310, 324, 350; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iii, 169; *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 434; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 215; *Inq. Nonarum* 113; *Mins. Accts. Wilts.* 30 & 31 *Hen. VIII*, rot. 150, m. 86 d.

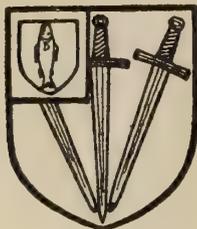
²⁵ *Pat.* 37 *Hen. VIII*, pt. i, m. 31.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of Winchester.²⁵ Since that date Nether Wallop has followed the descent of the manor of Basing in the hundred of Basingstoke²⁶ (q.v.), the present lord of the manor being Lord Bolton.



PAULET, Marquess of Winchester. *Sable three swords set pilewise with their hilts or.*



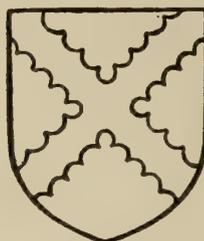
ORDE-POWLETT, Lord Bolton. *The arms of PAULET with the difference of a quarter argent having a scutcheon sable with a salmon rising therein.*

In 1491 Henry VII granted the Prioress of Amesbury the right to hold an annual fair on the Feast of St. Anne and the days before and after at Danebury Hill (Dunneburyhill, xv cent.; Dunbery Hill, xvi cent.), in her manor of Nether Wallop.²⁷ This fair, the annual value of which was stated to be 6s. 4d. in 1539,²⁸ was granted to Robert Lord in 1544,²⁹ but has been discontinued since the 17th century.

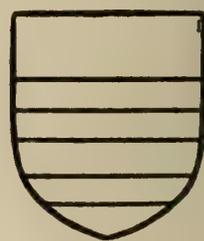
The manor of *NETHER WALLOP BUCKLAND*, known alternatively in later days as *PLACE* (Buklund, xv cent.; Bukland, xvi cent.), belonged in the latter half of the 13th century to the family of Buckland. The overlordship belonged to Edmund Plantagenet Earl of Kent, and continued to be held by his descendants until the beginning of the 15th century.³⁰

In 1270 John Buckland granted a messuage and a carucate of land in Wallop to Hugh son of Hugh Buckland and his issue for a rent of £20 during the life of John, with reversion in default of issue to John and his heirs for ever.³¹ Hugh had three sons, Hugh, William and Robert, and one daughter, Clarice, on whom a messuage, 140 acres of land and 42s. rent in Nether Wallop were settled in fee-tail in succession in 1271 with con-

tingent remainder to one Ralph Buckland and his heirs.³² John son of Ralph came eventually into possession and died seised of the manor in 1362,³³ leaving a brother and heir, Sir Thomas Buckland,³⁴ who settled it in 1377 on himself and his wife Maud with reversion on their death to his daughter and heir Margaret wife of Sir John Wroth.³⁵ Sir Thomas died in 1378-9 and was followed by Sir John Wroth,³⁶ who died in 1396, leaving a son and heir John.³⁷ The latter died in 1407, leaving as his heir his son John,³⁸ who died young without issue,³⁹ and was followed by his sister and heir Elizabeth wife of Sir William Palton, who held the manor until her death in 1413.⁴⁰ Her cousin and heir Sir John Tiptoft son of Agnes, sister of her father Sir John Wroth,⁴¹ succeeded her in possession of Nether Wallop Buckland,⁴² which he held until his death in 1443, when he was followed by his son and heir John.⁴³ The latter was created Earl of Worcester in 1449,⁴⁴ but adhering to the house of York in the Wars of the Roses was taken prisoner and beheaded on Tower Hill for high treason in 1470.⁴⁵ His son and heir Edward⁴⁶ died a minor in 1485, leaving as his heirs his three paternal aunts, Philippa wife of Thomas Lord Ros, Joan wife of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe and Joyce wife of Sir Edmund Sutton or Dudley.⁴⁷



TIPTOFT, Earl of Worcester. *Argent a saltire engrailed gules.*



MANNERS, Lord Ros. *Or two bars azure and a chief gules.*



THE EARLS OF KENT. *ENGLAND with the difference of a silver border.*

The manor of Nether Wallop Buckland fell to the share of Philippa, then a widow,⁴⁸ and passed from her to her son and heir Edmund Lord Ros, who died unmarried and of unsound mind in 1508, leaving as his heirs his sisters Eleanor wife of Sir Robert Manners and Isabel wife of Sir Thomas Lovell.⁴⁹ Nether Wallop Buckland passed to the latter,⁵⁰ but on the death of Sir Thomas Lovell without issue in 1524 the manor passed by will to his wife's great-nephew Thomas Manners Lord Ros.⁵¹ Thomas Lord Ros, then Earl of Rutland,⁵² conveyed it in 1541 to Sir George Paulet,⁵³ on whose death it passed to his son and heir Sir Hampden Paulet.⁵⁴

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Edw. VI.

²⁶ Ibid. Div. Co. East. 40 Eliz.; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 125; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 42 Eliz.; Hil. 1 Jas. I; Hil. 7 Jas. I; *Cal. Com. for Comp.* iii, 2533; *Recov. R. Trin.* 1652, rot. 112; *Mich.* 28 Geo. II, rot. 383.

²⁷ Pat. 6 Hen. VII, pt. i, m. 15.

²⁸ *Mins. Accts. Wilts.* 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 150, m. 86 d.

²⁹ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. iv, m. 29.

³⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 202; *Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. III, no. 54; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 553; *Inq. p.m.* 12 Hen. IV, no. 35; 3 Hen. VI, no. 31; 4 Hen. VI, no. 36; 7 Hen. VI, no. 57; 21 Hen. VI, no. 45; (Ser. 2), xli, 30.

³¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 54 Hen. III, no. 468.

³² Ibid. Hants, Mich. 56 Hen. III, no. 607.

³³ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 78; 1323-7, p. 519; *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 195.

³⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 34; *Hoare, Hist. of Wilts.* iii (4), 44.

³⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 1 Ric. II, no. 4; *Hoare, loc. cit.*

³⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. II, no. 12.

³⁷ *Hoare, loc. cit.*

³⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 8 Hen. IV, no. 23.

³⁹ Ibid. 1 Hen. V, no. 53.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² *Parl. R.* iv, 373a; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 373.

⁴³ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Hen. VI, no. 45.

⁴⁴ *G.E.C. Peerage*, vii, 402.

⁴⁵ Ibid.; *Inq. p.m.* 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 53.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ *G.E.C. Peerage*, vii, 403.

⁴⁸ *De Banc. R. Trin.* 3 Hen. VII, m. 330.

⁴⁹ *G.E.C. Peerage*, vi, 403.

⁵⁰ *Add. MS.* 12462, fol. 26; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv (1), p. 152.

⁵¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xli, 30.

⁵² He was created Earl of Rutland in 1525 (*G.E.C. Peerage*, vi, 403).

⁵³ *Recov. R. Hil.* 33 Hen. VIII, rot. 452; *Feet of F. Hants, East.* 34 Hen. VIII.

⁵⁴ *Brydges, Collins' Peerage*, ii, 370; *Recov. R. Mich.* 23 Eliz, rot. 622; *Feet of F. Hants, Hil.* 39 Eliz.; *Div. Co. East.* 22 Jas. I.

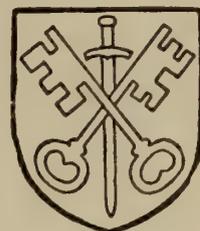
Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Hampden married Sir Francis Dowse of Broughton⁵⁵ (q.v.), whose descendant Thomas Dowse died in 1799,⁵⁶ leaving a son and heir Thomas Augustus,⁵⁷ who dealt with the manor by recovery in 1802.⁵⁸ On his death he was followed by his son Thomas Augustus, who was living in 1846.⁵⁹

No manorial rights now attach to this estate, which survives only as Place Farm.

The manor of *WALLOP FIFEHEAD* (Wolhop Fifhide, xiv cent.), in Middle Wallop, held of the Abbess of Amesbury (co. Wilts.) in 1539 for 100s. rent,⁶⁰ belonged in the 13th century to the family which took its name from the parish of Grimstead (co. Wilts.).⁶¹ Thus John de Grimstead claimed the right to hold the assize of bread and ale in Wallop⁶² in 1280, and in 1311 he settled one messuage, one mill, 2 carucates of land, 4 acres of meadow and £4 6s. rent, with appurtenances in Wallop Fifehead, on himself and his wife Alice for life with remainder to William de Cotes on the death of Thomas de Cotes.⁶³ For over 200 years the history of the manor is unknown,⁶⁴ but in 1539 it was in the tenure of Thomas Trenchard,⁶⁵ who conveyed it in 1557 to Alexander Rede.⁶⁶ Nicholas Rede, probably the son of Alexander, died in 1580, bequeathing the manor of Wallop Fifehead to his younger daughter Margaret, then aged seven.⁶⁷ Margaret probably married Roger Sherfield, for Roger Sherfield and Margaret his wife were dealing with the manor in 1610⁶⁸ and again in 1627.⁶⁹ Richard Sherfield, probably their son, was the owner in 1655.⁷⁰ From the Sherfield family the manor passed by inheritance to the family of Holloway, who dealt with it by recovery in 1747 and by fine in 1762.⁷¹ Sir Thomas Gatehouse, in his survey of Hampshire⁷² (1778), describes Middle Wallop as 'Honnors late Holloways,' but before 1795 the estate had passed to James Sutton and his wife Unity.⁷³ In 1847 their descendant George Sutton⁷⁴ sold it to Mr. Walter Potheary,⁷⁵ who dying in 1895, was succeeded by his son and heir Mr. Frank Potheary, the present lord of the manor.⁷⁶

A mill, perhaps representing one of those existing in Wallop in 1086, belonged to the manor of Wallop Fifehead in 1311.⁷⁷

Two hides of land in Nether Wallop, which in the 16th century acquired the name of the manor of *WALLOP HEATHMANSTREET*, were held in the 12th century by the Norman family of Bendeng.⁷⁸ In 1208 King John granted the estate lately belonging to Stephen de Bendeng to his servant Matthew de Wallop to hold during his pleasure.⁷⁹ In 1221-2 Henry III ordered the lands of Matthew in Wallop which the escheator had taken into his hands to be replevied to Matthew until further orders,⁸⁰ but finally granted them in 1227 to Ralph de Willinton for the rent of a yearling sparrow-hawk.⁸¹ Some time after 1232⁸² Ralph granted 2 hides at Wallop to the Abbot and convent of St. Peter, Gloucester,⁸³ who in turn granted the estate to Henry de Reigate in fee-farm.⁸⁴ Henry apparently surrendered the property before 1279, in which year the Abbot and convent of St. Peter granted it to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont in fee-farm for a rent of six marks yearly to the abbot and a sparrow-hawk yearly to the king.⁸⁵ In 1345 the Prior and convent of Mottisfont acquired right of assize of bread and ale in Wallop,⁸⁶ and they continued to hold the manor in fee-farm until the dissolution of the priory in 1536.⁸⁷ The same year Henry VIII granted the manor with other property belonging to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont to William Lord Sandys.⁸⁸ The abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, was dissolved in 1540,⁸⁹ and the fee-farm of £4 granted in 1541 to the newly-constituted Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.⁹⁰ William Lord Sandys thereupon apparently quit-



ABBAY OF ST. PETER, GLOUCESTER. Azure St. Paul's sword hilt upwards surmounted by the crossed keys of St. Peter or.

⁵⁵ Berry, *Hants Gen.*
⁵⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1846), i, 343.
⁵⁷ *Ibid.*
⁵⁸ Recov. R. East. 42 Geo. III, rot. 212.
⁵⁹ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1846), i, 343.
⁶⁰ Mins. Accts. Wilts. 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 150, m. 86 d.
⁶¹ *Vide infra* under Plaitford, where the history of the Grimsteads is fully given. The family may have been preceded in its possession of Wallop Fifehead by Gerald de Wallop, who in the *Testa de Nevill* was stated to be holding one knight's fee in Wallop of the old feoffment of the Earl of Hertford (*Testa de Nevill*, 231). Gerald was also holding 1 hide of land in Britford of John de Grimstead (*ibid.* 155). The *Testa de Nevill* 'Hertford' may be a mistake for 'Hereford.' Among the possessions of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex in 1372 was a fee in Wallop held by the Prioress of Amesbury (Inq. p.m. 46 Edw. III, no. 10).
⁶² Assize R. Mich. 8 Edw. I, rot. 21.
⁶³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. II.
⁶⁴ It may possibly, however, have been in the possession of the Trenchard family from the 14th century. In 1397 John

Malyns was pardoned for the death of Robert Burbache, killed in the highway at Trenchardstapel, in Over Wallop Prioress in the hundred of Thorngate (*Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 407).
⁶⁵ Mins. Accts. Wilts. 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 150, m. 86 d.
⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary.
⁶⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxci, 103.
⁶⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 8 Jas. I.
⁶⁹ *Ibid.* Hil. 2 Chas. I.
⁷⁰ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Mich. 1655, m. 13 d.
⁷¹ Recov. R. Hil. 21 Geo. II, rot. 251; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 2 Geo. III. One of the joint owners was called Sherfield Holloway (*ibid.*).
⁷² Now in the possession of Lord Swaythling.
⁷³ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 36 Geo. III.
⁷⁴ See Recov. R. East. 2 Geo. IV, rot. 166.
⁷⁵ Information supplied by Mr. Frank Potheary.
⁷⁶ *Ibid.*
⁷⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Edw. II.
⁷⁸ Pipe R. 33 Hen. II, m. 14 d.; *Great Roll of the Pipe*, 1 Ric. I. (Rec. Com.), 203.

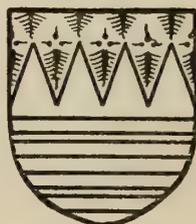
⁷⁹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 109b. See also *Testa de Nevill*, 236.
⁸⁰ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 485b.
⁸¹ *Ibid.* ii, 168b; Close, 13 Hen. III, m. 10; Chart. R. 11 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 3.
⁸² *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 92.
⁸³ *Hist. of Mon. of St. Peter, Gloucester* (Rolls Ser.), i, 120; ii, 147.
⁸⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 178, 297. Henry de Reigate also pledged himself to give a sparrow-hawk yearly to the king, to make suit twice a year at the court of the abbot and convent at Littleton and to pay reasonable heriot and 20s. relief.
⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 298-9; Assize R. Mich. 8 Edw. I, 789, rot. 20.
⁸⁶ Pat. 19 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 15.
⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Edw. I; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 50; *Pope Nich. Tax.* 214; *Inq. Nonarum* 113; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 175. In 1535 the Abbot and convent of St. Peter, Gloucester, received £4 as fee-farm from the Prior and convent of Mottisfont and 10d. perquisites of court (*Valor Eccl.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 412).
⁸⁸ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 9.
⁸⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, g. 139 (4).
⁹⁰ Pat. 33 Hen. VIII, pt. vii, m. 28.

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claimed the manor to the dean and chapter, who four years later made an exchange with the Crown for various other lands.⁹¹

William Marquess of Winchester, who had probably obtained the manor by royal grant, sold it in 1571 by the description of the manor of Wallop Heathmanstreet in Nether Wallop to William Egerton,⁹² who obtained a confirmation of the sale from Queen Elizabeth in 1580.⁹³ He died in 1593, and his son and heir William⁹⁴ sold the manor the following year to Thomas Elye,⁹⁵ who held it till his death in 1615. According to a previous settlement⁹⁶ it then passed to his younger son Thomas, who died in 1631, leaving an infant son and heir Thomas.⁹⁷ The estate passed soon afterwards to the Rev. Matthew Bucket, who died in 1652,⁹⁸ but its history for the next hundred years is unknown. It came into the possession of Edward Sheldon before 1775,⁹⁹ but from this date its history again becomes obscure. The present lord of the manor is Mr. Philip Shuttleworth Darnell.

The property in Nether Wallop called *GARLOGS* (Galrug, Galronge, Galerugg, Galrogge, xiv cent.; Garlogge, xvi cent.), held partly of the Prioress of Amesbury (co. Wilts.) and partly of the Warden of God's House, Portsmouth, was settled in 1318 for life on Juliane late the wife of Benedict Galrug, with remainder on her death to her son John Aygnel and Maud his wife.¹⁰⁰ It passed soon afterwards to Richard Tidworth, who died seised of a messuage and a carucate of land in Nether Wallop at Garlogs in 1353, leaving a son and heir John.¹⁰¹ The latter died in 1362, his heir being his cousin John son of John Ingpen, then three years old.¹⁰² The manor remained in the Ingpen family until about the middle of the 16th century, when it passed to Nicholas Gore of Nether Wallop, from whom it descended to his son and heir Richard,¹⁰³ and the manor remained in the Gore family until the end of the 18th century, since it was in the hands of a Walter Blunt before 1778.¹⁰⁴ Garlogs changed hands again soon afterwards, passing before 1855 to Mr. John Hibbert Brewer,¹⁰⁵ whose descendant, another Mr. Brewer, sold it about 1903 to the present owner, Dr. Lyne-Stivens, of Enham Place, Knights Enham.¹⁰⁶



INGPEN. *Gules two gimmel bars argent and a chief indented ermine.*

In 1346 John Flaundes was stated to be holding in Nether Wallop one-quarter of a knight's fee formerly belonging to Roger Flaundes.¹⁰⁷ In 1428 the estate was divided between Thomas Benbury and Richard Wallop, probably the younger son of Thomas Wallop, lord of Over Wallop,¹⁰⁸ but nothing further has been learnt concerning its history beyond the fact that Richard III in 1484 made a grant to his servant John Brice *alias* Blewmantell of all the lands, rents and services lately belonging to Thomas Benbury in Andover, Wallop and Hartfordbridge, and in the king's hands by reason of his forfeiture.¹⁰⁹

The church of *ST. ANDREW* consists of a chancel, with a crossing at the west end, a nave, wide north and south aisles continuing eastward and overlapping the west wall of the chancel.

The history of the building appears to be that an aisleless nave and chancel, the former measuring about 15 ft. by 11 ft., stood here early in the 12th century, having in its north wall the doorway which is now in the north aisle. Towards the end of the 12th century a south aisle was added to the nave, and in the first quarter of the 13th a considerable scheme of enlargement was begun. A north aisle was added, and the nave prolonged eastward about as far as the east wall of the old chancel, which was then entirely pulled down, and at the east of the lengthened nave a small compartment of equal width was set out, apparently as a chancel or sanctuary, the thinness of its walls being against the otherwise natural theory that it was meant for a central tower, with a larger chancel further to the east. The present chancel unfortunately retains no old detail, and the date of its building must remain doubtful; it is possibly not earlier than the 15th century, and it seems that during this century both aisles of the nave were widened and probably lengthened eastwards to their present line. The date of the arches in the north and south walls of the small 13th-century compartment, now forming a sort of crossing between nave and chancel, is very doubtful; a late 12th-century capital appears in one respond and two 13th-century capitals in others, all apparently inserted, as the arches fit none of them. The east arch opening to the present chancel is a modern forgery of 12th-century work, and the arch opening to the nave has like capitals which may be in part old and re-used from the late 12th-century chancel arch destroyed in the 13th century, when the nave was lengthened. There are evidences in both arcades of the abutment of walls and arches running southwards and north-

⁹¹ Close, 37 Hen. VIII, pt. iv, no. 23.
⁹² L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 22 Eliz. rot. 73.

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxxviii, 36.

⁹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 36 & 37 Eliz.

⁹⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. liii, 3.

⁹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxiv, 71.

⁹⁸ See Charities.

⁹⁹ Recov. R. East. 15 Geo. III, rot. 194. Sir T. Gatehouse MS. Survey of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.

¹⁰⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Edw. II.

¹⁰¹ Inq. p.m. 27 Edw. III, no. 29.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* 36 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 49. In the same year John Southover died seised of 100 acres of land in Nether Wallop which he was holding of the inheritance of John Ingpen (Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 39; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 29 Edw. III). The custody of the whole estate at Nether Wallop was committed to John Husee (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 270). John died in 1374 before attaining his majority, leaving as his heir Robert son of John, apparently his brother (Inq. p.m. 48 Edw. III, no. 41). Robert died in 1389, leaving a son and heir Richard, who came of age in 1410 (*ibid.* 7 Hen. IV, no. 48; 12 Hen. IV, no. 50), and was succeeded by Robert Ingpen, who died in 1505 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxv, 15). John son and heir of Robert died in 1509, leaving a son and heir Richard (*ibid.* xxvi, 33), who was followed by his heir Thomas Ingpen, the owner of Garlogs in 1539

(Mins. Accts. Wilts. 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 150, m. 86 d.).

¹⁰³ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 142, no. 72. This Richard conveyed the property to his brother William (Ct. of Wards Deeds Box 163).

¹⁰⁴ Sir T. Gatehouse MS. Survey of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling.

¹⁰⁵ *Hants Dir.* 1855-85.

¹⁰⁶ Ex inform. Dr. Lyne-Stivens.

¹⁰⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.* 350. In 1391 Richard Wallop had obtained the reversion of four messuages, 73½ acres of land, 3 acres of meadow and 6 acres of wood in Nether Wallop held for life by Julia the widow of Edmund Spircocock (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 15 Ric. II).

¹⁰⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 473.

wards across the line of the aisles, and the east arches of the two arcades may have opened originally into transept chapels wider than the nave aisles. The present west tower was built in 1704, but its east wall seems part of an older tower on the same site. The walls of the 'crossing' have apparently been heightened, perhaps in the 15th century, but there seems no reason to suppose that it was ever carried up as a tower.

The site slopes steeply northward and eastward, and there has evidently been a failure of foundation on the north, the aisle wall being heavily buttressed and partly faced with red brick.

The chancel has been recently restored and all the windows are modern. The three-light east window is of 15th-century style, and the north and south walls have each two square-headed two-light windows. There is a modern south door. The arch between the chancel and the crossing, in which the quire seats are placed, appears to be entirely modern, though the wall above is old. The rood-loft stood against its west face, reached by a stair in the south-east angle of the north aisle. The crossing has a flat plaster ceiling and a low-pitched tiled roof, distinct from that of the nave or chancel. On the north side a pointed arch opens into the east end of the north aisle; the respond on the east consists of part of a half-octagonal moulded capital and shaft, and that on the west is similar but complete. Both are of the 13th century, but apparently re-used here. The arch on the south side opens into the east end of the south aisle, now occupied by the organ, and has no east respond, but that on the west is a half-rounded shaft with a late 12th-century fluted capital. The arch to the nave is pointed, with a square inner and chamfered outer order, resting on moulded abaci with cable mould beneath, and concave scalloped capitals, with half-round shafts and mutilated bases, all so painted and plastered that it is difficult to tell old work from new; but parts of the capitals seem to be of late 12th-century date.

The nave arcades are of four bays, with a break on each side between the first and second bays. The arches are pointed of two chamfered orders, and have circular capitals and columns, but the three western bays of the south arcade have late 12th-century capitals, while the rest have simple 13th-century moulded capitals. The east arches on both sides are wider than the rest. There is a 15th-century corbel head, with traces of the springing of an arch, on the north face of the pier between the first and second arches of the north arcade. The three west bays of the south arcade have a large roll label towards the nave; the others have no labels. All details are clogged and blunted by paint and plaster. The clearstory consists of three square-headed two-light windows on each side, now partly blocked by the raising of the aisle roofs. The roofs of the nave and of both aisles are of the 15th century, with cambered and moulded ties. The wall plates in the nave are embattled. The aisle roofs are of heavier timbers and wider span, and only one plate in each aisle is embattled.

The north aisle has a 15th-century three-light window at the east and west. On each side of the east window are contemporary image niches, with pinnacled side shafts and projecting crocketed canopies. The east window in the north wall was possibly the east window of the aisle before

its lengthening. To the west of it are three high, narrow windows of two lights with shouldered trefoil heads and wood lintels, probably 14th-century work reset when the aisles were widened. The north doorway is round-headed, of two orders, the inner with a continuous angle roll, the outer chamfered—clearly a later alteration. In the jambs, but not fitting to the outer order, are two cushion capitals and jamb shafts with moulded bases, the oldest work in the building. The door has three 16th-century panels in an 18th-century framing, and the wooden porch has 16th-century work in its oldest parts, as the moulded barge-board on the north gable.

The south aisle repeats the eastern arrangement of window and niches in the north aisle, and the south wall has three windows like those in the north aisle but shorter. The south door is plastered and of uncertain but late date. The small modern south porch is used as a vestry. Close to the door, inside, is a moulded 13th-century base inserted in the wall. The west window, of the 15th century, is of two lights with a quatrefoil in the head.

The tower arch is high, two-centred, and of two chamfered orders, the inner springing from small moulded and scalloped capitals on half-round shafts, which look like old work except in their proportions. A 15th-century screen with moulded uprights and embattled cresting and fitted with modern doors is set across the opening of the arch.

The tower is dated 1704, but may include the masonry of an earlier tower in its walls. A tablet on the west external walls is inscribed, 'M. William Cleverly, John Leach, Church Wardens, Thomas Muspratt, Masons, Ano mdcciii.' There are four rough belfry windows and a loop light in the south wall; the west window of the ground story is a modern insertion.

The octagonal font is modern, of 15th-century style. The pews in the aisles are heavy and simple 17th-century work, and the quire seats contain some good panelling. A much-worn slab in the north aisle is said to have shown within recent times the consecration crosses of an altar slab. The north-east angle buttress has a stone with two incised crosses, one perhaps an original consecration cross.

On the floor of the nave is a small brass with inscription of Mary Gore (1437) and at the east end of the north aisle is a casement of a very fine late 14th or early 15th-century brass of a bishop or mitred abbot under a canopy. Several other slabs are evidently ancient, but bear no marks of brasses or lettering.

On the chancel floor is a slab to John Miller, who married Esther daughter of Francis Dowse, 1647; with a shield of arms, a mill-rind impaling a chequy chevron between three running greyhounds. A second slab is to his widow Esther, who afterwards married Sir Henry Paulet, third son of William Marquess of Winchester, and died 1697. On a lozenge are the arms of Dowse between those of Miller and Paulet.

A third slab is to Hester Miller and her sister Elizabeth, 1706 and 1725, with two mill-rinds on a lozenge.

There is another slab to W. D. Clarke, 'late minister' of Nether Wallop, and Susanna his wife, 1680. In the churchyard at the west end of the church is a pyramidal monument to Francis Dowse

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and Anne his wife, 1760 and 1757. A shield with the tinctures partly lost bears Dowse impaling Azure two bars or a canton ermineois.

The tower contains five bells. The treble, inscribed in Gothic capitals, 'God be our guide,' bears the date 1642 and the initials of the founder, I.H. The second is inscribed on the lip, 'P. Wells of Aldbourne 1770.' The third is inscribed, 'God is my hope 1642,' and is by the same founder as the treble. The fourth is inscribed, 'Be meeke and loly to heare the word of God 1585,' and bears the initials of John Wallis of Salisbury. The fifth was cast by Clement Tozier in 1702.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1786 given in 1831, a paten of 1640 given by Alexander Crawley in that year and a flagon of 1874 given in that year by Percival L. Hambro.

The registers are as follows:—(1) burials 1631 to 1776, marriages and baptisms 1653 to 1678; (2) baptisms 1679 to 1780; marriages 1680 to 1754; (3) marriages, 1754 to 1812.

If the identification of the Domesday entries of Wallop is correct, the church to which belonged a hide and a moiety of the tithes of the manor, and the whole *cirst* and 46*d.* from the villeins' tithes and one-half of the lands,¹¹⁰ was probably the church of Nether Wallop. From the 13th century the Treasurer of York Cathedral by arrangement with the dean and chapter presented a rector, who in turn presented a vicar.¹¹¹ In 1291 the annual value of the church was £66 13*s.* 4*d.*, and of the vicarage £5. The Treasurer of York received at that date a pension of £3 6*s.* 8*d.* and an annual payment of £1 10*s.* in lieu of certain tithes.¹¹² Early in the 15th century the rectory was appropriated by the Dean and Chapter of York to the sub-chapter and vicars choral of the Cathedral,¹¹³ who have continued to hold the advowson of the vicarage down to the present day.¹¹⁴

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Nether Wallop.

In 1559 Sir Richard Rede, by *CHARITIES* his will dated 27 March, charged his manor of Tanglely with £4 a year for ever to be paid to the poor people of

Nether Wallop and Over Wallop. The land charged belongs to different owners, who pay their respective portions.

In 1759 Francis Dowse, by his will, gave to the parish of Wallop £1,000 South Sea Annuities, the income to be applied towards the support of poor people past their labour and for education. The legacy is represented by £1,058 4*s.* consols, with the official trustees, of which one moiety (£529 2*s.* consols) was under an Order of 17 May 1904 made under the Board of Education Act, 1899, constituted the 'Douce's educational foundation' and the other moiety the eleemosynary charity.

In 1652 the Rev. Matthew Bucket, by his will, dated 1 October, bequeathed £20 for the poor, to be laid out in the purchase of an annuity of 20*s.* By deed of 20 September 1660 the annuity was charged on the Manor Farm of Heathmanstreet, now belonging to Mr. Philip Shuttleworth Darnell.

In 1870 John Brownjohn, by a codicil to his will, dated 16 December, bequeathed £298 1*s.* 7*d.* India 3 per Cent. stock upon trust that out of the annual income £3 should be paid in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* to each of twenty-four of the oldest poor on St. Thomas's Day, and the remainder, £5 18*s.* 8*d.*, to the Nether Wallop Clothing Club.

In 1892 Miss Emily Brownjohn, by will, left £102 11*s.* 3*d.* like stock, the dividends amounting to £3 1*s.* 4*d.* to be distributed in blankets, coats, &c., among the poor on 1 November.

The sums of stock are held by the official trustees, the dividends being duly applied by the churchwardens.

The Rev. Henry Powney, by will, proved 1876, left £100 (less duty) to the minister and churchwardens for the benefit of the poor. The trust fund is deposited in the Wilts. and Dorset Bank, and the annual income is distributed in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* to each recipient.

William Warwick, by will, dated 20 May 1826, bequeathed £600 consols, the dividends to be applied for the education of poor children of Nether Wallop under the direction and at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers of the parish.

The trust fund is held by the official trustees, by whom the dividends amounting to £15 a year are remitted to the churchwardens and overseers.

OVER WALLOP

Wallope (xi cent.); Wellop (xiii cent.); Uverwallop, Over Welhop, Upwellop (xiv cent.).

The parish of Over Wallop lies on the borders of Wiltshire and covers an area of 4,672 acres, including 2,889 acres of arable land, 299½ acres of permanent grass and 61½ acres of woods and plantations.¹ The main London to Exeter line of the London and South Western Railway passes north-west of the parish, which is served by Grately Station. The ground slopes downwards from the south-west from Tower Hill (555 ft. above the ordnance datum) to the village in the south-east. The village lies along

the banks of the Wallop Brook and forms with Middle and Nether Wallop one long straggling village, which is crossed by the main road from Salisbury to Andover. Townshend Manor House, the residence of Mr. Carbery Evans, is north-west of the village. Near it are Pottery Drove and Pottery Field, commemorating one of the early lords of the manor, Matthew de Poteria.

The soil is chalk.

The common fields of Over Wallop were inclosed in 1787 by authority of a Private Act of the previous year.²

¹¹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453*a.*

¹¹¹ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 31, 111; 2032, fol. 81; 2033, fol. 36, 96, 162; 2034, fol. 64; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 24, 87, 131, 137, 169, 190, 191, 199, 228, 375.

¹¹² *Pope Nich. Tax. (Rec. Com.)*, 212. See also *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 979, no. 4.

¹¹³ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 64, 101.

¹¹⁴ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 8; *Fat. 25 Eliz. pt. v*, m. 2, 3; *Exch. Dep.*

Hants, Mich. 37 & 38 *Eliz.* 53; *Hil.* 38 *Eliz.* 18; *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*.

¹ *Statistics from Bd. of Agric.* (1905).

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards* (1904), 157.



NETHER WALLOP CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST

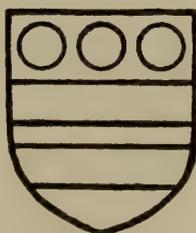


OVER WALLOP CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST

The following place-names occur:—Trenchardstapel in 'Over Wallop Priores' (xiv cent.),³ Bowerefeld (xvi cent.).⁴

The manor of *OVER WALLOP*, *MANORS* afterwards called *WALLOP MOYLES*, was possibly the estate which had belonged to Earl Harold, and in 1086 was Crown property.⁵ It belonged at the end of the 12th century to Matthew de Poteria, a Norman,⁶ and apparently an absentee landlord who farmed it to Baldwin de Winton.⁷ On the death of Matthew, c. 1204, the manor escheated to King John,⁸ who granted the custody during his pleasure to James de Poteria.⁹ The estate was held in chief by the service due from one knight's fee.¹⁰

The manor passed soon after to the family from which it took its distinguishing name, being granted in 1222 by Henry III to Nicholas de Moels,¹¹ who as seneschal of Gascony defeated the King of Navarre,¹² and subsequently became Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports.¹³ Henry III visited Wallop in 1225,¹⁴ and five years later granted Nicholas ten oaks in the New Forest for the support of his household.¹⁵ Nicholas died before 1284, in which year his son and heir Roger was summoned to show his warrant for not attending the king's hundred court of Thorngate as part of the service due for the manor of Wallop Moyles.¹⁶ Roger in the same year claimed the right to assize of bread and ale in Wallop.¹⁷ He died in 1294-5, leaving a son and heir John,¹⁸ who, having distinguished himself in the Scotch wars, was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1299.¹⁹ He died in 1310,²⁰ having settled the manor of Wallop Moyles seven years before on himself and his wife Maud.²¹ His son and heir Nicholas,²² also a distinguished soldier,²³ succeeded to the estate, but died in 1316, leaving a brother and heir Roger,²⁴



DE MOELS. *Argent two bars gules with three roundels gules in the chief.*

who died some months later.²⁵ John brother and heir of Roger had livery of his lands in 1325 on attaining his majority,²⁶ and on his death in 1337 left two daughters and heirs, Muriel and Isabel.²⁷ The manor of Wallop Moyles fell to Muriel and her husband, Sir Thomas Courtenay,²⁸ who settled it in 1344 on themselves in tail male.²⁹ On the death of Sir Thomas in 1362 it passed to his son and heir Hugh,³⁰ who dying a minor in 1369 left as his heirs his sister Margaret and his nephew John Dynham son of his sister Muriel.³¹ Over Wallop Moyles was assigned to John Dynham,³² who was holding one knight's fee in Wallop formerly belonging to John Moels in 1428,³³ but died the same year.³⁴ His son and heir, Sir John Dynham,³⁵ died in 1457, leaving a son and heir John,³⁶ who dying before 1502 left as his heirs his two sisters, Elizabeth widow of Fulke Bouchier Lord Fitz Warine, and then wife of Sir Thomas Brandon, and Joan wife of John Zouche Lord Zouche, and his two nephews, Sir Edmund Carew of Mohuns Ottery, son of his sister Margaret, and Sir John Arundell of Lanherne (co. Cornw.), son of his sister Catherine.³⁷ The subsequent history of the four parts is for some time obscure. Lady Fitz Warine died in 1516³⁸ and Sir John Arundell in 1545, each seised of a fourth part.³⁹ One-fourth came before long into the possession of Sir William Compton, from whom it passed to his son and heir Peter,⁴⁰ who died in 1544.⁴¹ Peter's son and heir Henry, born after his death, sold this fourth part in 1571 to Sir Richard Rede,⁴² late Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Master of Requests,⁴³ who subsequently acquired the whole of the manor of which he died seised in 1576.⁴⁴ His son and heir Innocent sold Over Wallop Moyles in 1577 to his cousin Nicholas,⁴⁵ who in 1579, 'being very ill and intending to defraud



DYNHAM. *Gules a fesse indented ermine.*

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 407.

⁴ *De Banc. R.* 966, m. 589.

⁵ For a discussion on this point see Nether Wallop. Mr. Round points out that it is clearly referred to in the entry on the Pipe Roll of 1130: '[Jo]hannes de Poteria redd. comp. de x marc. arg. pro terra sua de Wallop quam Rogerus gener Alberti tenebat.' *Gt. Roll of the Pipe* (Rec. Com.), 39.

⁶ He held 2½ knights' fees in Hampshire in 1160-1 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 28).

⁷ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 211; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 8.

⁸ As an escheat of the lands of the Normans (*Assize R. Mich.* 8 Edw. I, no. 789).

⁹ *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 211; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 8; *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 47.

¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234, 236; *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. I, no. 59; 3 Edw. II, no. 36; 9 Edw. II, no. 60; 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56; 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 48; 43 Edw. III, pt. i (1st nos.), no. 24; 7 Hen. VI, no. 56.

¹¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 487b; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234, 238b.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 380.

¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, p. 551.

¹⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 311. For the payment of debts contracted in the king's service beyond seas Nicholas in 1246 obtained licence from the king to let his manor out at farm for five years (*Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 479).

¹⁶ *Assize R.* 789, rot. 21.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. I, no. 59.

¹⁹ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, v, 320.

²⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II, no. 36.

²¹ *Pat.* 30 Edw. I, m. 13; *Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 31 & 32 Edw. I.

²² *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II, no. 36.

²³ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, v, 320.

²⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 9 Edw. II, no. 60; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 390.

²⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 515, 558.

²⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 402.

²⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56.

²⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 254; *Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin.* 18 Edw. III.

³⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 48.

³¹ *Ibid.* 43 Edw. III, pt. i (1st nos.), no. 24.

³² *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 303.

³³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 250.

³⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 56.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.* 36 Hen. VI, no. 39; *De Banc. R. East.* 14 Hen. VII, m. 151.

³⁷ *De Banc. R. Mich.* 18 Hen. VII, m. 116; *G.E.C. Peerage*, iii, 126. His will is dated 7 Jan. 1500, but was not proved until 1509, owing, no doubt, to disputes between his heirs and his widow Elizabeth, who recovered a third of the manor as dower in 1502 (*De Banc. R. Mich.* 18 Hen. VII, m. 116, 489, 496; 19 Hen. VII, m. 589; *Will P.C.C.* 14 Bennett).

³⁸ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 969, no. 6. She left a son and heir John (*ibid.*).

³⁹ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* iii, 125. His heir was his son John (*ibid.*).

⁴⁰ He died in 1528 (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], xlvi, 60).

⁴¹ *Ibid.*; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 992, no. 1.

⁴² *Close*, 13 Eliz. pt. xxi.

⁴³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clxxvii, 102.

⁴⁵ *Notes of F. Hants, Mich.* 19 & 20 Eliz. This fine deals only with a fourth part of the manor, but Nicholas died seised of the whole in 1580 (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], exci, 103).

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the queen of the custody of his heirs and lands,' conveyed the manor to Henry Pyle of Wallop.⁴⁶ He died the next year, leaving two daughters and heirs, Eleanor and Margaret, aged nine and seven respectively.⁴⁷ The manor was subsequently purchased by the Wallop family, Robert Wallop of Farleigh Wallop (co. Hants) being seised of it on his attainder in 1661.⁴⁸ From this date it followed the descent of Farleigh Wallop in Bermondspit Hundred (q.v.),⁴⁹ the present owner being Isaac Newton Wallop fifth Earl of Portsmouth.

The house *POTREY COURT* (Potrey Court, xvi cent.; Pettry Court, xvii cent.) in Wallop Moyles, of which Henry Pyle, the grandson of John Pyle, died seised in 1617,⁵⁰ no doubt took its name from that of the Norman lord of the manor in the 12th century, Matthew de Poteria.

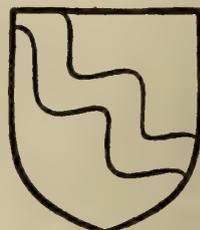
The ruined water-mill, of which John Tidworth died seised in 1362, was held of Sir Thomas Courtenay, lord of Wallop Moyles, and probably stood on the site of one of the mills existing at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵¹

The origin of the manor of *OVER WALLOP*, held for over five and a half centuries by the Wallop family, is obscure, but the hide of land held before the Conquest by Edric, and in 1086 by Boda of Hugh de Port, and the half-manor held before the Conquest by Godric, and in 1086 by Hugh de Port,⁵² probably represent the fourth part of a knight's fee in Wallop held by Richard de Wallop of Herbert Fitz Peter, the lord of Wolverton, in the 13th century.⁵³ Wallop occurs in 14th-century lists of the St. John knights' fees,⁵⁴ but in 1362 the manor was said to be held of Edward de St. John as of his manor of Wolverton by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee.⁵⁵ On the death of Richard de Wallop the estate in Wallop passed to his widow Euphemia, who in 1297-8 was stated to be holding the wood of Wallop which had been afforested by Henry II.⁵⁶ In 1335 it was in the hands of another Richard de Wallop, who in that year settled two messuages, lands and rents in Over Wallop upon himself for life, with successive remainders to Alice daughter of Roger Husee for life and to Thomas Wallop the son of Richard and his issue.⁵⁷

Seven years later a further settlement of two messuages, lands and rents in Over and Nether Wallop and the advowson of the church of Over Wallop was made upon Richard for life with

remainder to Thomas and Margaret his wife and their issue.⁵⁸ Richard de Wallop was still living in 1346, in which year he was stated to be holding the fourth part of a fee in Wallop, formerly belonging to Richard de Barton.⁵⁹ His son Thomas died seised of two messuages, 2 carucates of land and perquisites of court in Over and Nether Wallop, and the advowson of the church of Over Wallop in 1361, leaving as his heir his son John.⁶⁰

The latter was living in 1428, when he was seventy-six years of age, and he probably died soon after.⁶¹ John was followed by Thomas, from whom the manor passed to his son and heir John Wallop of Farleigh Wallop.⁶² John's son and heir Richard died seised of the manor of Over Wallop in 1503,⁶³ and from this date it followed the descent of Farleigh Wallop in the hundred of Bermondspit (q.v.),⁶⁴ the present lord being Isaac Newton Wallop fifth Earl of Portsmouth.



WALLOP, Earl of Portsmouth. *Argent a bend wavy sable.*

In the 12th century (1166) William de Wallop was holding a knight's fee of Humphrey de Bohun of the old feoffment (i.e. created before 1135) as it had been held of the grandfather of Humphrey, and in the 13th century Gerald (Girard) de Wallop held what was evidently the same fee of the Earl of Hereford (Bohun).^{64a} The overlordship merged in the Crown with the rest of the Bohun fee in 1372-3 and the holding probably merged in the Wallop manor of Over Wallop.

The manor of *OVER WALLOP BUCKLAND* followed the same descent as the manor of Nether Wallop Buckland (q.v.) until 1541, when Thomas Earl of Rutland sold it to Sir William Warham,⁶⁵ who settled it in 1560 on himself and his wife Elizabeth for their lives, with remainder to his cousin and sole heir Anne, and her husband Francis Moires.⁶⁶ Sir William died before 1570, in which year Francis Moires and his wife Anne sold the reversion of the manor after the death of Lady Warham to Sir William Forster of Aldermaston (co. Berks.).⁶⁷ The manor remained in the Forster family⁶⁸ until 1608, when Sir William Forster sold it to Sir Henry Wallop,⁶⁹ since which time it has followed

⁴⁶ Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. v, m. 17. See also Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxc, 103. L.T.R. Memo. R. Trin. 21 Eliz. rot. 52.

⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxc, 103.

⁴⁸ Pat. 13 Chas. II, pt. xx, no. 10.

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 364.

⁵⁰ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lvi, 276. His heir was his brother Richard.

⁵¹ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 72.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 484a.

⁵³ *Testa de Nevill*, 233b. Herbert Fitz Peter was stated to be holding it of the Earl Marshal, but he was apparently really holding it of Robert de St. John. Richard de Wallop was perhaps descended from the John de Wallop who in 1166 was holding half a fee of Herbert Fitz Herbert, the grandfather of Herbert Fitz Peter (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 307).

⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. III, no. 49; 21 Edw. III, no. 57; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, pp. 16, 69.

⁵⁵ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 76.

⁵⁶ Harl. MS. 6602, fol. 23.

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Edw. III.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* Trin. 16 Edw. III.

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 324.

⁶⁰ Inq. p.m. pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 76.

⁶¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 350. He was eight years old in 1362 (Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii [1st nos.], no. 76).

⁶² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, 85.

⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvii, 31.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 364. See also W. and L. Inq. p.m. vi, 51; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccvii, 6; Pat. 14 Jas. I, pt. xxv; 13 Chas. II, pt. xx; *Recov. R. Trin.* 1 Geo. I, rot. 83; East. 13 Geo. II, rot. 316; Mich. 4 Geo. III, rot. 52; Hil. 30 Geo. III, rot. 223.

^{64a} Mr. Round has made the interesting discovery that certain knights' fees entered in the *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.)

231 as held by the Earl of Hereford (the heading is 'Fees held by the Earl of Hereford,' but after the first entry on the list they are said to be held of the Earl of Hereford) can be identified in the returns of knights made by Humphrey de Bohun under Wiltshire in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 243), and among these is the holding of William de Wallop.

⁶⁵ *Recov. R. Hil.* 33 Hen. VIII, rot. 324; Feet of F. Hants, East. 34 Hen. VIII.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 2 Eliz.

⁶⁷ *Close*, 12 Eliz. pt. viii; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 13 Eliz.

⁶⁸ Ashmole, *Antiq. of Berks.* i, 23; iii, 311. Sir William Forster died in 1574, leaving a son and heir Humphrey (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], clxviii, 1), who held the manor until his death in 1600-1 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], clxxx, 108).

⁶⁹ *Close*, 6 Jas. I, pt. xiii, no. 9; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Jas. I.

the descent of the main manor of Over Wallop (q.v.).

The land in Wallop, worth £37 a year, which Henry II granted to the nuns of Amesbury (co. Wilts.), was mainly in Nether Wallop,⁷⁰ but it also included part of Over Wallop. This estate was known as Over Wallop Prioress,⁷¹ and the rents of assize here payable to the Prioress and convent of Amesbury were worth £11 7s. 8½d. a year in the 16th century.⁷² Of this sum £1 5s. 4½d. came from a water-mill, which was held on lease by Thomas Hachard.⁷³

Land in *OVER WALLOP* was held in 1232-3 by Thomas Maudit of the heirs of William Briwere by the service of 2s. to a scutage.⁷⁴ This land passed before 1272 to John Waleran, who at this date conveyed it to Robert son of John Waleran, to hold of him for a pair of silver spurs or 3d. rent yearly at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.⁷⁵ Robert subsequently enfeoffed Oliver de Ingham, who died seised in 1282, when the land was charged with the following rents in consequence of successive enfeoffments—18d. yearly for ever to Patrick de Chaworth, 12d. yearly to John de Farlington, descendants of William Briwere, £1 13s. 4d. yearly for ever to Thomas de Maydenhatch, and £15 yearly for life to Beatrice Maudit.⁷⁶ John son and heir of Oliver⁷⁷ apparently granted the estate at a rent of 40s. to Robert Burbache,⁷⁸ who released all his right to it to Richard Tidworth and Juliane his wife.⁷⁹ This grant was confirmed by Oliver son of John Ingham in 1318, when he released them from payment of the yearly rent of 40s.⁸⁰ From this date the history of the holding is obscure, but it followed for a time the descent of Garlogs in Nether Wallop⁸¹ (q.v.), descending from the Tidworth family to the Ingpens.⁸²

A small property in *OVER WALLOP*, a so-called manor, was held of the manor of Wallop Moyles in the 15th century by William Ludlow, who on his death in 1478 was followed by his son and heir John.⁸³ John died nine years later, leaving a son and heir John,⁸⁴ who held the property until his death in 1519.⁸⁵ His son and heir William,⁸⁶ at his death in 1533, left a son and heir George,⁸⁷ and from this date the property followed the same descent as the manor of Wyford in Tadley in the hundred of Overton (q.v.) until 1639,⁸⁸ when Henry Ludlow died, leaving a son and heir Edmund, aged thirty.⁸⁹ The subsequent history of the property is unknown.

The church of *ST. PETER* consists of *CHURCH* of chancel 28 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 4 in., with south vestry and organ chamber, nave 51 ft. by 18 ft., with north and south aisles 7 ft. 10 in. and 9 ft. 6 in. wide respectively, west tower 10 ft. square, and south porch.

The chancel is entirely modern, but there is a

good deal of old work in the nave, its history being unfortunately much obscured by modern repairs and alterations. The two west bays of the north arcade are of late 12th-century date, and point to the former existence of an early nave some 30 ft. long, to which a north aisle was added about 1180. A south aisle was added early in the 13th century and the nave apparently lengthened eastward, and a west tower was built at the beginning of the century, but modern alterations have destroyed any reliable evidence of the development of the church. In the 15th century a clearstory was added to the nave, and the tower has been rebuilt in modern times and the whole outer face of the church renewed.

The chancel is of good scale and proportion, and has three lancets at the east set high in the wall, and a pointed barrel roof of oak. In the north wall are two lancets and in the south one. At the west is a light wrought-iron screen on a low stone base, with brass sockets for 28 candles and a gilt cross over the middle door; the wrought-iron pulpit adjoins it on the north-west. There is a piscina with a stone shelf above, 13th-century work re-used, and two modern sedilia. The chancel arch has foliate capitals with banded shafts.

The nave arcades are of four bays, the east bay on the north side being 13th-century work of the same character but of less height and span than that on the south. The second bay on the north is entirely modern, except for the abacus of its west respond, which belongs to the arch in the east bay. In both bays the arches are pointed, of two chamfered orders, but the two west bays have round orders with a chamfered label, square outer order, and modern inner order. The capitals have hollow flutes of late type, and the pillars and responds are round and half-round.

On the south side of the nave the arch of the first bay springs at the east from a square moulded abacus with a curious corbel below, like the bell of a small plain capital dying into the soffit of a chamfered bracket. The same feature occurs in the north arcade, and at the west the arch springs from a moulded string like that now in the second bay of the north arcade. The remaining three bays of the south arcade have pointed arches of two chamfered orders, the inner order being entirely modern, circular moulded capitals and bases, and circular columns, the responds being square. Towards the nave there is a double-chamfered label, the whole being much re-tooled and renewed.

The tower arch is pointed and has two chamfered orders and chamfered abaci of late Romanesque type; the arch has been repaired and is of doubtful date.

The nave clearstory has three square-headed 15th-century windows of two trefoiled lights on the south side and two on the north, and the nave roof is

⁷⁰ See Nether Wallop.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 407.

⁷² *Mina. Accts. Wilts.* 30 & 31 Hen. VIII, rot. 150, m. 86 d.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 200. The same Thomas was also stated to be holding the tenth part of a knight's fee in Wallop of the old feoffment of Ralph de Harangod, who held of Avice Croc (*ibid.* 234). He further held a knight's fee in Grately (adjoining Over Wallop) of

the Earl of Hereford (*ibid.* 231), and two-thirds of a fee in 'Dene' of the Earl Marshal (*ibid.* 233).

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III.

⁷⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. I, no. 4. It was held of Robert Waleran (*ibid.*).

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 33 Edw. I.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 609.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 16 Edw. II; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 181, no. 15; file 234, no. 5.

⁸² *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 72.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 36.

⁸⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), iii, 121.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* xxxv, 21.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 984, no. 2.

⁸⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 43 & 44 Eliz.; Trin. 4 Chas. I; Close, 4 Chas. I, pt. iii, no. 5; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccclv, 86.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* ccccxcii, 85.

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modern. The north aisle has in the east wall an early 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights, with intersecting mullions, formerly three openings with trefoiled heads; the exterior has a chamfered label and mask stops. In the north wall are three square-headed 15th-century windows of three cinquefoiled lights with a roll on the mullions, head and sill. Between the first and second windows is a shallow four-centred recess of 15th-century date, retaining traces of red colour, which must have contained an image or a group of sculpture.

There is a west door to the aisle with round head containing a few old stones; it has a flat chamfered label and restored abaci. It is of late 12th-century date, and was doubtless once on the north side of the aisle.

The south aisle has a 14th-century east window of two trefoiled lights and a quatrefoiled circle over, and three square-headed windows on the south, the first and third perhaps 14th-century work renewed, of three and two trefoiled lights; the second is like those in the north aisle, and the west window is a modern lancet. The south door is round-headed with an edge-roll, and looks like late 12th-century work re-used and patched.

There are no old fittings except two 17th-century benches at the west end of the south aisle, and a fine octagonal 15th-century font at the west end of the nave, with quatrefoiled panels on the bowl, one panel containing a shield apparently of the arms of **I**ncent. On the chamfer below the bowl are two eagles, the other six faces having leaf patterns, and the stem has trefoiled panels.

The tower is modern, in three stages, with two lancet lights for the belfry on each face, and a gabled roof.

Of the bells the treble is by Mears & Stainbank, 1874; the second by R. Wells, 1776; the third is of 1636, with maker's initials I. D. and inscription, 'Praise the Lorde'; the fourth is inscribed, 'O be joyfull in the Lord I D 1631 T K'; and the fifth **AADBEACLHI** with maker's mark and cross.

The plate consists of a silver chalice undated, another of 1855 and a paten and flagon of the same date, all three presented by Arthur Jenner; there is also a plated flagon.

The registers are as follows:—(1) baptisms 1684 to 1718, burials 1538 to 1725 and marriages 1540 to 1703. This is a transcript made in 1720; there are gaps in the burials between 1625 and 1664 and 1705 and 1713. It also contains briefs from 1717 to 1720; (2) a rough collection of notes in much disorder, with gaps, contains all three entries from 1730 to 1743; (3) baptisms and burials 1730 to 1812, marriages 1730 to 1753; (4) marriages 1754 to 1812.

It is probable that the chapel in **ADVOWSON** Wallop to which 8 acres of tithe belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey was in Over Wallop.⁹⁰ Over Wallop was, however, a separate parish in 1291,⁹¹ although as late as the end of the 14th century a pension of 30s. was

paid to the Treasurer of York Cathedral, the patron of Nether Wallop.⁹² The advowson was in the possession of Richard de Wallop in 1342,⁹³ and has continued with his descendants.⁹⁴ The living at the present day is a rectory worth £490 a year with three acres of glebe and residence. The tithes of the manor of Over Wallop Moyles, afterwards commuted for a fixed pension of 30s., belonged to the Abbess of Wherwell.⁹⁵

There is a Baptist chapel in that portion of Middle Wallop which is in this parish. It was built in 1848 and seats 180.

In 1707 Edward Pyle, by his will, **CHARITIES** bearing date 6 June, gave to the poor for ever the yearly sum of 40s. to be made into coats or waistcoats. The annuity is paid by the Earl of Portsmouth.

A further annuity of £5, supposed to have been derived from a donor of the name of Pyle, locally known as the Freemantle Charity, was in 1899 redeemed by the transfer to the official trustees of £200 2½ per cent. Debenture Stock of the Midland Railway Co.

Sir Richard Rede's gift (see under Nether Wallop), the sum of £1 13s. 8d. received, after deduction for land tax, is distributed in money among six poor persons.

The Rev. Henry Wake, by will, proved in 1852, bequeathed a sum of money now represented by £908 7s. 4d. West Australian 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, the dividends, amounting to £27 5s., to be distributed among six men and six women of sixty years of age and upwards at Christmas in each year.

William Hollins, by will, proved in 1865, bequeathed a sum now represented by £204 New South Wales 3 per cent. stock, the dividends, amounting to £6 2s. 6d., to be applied in the distribution of great coats and blankets.

In 1870 John Brownjohn, by a codicil to his will, dated 16 December, bequeathed £298 1s. 7d. India 3 per cent. stock upon trust that out of the annual income £2 should be paid in sums of 2s. 6d. to each of sixteen of the oldest poor on St. Thomas's Day, and the remainder, £6 18s. 8d., distributed in calico to poor families.

Miss Sarah Brownjohn, by will, proved in 1886, left £98 9s. 9d. like stock, the dividends, amounting to £2 19s., to be distributed under the title of the 'Elizabethan Charity' among eight of the oldest people of the parish on 1 January in each year.

Miss Emma Brownjohn, by will, proved in 1891, left £94 4s. 9d. like stock, the dividends, amounting to £2 16s. 4d., to be given to sick and distressed poor in the month of September yearly.

Miss Emily Brownjohn, by will, proved in 1892, left £102 11s. 3d. like stock, the dividends, amounting to £3 1s. 4d., to be distributed in blankets, coats, &c., on 1 November.

Charles Percival Titt, by will, proved in 1881, bequeathed a sum now represented by £271 19s. 8d. Gold Coast Government 3 per cent. stock, the

⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 453a.

⁹¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212.

The church was then worth £23 6s. 8d.

a year.

⁹² *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 375, App. i.

⁹³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Edw. III.

⁹⁴ Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 31; 2032, fol. 82; 2033, fol. 36, 101, 149; 2034, fol. 64, 86, 91, 141, 170; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 54, 59, 148; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁹⁵ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 31; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 375, App. i; Dugdale, *Mon.* ii, 643. The Bishop of Winchester confirmed these tithes to the abbess in 1232 (Egerton MS. 2104, A.B. fol. 98).



OVER WALLOP CHURCH : THE FONT

dividends, amounting to £8 3s. 2d., to be applied in the distribution of great coats, blankets and coals

The several sums of stock are held by the official trustees. The income of the several charities is

applied by the rector and churchwardens in accordance with their respective trusts.

The Baptist Chapel and Trust Property, see above under Broughton.

EAST WELLOW

Weluue (xi cent.); Weluwe, Welwe (xiii cent.); Estweluwe (xiv cent.); Wellowe, Est Weloughe (xv cent.); Wyllow (xvi cent.). The parish of East Wellow is near the Wiltshire border and covers an area of 2,468 acres, of which 687 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are arable, 604 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres permanent grass and 1,085 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres woodland.¹ The River Blackwater flows from west to east through the parish, which is hilly and very well wooded. There is, properly speaking, no village, only scattered farmsteads. The old church of St. Margaret and the neighbouring vicarage are on high ground near the river in the west of the parish; the churchyard was enlarged in 1882 by a grant of land from Mrs. Smith, then the lady of the manor. Wellow Farm is south-east of the church, and the school, together with Pottery Farm (probably connected with the Poteria family) and Brook Cottage, is further to the south on the banks of a tributary of the Blackwater near Long's Bridge. Peter Newcome, the antiquary, was born at East Wellow in 1684.²

Embley House, the birthplace of Florence Nightingale, stands in the north-eastern part of the parish, about two miles west from Romsey town and not far from the high road to Salisbury; it is an old brick building in the Elizabethan style, and is surrounded by a park of about a hundred acres, with extensive shrubberies and plantations, which contain some fine specimens of conifers and rhododendrons. The soil is sand and loam; subsoil clay and gravel.

Dunwood, extra-parochial, lies to the north; it contains an area of about 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

West Wellow (Weluwe Gurnay, xiii cent.), formerly a tithing of East Wellow, was in Wiltshire in the hundred of Amesbury until 1895, when it was transferred to Hampshire,³ where it is locally situated in the hundred of Thorngate. It is now a civil parish, although joined for ecclesiastical purposes to East Wellow. It is divided from East Wellow by a tributary of the River Blackwater, which also flows through the parish, and contains 4 acres of land covered with water, and 1,401 acres of land, of which 574 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres are arable land, 441 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres permanent grass and 12 acres woodland.⁴

To the west is West Wellow Common, while Wellow Wood Common is in the north of the parish. The inclosure award for West Wellow was given 21 September 1811.⁵ The soil is also sand

and loam with subsoil of sand and clay, producing crops of wheat, barley and roots.

The following place-names are to be found in records of East Wellow:—Shameles, Chirchfield, Goldryngs Grove, Mourhayes, Rudlodge Ford, Welwa Ford⁶ (xiv cent.); Redlands,⁷ Hamdown,⁸ Home Close,⁹ and Daylandes¹⁰ (xvi cent.).

Place-names connected with West Wellow are:—Blackforde,¹¹ Felpottes, Dandesforde, Waterlandes,¹² Le Howe, Odehams, Morye Copice, Ringstones¹³ (xvi cent.); Prynnces Mead and Race Close¹⁴ (xvii cent.).

The manor of *EAST WELLOW* was *MANORS* held of the king at the time of the Domesday Survey by Agemund, who had previously held it as an alod of King Edward.¹⁵

At the beginning of the 13th century the manor was held of the king in chief by Stephen de Hampton.¹⁶ William de Hampton, son and heir of Stephen, granted his estate in East Wellow, about 1242, to the Abbot and convent of Netley,¹⁷ who had already acquired land in the parish of the gift of Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester.¹⁸ In the following year Denise the widow of Stephen gave up her right to dower in the manor,¹⁹ and Laurence de Coldecot, with the consent of his wife, Mabel daughter of William de Hampton, gave up to the abbey everything which Mabel had, or in the future might have, of the grant of her father in Wellow.²⁰

In March 1251 the abbot and convent received a grant from Henry III of a yearly fair at Wellow on the eve and day of St. Margaret,²¹ and in the following December of a weekly market there on Wednesdays.²² The manor remained in the possession of Netley Abbey till the Dissolution,²³ when it was granted by Henry VIII to John Foster and Richard Marden.²⁴

Richard Marden died seised of the manor in 1552, and was succeeded by his namesake, the son of his brother George.²⁵ In 1579 certain articles of complaint against this Richard were brought to the notice of the Privy Council, 'contayninge his disorderllie dealing and contendenge with the Vicar of Wellow, his contempt of Religion and of her Maiestie's proceedinge . . . and their Lordships to the end that some course might be tacken for the mettinge with the disorders of the said Marden . . . thought to mak choise of three . . . to pro-

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ Local Act, 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 91; Local Govt. Bd. Provis. Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1895.

⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁵ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 187.

⁶ Ct. R. (P.R.O.) portf. 201, no. 74.

⁷ Ct. of Req. bñc. 62, no. 37.

⁸ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 6.

⁹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bñc. 1, no. 114.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxcì, 104.

¹¹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bñc. 1, no. 114.

¹² Close, 45 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 6 d.

¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxcì, 104.

¹⁴ Close, 14 Chas. II, pt. xv, no. 17.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

¹⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 333. See also Feet of F. Hants, East. 29 Hen. III.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 251.

Peter des Roches had bought the land from the abbey of St. Mary de Pré, Leicester (*ibid.*).

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 27 Hen. III.

²⁰ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), D 132.

²¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 354.

²² *Ibid.* 371.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 59; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 323, 350.

²⁴ Pat. 36 Hen. VIII, pt. vi, m. 63.

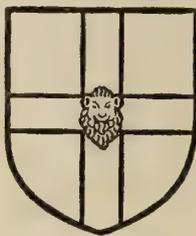
²⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. vi, 28.

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ceed to an effectually examinacion of the matter against hime.^{26a}

This Richard Marden sold the estate in 1596 to Sir Humphrey Forster,²⁶ who died in 1601, leaving as his heir his son Sir William Forster,²⁷ from whom the manor was bought by Anthony Blagrave in 1608.²⁸ Anthony settled East Wellow in 1615 on Magdalen the wife of his eldest son, Sir John Blagrave,²⁹ who conveyed it in 1641 to John Stronghill, Thomas Garrard and Jane Blagrave.³⁰ In 1678 Robert Newmangen was the vouchee in a recovery,³¹ but the estate came subsequently into the possession of Thomas Norton,³² who conveyed it, apparently, between 1707 and 1714, to James Brydges,³³ afterwards Duke of Chandos. James Duke of Chandos died in 1744, leaving the estate to his son Henry,³⁴ who was succeeded at his death in 1771 by his only son James.³⁵ The latter died in 1789, leaving a daughter and heir, Anna Elizabeth, who married Richard Earl Temple in 1796.³⁶ Earl Temple, who became Marquess of Buckingham in 1813 and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in 1822,³⁷ sold the estate to Sir Thomas Freeman-Heathcote, bart., of Hursley, on whose death without issue in 1825³⁸ the estate was sold to William Edward Nightingale.³⁹ On the death of the latter in 1874 East Wellow passed to his sister Mary, who had married Mr. Samuel Smith.⁴⁰ She died in 1889, and was succeeded by her son, Mr. William Shore Smith, who assumed the name of Nightingale and died in 1894.⁴¹ The estate was then sold to Mr. Archibald Coats, the present owner.

The liberties of the manor included, besides the right to hold a weekly market and yearly fair, a free fishery and free warren, which were appurtenances of the manor as late as 1818.⁴² There were two mills in Wellow at the time of the Domesday Survey,⁴³ and two water and grist-mills were included among the appurtenances of the manor in 1818⁴⁴; there is,



BRYDGES, Duke of Chandos. *Argent a cross sable with a leopard's head or thereon.*

however, only one water-mill in the parish at the present day.

The tithing of *WEST WELLOW* originally lay in Hampshire, and formed part of the manor of 'Welewe,' held before and at the time of the Domesday Survey by Agemund. Waleran the Huntsman had, however, seized a virgate and a half of land in the manor, and transferred it from Hampshire to Wiltshire.⁴⁵ There is nothing to indicate that Waleran's descendants were ever connected with this parish. The overlordship of the fee passed to the Earls of Salisbury, and became annexed to the honour of Salisbury,⁴⁶ whose overlordship in connexion with West Wellow is last mentioned in 1417-18.⁴⁷

The immediate holders of the manor were the Gurnays. Thus, about 1240, Robert de Gurnay held a quarter of a knight's fee in Wellow,⁴⁸ and in 1267-8 certain of his tenants at West Wellow complained that by his default they were distrained by Henry de Lacy and his wife Margaret⁴⁹ for suit at the hundred of Amesbury, in which West Wellow was situated.⁵⁰ Robert de Gurnay died in 1269,⁵¹ and the manor evidently passed, with that of Hyde in South Damerham, to his grandson John. In 1296 it was settled, under the name of Wellow Gurnay, upon John de Badeham (i.e. John ap Adam) and his wife Elizabeth,⁵² and in 1322 Roger de Gascelyn died seised of rent in Wellow held for life by grant of John ap Adam, with reversion to the grantor.⁵³ In 1413 Christine Spileman died holding a messuage and 6 acres of land in West Wellow of the Earl of Salisbury. This tenement had come into the hands of Edward III on account of the insanity of Christine, whose heirs were



MONTAGU, Earl of Salisbury. *Argent a fesse indented gules of three points.*



GURNAY. *Or a lion sable and a border gules.*

^{26a} *Act of P. C. 1578-80, p. 177.*

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 38 Eliz.; Recov. R. Trin. 38 Eliz. rot. 11.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxx, 108.

²⁸ Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. vi, no. 76; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Jas. I.

²⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccliii, 82.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 16 Chas. I.

³¹ Recov. R. Mich. 29 Chas. II, rot. 169.

³² *Ibid.* Trin. 6 Anne, rot. 170.

³³ *Ibid.*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 205.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 206.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 207.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 60. See Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III; Recov. R. East. 58 Geo. III, rot. 318.

³⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 76.

³⁹ Ex inform. Mrs. Suckling, of Romsey, and Mr. H. L. Hansard.

⁴⁰ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Recov. R. East. 58 Geo. III, rot. 318.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506.

⁴⁴ Recov. R. East. 58 Geo. III, rot. 318.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 506. There is a curious resemblance between this entry and that for 'Otoiche' in the hundred of Fordingbridge, which was a manor consisting of a virgate and a half of land held by Gozelin of Waleran the Huntsman (*ibid.* 496). It had formerly been held by Agemund of King Edward as an alod and had belonged to Wellow. If this latter entry refers to West Wellow it is not easy to account for its being in the hundred of Fordingbridge.

⁴⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 143b; Feet of F. Wilts. Hil. 52 Hen. III; Chan. Inq. Misc. file 93, no. 1; Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 35; 10 Hen. IV, no. 54.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 5 Henry V, no. 20.

⁴⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 143b.

⁴⁹ She was granddaughter and heir of Ela Countess of Salisbury (G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 33).

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Wilts. Hil. 52 Hen. III.

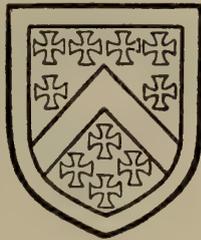
⁵¹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 489, 490.

⁵² *Cal. Pat. 1292-1301*, p. 187. The name John de Badeham is evidently a mistake for John ap Adam, who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of John de Gurnay (Ormerod, *Strigulensia*, 99-100; Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 431; Chan. Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. I, no. 28), for on referring to the fines relating to the settlement it is found that though John is styled 'de Badeham' in a fine of Hilary term 1297, in the following Trinity term the name is given as John Abadam (Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 25 Edw. I; Trin. 25 Edw. I). John de Pageham (this being probably another variation of Ap Adam) held the manor in 1316 (*Feud. Aids*, v, 199), and was summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1309.

⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. II, no. 6; Chan. Inq. Misc. file 63, no. 1; *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 390.

her cousins Maud Hakepanne and Isabel wife of William Edryche.⁵⁴ The chaplain of Wellow was returned in 1428 as holding for the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee certain land and tenements in Wellow which had belonged to John 'Babeham.'⁵⁵

Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone (co. Glouc.) died in 1460 holding a messuage and 20 acres of land in Wellow of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.⁵⁶ This estate probably originally formed part of the ap Adams' holding at Wellow, and had perhaps passed with the manor of Beverstone from Thomas son of John ap Adam in 1330 to Thomas de Berkeley, grandfather of Sir Maurice.⁵⁷ This estate descended from that time in the same way as Plaitford (q.v. *infra*) until 1494,⁵⁸ when Katherine Lady Stourton died seised of it.⁵⁹ From that time no mention of this estate has been found in any deeds, but Hoare, in his *History of Wiltshire*, states that it passed with Plaitford to the Comptons, Sir Stephen Fox and the Earls of Ilchester; further, that it was sold by the third earl about 1830-40 as 50 acres of land in the parish to the Rev. Samuel Heathcote of Bramshaw.⁶⁰



BERKELEY. *Gules a chevron between ten crosslets formy argent with the difference o a border argent.*

The estate which was afterwards called 'the manor of WEST WELLOW' had its origin in the considerable estates in West Wellow which passed to John Gauntlett on the death of his father Thomas in 1580.⁶¹ These may at one time have formed part of the possessions of the Gurnays and the ap Adams in Wellow. Henry Gauntlett was the owner in 1589, in which year he made suit to the Privy Council 'that a wood called Wellow Wood, holden in common between the said Gauntlett and others, containing sixteen parts, whereof six and a half belonged to Gauntlett by inheritance, might be accordingly parted and divided, for that great spoil and waste is made by other commoners to the utter decay of the wood and to the prejudice of Gauntlett, which might be redressed if every one knew his own part in several.'⁶² The manor was sold in 1603 by Thomas Gauntlett to Nicholas Hide,⁶³ of whom it was purchased two years later by William Wilkinson, LL.D.⁶⁴ William Wilkinson and his wife Hester sold it in 1651 to Peter Legay,⁶⁵ who, with his son Isaac, sold it in 1662 to Richard Bigg of Haynes Hill (co. Wilts.).⁶⁶ In 1710-11 Thomas and Charles Norton conveyed the manor to Mary

Turgis, widow.⁶⁷ West Wellow had passed before 1753 to the Dukes of Chandos,⁶⁸ and its subsequent descent is the same as that of East Wellow⁶⁹ (q.v.), the present owner being Mr. Archibald Coats.

The manor of *EMBLEY* (Emelei, xi cent.; Emeye, xv cent.; Emley, xvii cent.) was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Bernard Pauncefoot, and had previously been held as an alod of King Edward by Earl Godwin.⁷⁰ Its subsequent history is obscure; but it belonged in 1431 to John Shottore of Romsey,⁷¹ and afterwards came into the possession of the Kirbys,⁷² from whom it passed to the Ashleys, apparently by marriage, early in the 17th century. Richard Ashley and Elizabeth his wife, formerly a Kirby,⁷³ dealt with part of the manor by fine in 1622, when they quitclaimed it to Tristram Ashley.⁷⁴ It is possible that Tristram had already some property in Embley, for his mother, Joan, was a daughter of John Kirby.⁷⁵

Gabriel Ashley, who was, perhaps, the grandson of Tristram, seems to have succeeded to the estate at the beginning of the 18th century; his daughter Katherine married George Wyndham, the youngest son of Sir Wadham Wyndham of Norrington (co. Wilts.),⁷⁶ and apparently succeeded to a moiety of the manor. Probably Margaret the wife of Samuel Oliver was another daughter of Gabriel Ashley, for she was vouchee in a recovery of 1740, and was evidently of kin to the Ashleys.⁷⁷ Her representative at the end of the century was John Thorpe of Embley,⁷⁸ whose daughter and heir Frances married Sir William Heathcote, bart.,⁷⁹ in 1783. Sir William Heathcote and his wife bought the other moiety of Embley Manor from William Wyndham, probably the grandson of Katherine Ashley.⁸⁰ From this date the property has followed the descent of the manor of East Wellow, and is now in the possession of Mr. Archibald Coats.⁸¹

The small estate of *DUNWOOD* (Dunewode, Denewode, xiii cent.) has always been extra-parochial, probably because it formed in early times part of the royal forest.⁸²

At the beginning of the 13th century Patrick Chaworth, lord of Longstock, and William de Rivers, lord of East Dean, held in common, over the whole wood, certain rights of which they made a division in 1237; the former agreed to exercise them over the eastern and the latter over the western part only.⁸³

The rights belonging to William de Rivers afterwards passed to Walter de Romsey and Eleanor his wife,⁸⁴ who granted them to Matthew de Columbars for rent of one penny in 1279; they were then regarded as an appurtenance of their manor of East Dean,⁸⁵ but seem to have been bought shortly after-

⁵⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. V, no. 20.

⁵⁵ *Feud. Aids*, v, 242.

⁵⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 57.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 507.

⁵⁸ De Banc. R. Chart. Enr. Hil. 4 Hen. VII, m. 405.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 479.

⁶⁰ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. Frustfield Hund.* 98.

⁶¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxci, 104.

⁶² *Acts of P. C.* 1588-9, p. 297.

⁶³ Close, 45 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 6 d.

⁶⁴ Feet of F. Wilts. East. 3 Jas. I.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* Trin. 1651.

⁶⁶ Close, 14 Chas. II, pt. xv, no. 17.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 9 Anne.

⁶⁸ *Recov. R.* Hil. 26 Geo. II, rot. 458.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 12 Geo. III, rot. 223; East.

⁷⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 49 Geo. III.

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 494.

⁷² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 373.

⁷³ John Kirby of Lockerley was the son of 'Richard Kirby of Embley'; his wife Elizabeth was apparently an Ashley, for he speaks of his 'brother Tristram Ashley' in his will of 1604 (ex inform. Mrs. Suckling).

⁷⁴ Wellow Marriage Register 1605. Ex inform. Mrs. Suckling.

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Mich. 20 Jas. I.

⁷⁶ Ex inform. Mrs. Suckling.

⁷⁷ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.

⁷⁸ *Recov. R.* Hil. 14 Geo. II, rot. 196.

⁷⁹ Ex inform. Major S. F. Chichester.

⁸⁰ *G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*, v, 76.

⁸¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 23 Geo.

III; Hil. 26 Geo. III.

⁸² Ex inform. Mrs. Suckling and Mr.

H. L. Hansard.

⁸³ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, pp. 66, 103.

⁸⁴ *Duchy of Lanc. Great Cowcher*, ii,

fol. 177, no. 39.

⁸⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 8 Edw. I.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

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wards by the Chaworths and added to the manor of Longstock.⁸⁶

Patrick Chaworth's rights descended to his son and heir Pain,⁸⁷ who in 1273 mortgaged them to the Prior and convent of Mottisfont, the conditions being that the wood should remain to them, unless Pain or his heirs should pay them 100 marks at Midsummer in the following year.⁸⁸ Presumably the money was paid, for Patrick Chaworth, Pain's brother and heir, was seised of 'heibote and housebote' in Dunwood as an appurtenance of his manor of Longstock, at his death in 1283.⁸⁹ His daughter and heir Maud brought his property in marriage to Henry of Lancaster,⁹⁰ and Dunwood formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster and the manor of Longstock at least as late as the reign of Elizabeth.⁹¹ It was probably alienated from the duchy together with the manor of Longstock in the early part of the 19th century, and was certainly bought by the Rev. T. H. Tragett before 1880⁹²; his widow was the owner of the property in 1898.⁹³ Dunwood was subsequently bought by Mr. Frederick Houghton of Durley,⁹⁴ who sold it in 1901 to Mr. Edmund Charles Simson, the present owner.⁹⁵

The church of *ST. MARGARET CHURCH* consists of a chancel 26 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft., a nave 20 ft. by 56 ft., a south aisle 6 ft. 5 in. wide, a modern north vestry and a south porch. The nave dates from the early years of the 13th century, and the chancel seems to be a little later. In the 16th century a south aisle and porch were added and the church reroofed. In modern times, besides general repairs, a north vestry has been built covering the north door of the nave.

The east window of the chancel is original work of three grouped lancets chamfered and rebated externally and inclosed by a segmental chamfered rear arch. Internally the lancets are of two orders, the outer having circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases attached to the mullions and small corbels with carved heads at the jambs. In the gable above is a small circular opening, trefoiled, the outer stonework being modern. In the north wall are two original lancets, and close to the west jamb of the eastern of the two is a fair-sized aumbry with a round head, rebated for a wooden door frame. On the south side is a single lancet, a little further to the west than the north-east window, and near the south-west is a small priest's door of 14th-century date, with a pointed chamfered head having close to it on the west a single trefoiled light of contemporary date with a moulded ogee rear arch. The window is transomed and continued downwards to form a low side window, but the lower part is blocked up. East of the south-east window is a small trefoiled piscina, which seems original. The chancel arch is

of wood and plaster and four-centred, the masonry of the east gable of the nave being carried, apparently, on a large bressummer.

The nave has on the north-east a window of 16th-century date with three clumsy trefoiled lights under a square head. At the west end of the north wall is a narrow original lancet, very much restored, with a wide internal splay. Between these is the original north door, now opening into the vestry, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, plain hollow chamfered abaci and an undercut label. It is very much restored, almost the whole of the head being modern. The south door, which is opposite, is exactly similar but less restored. West of the south door is a window of three trefoiled lights of the same date and detail as that on the north. East of the south door is the opening to the south aisle. This has no arcade, a part of the nave wall having been completely removed and the roof carried on a large beam and two stout chamfered posts. Between the south door and the aisle is a much damaged holy water stoup with a pointed head. Two dormer windows on the south witness to the previous existence of a south gallery. The south aisle has a 16th-century east window of three square-headed lights with frame, sill, and mullions of oak, the frame being of two chamfered orders. To the south are two modern windows of three trefoiled lights under square heads.

The north vestry is quite modern, and is lit on the north by a three-lancet window.

The south porch is of plain open timber with dwarf walls and has a pretty cusped barge-board.

The seating, fittings, &c., are largely modern, including the font, which is octagonal and of 15th-century style, but a late 16th-century altar table remains, an unusually handsome example with heavy baluster legs and carved front. There are also some late 17th-century altar rails with flat balusters, and the quire seats and panelling round the altar are made up of 17th-century woodwork, partly from the old pews and partly brought from elsewhere. There is also a fine hexagonal pulpit with carved panels and sounding board, being the old pulpit restored and reframed in 1907. It stands on a bulging baluster stem steadied by four consoles, and on the canopy is the inscription, 'For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest.' The roofs are of roughly dressed timber, probably of 16th-century date. That of the nave has queen post trusses and old, straight diagonal wind braces, with modern match-boarded ceiling. At the west is a small square bell-cot partly carried by the roof and partly by three posts in the nave. The south door of the nave is old, with a single thickness of oak boarding nailed to horizontal battens and retaining its old wood-cased lock and wrought-iron strap hinges.

Externally against the south door is part of a 14th-century coffin slab with a cross, and in the nave is another one complete, but much plainer.

The most interesting feature of the church is the wall painting, an unusually large amount of what



CHAWORTH. *Burelly* argent and gules an orle of martlets sable.

⁸⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. I, file 35, no. 4.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 42 Hen. III, file 21, no. 12.

⁸⁸ Chart. (B. M.) Camb. v, 3.

⁸⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Edw. I, file 35, no. 4.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 239.

⁹¹ About 1588 Henry Giffard, Thomas Bedforde, 'underwoodward', and others were accused of having unlawfully cut down and converted to their own use timber trees of oak in Dunwood in the

queen's manor of Longstock, of which she was seised in right of the Duchy of Lancaster (Duchy of Lanc. Plead. cxlii, G. no. 12).

⁹² *Hants Dir.* 1880.

⁹³ Ibid. 1898.

⁹⁴ Ex inform, Mr. E. C. Simson. ⁹⁵ Ibid.



EAST WELLOW CHURCH : THE EAST WINDOW



EAST WELLOW CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING EAST

seems to be the 13th-century decoration remaining. In some places it is overlaid with 17th-century texts. The east window is elaborately decorated. The rear arch is painted with masonry patterns, the blocks being 'grained' to represent marble in red and yellow alternately. Over the heads of the lights appear two crowned and bearded heads on a background of stars and leaves in yellow, and there are traces of painting in the splays, perhaps a bishop on the south side, the whole having been framed with a running foliage pattern in dark red. The wall surface around is covered with a masonry pattern of oblong stones, each inclosing a spray with a red cinquefoil or a yellow lily.

On the south wall of the chancel, near the east angle, is a painting of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, and in the east splay of the north-east window are traces of a tall crowned figure. The figures of the knights are shown in mail, and carrying rather small shields, of which one displays the three bears' heads of Fitz Urse.

Between the figure subjects the wall surfaces were decorated with masonry patterns like that on the east wall.

On either side of the east window of the chancel is a consecration cross, and another is on the north wall. In the nave two are on the north wall, one on the west, and one on the south.

Originally there seem to have been two on each wall, making the required twelve, but perhaps the side walls of the chancel had only one each, and the other two may have been on the destroyed east wall of the nave.

The nave walls were covered with a running pattern like that in the chancel, but in square instead of oblong stones. At the plate level ran a deep frieze of foliage in dark red and another four feet from the floor, and on the north wall opposite the south door is St. Christopher, and immediately to the east a woman seated spinning, with a knight walking towards her holding two keys. West of the north doorway is part of another scene with a castle. Above St. Christopher, and a little to the west, is a seated figure with upraised right hand, apparently in blessing.

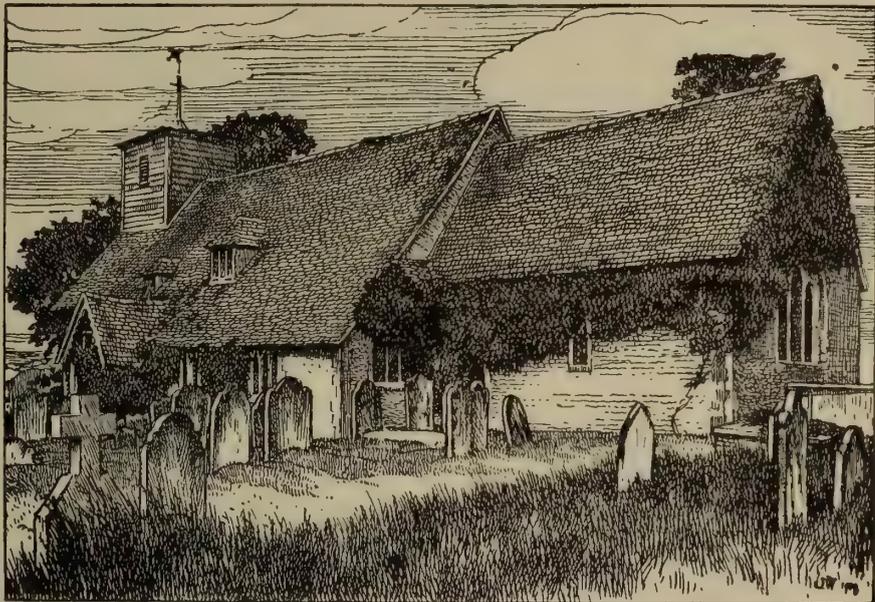
The wooden belfry contains three bells.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1733, a paten of 1714, given in memory of Timothy Goodaker, minister of Wellow, who died in that year,

a flagon of 1843, given by Henry Fox Atherley, curate at Wellow from 1840 to 1844, an almsdish of 1829 and a pewter flagon of 1721.

The registers are as follows:—(1) all entries, 1570 and 1653; (2) 1621 to 1740; (3) baptisms and marriages 1731 to 1775; (4) burials 1678 to 1803; (5) and (6) marriages 1755 to 1766 and 1777 to 1812; (7) baptisms and burials 1803 to 1812.

The right of presentation to the *ADVOWSON* living of East Wellow belonged in early times to the lords of the manor, and was granted about 1242 by William de Hampton to the Abbot and convent of Netley.⁹⁶ In 1244 the churches of Shere and East Wellow, valued at £30 a year, were appropriated to the abbey.⁹⁷ A dispute relative to the assessment of the vicarage, which arose between Robert the Abbot of Netley and Thomas the vicar of East Wellow, was settled in 1251 through the arbitration of the official of Hugh des Roches, archdeacon of Winchester.⁹⁸ The Abbot and convent



EAST WELLOW CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

of Netley continued to be the patrons until the Dissolution.⁹⁹

In the time of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, the patronage belonged to the king,¹⁰⁰ and though the rectory and tithes were granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Marquess of Winchester in 1561,¹⁰¹ the advowson of the vicarage remained with the Crown until 1607, in which year James I granted it at a rent of £4 10s. to Christopher Niccolle and Hugh Bullocke.¹⁰² It was bought before 1681 by Thomas Norton,¹⁰³ and has since that date followed the descent of the manor.¹⁰⁴ The present patron is Mr. Archibald Coats.

There is a church mission hall at Canada in West Wellow. The Primitive Methodist chapel at West Wellow was registered for marriages in 1874,¹⁰⁵ and the Wesleyan chapel in 1880.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1234-47, p. 333.

⁹⁷ *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 211. Pope Innocent IV sanctioned this appropriation under certain conditions.

⁹⁸ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, D 230.

⁹⁹ Egerton MS. 2031-4, *passim*.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ *Pat.* 3 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 22.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* 5 Jas. I, pt. xvi, m. 12.

¹⁰³ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*. ¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 1874, p. 4322.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.* 29 June 1880, p. 3706.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The church lands consist of four *CHARITIES* several plots of land, mentioned in a parish survey dated in 1734. They are let at £2 a year, which is carried to the church expenses account.

The annual sum of 10s., payable out of a farm at Wellow Mill, is received from Mr. Archibald Coats and distributed between two aged poor in respect of a charity founded by Colonel William Norton.

MELCHET PARK

Melchet (xi cent.); Mylset, Milset, Melcet, Melkset, Mulchet (xiii cent.); Erles Melchet, Milchet, Melchuyt (xv cent.); Melchett (xvii cent.).

The parish of Melchet Park, formerly extra-parochial, contains 539 acres of land and 2 acres of land covered by water, the greater part of which is included within the inclosure of Melchet Park. Park Water, a tributary of the River Blackwater, forms the western boundary between Melchet Park and Landford.

The greater part of the parish stands at an elevation of about 200 ft. above the ordnance datum, but the land falls slightly to the south.

The following place-names occur:—Upper and Lower Whites, Upper and Lower Foxes, Upper and Lower Branches Wood, Close, and Queen's Coppice.¹

Rights of taking wood and feeding hogs *PARK* in Melchet Wood belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to two of the manors of the Abbess of Wilton in Wiltshire, viz. Washerne (Waisel) and South Newton (Newentone).² Melchet Wood, Forest or Park, as it is called indifferently,³ formed part of the royal forest of Clarendon.⁴ From a perambulation of the forest of Melchet taken in 1278-9 it appears that additions had been made since the time of Henry II, but these parts were disafforested in consequence of this perambulation.⁵ The forest had evidently been inclosed at one time, for a note is added to the perambulation: 'Also the knights say that Alan de Nevill broke the park of Melchet and caused the beasts to stray; and for this cause he has afforested the wood of Melchet (and other woods) after the first coronation of the aforesaid King Henry (Henry II), and therefore they ought to be disafforested, except only the park of Melchet.'⁶ From this time until the final inclosure of the park in 1577 apparently only a small part of it was inclosed, for a deponent in 1619 stated that he remembered when only 20 acres about the lodges were railed off from the forest.⁷

During the 13th century such large grants and sales of timber were made from this wood⁸ that in

1254-5 the jurors of the hundred court presented that Melchet was wasted by gifts and sales of the king, and by the taking of timber for the king's works at Clarendon and Salisbury.⁹ At the same time it was stated that William, father of William Longespée, had made two inclosures containing 40 acres from Melchet, but that animals could enter and go out from these inclosures.¹⁰ However, grants of timber were very numerous till the end of the 13th century, after which they occur less frequently. Much of the timber was used for the works at Clarendon and Salisbury,¹¹ but a large quantity went to Queen Eleanor in 1276 for the building of Lyndhurst Manor.¹² The Priors of Mottisfont,¹³ Breamore¹⁴ and Christchurch Twyneham,¹⁵ and the Abbess of Romsey,¹⁶ also obtained grants of timber, and others were made to private individuals.¹⁷ In 1357 the Sheriff of Wiltshire received an order to make a lodge in the king's park of Melchet,¹⁸ and it may have been at about this time that the inclosure took place of the 20 acres surrounding the lodge, as mentioned above.

In early times the office of custodian of the park of Melchet was appurtenant to the manor of Plaitford,¹⁹ and the tradition of this connexion endured till the 17th century,²⁰ though the owners of Plaitford seem to have lost the office about the middle of the 14th century.²¹ The following were wardens of the forest: Alan de Buxhill, appointed 1370, died 1381²²; Sir Baldwin de Bereford, appointed 1381, surrendered 1399²³; Sir Peter de Courtenay, appointed 1399²⁴; William Winterbourne, appointed 1400, probably as ranger only²⁵; Sir Peter de Courtenay died in 1404-5; John Earl of Somerset, the king's brother, appointed 1404-5,²⁶ died 1410²⁷; Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, appointed 1410, died 1446²⁸; William Beauchamp, one of the king's carvers, reversion of office granted 1440,²⁹ renewed in fee tail 1456,³⁰ died 1457, but apparently not succeeded by his son Richard³¹; William Earl of Arundel, appointed 1461³²; George Duke of Clarence, by conveyance from the Earl of Arundel,³³ in 1480, the custody during

¹ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 15 Geo. III, m. 116.

² Domesday Book (Rec. Com.), i, 68.

³ Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 392; Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), ii, 237; Cal. Close, 1272-9, pp. 155, 269, 370, 452.

⁴ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), i, 22; Cal. Close, 1272-9, pp. 146, 271; 1279-88, p. 264; 1288-96, p. 15, &c.

⁵ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilt. Frustfield Hund.*

⁶ Hoare, loc. cit.

⁷ Exch. Dep. East. 17 Jas. I, no. 21.

⁸ Cal. Close, 1227-31, p. 483.

⁹ Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), ii, 233.

¹⁰ Ibid. 237.

¹¹ Cal. Close, 1272-9, pp. 155, 269; 1279-88, p. 253; 1288-9, pp. 15,

25, 226; 1296-1302, p. 33; Cal. Pat. 1301-7, p. 75.

¹² Cal. Close, 1272-9, pp. 271, 287, 298, 370.

¹³ Ibid. 146.

¹⁴ Ibid. 452.

¹⁵ Ibid. 1288-96, p. 207.

¹⁶ Ibid. 1227-31, p. 483; 1296-1302, p. 422.

¹⁷ Ibid. 1279-88, pp. 44, 264.

¹⁸ Ibid. 1354-60, p. 356.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. I, no. 28;

Assize R. 1006, m. 63 d.; Cal. Pat.

1338-40, p. 256; Chan. Inq. p.m. 12

Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 37; 22 Edw. III

(1st nos.), no. 35; Cal. Close, 1346-9,

p. 478.

²⁰ Exch. Dep. East. 17 Jas. I, no. 21.

²¹ In an inquisition a.q.d. of 1323-4 it is stated that the manor of Colemore was held for the service of keeping the king's wood of Melchet (Inq. a.q.d. file 163, no. 11).

²² Cal. Pat. 1377-81, p. 110.

²³ Ibid. 1381-5, p. 57; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 35.

²⁴ Cal. Pat. 1399-1401, p. 75.

²⁵ Ibid. 1399-1401, p. 253.

²⁶ Ibid. 1401-5, p. 491.

²⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 169.

²⁸ Ibid. iv, 44.

²⁹ Cal. Pat. 1436-41, p. 444.

³⁰ Inq. p.m. 35 Hen. VI, no. 18.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Cal. Pat. 1461-7, p. 15.

³³ Ibid. 537.

THORNGATE HUNDRED

MELCHET PARK

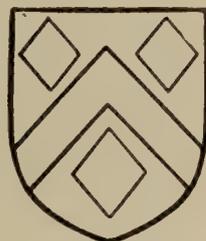
the minority of Edward son of the duke, being granted to John Hays³⁴; Sir Richard Sandes and Richard Lister,³⁵ appointed lieutenants of the forests of Clarendon and Melchet, 1524; Sir Arthur Plantagenet Viscount Lisle, appointed warden 1524.³⁶ After this date the custody seems to have passed to Sir William Compton, lord of the manor of Plaitford, who may have claimed and obtained it as belonging of ancient right to that manor, and his heirs held it after him.³⁷

Under the Comptons Richard Audley was chief ranger of the forest, and lived in the lodge there.³⁸ He obtained in 1577 a grant from the Crown of a wood containing 240 acres in Melchet Forest for 21 years.³⁹ Until that time the deer from the forest had been accustomed to feed unmolested over the adjacent manors of Plaitford, Whiteparish, Sherfield English and Landford, and in compensation for the damage done to their crops the tenants of these manors enjoyed common in the forest. Richard Audley in 1577, in spite of opposition,⁴⁰ obtained royal licence to inclose the forest with a paling, having secured from the tenants who enjoyed the common rights some sort of quitclaim of these in exchange for the security of their crops from the depredations of the deer. The inclosure remained undisturbed till early in the 17th century, when Sir John Dacombe, who succeeded Richard Audley and his son as ranger of the park, deparked it of deer⁴¹ about 1610, and turned part of it into arable, part into pasture, and part into a coney warren. After this change, Anne Countess of Dorset, widow of Henry first Lord Compton, caused the park palings to be broken down as a protest against the loss of common rights which she claimed as owner of Plaitford Manor.⁴²

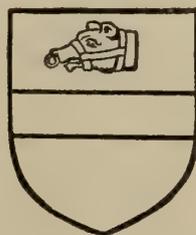
The park and forest of Melchet had been granted in 1608 by James I to William Brocke for the lives of John, Alice and Dorothy Dacombe, the children of Sir John Dacombe, mentioned above, at a yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d.,⁴³ but in 1614 they were granted by the Crown to Sir Laurence Hyde at the same yearly rent.⁴⁴ This rent was still being paid in 1663-4, when it was granted to Catherine, consort of Charles II.⁴⁵ In 1619 a lawsuit on the subject of common rights at Melchet, between Sir Laurence and Sir Henry Compton, led to a commission being held on the inclosure and bounds of Melchet Forest.⁴⁶ The bounds were given in different forms by different deponents, and places mentioned as being on the boundary were Dearsall (Dersall), Mooreclose, Chilford, Dunwoode, Deane Hill, Burchwood, Duxmore, Colemore, Ash Deanes Cross, Shadowe (Shade) Oak, Langley Wood, Landford Wood, Deadmansford, Jennyspath, Blackhedge, Darckcorner, Redshute, Marke Oak,

Revestrowde, Meanewood, Gatmoorepond, Donwood Lake, Abbotspond, Stagmoorehill, Clovenwaie and Tymbrel Lane.⁴⁷ A comparison of these names with the boundaries of the forest as given in 1278-9 shows that its area had not substantially altered. The 13th-century boundaries were as follows: 'from Dudemannesford by Genene path unto the Black hedge, and thence unto the Hole oke, and so unto the Haselenburch, and so unto the Holeway, and thence unto Cartersford, and so unto the Littelburgh, and from thence unto Arnoldesburgh, and so unto Duxmoresheved, and so in the highway unto without the gate of Colemare, and thence by the highway unto Sparew-ok, and so by the lake, ascending unto the head of the same lake, and so by the way unto the Mart ok, and thence unto the Hole lanes heved unto Oxenhall, and thence descending by the Hole oke and the lake which cometh from Halheweneshull, and thence by the same lake unto the Burne at the Rodeschute, and so always by the water unto the Dedemannesford.'⁴⁸

Sir Laurence Hyde died in 1641, and his two sons, Alexander, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and James Hyde, M.D., sold the forest and park of Melchet in 1664 to Richard Coleman.⁴⁹ Susan Coleman, by her will dated 1719, conveyed the property to trustees for the use of her nephews John, Francis and Nathaniel Tregagle in tail male, with remainder in default to their sister Jane wife of Thomas Whichcote.⁵⁰ The male issue of the three-brothers failing, the estate passed to Jane daughter of Jane and Thomas Whichcote, who married Christopher son of Sir Francis Whichcote, bart.⁵¹ She obtained licence in 1775 by Act of Parliament to sell the estate, which was purchased in the same year by James Lockhart.⁵² James and his wife Sarah sold the park in 1791-2⁵³ to John Osborne,⁵⁴ by whose heirs it was soon afterwards conveyed to Alexander Baring, created Lord Ashburton in 1835.⁵⁵ His son William succeeded in 1848, but died without issue male in



HYDE. *Azure a chevron between three lozenges or.*



BARING, Lord Ashburton. *Azure a fesse or with a bear's head in its proper colours in the chief having muzzles and ring or.*

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 176.

³⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv, g. 895 (25).

³⁶ *Ibid.* (26).

³⁷ In 1530 the wardenship of Melchet Forest was granted to Robert Seymour during the minority of Peter son and heir of Sir William (*ibid.* iv, g. 6418 [23]). In the following year the same office was granted to John Touchet Lord Audley (*ibid.* v, g. 318 [3]), and in 1538 the reversion was granted to Sir Michael Lister (*ibid.* xiii [1], g. 190 [44]).

³⁸ *Exch. Dep. East.* 17 *Jas. I*, no. 21.

³⁹ *Land Rev. Misc. Bks.* vol. 86, fol.

153.

⁴⁰ *Land MS.* 24, fol. 33.

⁴¹ Melchet had been a deer park since late in the 13th century, if not earlier (*Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 4).

⁴² *Exch. Dep. East.* 17 *Jas. I*, no. 21.

⁴³ *Pat.* 6 *Jas. I*, pt. xix, no. 5.

⁴⁴ *Add. MS.* 15553, fol. 129.

⁴⁵ *Pat.* 15 *Chas. II*, pt. xiv, no. 1.

⁴⁶ *Exch. Dep. East.* 17 *Jas. I*, no. 21.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. Frustfield Hund.* 77.

⁴⁹ *Ibid. Underditch Hund.* 145; *Feet of F. Wilts.* East. 16 *Chas. II*.

⁵⁰ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. Frustfield Hund.* 78.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*; G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 22.

⁵² *Recov. R. D. Enr. East.* 15 *Geo. III*, m. 116.

⁵³ Only three deeds have been found in which the estate at Melchet is called a manor. 'The king's manor of Melchet' is mentioned in 1472 (*Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 348), and the manor and park of Melchet in 1775 (*Recov. R. D. Enr. East.* 15 *Geo. III*, m. 116). The estate in 1791-2 is styled 'the manor of the park of Melchet Park' (*Feet of F. Wilts. Trin.* 32 *Geo. III*).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

1864,⁵⁶ and his widow, Louisa Caroline, resided at Melchet Park till her death in 1903. The estate was advertised for sale in 1908, but was not sold, and is still in the possession of the executors of Lady Ashburton.

The present mansion house of Melchet Court is built of red brick and stone, in the Elizabethan style, on rising ground, in a park of 539 acres, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country. It takes the place of a mansion built in the classic style of red brick, relieved by freestone, which was destroyed by fire in 1873.⁵⁷ The Court is surrounded by pleasure grounds some 40 acres in extent. A noticeable object in the park until it was pulled down some years ago was the Hindu Temple built by Major Osborne in 1800 in honour of Warren Hastings.⁵⁸

The extra-parochial district of Melchet Park has never had a church, but owing to its convenient proximity most of the residents were in the habit of attending the church of Plaitford, where a seat was provided for their accommodation. On this account serious difficulties arose between the parson of Plaitford and the inhabitants of Melchet Park as to payment of tithes. Commissioners sent by the Crown in 1619 to inquire into the subject reported that it seemed well that the former arrangement as to attendance should continue, and that Sir Laurence Hyde, then owner of Melchet Park, should, on behalf of the inhabitants, pay 20s. yearly at Easter, in lieu of tithes and all other dues.⁵⁹ The inhabitants of Melchet Park are at the present day exempt from tithes, possibly on account of this arrangement.

PLAITFORD

Pleiteford (xi cent.); Playteford, Playdeford, Pleyford (xiii cent.); Playtfourth (xv cent.).

Plaitford, which formed part of Wiltshire until 1895, contains 5 acres of land covered with water and 1,323 acres of land, of which 382 acres are arable, 247½ permanent grass and 136½ woodland.¹

The River Blackwater flows through Plaitford from west to east, and the parish is generally low-lying, reaching nowhere a greater height than 140 ft.

The original village of Plaitford, with the church, rectory, manor farm and pound, lies to the north of the River Blackwater, but the chief part of the population is now collected near the Southampton and Salisbury high road, which crosses the parish from east to west more than half a mile south of the church. Plaitford Green is a small district in the north of the parish.

Plaitford Wood and Boulder Wood in the north form the chief part of the woodland. Plaitford Common, which occupies all the southern portion of the parish, consists chiefly of rough grass land, and contains little timber. The soil is sand, gravel and clay, and is favourable to the growth of timber. Part of Whiteparish was transferred to Plaitford in 1885.²

The manor of *PLAITFORD* was held *MANOR* of the king in chief for the service of keeping the park of Melchet.³ At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held as 2 virgates of land by Edmund, and a virgate of this estate had been held before the Conquest by Algar.⁴ Edmund was almost certainly the son of Aiulf, who held West Grimstead at the time of the Survey, and the Edmund son of Aiulf who held 'Bredford' at the same date,⁵ for Plaitford afterwards became a member of the manor of West Grimstead.⁶ The

manor subsequently passed to the family called de Grimstead, who took their name from their chief manor of West Grimstead (co. Wilts.). Both manors probably passed to them by descent from Edmund son of Aiulf, for in 1166 Richard de Grimstead stated that he held no knights of the ancient enfeoffment in the time of Henry I nor of the new enfeoffment after his death, but that he held his demesne for the service of one knight's fee of the king.⁷ Richard de Grimstead paid aid for this fee from 1160 until 1171-2.⁸ Walter de Grimstead, who held land in Wiltshire from 1186, was probably the successor of Richard.⁹ He died about 1213 and his son Richard succeeded.¹⁰ In 1231 Alice widow of Richard de Grimstead paid a fine for having the custody of Richard's heir,¹¹ and in 1233-4 she demised to Nicholas de Haversham for eight years all her dower in Grimstead for the meadows of Widmead, Alderbury and Exmead.¹² Richard's heir was apparently John de Grimstead, who held one fee in Grimstead (which probably included Plaitford) about 1240.¹³ In 1274-5 John son of William de Grimstead was holding the manor of Plaitford.¹⁴ He died about 1287-8 and was succeeded by a son Andrew,¹⁵ who, dying in 1324-5, left a son and heir John.¹⁶ The latter died in 1338, and the marriage of his widow, Eleanor, was granted in that year to Peter de Beauchamp.¹⁷ His heir was Adam de Grimstead, his son by his first wife Agnes.¹⁸ Adam died in 1346,¹⁹ but the manor had been settled upon his wife Eleanor,²⁰ and she held it till her death in 1348.²¹ She had married as a second husband John de Tuberville, but her heir was her son John de Grimstead,²² who died in 1361, leaving as his heir Reginald Perot, son of Isabel, sister of Adam de

⁵⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

⁵⁷ Kelly, *P.O. Directory*, 1875.

⁵⁸ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. Frustfeld Hund.* 80; *Beauties of Engl. and Wales*, xv (1), 217.

⁵⁹ Exch. Dep. East. 17 Jas. I, no. 21.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Census of England and Wales* (1891), ii, 175.

³ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 242; Chan. Inq. p.m. 44 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52.

⁴ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 74a. ⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 49.

⁷ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 244.

⁸ *Ibid.* 45, 57; *Pipe R.* 7 *Hen. II* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 10; 14 *Hen. II*, 160.

⁹ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 132; *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 65,

73, 89, 115, 120, 152, 482.

¹⁰ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 136.

¹¹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 218.

¹² *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A 8761, 9680.

¹³ *Testa de Newill* (Rec. Com.), 143.

¹⁴ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 242.

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I*, 416.

¹⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. II, no. 49.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, pp. 4v, 52.

¹⁸ Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 37.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 20 Edw. III, no. 19.

²⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 127.

²¹ *Ibid.* 435.

²² *Ibid.*; Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 35.

Grimstead, John's father.²³ Reginald died in 1370, and was succeeded by his son Ralph, then an infant.²⁴ Dower consisting of several rooms in Plaitford, rents from various tenants and a third of the profits from the view of frankpledge were assigned to Beatrice widow of Reginald.²⁵ Ralph Perot in 1389 released all his claim in the manor to Sir John Holand, Earl of Huntingdon,²⁶ and at about the same time Robert Beverley, who had married Beatrice widow of Reginald Perot,²⁷ and to whom Edward III had granted the wardship of two-thirds of Reginald Perot's land, likewise released his claim to the earl.²⁸ These conveyances were probably made for the purposes of some settlement, for in 1406 Ralph Perot released all his claim to Sir John de Berkley and Elizabeth his wife.²⁹ From that time the manor followed the same descent as that of Minstead³⁰ (q.v. *infra*) until 1679, when it was sold by Richard Compton to Sir Stephen Fox.³¹ Sir Stephen accompanied Charles in his exile and had charge of all the expenses of the royal household. He was made paymaster of the army in 1661, and in 1679 became one of the lords commissioners of the treasury. He died in 1716,³² and the manor passed to his son Stephen, who was created Earl of Ilchester in 1756.³³ The manor has since descended with the title of Earl of Ilchester.³⁴



Fox. *Ermine a chevron azure with three foxes' heads razed or thereon and a quarter azure with a fleur de lis or.*

It was said in 1619 that the steward of Sir Henry Compton's manor of Plaitford, when he held the manor courts, sometimes had sport with greyhounds in Melchet Park, with the allowance of the keeper,³⁵ that the commons of Plaitford 'bounded from Deadman's Fowrde to Jennys Path and thence to Blackhedge and to Thruxis Stroud,' and that the common of Rexestround and Deershal belonged to the manor of Plaitford.³⁶

A mill existed at Plaitford at the time of the Domesday Survey.³⁷ It is mentioned in 1338-9,³⁸ but no further reference to a mill has been found, and none exists in the parish at the present day.

A court roll of the manor for 1385-6 and a rent roll of 1528-9 are preserved at the Public Record Office.³⁹

²³ *Cal. Close*, 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 78. Before his death John de Grimstead granted the reversion of the manor of West Grimstead after the death of Eleanor the wife of William de Walkington (and widow of his grandfather, John de Grimstead) to John de Bettesthorn (Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 35 Edw. III). The manor of Plaitford was apparently not included in the sale, although the same year John de Bettesthorn was pardoned for acquiring lands in Plaitford, &c. (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 268), but the fact that it was a member of West Grimstead seems to have led to some confusion. Thus John de Bettesthorn, who died in 1399, was stated to be seised of the hamlet of Plaitford and the chapel of Plaitford (*Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 6). Again, in 1402 Sir John de Berkley, who had married his daughter and heir Elizabeth, claimed lands and tenements

in Plaitford apparently as appurtenant to his manor of West Grimstead (*Feud. Aids*, v, 229). Sir John de Berkley did not really acquire the manor of Plaitford until 1406.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 44 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52.

²⁵ *Close*, 44 Edw. III, m. 6; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 44 Edw. III, add. no. no. 63.

²⁶ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A. 4831, 4819.

²⁷ *Tropenell Chart.* (Wilts. Arch. Soc.), i, 279.

²⁸ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A. 3241.

²⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 7 Hen. IV.

³⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. VI, no. 50; 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 57; *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 514; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, 478; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xliii, 71; xlviii, 158; lxxii, 105.

³¹ Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 31 Chas. II.

³² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³³ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

³⁴ *Recov. R. D. Enr.* Trin. 12 Geo. I,

The church of ST. PETER lies in a CHURCH hollow close to the Wiltshire border.

The building has a continuous chancel and nave 59½ ft. long and 16 ft. 2 in. wide, a south vestry, west gallery, north porch and west bell-turret of wood.

The walls of the church are probably of early 13th century date and the vestry appears to have been a small chapel, and now contains the only original window in the church, a small lancet with external chamfer and internal rebate. The walls externally are of flint with ironstone quoins and later patching. Internally there is modern plaster.

The chancel has three grouped lancets on the east wall. The north wall has two single lancets and one double, the south wall the same number, and the west two lancets and a sexfoil.

The north and south doorways have plain pointed heads with a continuous chamfer; the south doorway is now blocked. The south vestry appears to have opened to the church by an arch, now blocked and plastered, and no detail is visible; it has a modern east window, an original lancet on the south and a blocked window on the west. It contains a plain wood chest. A trefoiled piscina and single round-headed sedile are plastered. The font is a modern restoration from part of a 13th-century font with four spurs on the angles.

The bell is small and modern.

The plate consists of a plated chalice, paten and flagon.

The earliest register comprises the fragments of another book bound up with a printed edition, and contains mixed entries between 1710 and 1778; the printed section contains baptisms and burials 1781 to 1812. There is a printed marriage and banns book, 1764 to 1810.

Plaitford was a chapelry annexed to the church of West Grimstead⁴⁰ until 1866, when it was declared a rectory⁴¹ in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester. The advowson seems to have passed with the manor until 1361, when it was sold with the manor of West Grimstead by John de Grimstead to John de Bettesthorn,⁴² who died in 1399, when it passed to his daughter Elizabeth wife of Sir John de Berkley.⁴³ Sir John acquired the manor in 1406, and the descent of the advowson from that time is identical with that of the manor.⁴⁴

There are no endowed charities in this parish.

m. 16; *Recov. R. Hil.* 19 Geo. III, rot. 338.

³⁵ *Exch. Dep. East.* 17 Jas. I, no. 21.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 74a.

³⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 12 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 37.

³⁹ *Ct. R.* (P.R.O.), portf. 209, no. 47; *Rentals and Surv. portf.* 18, no. 62.

⁴⁰ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 168; *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xix, 202; Sir T. Phillipps, *Inst. of Clerks for Wilts.*; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 6; Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 15 Chas. II.

⁴¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 1866, p. 2215.

⁴² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 35 Edw. III.

⁴³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 6.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. VI, no. 50; 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 57; Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 15 Chas. II.

THE HUNDRED OF REDBRIDGE

CONTAINING THE PARISH¹ OF

ELING

At the time of the Domesday Survey the hundred of Redbridge (Rodbrige, xi cent.) included the parishes of Eling, Fawley, Dibden, Oakley² in Mottisfont, 'Hariford' (perhaps Hartford in Beaulieu), Otterwood in Beaulieu, 'Gatingeorde' (perhaps Gatewood in Exbury), 'Titegrave' (perhaps Tidgrove in Kingsclere) and 'Roweste' and 'Northam,' which have not been identified.³ In 1316 only Eling, Dibden and Stone in Fawley remained



in the hundred.⁴ Stone was transferred between 1831⁵ and 1841 to Dibden Liberty,⁶ in which the rest of the parish of Fawley is now situated. Wigley has always formed part of Thorngate Hundred.⁷ Cadnam also, which lies partly in the parish of Eling and partly in that of Minstead, has always been in the hundred of Thorngate.⁸

Dibden was assessed apart from the hundred in 1544 to 1546.⁹ After 1570-1 Dibden

appears as a liberty¹⁰ and became entirely separated from Redbridge Hundred.¹¹

Lyndhurst, Minstead and part¹² of Bramshaw were transferred from the New Forest and Nursling from Buddlesgate Hundred to this hundred between 1831 and 1841.¹³

William de Valence obtained immunity from suit at the hundred court in the 13th century for Hoke and Strete.¹⁴

¹ This list represents the extent of the hundred in 1831.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 510. In another account of this holding it is placed in Bovre Hundred (p. 514).

³ *Ibid.* 510, 509, 467, 454, 513, 487, 503.

⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317-18, 327; Assize R. 787, m. 85 d.

⁵ *Pop. of Great Britain*, 1831, ii, 572.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1841, p. 281.

⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; *Pop. of Great Britain*, 1831, ii, 564; *ibid.* 1841, 281; Subs. R. Hants, 173, no. 217; 175, no. 492.

⁸ *Pop. of Great Britain*, 1831, ii, 564; *ibid.* 1841, p. 281; Subs. R. Hants, 173, no. 217; 175, no. 492.

⁹ *Ibid.* 175, no. 225, 241; 174, no. 280.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 174, no. 389.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 175, no. 492, 546.

¹² The rest of Bramshaw lay in the hundred of Cawden and Cadworth in Wiltshire.

¹³ *Pop. of Great Britain*, 1831, ii, 570, 574; *ibid.* 1841, p. 281.

¹⁴ Assize R. 778, m. 42 d.; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 765.

REDBRIDGE HUNDRED

A survey of the hundred was taken in 1651.¹⁵ The court leet and law day were held twice yearly at Hocktide and Martinmas, either at Totton or Lyndhurst, as were the three-weekly hundred courts. In the tithing of Eling it was the custom for the last taker of any land there to do the service of tithing-man. The steward for the courts was usually appointed by the Warden of the New Forest, who was also, as a rule, the owner of the hundred for the time being. The bailiff was appointed by the sheriff of the county.¹⁶

Redbridge was a royal hundred, but was several times given in dower to the queens consort of England or otherwise granted out by the Crown, and in this way was granted to Eleanor¹⁷ (in 1279) and Margaret¹⁸ (in 1299), consorts of Edward I; Isabella consort of Edward II in 1318,¹⁹ Philippa consort of Edward III in 1331,²⁰ who granted it to Thomas West in 1333²¹ and John de Beauchamp about 1343.²² The king confirmed it to John de Beauchamp in 1359-60,²³ and granted it to Richard de Pembrugg in 1360-1²⁴; to Sir John de Foxle in 1372-3 and 1376²⁵; to Edward Duke of York in 1397; to Sir Edward Courtenay in 1415; and to Thomas Earl of Salisbury in 1418.²⁶ It was granted to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in 1428, and in 1441 to William de la Pole Earl of Suffolk on the death or cession of Duke Humphrey.²⁷ The duke held it until his death in 1446-7,²⁸ and it was granted in 1461 to William Fiennes Lord Say and Sele, who surrendered it in 1467 to William Earl of Arundel, to whom a grant of the hundred was made for life with remainder to Sir Thomas Arundel and his heirs male by Margaret his wife.²⁹ This grant was confirmed in 1490 to Thomas, then Earl of Arundel.³⁰ No further grants of the hundred have been found until 1624, when it was granted to the Earl of Pembroke during the minority of the Earl of Southampton, by whose father the hundred had formerly been held.³¹ In 1668 a warrant was issued for a grant of the hundred to Charles Lord St. John de Basing,³² and in 1689 it was confirmed to him as Marquess of Winchester.³³ Presumably in the next century it reverted to the Crown, by whose appointment the office of steward of the hundred of Redbridge and the manor of Lyndhurst is held.³⁴

¹⁵ Parl. Surv. Hants, no. 10.

¹⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 543; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 34.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452.

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 56.

²² *Ibid.* 1343-5, pp. 142, 236.

²⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 258.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 1422-9, p. 488.

²⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 25 Hen. VI, no. 26.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 547.

³¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1623-5, p. 422.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 538.

²¹ *Ibid.* 408.

²³ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 255.

²⁵ *Ibid.* ii, 319; *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 190.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 1441-6, p. 63.

³⁰ *Pat.* 5 Hen. VII, pt. i, m. 33.

³² *Ibid.* 1667-8, pp. 211, 227. ³³ *Ibid.* 1689-90, p. 20.

³⁴ This appointment has been held for the last thirty-one years by the Hon. Gerald Lascelles. The courts for the hundred have long been discontinued and no revenue is derived from the hundred.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

ELING

Edlinges (xi cent.); Elinga, Elinges (xii cent.); Elinges (xiii cent.).

The ancient parish of Eling included the modern parishes of Eling, Netley Marsh, Copythorne, Colbury and Marchwood, the four latter parishes being formed from Eling in 1894.¹ The inclosure award for Eling is dated 30 November 1814.²

The modern parish of Eling lies on the western shores of the Southampton Water and includes Rumbridge, Totton and parts of Hounslow and Pooksgreen. It contains 2,144 acres of land, including 10 acres of inland water, of which 507¼ acres are arable land, 947½ permanent grass and 42¼ woodland.³ It lies in the valley of the River Test,⁴ which meets Bartley Water, as it flows through the parish, in Eling channel. There is a station at Totton on the London and South Western Railway.

Totton is the most populous part of Eling on account of its saw and flour-mills, chemical manure works, brewery, and tar distilling and creosoting works. A bone-mill and soap manufactory formerly existed there, and a considerable trade, much reduced since the opening of the railway, was carried on in coal, timber and corn. There were also magazines of military stores, and a large shipbuilding establishment, now removed to Redbridge. A fair for cattle takes place at Eling on 5 July. On the banks of the Test are about 50 acres of excellent salt-marsh, over which the inhabitants of Eling enjoy rights of common, except from the second Monday after Easter until 14 August, when only seven persons may feed one horse each. It is then closed for about a month until the grass has been cut and carried. Henry I crossed to Normandy from Eling (Eilling) and King's pleas were held there in his reign.^{4a}

The small village of Eling lies on the road from Totton to Pooksgreen. The church stands on high ground not far from the water's edge, and near it is the vicarage with its extensive garden and fine trees. To the south is Colbury Manor, the residence of the Misses Hony, and to the north is Downs House, standing in grounds of 140 acres, the property of Mr. Archibald C. Saunders, now occupied by the Hon. Mrs. Montgomerie. There are parks at Rushington House, the seat of Mr. Vere Henry Birch Reynardson, and at Testwood House, the residence of Captain A. P. Beaumont, J.P.

Netley Marsh lies to the north-west of Eling, on low ground rising from 50 ft. in the village to 140 ft. above the ordnance datum at Tatchbury Mount⁵ in the west. It includes Calmoor, Hillstreet, Woodlands and part of Ower, and contains 3,886 acres of land, of which 7 acres are covered with water, 1,269 acres are arable land, 1,831 permanent grass and 303½ woodland.⁶ The village is on the high road from Fordingbridge to Southampton, and to the west

of it is the Hampshire Reformatory School, opened in 1855.⁷ Woodlands is south of the village, Calmoor, Hillstreet and Ower (chiefly in Copythorne) are to the north. Cadnam River and the River Blackwater pass through the north of the parish.

There are parks at Little Testwood House (Col. the Hon. Edward Arthur Palk), at Loperwood Manor (Mr. R. C. Sutherland Pearce), at Tatchbury Mount, which has been in the possession of the Timson family for several generations and is now in the possession of Mr. H. T. Timson, and at Tatchbury Manor House (Lieut.-Col. W. C. Pollard). The parish is well wooded by small copses. There is some rough common land to the east of Woodlands. The soil is heavy clay and the subsoil clay.

Copythorne is a large parish, lying low in the valleys of the Cadnam River, the Blackwater and the Bartley Water, including Bartley, Newbridge, Wigley and parts of Cadnam and Ower. It contains 5,551 acres of land with 29 acres of inland water, of which 916 acres are arable land, 1,715 acres permanent grass and 1,59½ acres woodland.⁸

The village is on the high road to Romsey, and to the north of it is Copythorne Common; parts of Cadnam Common and Furzley Common are also in the parish, and Shelly Common, a wide tract of rough common, lies on the north side of the Salisbury and Southampton high road. There are large tracts of woodland in the south, west and north of the parish, and there are parks at Paultons (Captain Roger C. H. Sloane-Stanley), Bartley Lodge (Major F. B. Dalrymple), Beechwood (Col. Charles G. Heathcote, J.P.), and Goldenhays (Mrs. Howard). The soil is clay.

There are tumuli at Barrow Hill, east of the village of Copythorne, and a supposed Roman camp on Half-Moon Common.

The parish of Colbury, including part of Hounslow, lies low in the valley between the Beaulieu River and Bartley Water. It contains 5,472 acres of land, of which 4 acres are covered by water, 287¼ acres are arable land and 930½ permanent grass, while the computed 4,763 acres of woods and plantations extend into the surrounding parishes and the New Forest.⁹ The New Forest Union Workhouse is at Ashurst, in this parish near the Lyndhurst Road Station, on the London and South Western Railway.

The village lies along Deerleap Lane, which, opposite Langley Manor, branches south from the Lymington and Southampton high road. Hounslow is about a quarter of a mile north on this high road.

Marchwood includes that part of the ancient parish of Eling which lies low¹⁰ at the mouth of the River Test and south-east of the town of Eling. It contains 1,599 acres of land, of which 4 acres are

¹ *Census of Engl. and Wales, Hants, 1901*, p. 39.

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards, 151*.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ The greatest height reached is 50 ft. above the ordnance datum in the south of the parish.

^{4a} Pipe R. 31 Hen. I. The wood cut-

ters (lignarii) of Eling are also mentioned here. Ex inform. Mr. J. H. Round.

⁵ Tatchbury Mount is an ancient entrenched oval site now levelled to form the grounds of a country house. The foss may still be seen on the east and south (*Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 25).

⁶ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁷ White, *Hist. and Gazetteer of Hants, 1878*, pp. 220-4.

⁸ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ The highest point is Staplewood Hill in the west, 114 ft. above the ordnance datum.

covered with water, 430½ acres are arable land, 829½ are pasture land and 181 are woodland.¹¹ The village lies along the road from Eling to Dibden. There are Government powder magazines and Metropolitan Police barracks.

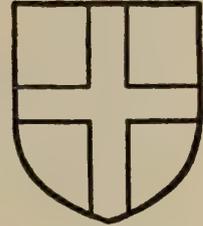
Byams House, north-east of the village, was rebuilt in 1878, and was for many years the seat of Mr. William Gascoigne Roy, J.P., to whose family it had belonged for over a century. It now belongs to Major John H. Grime Lloyd. Marchwood Park, formerly the property of the Holloway family, but now belonging to Mrs. Ross Porter, is in the south of the parish, and lies partly in Dibden. The soil is clay and sand.

Place-names that occur are:—Rudbrugstrete, Cokkesros, Holelane, Hylle Pat Asshe, Joyes Ende, Bulslade Diche¹² (xv cent.); Mershegate, Regge, Colfoxe, Liggingham Mede,¹³ Lanyngton Cops¹⁴ (xvi cent.).

The manor of *ELING* was held at the *MANORS* time of the Domesday Survey by the king in demesne. In the time of King Edward it had rendered half a day's ferm, and its hidage was not known. Belonging to Eling were two berwicks in the Isle of Wight and three elsewhere, but when Hugh de Port received the manor the two berwicks in the Isle of Wight were separated from it and were held by Earl William of Hereford. Sixteen villein tenements, three bordar tenements and a considerable amount of woodland had been taken from the manor and put into the New Forest.¹⁵ With the exception of a grant for life to Gervaise de Southampton, who founded God's House, Southampton, about 1193,¹⁶ the manor apparently remained with the Crown¹⁷ until King John early in his reign granted it to Emma de Clere or de Staunton, to hold for the service of a tenth part of a knight's fee.¹⁸ Emma's daughter Cecily married Henry Husee, who, probably for entry without licence, forfeited the manor, which was ordered to be restored to him in 1217.¹⁹ However, this was evidently not done until 1221, when another order to the same effect was given to the Sheriff of Hampshire.²⁰ About 1227, by covenant with the owners of the neighbouring manors of Testwood, Totton and Winsor as to common of pasture at Eling, Henry and Cecily obtained a place called Parlesham and

woodland and pasture in Siggesford and Parlesham and 60 acres of land to the east and north of Necesswude with the right to inclose and reduce it to arable.²¹ Cecily Husee died about 1235-6, and was succeeded by her son Matthew.²² In 1240-1 Maud Husee, possibly widow of Matthew, conveyed a carucate of land in Eling to John de Gatesden, who was to hold it of Maud and her heirs for the service of half a knight's fee.²³ Whatever the relationship between Matthew and Maud Husee, we find that the latter afterwards became the wife of Ralph Chenduit, and together with him in 1242-3 settled the manor upon John de Gatesden and his heirs, with reversion in default to themselves and their heirs.²⁴

Margaret, daughter and heir of John de Gatesden, married John de Camoys,²⁵ and in 1267 Ralph de Camoys, son and heir of John, conveyed all his right in Eling to Robert Waleran.²⁶ The latter, before his death about 1273,²⁷ had already conveyed Eling to Alan de Plukenet,²⁸ but possibly owing to some flaw in the proceedings by which Ralph de Camoys had conveyed his right to Robert Waleran in 1267, Margaret wife of John Camoys brought a successful suit against Alan Plukenet for the manor in 1297-8.²⁹ Moreover, on her death in 1310-11, the king took fealty for the manor of her son Ralph,³⁰ who in 1319-20 obtained a grant of free warren in the manor,³¹ and settled it in 1323 upon himself and his wife Elizabeth.³² However, in that year, for some unknown reason, the manor reverted to the Husees, who, from the time when Eling was alienated to John de Gatesden in 1240-1,^{32a} had retained their right in the overlordship and the reversion of the manor.³³ In 1345 Henry Husee, great-grandson of the Matthew Husee mentioned above,³⁴ granted it for life to Hugh de Camoys, the king's yeoman,³⁵ possibly son of Ralph, son of John and Margaret.³⁶ This Hugh obtained a grant of free warren in the manor in 1367-8,³⁷ and in 1372-3 Sir Henry Husee, grandson of Henry the grantor of the manor, gave the reversion after the death of Hugh de Camoys to



HUSEE (the old coat).
Or a cross vert.

¹¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹² P.R.O. Ct. R. portf. 201, no. 55, 60, 63.

¹³ Rent and Surv. portf. 14, no. 63.

¹⁴ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xx (1), g. 1335 (49).

¹⁵ V.C.H. Hants, i, 454.

¹⁶ Pipe R. 6 Ric. I, m. 15.

¹⁷ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 181.

¹⁸ Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 35; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237a, 235.

¹⁹ Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), i, 333.

²⁰ Ibid. i, 479. In 1227 Cecily Husee obtained a final confirmation of the grant to her mother (Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 35; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* [Rec. Com.], i, 157).

²¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III, no. 95, 100, 122.

²² Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III, 1; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 304.

²³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III. The manor was subsequently held by John

for the service of a tenth of a knight's fee, the service due by the Husees to the king (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 233).

²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, 27 Hen. III, no. 70. At the same time John obtained a royal confirmation of this grant (Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 265).

²⁵ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 334; De Banc. R. 582, m. 106.

²⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 163; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 52 Hen. III.

²⁷ His heir was his nephew Robert, son of William Waleran, an idiot (Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, 8; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* [Rec. Com.], 763).

²⁸ Ibid. Maud widow of Robert Waleran claimed a third of the manor as dower (Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, 8).

²⁹ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 296, 312.

³⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 175. The manor was said to be held by Margaret of the king for the service of a pair of gilt spurs (Inq. a.q.d. file 106, no. 14 [8 Edw. II]; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317).

³¹ Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 417.

³² Cal. Pat. 1321-4, p. 235.

^{32a} In the fine the estate is called 2 carucates of land in Eling, and probably included the fee at Tatchbury which appears to have been held of the manor of Eling. John de Gatesden's fee included only 1 carucate.

³³ Maud, then wife of William Paynel, formerly wife of Ralph Chenduit, granted this interest in 1268-9 to Henry son of Matthew Husee (Feet of F. Div. Co. 53 Hen. III, no. 448; Baker, *Hist. of Northants*, i, 649). In 1273 this Henry Husee claimed the manor against Alan Plukenet (Cal. Close, 1272-9, p. 48), possibly on the plea that it had been unlawfully alienated by the Camoys family.

³⁴ Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 344.

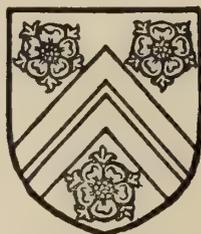
³⁵ Cal. Pat. 1343-5, p. 462.

³⁶ Cal. Chart. R. 1300-26, p. 469.

³⁷ Chart. R. 41 Edw. III, m. 3, no. 11; Cal. Pat. 1377-81, p. 437.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.³⁸ Hugh was still in possession in 1380,³⁹ but had apparently died before 1385, in which year William of Wykeham granted the manor to the Warden and scholars of Winchester College,⁴⁰ who are the lords of the manor at the present day.



WINCHESTER COLLEGE. *Argent two chevrons sable between three roses gules.*

An estate at Eling known as the manor of *ELING* was held by a family taking their name from the estate by the serjeanty of being bailiff itinerant in the hundreds of East and West Medina and Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, and in the hundreds of Christchurch, Ringwood, Fordingbridge, Redbridge and the New Forest.⁴¹ It is not known how this family obtained the estate, but Edmund de Eling occurs in 1168-9,⁴² and in 1228 the Sheriff of Hampshire was commanded to give seisin to Richard de Eling of 4 acres of land and a garden in Eling.⁴³ Richard was succeeded before 1255-6 by Roger de Eling, who still held the manor in 1279-80.⁴⁴ Richard de Eling died in 1345 holding the estate, which was in the same year delivered to his son John,⁴⁵ who died seised in 1349-50.⁴⁶ On the death of his son and heir John⁴⁷ in 1362-3 the manor was divided between his sisters, Emma wife of John Prior and Aubrey wife of John Pyk, and Alice daughter of his third sister Maud.⁴⁸ The further descent of this manor has not been traced. Probably with its division between the three co-heirs any manorial rights which had belonged to it fell into abeyance.

The manor of *RUMBRIDGE* (Rumbrigg, Rombrigg, xiv cent.) or *RUSHINGTON* probably formed a part of Eling and was in the hands of the Kings of England until 1159, when it was granted to Cobb the Smith.⁴⁹ The estate was held for the service of providing either 50 or 100 barbed arrows when the king should come beyond the bridge of Redbridge towards the New Forest, the number of arrows varying in different inquisitions.⁵⁰ Cobb, or descendants of the same name, held the estate until 1201-2.⁵¹ In

1212-17 the estate is returned as held by the heir of Cobb the Smith (faber),⁵² and this heir was probably Herbert the Smith, to whom the Sheriff of Hants was commanded to restore 12½ acres of meadow in Eling in 1228.⁵³ In the *Testa de Nevill* it is stated that the serjeanty of Robert Baldet in 'Redbrugh,' for which he paid annually to the Exchequer 100 barbed arrows, was alienated in part: that is to say, 2 virgates were held of Roger by Herbert son of Herbert and Adam de Redburgh for a rent of 5s. a year.⁵⁴ John Baldet died in 1256-7 holding a hide of land in Hampshire for the service of 100 barbed arrows, leaving Elias his son and heir,⁵⁵ a minor, whose custody was granted in 1257 to Richard Esturmy.⁵⁶ In 1316 Elias was holding the vill of 'Brykemerston,'⁵⁷ Netley, Berkley, Winsor, Tatchbury, Rumbridge and Newton.⁵⁸ He died in 1320-1, leaving a son and heir Philip,⁵⁹ who granted the estate to Stephen Baldet, or Baudet, probably a brother or an uncle, and his wife Ursula, and their heirs *de se*, with reversion in default to Philip and his heirs.⁶⁰ Stephen died in 1362, leaving a daughter Christine,⁶¹ but she died without issue in 1367, and under the above grant the manor passed to John Baldet, son and heir of Robert, another brother of Philip.⁶² John died in 1443 holding the manor⁶³ of Rumbridge, which, it is stated, was granted to a certain Philip Baldet, John's ancestor, 'by the name of 24s. rent with the appurtenances.'⁶⁴ John's heir was his daughter Ellen,⁶⁵ who married William Aldryche and died holding the manor in 1461.⁶⁶ Her heir may have been Katherine wife of William Fynemark, for in 1472-3 William and Katherine conveyed five messuages and 24 acres of land in Totton and Rumbridge to Lewis Aynes.⁶⁷

John Canterton died in 1473-4 holding land in Rumbridge and elsewhere which had been settled on him and his wife Alice, who survived him.⁶⁸ The manor remained in the Canterton family⁶⁹ until 1577, when William Canterton and John his son sold the site of the manor to Richard Bacon.⁷⁰ John Bacon and his wife Anne sold the manor in 1602 to Thomas Edmonds,⁷¹ of whom it was purchased in 1626 by Robert Guye.⁷² In 1638 West Fashion died seised of the manor, leaving as his heir his nephew Thomas son of George Fashion.⁷³ The

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 46 Edw. III; Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 344.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 437.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 1381-5, p. 578. In 1405-6 Thomas de Camoys, great-grandson of John de Camoys and Margaret, unsuccessfully claimed the manor against the warden of the college (De Banc. R. 582, m. 106).

⁴¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231b; Assize R. 787, m. 85d.; Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III, no. 46; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 173; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 613.

⁴² *Pipe R.* 15 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 156.

⁴³ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 41.

⁴⁴ Assize R. 778, m. 42d.; 787, m. 85d.

⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III, no. 46; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 173; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 613.

⁴⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 4. This is the first time the estate is called a manor.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 76.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 690.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 460; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 238; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 104; Chan. Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. II, no. 5; 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 18; 22 Hen. VI, no. 23.

⁵¹ *Pipe R.* under Hants; *Rot. Canc.* (Rec. Com.), 240; *Pipe R. i Ric. I* (Rec. Com.), 196.

⁵² *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 460.

⁵³ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 41.

⁵⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 238, 231b.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 104.

⁵⁶ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 261.

⁵⁷ This occurs as Bartmestone in a deed of 1593 (Chan. Proc. [Ser. 2], bde. 252, no. 12).

⁵⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318.

⁵⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. II, no. 5.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 41 Edw. III, no. 6.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 18.

⁶² *Ibid.* 41 Edw. III, no. 6. John seems to have had an elder brother

Robert who died at about the same time as Christine (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 291).

⁶³ This is the first time the estate is called a manor.

⁶⁴ The name Bauldoxfee was retained in a tything of Eling till nearly the end of the 19th century, but it now seems to be lost (White, *Hist. and Gazetteer of Hants* [1878], 220-4).

⁶⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Hen. VI, no. 23.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 1 Edw. IV, no. 9. The name of her heir is illegible in the manuscript. In 1437-8 Henry son of Henry Kesywyke released to William Chamberlain and his heirs all his right in land in Redbridge, Totton, Rumbridge and Baldotsfee, late of Henry his father (Close, 16 Hen. VI, m. 14).

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Edw. IV.

⁶⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 13 Edw. IV, no. 29.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 15 & 16 Eliz.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* East. 19 Eliz.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 44 Eliz.

⁷² *Ibid.* Mich. 2 Chas. I.

⁷³ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dccliv, 40.

manor passed evidently in the same way as Stone in Fawley to William Bulkly and his wife Mary, who sold it in 1704-5 to Samuel Mason.⁷⁴ In 1733 it was purchased of William Olding and his wife Elizabeth by Henry Rositer.⁷⁵

Mr. Walter Lynne resided at Rushington Manor in 1859,⁷⁶ and Edward Birch Reynardson, who purchased the estate about 1860,⁷⁷ died in 1896, leaving a son, Vere Henry, the present owner of Rushington Manor.⁷⁸

Two estates mentioned in the Domesday Survey under the name Lestorde, or Lestred, are probably to be identified with the modern *TESTWOOD* (Terstwude, Therstwode, xiii cent.). One lay in Bovre (New Forest) Hundred and had been held in the time of King Edward in parage by two allodial owners. At the Conquest it passed to Earl Roger of Shrewsbury, and was counted in the New Forest, except for a quarter of a virgate which was held of the earl by a certain man who had there three bordars.⁷⁹ The second estate was in the hundred of Redbridge, and was held under the Bishop of Bayeux by Hugh de Port, of whom it was held by a certain Hugh. In the time of King Edward it had been held of the king by Alsi.⁸⁰

Land at Testwood was acquired during the 13th century by the family of Testwood.⁸¹ In 1227-8 Richard de Testwood, who was in possession of the manor, made a composition with Henry Husee, lord of the manor of Eling, as to common right at Eling,⁸² and eight years later Walter de Bruge gave 5 acres of land in Testwood and Totton to Simon de Testwood.⁸³

The manor was held of the Abbess of Romsey at a fee farm of £6 10s. 6d.,⁸⁴ and was so held until the Dissolution.⁸⁵

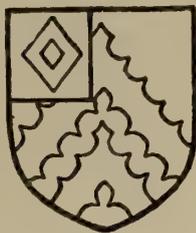
Richard de Testwood settled the manor in 1317-18 upon himself for life, with remainder to his son William and Elizabeth his wife and their issue.⁸⁶ William, who is called the son of Katherine de Testwood, was in possession of land at Testwood in 1329,⁸⁷ and in 1358-9 John son of William de Testwood sold the manor of Testwood to Sir Thomas West.⁸⁸ The manor then continued like Oakhanger and Newton Valence⁸⁹ (q.v.) in the West family, remaining in the family after these two manors had

been sold and passing on the death of Sir Thomas West in 1622 to his grandson and heir Thomas Leigh.⁹⁰ The latter was succeeded in 1640-1 by his son Philip,⁹¹ but Testwood was mortgaged in 1691 by Edward Leigh, probably heir of Philip, to John Lord Stawell Baron of Somerton, who soon obtained full possession of the manor.⁹² It was sold by the trustees of Lord Stawell in 1695 as the manor and manors of Testwood and Ridge to Gilbert Serle, a merchant of Leghorn,⁹³ and it subsequently passed like Weston Corbett (q.v.)⁹⁴ to Sir William Ogländer.⁹⁵ The manor is last mentioned in 1830,⁹⁶ but all manorial rights have long since lapsed.

Testwood House was in 1848 the seat of Mrs. Sturges Bourne, and passed from her to Miss Ann Sturges Bourne, her daughter.⁹⁷ It subsequently went to Lieut.-Col. Bruce, of whom it was purchased in February 1894 by Captain A. P. Beaumont, J.P., the present owner.⁹⁸

At the time of the Domesday Survey, as in the time of King Edward, Agemund held half a hide of the king in *TOTTON*.⁹⁹ (Totintone, xi cent.; Cotintone, xiii cent.) which was possibly identical with the estate confirmed by Henry III to his newly-founded abbey at Netley in 1251.¹⁰⁰ The abbot held Totton, with land at Testwood, of the tenant-in-chief, William de Hampton, for the service of a sixth part of a knight's fee,¹⁰¹ and claimed assize of bread and ale and immunity from suit at the hundred of Redbridge.¹⁰² In 1338 the abbot and convent obtained licence to grant lands and fisheries in Totton and Testwood to Roger de Petersfield and Henry Deverel of Netley (Lettele) for a rent of £40,¹⁰³ and in 1346 were said to be holding the manor in frank almoign for the fifth part of a knight's fee.¹⁰⁴

Totton remained with the abbey until the Dissolution,¹⁰⁵ and was granted in 1546 to John Bellowe and John Broxholme.¹⁰⁶ They sold it on the following day to Richard Marden,¹⁰⁷ who died in 1552. His nephew and heir, Richard Marden,¹⁰⁸ sold the manor in 1567 to Chideock Paulet of Odiham,¹⁰⁹ whose son William succeeded his father in 1574,¹¹⁰ and died in 1595-6, leaving a son and heir William.¹¹¹



REYNARDSON. Or two chevrons engrailed gules and a quarter gules with a voided lozenge argent therein.



WEST, Lord De La Warr. Argent a fesse dancetty sable.

⁷⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 3 Anne.
⁷⁵ Ibid. Trin. 6 & 7 Geo. II.
⁷⁶ White, *Hist. and Gazetteer of Hampshire*, 363-7.
⁷⁷ Information from Rev. T. Thistle, vicar of Eling.
⁷⁸ Burke, *Landed Gentry*.
⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 510.
⁸⁰ Ibid. 487.
⁸¹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C, 2027.
⁸² Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III.
⁸³ Ibid. Hil. 20 Hen. III.
⁸⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Ric. II, no. 52.
⁸⁵ Ibid. 19 Ric. II, no. 49; 4 Hen. V, no. 28; 16 Edw. IV, no. 62; Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 63.
⁸⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Edw. II.
⁸⁷ Inq. a.q.d. file 197, no. 12 (2 Edw. III); file 204, no. 18 (3 Edw. III).
⁸⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 32 Edw. III.

⁸⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 11, 12, 26, 27.
⁹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxxiv, 2; Berry, *Hants Gen.* 200.
⁹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxcviii, 85.
⁹² Close, 8 Will. III, pt. viii, no. 16, 17.
⁹³ Ibid.
⁹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 387.
⁹⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 12 Anne; Recov. R. Mich. 12 Geo. II, rot. 16; Sir T. Gatehouse MS. Survey of Hants, 1778; Recov. R. Mich. 25 Geo. III, rot. 443; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 55 Geo. III; East. 11 Geo. IV.
⁹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Geo. IV.
⁹⁷ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (ed. 5).
⁹⁸ Information from Capt. A. P. Beaumont.
⁹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 508.
¹⁰⁰ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 696; Chart. R. 35 Hen. III, m. 10; Cart. Antiq. L, 26.

¹⁰¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231.
¹⁰² *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 763.
¹⁰³ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 59. In 1340 Henry Deverel of Netley was kidnapped and compelled to convey to his captors this manor and other places (ibid. 1340-3, pp. 98, 101).
¹⁰⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.
¹⁰⁵ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* ii, 696; Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 64.
¹⁰⁶ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII, pt. xii, m. 38.
¹⁰⁷ Ibid. pt. x, m. 37.
¹⁰⁸ W. and L. Inq. p.m. vi, 28.
¹⁰⁹ Pat. 9 Eliz. pt. ix, m. 3.
¹¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxii, 120.
¹¹¹ Ibid. cclxvii, 86.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In June 1660 William Paulet, son of the last named William, conveyed the whole manor of Totton, except the farm and lands called Little Testwood, to James Betts of London and his heirs and assigns.¹¹² The descent of the manor after this time is not clear, but it is probable that the estate which passed to the Betts family then became known as the manor of *TOTTON LOPERWOOD*, and later as *LOPERWOOD* only, while Little Testwood alone remained to the Paulet family. Even so the history of Totton Loperwood is a blank throughout the 18th century, but in 1812-13 it was sold by George Jackson and Cordelia his wife to John Wishaw.¹¹³ From Wishaw it was presumably purchased by John Taylor, who sold to Henry Timson of Tatchbury Mount (q.v.). The latter, about 1860, sold to Henry Stanley and Robert Pearce, whose son Robert Charles Sutherland Pearce is the present owner.¹¹⁴ The house is still known as Loperwood Manor, but all manorial rights have long ceased,¹¹⁵ and the estate now owned by Mr. Pearce is much smaller than the original Totton Loperwood, since Mr. Timson retained much of the land when he sold to Mr. Pearce's father in 1860.¹¹⁶

Little Testwood Farm and lands meanwhile remained to the Paulets from the original manor of Totton. Thus William fifth son of Norton Paulet (1681-1741) of Ampport was called of Little Testwood, and on his death unmarried in 1772 he left his estates by will to his brother George, with remainder to Henry second son of George.¹¹⁷

Sir Henry Charles Paulet, son of the last-mentioned Henry, was owner and occupier of Little Testwood House in the early 19th century. He was created a baronet in 1836 and died unmarried in December 1886.¹¹⁸ Little Testwood House then became the residence of Col. the Hon. Edward Arthur Palk, the present occupier.

Land in Testwood and Totton, later known as the manor of *TOTTON*, was held for the serjeanty of finding one servant with a hauberk in time of war in England for forty days.¹¹⁹ It was evidently closely connected with the estates at Bisterne and Minstead held by the same serjeants, and may possibly, therefore, be identified with 'Hangre' in the hundred of Redbridge, which, like Bisterne and Minstead, was held before the Conquest by Godric Mal, and at the

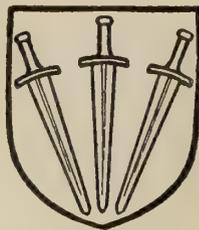
time of the Survey by his sons.¹²⁰ At the end of the 12th century these sons were represented by Hugh de Ivez and Robert Fitz Ulf,¹²¹ and the land at Totton, which Hugh and Robert held,¹²² passed with and merged into the manor of Minstead (q.v.).

A hide and a half of land in *TATCHBURY* (Tachburi, x cent. ; Taceberie, Teocreberie, xi cent. ; Tacheberia, xii cent. ; Tachebury, xv and xvi cent.) and Slackstead was given to the abbey of Hyde on its foundation in 903 by Edward the Elder.¹²³ Another half hide,¹²⁴ which he had held of King Edward the Confessor in parage, was also given to the abbey by Ezi the sheriff between 1066 and 1086.¹²⁵ A further entry in the Domesday Survey under 'the lands in the New Forest and round about it' states that 2 hides at Tatchbury in Redbridge Hundred had been held by Bolle and Ulviet, but had been put into the New Forest before 1086.¹²⁶ Possibly Bolle and Ulviet had been tenants under Hyde Abbey, and the 2 hides held by them included the whole of the abbatial estate.

The abbot and convent evidently held the manor in demesne from the 12th to the 13th century, when Abbot Walter (1222-48) granted it to Laurence Agneil and his wife Maud, daughter of Alan de Wudfold, and to Richard de Langley and John his son to hold of the abbot and his successors for a yearly rent of 20s.¹²⁷ A rent of 20s. from Litchfield and Tatchbury was included in the estates of the abbey at the Dissolution.¹²⁸

Another estate in Tatchbury was held by Henry Husee and Cicely his wife, who in 1227 granted two messuages and 40 acres of land in Eling to Nicholas de Tachbury and Rose his wife for their lives, with reversion to the donors.¹²⁹ This was probably the nucleus of the later manor which was held in 1316 by Elias Baldet,¹³⁰ and of which John Romsey died seised in 1494, holding of the warden of Winchester College.¹³¹

The manor passed from John Romsey to his son John,¹³² who died in 1503, leaving a son and heir William.¹³³ Thomas Dixe and Radigund his wife, who seems to have been the heiress of William Romsey,¹³⁴ sold the manor in 1559 to Richard Dowce.¹³⁵ The latter sold it in 1600-1 to John Grindham,¹³⁶ who left it by his will dated 1615¹³⁷



PAULET. *Sable three swords set pilewise argent with their hilts or.*



HYDE ABBEY. *Argent a lion sable and a chief sable with two keys argent set upright therein having their bows interlaced.*

¹¹² Close, 12 Chas. II, pt. xii, no. 7; *Morning Chronicle*, 23 Aug. 1811.

¹¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 53 Geo. III.

¹¹⁴ Ex inform. Mr. R. C. S. Pearce.

¹¹⁵ Probably from the time of the sale by Paulet to Betts (1660).

¹¹⁶ Ex inform. Mr. R. C. S. Pearce.

¹¹⁷ P.C.C. 29 Stevens.

¹¹⁸ *Gent. Mag. sub anno.*

¹¹⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237, 235; Assize R. 778, m. 42 d.; 787, m. 85 d.; Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 15, 24; 22 Ric. II, no. 6.

¹²⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 508, 515. Land at Hanger was included in Totton in 1227-8 (Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III).

This land known afterwards as the capital message of Northanger was held of the lord of the manor of Totton by suit at his court and followed the descent of the manor of Dibden Hanger (q.v.). See Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Edw. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 32; Close, 6 Hen. IV, m. 25; 1 Hen. VI, m. 21 d.; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxxix, 111.

¹²¹ Pipe R. 33 Hen. II, m. 14 d.

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 256; Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* ii, 145; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* ii, 437; Harl. MS. 1761, fol. 47.

¹²⁴ This half hide lay in Mainsbridge Hundred. It paid no geld, and at the

time of the Survey was waste, but was, as always, worth 10s.

¹²⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 472.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.* 513.

¹²⁷ Cott. MS. Domitian A. xiv, fol. 178.

¹²⁸ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* ii, 449.

¹²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III.

¹³⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318.

¹³¹ *Cal. Inq. Hen. VII*, i, 454.

¹³² *Ibid.*

¹³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvii, 45.

¹³⁴ Ct. of Req. bde. 18, no. 155.

¹³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 1 Eliz.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.* East. 43 Eliz.

¹³⁷ In one inquisition this date is given as 1612 (W. and L. Inq. p.m. lvi, 115).

to John Oviatt in tail male with remainder to his brothers William, Edward, Thomas and Henry.¹³⁸ John Oviatt died without issue male in 1617, and the manor passed under the will to his brother William.¹³⁹ It remained in the family of Oviatt¹⁴⁰ until 1758, when William Oviatt conveyed it to George Glasse.¹⁴¹ By 1786-7 the manor had passed to Richard Wake and his wife Charlotte,¹⁴² and it remained in the family of Wake until the latter half of the 19th century, being in 1859 the property of George Anthony Wake, who resided at Tatchbury Old Manor.¹⁴³ It passed from him before 1875 to Courtenay Freeman Wilson, who sold it some years later to Lieut.-Col. W. C. Pollard, the present owner and occupier of the house.

A hide of land in *OWER* (Ure, Ora, viii cent.; Hore, xi cent.; Overe, xiii cent.; Oure, xiv cent.; Paultons, xvi cent. et seq.) belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to the Abbot of Glastonbury, under whom it was held by Gislebert de Bretville, as Elsi had held it of the abbot.¹⁴⁴ According to the Glastonbury annals a certain abbess called Begu, or Buggu, gave 3 hides at 'Ora' to Abbot Etfrid, who succeeded about 719, and her grant was confirmed by Ine, king of the West Saxons, while in 745 Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, gave to Abbot Tumbert (or Cumbert) 3 hides at 'Ure.'¹⁴⁵ Probably both these grants refer to Ower in Eling, as the Abbots of Glastonbury do not seem to have held any other estate of that name.

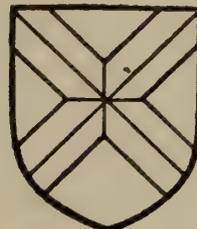
Abbot Herlwin (1102-20) sold several manors, including Ower, to a favourite, Sir Robert Cotel, and at Herlwin's death in 1120 Sir Robert took possession of the manor, which was claimed after his death by his wife and children. Abbot Siegfrid, Herlwin's successor, disputed the Cotel's claim to this and other manors, but it was not till the time of Henry de Blois, the successor of Siegfrid, that the matter was settled in favour of the abbey and the decision confirmed by Pope Lucius II in 1144.¹⁴⁶ In 1219, in accordance with an award for the settlement of a dispute between the Bishop of Bath and the Abbot of Glastonbury, Camerton, in Somerset, with which Ower was closely connected, was assigned to the Bishop of Bath,¹⁴⁷ and hence in 1280 Ower also was said to be held of the Bishop of Bath,¹⁴⁸ and the Bishops of Bath were overlords as late at least as

1491, after which date it seems to have been held of the lords of the manor of Camerton.¹⁴⁹

The Cotel's had continued to hold the manor of the Abbot of Glastonbury after the decision as to his

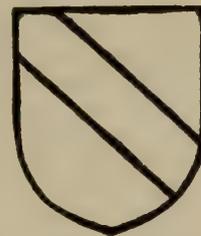


GLASTONBURY ABBEY. *Vert a cross paty argent between four crowns or and a quarter argent with Our Lady and the Child in their proper colours therein.*



SEE OF BATH. *Azure a saltire quarterly saltire-wise or and argent.*

overlordship. Thus Richard Cotel was in 1166 a tenant under the abbot of 20 librates of land which had belonged to the demesne and had been assigned to the table of the monks, but did no service for it,¹⁵⁰ and it remained in his family¹⁵¹ until the death of Ellis Cotel¹⁵² in 1337, leaving as his heir a daughter Edith wife of Oliver de Dynham.¹⁵³ However, Ower did not pass to the Dynhams, but had evidently been settled in 1323-4, in the same way as Lake and Ore in Wiltshire, upon John de Palton and his wife Joan,¹⁵⁴ for Giles de Palton was holding the manor in 1346.¹⁵⁵ This Giles may have been a brother of Robert son of Sir John and Joan Palton, who was succeeded by his sons Robert and William Palton in succession.¹⁵⁶ Robert, the elder son, died without issue in 1400,¹⁵⁷ and his brother and successor William granted the manor in 1404-5 to Richard Lord Seymour, Elizabeth wife of William Botreaux and others¹⁵⁸; but this conveyance was apparently made for the purpose of some settlement.



COTEL. *Or a bend gules.*

¹³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxv, 133.

¹³⁹ Ibid.
¹⁴⁰ Recov. R. Hil. 3 Geo. II, rot. 203; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 16 Geo. II; Trin. 24 & 25 Geo. II.

¹⁴¹ Recov. R. Mich. 32 Geo. II, rot. 251.

¹⁴² In that year they conveyed it to John Robinson (Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 27 Geo. III), and in the following year to Joshua Smith (ibid. Mich. 28 Geo. III). These conveyances were, however, evidently made for the purposes of settlements.

¹⁴³ White, *Hist. and Gazetteer of Hants* (1859), 363-7.

¹⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 473.

¹⁴⁵ Adam de Domerham, *Historia* (ed. Hearne), i, 62; John of Glastonbury, *Chron.* (ed. Hearne), 370, 41, 95.

¹⁴⁶ Adam de Domerham, *Hist.* (ed. Hearne), ii, 312-13, 323.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid. 469-72; *Cal. D. and C. of Wells MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 167, 311, 360, 437-8.

¹⁴⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 768.

¹⁴⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 264. In 1400 the manor was said to be held of Sir William Asthorp, then lord of Camerton (Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 29).

¹⁵⁰ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 224.

¹⁵¹ In 1252 William Cotel was pardoned for abducting and marrying Julia daughter of William de Dovor, a ward of the king (*Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, p. 143). William died about 1256, when the marriage of his widow was granted to John le Bette of Fithide (ibid. 463).

¹⁵² This Ellis Cotel, who owned the manor of Ower in 1280 and 1316 (*Plac. de Quo Warr.* [Rec. Com.], 768; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318), was apparently a man of some note in his day, being a justice for the county of Somerset (*Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 351; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, pp. 159, 338, 381; 1288-96, p. 77), and one of the commissioners appointed to appraise the fifteenths in Dorset and Somerset in 1275

(ibid. 1272-9, p. 251). He was sub-
escheator for Wiltshire (*Hund. R.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 274), and his name and arms appear among the eighteen 'Chevaliers and Hommes du Mark' in Somerset in 1288-9. 'He was a man at arms and with Edward I in all his warres in Scotland and elsewhere agaynst Robert de Bruis, usurper, as appeareth by an old chronicle' (*The Gen.*, i, 340). By his marriage with Margery daughter and co-heir of John de Peverell of Sampford Peverell he acquired large estates in Devonshire.

¹⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. III, no. 54.

¹⁵⁴ Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 17 Edw. II. No corresponding conveyance has been found for Ower in Hants.

¹⁵⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

¹⁵⁶ Weaver, *Visit. of Somers.* 57; Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 29; 28 Hen. VI, no. 28.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid. 2 Hen. IV, no. 29.

¹⁵⁸ *Close*, 6 Hen. IV, m. 24.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

William died in 1450, but he had apparently sold Ower before his death, since it does not appear among his lands,¹⁵⁹ and is next mentioned in 1491, when, in the inquisition on the death of Sir Richard Darell, he is said to have given it in frank marriage with his daughter Margaret to Sir James Lord Audley.¹⁶⁰ Sir James forfeited all his estates in 1497,¹⁶¹ but they were restored to his son John in 1512.¹⁶² He sold the manor, then known as *PALTONS*, to Henry VIII, and it was granted by Edward VI in 1547 to William Lord St. John,¹⁶³ from whom it passed in 1572 to his third son, Lord Chideock Paulet.¹⁶⁴ He died in 1574, when the manor passed to his son William,¹⁶⁵ who was succeeded in 1595-6 by William his son and heir,¹⁶⁶ on whose death about 1641 Paltons passed to his son William Paulet.¹⁶⁷ It was sold by William Paulet in 1646 as 'all that capital messuage called Paltons which is or lately was parcel of the manor or manors of Wade and Owre' to William Stanley,¹⁶⁸ but from this sale was excepted some part of the manor of Ower, then apparently annexed to Wade, the further descent of which will be found under Wade (q.v.). Paltons or Paultons, as it was called later, had become the capital messuage of Wigley Manor,¹⁶⁹ so that the manor of Ower was practically non-existent.

George Stanley, the son and successor of William,¹⁷⁰ died in 1733 and was succeeded by his son Hans, who died unmarried in 1780. The Paultons estate passed, subject to the lives of his two sisters, Anne Lady Mendip and Mrs. Sarah D'Oyley, to his cousin, Hans Sloane, of South Stoneham,¹⁷¹ who assumed the name Sloane-Stanley in 1821.¹⁷² He was succeeded by his son William, on whose death in 1860 his son William Hans succeeded to the estate. It passed from him in 1879 to his son Hans, on whose death in 1888 he was succeeded by his son Roger Cyril Hans Sloane-Stanley, the present owner of the estate.

The house is in a park of 230 acres, laid out in the latter part of the 18th century by Welbore Ellis, the first Lord Mendip, and containing a lake of about 20 acres.

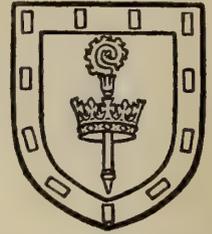
The manor of *COLBURY* (Coldbury, xviii cent.) was given to the Abbot of Beaulieu by Robert de

Punchardon, as all the land which he held in the parish of Eling with the homage and service of Herbert de Bury for his tenement in Colbury, with a rent of 2s. which Herbert paid for his tenement.¹⁷³

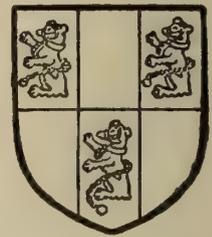
This gift was confirmed by the king in 1317,¹⁷⁴ and was probably made after 1229 when Robert was dealing with land at Eling.¹⁷⁵ A grant of free warren in the manor was made in 1359-60 to the Abbot and convent of Beaulieu.¹⁷⁶ Successive abbots remained in possession of the manor¹⁷⁷ until the surrender of the abbey in April 1538,¹⁷⁸ when it passed to the Crown. It was granted in 1544 to Thomas Hopson,¹⁷⁹ of whom it was purchased in the same year by John Mill and his son John.¹⁸⁰ The elder John died in 1551¹⁸¹ and the younger John was succeeded by his son Lewknor.¹⁸² He died in November 1587, and his son Lewknor died in the following month, leaving John his brother and heir.¹⁸³ John was created a baronet in 1619,¹⁸⁴ and the manor descended with the baronetcy until the death of the last baronet in 1835.¹⁸⁵ It then passed in the same way as Nursling (q.v.) to Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill.

Colbury Manor House was at one time the seat of the Vaudreys, but has for many years been occupied by the Misses Hony.

The first mention of the manor of *NEWTON BURY* (Bury, xiv cent.) occurs in 1228, when the Sheriff of Hampshire was ordered to restore seisin of his land in Eling to Adam de Bruge.¹⁸⁶ Walter de Bruge conveyed certain lands in Testwood and Totton to Simon de Testwood in 1235-6,¹⁸⁷ and in 1255-6 Edmund de Bruge¹⁸⁸ granted Adam de Bruge a messuage and 15 acres of land in Testwood, with the exception of certain land which had formerly belonged to Peter de Krockere, to be held by Adam of Edmund, with reversion to Edmund in default of the issue of Adam.¹⁸⁹ The manor^{189a} then followed the same descent as Nursling Beaufeo (q.v.)¹⁹⁰ until the death



BEAULIEU ABBEY. Gules a royal crown enfiled with a crozier or and a border sable billety or.



MILL, baronet. Six pieces argent and sable with three bears sable having muzzles and chains or.



SLOANE. Gules a sword argent palewise with its hilt and pommel or between two boars' heads or cut off at the neck and a chief ermine with a lion passant gules between two voided lozenges sable therein.

¹⁵⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Hen. VI, no. 28.
¹⁶⁰ Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, i, 264.
¹⁶¹ G.E.C. Complete Peerage. ¹⁶² Ibid.
¹⁶³ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 36.
¹⁶⁴ P.C.C. 4 Stonarde.
¹⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxii, 120.
¹⁶⁶ Ibid. cclxvii, 86.
¹⁶⁷ Chan. Proc. Reynardson, 1699, cclxxviii, 26.
¹⁶⁸ Close, 23 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 37.
¹⁶⁹ Ibid. no. 38.
¹⁷⁰ Recov. R. East. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 204; Close, 11 Geo. I, pt. xvi, no. 14.
¹⁷¹ Burke, Landed Gentry (ed. 11).
¹⁷² Phillimore & Fry, Changes of Name, 290.
¹⁷³ Cal. Pat. 1313-17, p. 629; Feud. Aids, ii, 318.

¹⁷⁴ Cal. Pat. 1313-17, p. 629.
¹⁷⁵ Ibid. 1225-32, p. 292.
¹⁷⁶ Chart. R. 33 Edw. III, no. 6.
¹⁷⁷ Dugdale, Mon. Angl. v, 683.
¹⁷⁸ V.C.H. Hants, ii, 145.
¹⁷⁹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xix (1), g. 278 (70).
¹⁸⁰ Ibid. g. 442 (34).
¹⁸¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciv, 47.
¹⁸² Berry, Hants Gen. 26.
¹⁸³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxvii, 121, 129.
¹⁸⁴ G.E.C. Complete Baronetage, i, 132.
¹⁸⁵ Recov. R. East. 16 Chas. II, rot. 91; Close, 1 Geo. I, pt. ix, no. 17; Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.

¹⁸⁶ Cal. Close, 1227-31, p. 41.
¹⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, 20 Hen. III, no. 182.
¹⁸⁸ In a court roll of Bury of 1415 Edmund le Bruge, once lord of this manor, is mentioned (P.R.O. Ct. R. portf. 201, no. 35).
¹⁸⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 40 Hen. III.
^{189a} In 1316 the vill of Newtown was said to be held by Elias Baldet (Feud. Aids, ii, 318).
¹⁹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 4 Edw. I; P.R.O. Ct. R. portf. 201, no. 35; Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, i, 410; Early Chan. Proc. bde. 26, no. 74; L. and P. Hen. VIII, iv, g. 3142 (1); Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 19 Hen. VIII; L. and P. Hen. VIII, i, 1824.

of John Mill in 1551, when it passed with Colbury to his son John and to his grandson Lewknor. Its subsequent descent has been identical with that of Colbury¹⁹¹ (q.v.).

The manor occurs in a deed of the 13th century as the 'manor of Eling called Buryland.'¹⁹² The only mention which occurs of the tenure of this manor (now represented by Bury Farm) is in 1493-4, when it was held of the king in socage.¹⁹³ It has been stated that it was held by an ancient grant from the Crown by the tenure of presenting the sovereign with a pair of white greyhounds in silver couples whenever he should enter the New Forest, and that this custom was observed in 1789, when the Rev. Sir Charles Mill presented the king with two greyhounds on the occasion of a royal visit to Lyndhurst,¹⁹⁴ but there seems to be no authority for the tradition. The manorial rights in connexion with Newton Bury seem to have lapsed before 1714 and to have become merged with those of Colbury, for the estate then comprised 'a messuage called Newton-bury' in Colbury.¹⁹⁵

Bury House, as it was called in 1848, was then occupied by Mrs. W. H. Ashurst, widow of Sir Chas. Mill, but later was converted into a farm-house.

The manor of *DURLEY* (Derleie, xi cent.; Durle, xiv cent.) was held before the Conquest by Saulf of King Edward in parage. At the time of the Survey it was held of Edmund Fitz Payn by Hugh.¹⁹⁶ The manor apparently afterwards passed to the king, for it was granted by King John, probably in 1204, at the same time as the advowson of the church to the priory of Mottisfont.¹⁹⁷ In 1345 the king granted to the prior and convent the assize of bread and ale of their men and tenants of Eling and Durley.¹⁹⁸ The prior also claimed the right to have a tumbrel there.¹⁹⁹ The manor remained in the possession of the priory until its surrender in 1536,²⁰⁰ when it passed to the Crown. It was granted in the same year to William Sandys Lord Sandys and his wife Margery,²⁰¹ and its subsequent descent is the same as that of Longstock Harangod in King's Somborne Hundred²⁰² (q.v.). It is last mentioned as a manor in 1786,²⁰³ and is now represented by Durley Farm, east of the village of Colbury.

There were two manors of *LANGLEY* (Langelie, xi cent.; Langel, xiii cent.) at the time of the Domesday Survey; one assessed at 1 hide was held by Hugh de St. Quintin, who had obtained it by exchange for a mill from the Bishop of Bayeux. Four allodial holders had held it in the time of Edward the Confessor.²⁰⁴ The second estate, assessed at half a hide, was held by Cola the Huntsman of his father Ulviet.²⁰⁵ As both these estates lay in Redbridge

Hundred it is impossible to decide which refers to Langley in Eling and which to South Langley in Fawley.

The manor of *LANGLEY* or *SIDFORD*,²⁰⁶ which included land in Rumbridge, was held of the king in chief for the service of a tenth part of a knight's fee.²⁰⁷ It was held in the time of Henry I by the Redvers family,²⁰⁸ and in 1205 King John ordered that William de Redvers, 'Earl of the Isle of Wight,' should have seisin of Rumbridge and Langley, which for some reason had been forfeited.²⁰⁹

The manor descended in the same way as the lordship of the Isle of Wight to the Earls of Devon.²¹⁰ It was given by Amice Countess of Devon to the priory founded by Baldwin and Hugh de Redvers at Breamore, but in 1267-8 the prior released all his right in the manors of Langley and Rumbridge to Isabel Countess of Albemarle.²¹¹ She must, however, have restored it to the prior, who was holding it in 1280.²¹² The overlordship remained annexed to the honour of Carisbrook.²¹³ The Priors of Breamore retained the manor until the dissolution of their house in 1536,²¹⁴ when it was granted to Henry Marquess of Exeter.²¹⁵ He forfeited all his estates in 1538-9, and this manor was granted to Anne of Cleves in 1540.²¹⁶ She was divorced in the same year and the manor returned to the Crown, but was granted in 1545 to John Mill and his son George.²¹⁷ From that time the descent of the manor is identical with that of Nursling Prior²¹⁸ in Buddesgate Hundred (q.v.).

A second manor of *LANGLEY*, which is mentioned for the first time in 1664,²¹⁹ passed with the manor of Colbury during the 17th and 18th centuries.²²⁰ It is now probably merged in the other estate at Langley.

The manor of *MARCHWOOD* (Mercewode, xi cent.; Merchewude, xiii cent.; Marchewood Rumsey, xvi cent.) was held before the Conquest by Ulviet and at the time of the Domesday Survey by his son Alwin.²²¹ A rent of six quarters of salt in Marchwood passed during the 13th and 14th centuries with the manor of West Tytherley²²² (q.v.), but the manor of Marchwood, known also as Marchwood Romsey, belonged to the Romseys, who had also acquired the rent of salt before 1403-4.²²³

The manor of Marchwood Romsey was held of the Abbess of Romsey by fealty.²²⁴ In 1599 it was said to be held of the Crown, as of the hundred of



REDVERS, Earl of Devon. Or a lion azure.

¹⁹¹ Close, 1 Geo. I, pt. ix, no. 17.
¹⁹² Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C. 141.
¹⁹³ Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, i, 410.
¹⁹⁴ Beauties of Engl. and Wales, vi, 202; Hants N. and Q. viii, 140.
¹⁹⁵ Close, 1 Geo. I, pt. ix, no. 17.
¹⁹⁶ V.C.H. Hants, i, 509.
¹⁹⁷ Cal. Pat. 1343-5, p. 547; Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vi, 483.
¹⁹⁸ Cal. Pat. 1343-5, p. 547.
¹⁹⁹ Assize R. 787, m. 85 d.
²⁰⁰ V.C.H. Hants, ii, 175.
²⁰¹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xi, g. 202 (29).
²⁰² Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 4 Edw. VI; Hants, East. 15 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 42 Eliz. rot. 172; Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.

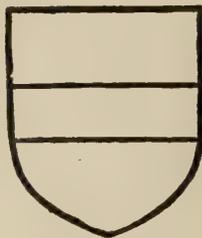
²⁰³ Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.
²⁰⁴ V.C.H. Hants, i, 510.
²⁰⁵ Ibid. 509.
²⁰⁶ This alias of the manor only occurs twice (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dxcix, 97; Recov. R. Hil. 21 Geo. II, rot. 223).
²⁰⁷ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 232b.
²⁰⁸ Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 769.
²⁰⁹ Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Com.), i, 17b.
²¹⁰ Cal. Pat. 1225-32, p. 290; Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III, 174; Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 232b; Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 160.
²¹¹ Ibid. 172.
²¹² Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 769.
²¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 35; 10 Hen. IV, no. 54.
²¹⁴ V.C.H. Hants, ii, 172.

²¹⁵ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xi, g. 1217 (6).
²¹⁶ Ibid. xv, g. 20 (2).
²¹⁷ Ibid. xx (1), g. 1335 (33).
²¹⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 6 Jas. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxxiv, 76; dxcix, 97; Recov. R. Hil. 21 Geo. II, rot. 223.
²¹⁹ Ibid. East. 16 Chas. II, rot. 91.
²²⁰ Close, 1 Geo. I, pt. ix, no. 17; Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. III, rot. 301.
²²¹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 509.
²²² Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III, 79; Inq. a.q.d. file 393, no. 25 (1 Ric. II); Cal. Pat. 1377-81, p. 64.
²²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. IV, no. 32.
²²⁴ Ibid.; 6 Hen. IV, no. 29; 19 Hen. VI, no. 36; 17 Edw. IV, no. 46.

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Redbridge.²²⁵ John de Romsey held the vill of Marchwood in 1316,²²⁶ and settled a messuage and 2 carucates of land in Marchwood, North Langley and Testwood upon himself and his wife Maud in 1335-6.²²⁷ He was succeeded by Sir Walter Romsey of Rockbourne, who died in 1403-4 holding land in Marchwood.²²⁸ The manor then passed in the same way as Romsey Horseys (q.v.) until the death of Thomas Horsey in 1477.²²⁹ His brother and successor John Horsey seems to have subinfeudated the manor to John Romsey of Tatchbury, for he died in 1494 holding it of—Horsey,²³⁰ and was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1503 holding it of John Horsey.²³¹ William Romsey, son and successor of this John, sold the manor to Henry White, who left it by his will dated 12 September 1534 to his executors for sixteen years for the maintenance of his children, with remainder to his sons Robert, Francis and Alban, and to his nephews Thomas and Henry White in tail-male.²³² The manor passed from Robert White to his son William in 1564-5,²³³ and William and his wife Margaret conveyed it in 1579 to Richard Beconsawe.²³⁴ This conveyance was probably in the nature of a mortgage, for in 1587 William White sold the manor to Nicholas Venables, and a warranty against Richard and William Beconsawe is inserted in the conveyance.²³⁵ William Rickman died seised of the manor in 1599, leaving his daughter Katherine wife of David Urry his heir.²³⁶ A hundred years later David Urry, described as of St. James', Westminster, sold the manor to Gilbert Serle of Leghorn,²³⁷ and it subsequently passed in the same way as Weston Corbett (q.v.) to Sir William Oglander.²³⁸

The manor afterwards passed to John Saunders, of Downs House, on whose death in 1832 it descended to his son, Andrew



ROMSEY. *Argent a fesse gules.*



URRY. *Gules a chevron ermine between three falcons argent.*

Saunders.²³⁹ Cecil Roy Saunders, who succeeded his father Andrew in 1876, died in 1907, and his brother, Archibald Carmichael Saunders, is now lord of the manor of Marchwood.

In 1489 Sir Richard Darell died seised of a messuage called WADE (La Waude, xiii cent.) and lands in Romsey and Eling held of Lord De La Warr,²⁴⁰ and of forty messuages in Romsey held of the Abbess of Romsey.²⁴¹ The subsequent descent of the manor is identical with that of Paultons or Ower²⁴² (q.v.) until the sale of Paultons by William Paulet in 1646. Wade was retained and sold in 1660 as the manor of Wade and Ower to James Betts of London.²⁴³

Wade Hill Farm was purchased in 1818 from William Young of Moorcourt by Lord Palmerston, who also purchased Wade Park Farm in 1857 from Mr. John Sydney Atkins. In 1859 the estate, which is known as the manor of Wade and Ower, passed by exchange to Winchester College, in whose possession it still is.²⁴⁴ There was in 1607 'an ordinarie house of name "Wade,"'²⁴⁵ presumably the manor-house, possibly now represented by the farm-house.

The manor of WIGLEY (Wiggeleia, Wigelay, xii cent.; Wygelee, xiii cent.) apparently belonged to the priory of Amesbury from early times.²⁴⁶ In 1198-9 the Prioress of Amesbury granted half a hide of land at Wigley to Walter Long.²⁴⁷ King John granted that the nuns of Fontevrault who were established at Amesbury should not be held accountable for damage done by their cart-wheels in the woods of Wallop and Wigley on their daily journey for the collection of fuel.²⁴⁸ In 1286 a grant of free warren at Wigley was made to the Prioress and nuns of Amesbury.²⁴⁹

The manor, which was apparently sometimes known as the manor of Eling,²⁵⁰ remained in the possession of the convent until the Dissolution²⁵¹ and was granted in 1545 to Edmund Vaughan,²⁵² who sold it in the same year to Richard Mill.²⁵³ Richard²⁵⁴ sold the manor in 1547 to Sir Francis Fleming,²⁵⁵ who settled it in 1551 upon himself, his wife Joan



SAUNDERS. *Sable a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads caboshed argent.*

²²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxxiii, 188.

²²⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318.

²²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 9 Edw. III.

²²⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. IV, no.

32.

²²⁹ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. V, no. 89; 19 Hen. VI, no. 36; 17 Edw. IV, no. 46.

²³⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 454.

²³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xvii, 45.

²³² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 986, no. 3. The Horseys appear to have retained some rights in the manor, for John Horsey dealt with it in 1516-17, and William Horsey, probably son of John, and his wife Dorothy conveyed it in 1537-8 to Sir Richard Lister; *Recov. R. Trin.* 8 Hen. VIII, rot. 311; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII.

²³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxlii, 88.

²³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 21 Eliz.

²³⁵ *Ibid.* East. 29 Eliz.

²³⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dclxxxiii, 188.

²³⁷ Close, 11 Will. III, pt. viii, no. 9.

²³⁸ *Recov. R. Mich.* 25 Geo. III, rot. 443; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 55 Geo. III; East. 11 Geo. IV.

²³⁹ *Burke, Landed Gentry; White, Hist. and Gazetteer of Hampshire*, 1859.

²⁴⁰ In 1424 Sir Reginald West, afterwards Lord De La Warr, was holding land in Rigge and La Wade (P.R.O. Ct. R. portf. 201, no. 38).

²⁴¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 264. Land in Wade was granted in 1293 by John de Romsey to the Abbess of Romsey (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* 22 Edw. I, no. 146).

²⁴² Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 36; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Edw. VI; Hil. 18 Eliz.; Trin. 22 Eliz.; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccklvii, 86.

²⁴³ Indenture, 21 June 1660.

²⁴⁴ Information supplied by Mr. Douglas Everett.

²⁴⁵ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, i, 372.

²⁴⁶ It was probably acquired at the same time and in the same manner as East Wellow, with which it is closely connected and near which it lies.

²⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, 10 Ric. I, no. 22.

²⁴⁸ Chart. R. 1 John, m. 20.

²⁴⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 337.

²⁵⁰ *Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.)*, 225.

²⁵¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 310; De Banc. R. Trin. 20 Hen. VII, m. 550; *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 94.

²⁵² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), g. 1335 (49).

²⁵³ *Ibid.* g. 1335 (55).

²⁵⁴ The Mills seem to have retained some right in the manor, for George Mill was said to have died seised of it in 1567-8, leaving his nephew Richard Mill his heir (*Exch. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], file 1006, no. 2).

²⁵⁵ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. viii, m. 17.

and their heirs.²⁵⁶ He sold it, however, in 1554 to John Dowce,²⁵⁷ who was succeeded in 1558 by his son Richard,²⁵⁸ of whom the manor was purchased in 1588 by William Paulet.²⁵⁹ William died seised of it in 1596, leaving William his son and heir.²⁶⁰

The manor from that time followed the same descent as Paultons²⁶¹ (q.v.), which seems to have become the capital messuage of Wigley Manor before 1646.²⁶²

The manor of *SHELVELEY* (Seveleia, Saveleia, Selvelega, xii cent.; Shulvelegh, Shulvele, xiv cent.) was held of the Prioress of Amesbury for a rent of 18s. yearly.²⁶³ This estate was probably acquired by the nuns of Amesbury at the same time and in the same way as Wigley, with which it was closely connected. Alured de Shelveley is mentioned in 1166-7 and in 1168-9,²⁶⁴ and the mill of Shelveley is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls from 1170 to 1177.²⁶⁵

Thomas de Shelveley in 1294-5 granted a messuage, a mill and half a carucate of land in Shelveley and Wigley to Nicholas de Pershute and his wife Maud.²⁶⁶ It then passed with the manor of Spurshot in Romsey to Nicholas de Pershute.²⁶⁷ It is uncertain whether it passed from him on his death in 1369-70 to his son William,²⁶⁸ or whether it had passed out of the possession of the family before that time. It is next mentioned in 1473, when Margaret Erneley died seised of it.²⁶⁹ Her son and successor Edmund died in 1485 and was succeeded by his son John,²⁷⁰ who in 1513-14 conveyed the manor to George Baron and Thomas Coke.²⁷¹ After this date the estate seems to have lapsed to the overlord, the Prioress of Amesbury. Rent from customary tenants at Shelveley was included among the possessions of the priory at the Dissolution,²⁷² and was probably included in land at Shelveley which was granted with the manor of Wigley to Edmund Vaughan in 1545.²⁷³ It seems to have become incorporated with Wigley, which is described during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries as extending into Shelveley.²⁷⁴ Shelly Farm and Shelly Common to the north of Paultons Park still form part of Wigley Manor.²⁷⁵

An estate at *CADNAM* (Cadenham, xiii cent.; Cadham, xvii cent.) and *WINSOR* (Windelesore, Winderoures, xiii cent.; Windsor, xvi cent.) belonged to the nuns of Amesbury, who in 1286 obtained a grant of free warren in both estates.²⁷⁶ They seem to have formed part of the manor of Wigley (q.v.) and rent of customary tenants at Cadnam was paid to the abbey until the Dissolution.²⁷⁷ The property

was probably included in land at Cadnam and Winsor granted with the manor of Wigley to Edmund Vaughan in 1545,²⁷⁸ and apparently followed the same descent as Wigley²⁷⁹ (q.v.).

The Abbot of Netley held an estate at *WINSOR*, and was summoned in 1280 to show why he should not allow his tenants there to do suit at the hundred of Redbridge.²⁸⁰ In 1255-6 it was said that he had ceased to do suit at the hundred court of Redbridge for the 'soke' of Winsor,²⁸¹ and in 1419-20 a charter was produced at the abbot's court of Totton relating to a grant by a former abbot of a tenement in the vill of Winsor.²⁸² This estate evidently formed a part of the abbot's estate at Totton,²⁸³ and passed with it to the Paulets, probably becoming incorporated with the other estate at Winsor held by that family.

Another manor of *WINSOR* was annexed to the capital manor of Eling, but is not mentioned until 1372-3, when the reversion of it after the death of Sir Hugh Camoys was conveyed by Sir Henry Husee to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.²⁸⁴ The bishop granted it in 1385 with the manor of Eling to Winchester College,²⁸⁵ and no further mention of it has been found.

In the time of Henry III Adam de St. Manu-feuto made an encroachment of a quarter of an acre upon the highway at *BERKLEY*.²⁸⁶ Berkley followed the descent of Minstead (q.v.), and is now held with the second manor of Totton by Mr. H. F. Compton.²⁸⁷

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two mills and a fishery in the king's manor of Eling,²⁸⁸ a fifth of a mill belonged to Agemund's holding at Totton,²⁸⁹ and there was a mill in the Abbess of Romsey's manor of 'Dodintune.'²⁹⁰ The mill of Shelveley is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls from 1170 to 1174,²⁹¹ and a mill and half a carucate of land at Shelveley and Wigley were granted by Thomas de Shelveley to Nicholas de Pershute and Maud his wife in 1294-5.²⁹²

There were two water-mills and a fishery in the manor of Testwood in 1380,²⁹³ and it was stated in 1504-5 that Thomas West Lord De La Warr had in 1478 demised to Thomas Avan for forty years a certain water-mill, parcel of the manor of Testwood, together with the water-course leading towards the said mill from a place called 'le Wyldewater,' with all the creeks and fisheries.²⁹⁴

In 1268 the king confirmed a charter of Stephen Fitz Arard to the abbey of Romsey, by which Stephen

²⁵⁶ Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 25.
²⁵⁷ Ibid. 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, pt. xii, m. 3.
²⁵⁸ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 999, no. 30.
²⁵⁹ Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 7.
²⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlvii, 86.
²⁶¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Chas. I; Recov. R. East. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 204; Hil. 18 Geo. II, rot. 53; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 21 Geo. III; Close, 23 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 38; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 21 Geo. III.
²⁶² Close, 23 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 38.
²⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 10; 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 26; 17 Edw. IV, no. 3; Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, i, 39.
²⁶⁴ Pipe R. 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 182; 15 Hen. II, 153.
²⁶⁵ Ibid. 17 Hen. II, 35, &c.

²⁶⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 Edw. I.
²⁶⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 10; 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 26.
²⁶⁸ The inquisition taken on the death of Nicholas is in a very decayed state (Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Ric. II, no. 55).
²⁶⁹ Ibid. 17 Edw. IV, no. 3.
²⁷⁰ Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, i, 39.
²⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Hen. VIII.
²⁷² Dugdale, Mon. Angl. ii, 342.
²⁷³ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xx (1), g. 1335 (49).
²⁷⁴ Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. vi, m. 7; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Chas. I; Div. Co. Trin. 21 Geo. III; Close, 23 Chas. I, pt. vi, no. 38.
²⁷⁵ Information from Mr. A. Murray.
²⁷⁶ Cal. Chart. R. 1257-1300, p. 337.
²⁷⁷ Dugdale, Mon. Angl. ii, 342.
²⁷⁸ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xx (1), g. 1335 (49).

²⁷⁹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 252, no. 9; Recov. R. Trin. 11 & 12 Geo. II, rot. 255; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1006, no. 2.
²⁸⁰ Plac. de Quo Warr. (Rec. Com.), 763.
²⁸¹ Assize R. 778, m. 42 d.
²⁸² P.R.O. Ct. R. portf. 201, no. 55.
²⁸³ See above.
²⁸⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 46 Edw. III.
²⁸⁵ Cal. Pat. 1381-5, p. 578.
²⁸⁶ Hund. R. (Rec. Com.), ii, 221.
²⁸⁷ Ex inform. Mr. John H. Sampson, agent to Mr. H. F. Compton.
²⁸⁸ V.C.H. Hants, i, 454.
²⁸⁹ Ibid. 508.
²⁹⁰ Ibid. 475.
²⁹¹ Pipe R. sub annis, Hampshire.
²⁹² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 Edw. I.
²⁹³ Chan. Extents on debts, file 27, no. 8.
²⁹⁴ De Banc. R. Trin. 20 Hen. VII, no. 160.

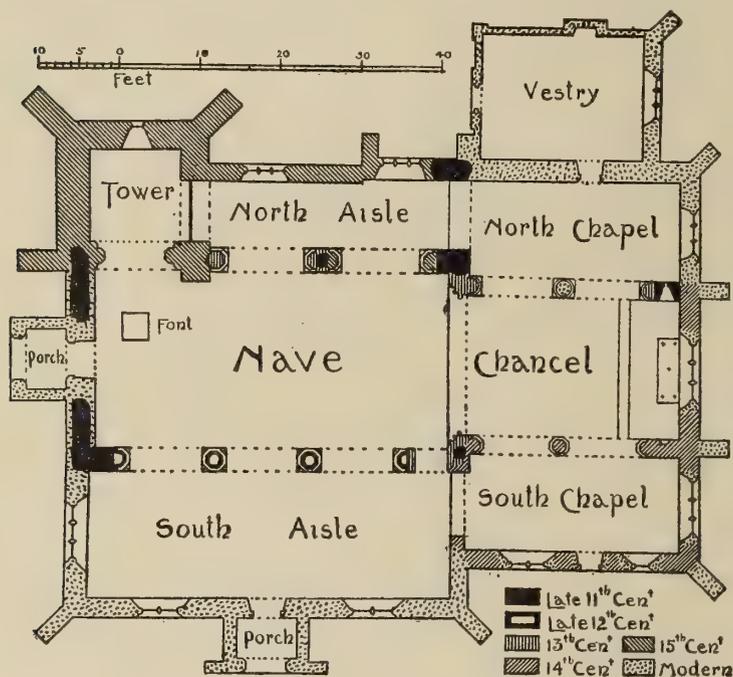
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gave to the abbey a fourth part of a mill at Totton with a virgate of land at 'Ryse,' when his daughter became a nun at Romsey.²⁹⁵

The flour-mill known as Eling Mill stands on Bartley Water. Testwood Mill is on the River Test opposite Testwood House, and its salmon fishery is still noted.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCHES VIRGIN*, Eling, consists of a chancel,²⁹⁶ north chapel of the same length, north vestry, a south chapel, a nave, north aisle, south aisle, north-west tower and south and west porches. The earliest church of which traces remain was perhaps of the 11th century, with chancel and nave of the same size as those now standing, and a small north transept with an eastern chapel or apse. At the end of the 12th century a south aisle was added to the nave, and early in the 13th a north-west chapel to the chancel, replacing whatever building stood to the east of the transept.

The three-light east window of the chancel is modern with tracery of 14th-century style. At the east end of the north wall is a square locker with a modern head. Above it is a narrow round-headed window with a wide internal splay. The head is made up of a number of very small voussoirs, and the jambs are each of a single slab squared on both edges. The whole has a very early look, and can hardly be later than the end of the 11th century, but its position close to the east wall of the chancel is most unlikely to be the original one. A suggestion has been made that an apse formerly stood to the east of the chancel, but there seems no evidence for this. To the west of this window is an arcade, originally of one bay, but in modern times increased to two, the eastern being modern, with the 13th-century respond reused. The arches are two-centred, of two chamfered orders, and the new central column is copied from the responds, which are semicircular with moulded capital and bases. At the south-east



PLAN OF ELING CHURCH

of the chancel is a small trefoiled piscina, probably of the 16th century, with a rounded back to the recess, and a projecting bowl. In the south wall is an early 14th-century Purbeck stone arcade of two bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, an octagonal column and semi-octagonal responds with moulded capital and bases, a good deal retooled. The chancel arch is an insertion of the late 13th century, of the full width of the chancel, but with splayed and shafted jambs towards the nave. It is two-centred, of three moulded orders on the west, carried on circular engaged shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the outer order is stilted at the springing.

The nave arcade is of three bays, not continuous on the north, where the east bay has a very acute two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with half-octagonal responds and moulded capitals, and is of the 15th century, separated by a pier from the

rest of the arcade. Of the two 13th-century western bays only the eastern arch and the spring of the western remain, the rest having been destroyed at the building of the tower. The arch is of two chamfered orders and rather obtuse two-centred form, with a roll label towards the nave, and the pillar is octagonal with moulded capitals and base, the latter having angle spurs. Immediately west of this a square projecting buttress to the east tower arch breaks into the line of the arcade, and in the western bay of the nave is the south tower arch, four-centred, of two moulded orders, the outer continuous and the inner carried on semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases. At the south-east of the nave is a small modern pointed arch pierced through the long abutment of the east respond of the arcade, and above it

²⁹⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, pp. 102, 104.

²⁹⁶ Dimensions: chancel, 26 ft. 6 in.

by 17 ft. 7 in.; north chapel, 12 ft. 3 in. wide; north vestry, 20 ft. by 15 ft. 8 in.; south chapel, 12 ft. wide; nave, 43 ft. 9 in.

by 22 ft. 2 in.; north aisle, 8 ft. 9 in. wide; south aisle, 15 ft. 10 in. wide; north-west tower, 11 ft. 5 in. square.



ELING CHURCH : NAVE LOOKING NORTH-EAST

is the head of a small trefoiled niche on the level of the rood loft; the position is exceedingly unusual for a piscina, but not absolutely unexampled, and there is no reason why in particular circumstances an altar should not have been placed in the rood loft. The south arcade is continuous, with arches like the middle one on the north but without a label. The columns are octagonal with capitals of late 12th-century character and bases with spurs, some of them of most curious form, but both the capitals and bases have been practically recut. Over the west respond and only visible in the aisle is a very small round-headed opening, formed of a pierced slab of stone with a continuous roll worked on it; it looks like the slab from a double-splayed pre-Conquest window, and if it has an inner splay there is nothing to show it. The three-light west window is modern. The west door and its porch are also modern, of 14th-century design.

The east window of the north chapel is of the 16th century and has three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head. It was repaired and reset when the chapel was lengthened. On the north is a modern door to the vestry. The western arch originally led to the transept and is semicircular with one slightly chamfered order springing from the wall on the north with a very rough chamfered abacus. The respond to the south has a modern abacus.

The south chapel appears to have been almost completely rebuilt, but without alteration to its plan. The windows are all modern, and consist of an east window of three lights, one of a single light and one of two lights on the south, with a modern door between them. On the west is an arch to the aisle, a plain round-headed opening set in a very thin wall; its date is doubtful, but probably not very remote.

The north aisle has two 15th-century square-headed windows of three lights. Between them is a break in the wall which represents the extent of the early transept, to the west of which the aisle is reduced in width by about 6 in. At the west is the tower arch, of the same date and detail as that to the south, but with flat responds into which the two orders die, and without capitals or bases.

The whole of the south aisle and the south porch together with their doors and windows are modern, with the exception of part of the east wall containing the transept arch. On the south are two two-light windows and between them a pointed door. The west window is of three lights with tracery. The south porch has an entrance of two chamfered orders and east and west windows of two small pointed lights.

The tower is of late 15th-century date in three low stages with an embattled parapet. The belfry openings were originally of two rounded uncusped lights with square-headed reveals. That to the west has been mutilated and one of the lights to the north has been bricked up. Set in the first string-course is a small pointed window of two chamfered orders, the string being broken over it to form a square outer head. In the ground stage to the north is a single cinquefoiled light. The tower has diagonal buttresses to the north-east and north-west and a square one to the south-west.

The vestry is a modern brick building with a 17th-century three-light transomed window reset in the east wall and an external door to the west, over

which is set a carved stone head of 14th-century character. The font is modern. The nave roof is old but of uncertain date, quite plain and of open collar construction, and that of the north aisle is a plain lean-to roof, probably of 16th-century date.

In the north chapel is a brass with an inscription to William Paulet, 1596, 'nobili et illustri Pauletorum de Basing Familia,' and his wife Dulcibella Paget, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Three shields display: (1) Paulet, three swords in pile, a crescent with a molet thereon for difference, impaling Argent a chevron vair between three talbots sable; (2) nine quarters: Paulet quartering Roos of Gedney, Poynings, St. John, Delamere, Hussey, Skelton, Irby and Delamore; (3) as (1). A white marble wall monument to Richard Paulet of Gray's Inn, 1737, and another to Susanna Serle, 1755, with a very good bust by Rysbrach, are also in the north chapel. Another monument by Rysbrach is at the north-east of the nave, to Elizabeth Serle, 1741. In the north aisle is a light grey marble monument to Gilbert Serle, 1720. The heraldry is illegible except the crest, a burning tower. Near it is a funeral helm with the same crest carved in wood. The helm is supported on a wrought-iron bracket which has a haming bar for a tabard. The tabard, however, has been quite recently taken down and thrown away. At the south-east of the chancel is an early 17th-century monument to Catherine wife of John Mill and daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor of Sussex, and to her son Lewknor Mill, who married Cicely Croke and had four sons and three daughters. No dates are given.

In the churchyard are a number of very good carved 18th-century headstones, well worthy of careful study as specimens of a local art, all cut in the hard Purbeck stone. One of the best is to Thomas Warwick, 1764, with a ship sailing round the world, and a very curious one is to another mariner, George Bartley, 1765, with portraits of himself, his wife and his ship, his sons and daughters, and the instruments of his profession, sextant, compass, rule, &c. A better example of the same type is in Dibden churchyard.

The church possesses a Last Supper of the Venetian school, c. 1520—unfortunately a great deal restored; it was formerly used as an altar-piece.

The bells are six in number, recast by Pack & Chapman in 1775.

The plate is a fine silver-gilt service consisting of chalice, paten cover, paten and flagon of 1693, given in that year by or in memory of Margaret Leigh, one of the Leighs of Coldrey (Hants), and an alms dish of 1707.

The registers are in seven books: (1) all entries, 1537 to 1673; (2) the same, 1673 to 1750; (3) baptisms and burials, 1750 to 1796; (4) baptisms and burials, 1796 to 1802; (5) baptisms and burials, 1802 to 1812; (6) marriages, 1754 to 1778; and (7) marriages, 1778 to 1812.

The church of *ST. MARY*, Copythorne, is of brick in debased 'Gothic' style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, north porch and embattled western tower.

CHRIST CHURCH, Colbury, is of flint and stone in 13th-century style, consisting of chancel, nave, north porch and bell-turret.

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The church of *ST. JOHN*, Marchwood, is of brick and stone in 15th-century style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, transepts and a tower with spire.

The church of *ST. MATTHEW*, Netley Marsh, is of stone in 13th-century style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch and bell-turret.

There was a church at Eling at *ADVOWSON* the time of the Domesday Survey, to which belonged half a carucate of land.²⁹⁷ The advowson remained in the kings of England until it was granted with the manor by Richard I to Gervaise de Southampton,²⁹⁸ who gave it to his brother Roger.²⁹⁹ In 1198-9 a plea took place between Ralph de Hamton on behalf of his father and Robert Bertram as to the church of Eling.³⁰⁰ The advowson apparently returned to the Crown on the death of Gervaise, and was granted by King John in 1204-5 to the Prior and canons of Mottisfont.³⁰¹ The advowson remained in the possession of successive priors until the Dissolution,³⁰² when it passed to the Crown. It was granted in 1536 to William Sandys Lord Sandys,³⁰³ and passed with the title of Lord Sandys until 1667,³⁰⁴ when the presentation was made by Lord Sandys for the last time.³⁰⁵ John Speed, M.D., presented in 1689,³⁰⁶ and dying in 1711 was succeeded by his son Dr. John Speed, from whom the advowson passed in 1747 to his son, a third Dr. John Speed.³⁰⁷ His son and successor, the Rev. John Mylles Speed, died without issue in 1792,³⁰⁸ and his widow Harriet presented to the living in that year.³⁰⁹ The Rev. Charles Sloman presented in 1797³¹⁰ and William Phillips in 1802.³¹¹ The advowson remained in the Phillips family until 1897-8, when it passed from William Phillips to Mr. J. E. Ward, the present patron.³¹²

North Eling was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from Eling in 1837.³¹³ The living is a vicarage in the gift of the trustees of the Rev. W. J. G. Phillips.

Colbury was formed into an ecclesiastical parish from Eling in 1872,³¹⁴ and comprises Colbury and Longdown. The living is a vicarage in the gift of Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill, the daughter of Frederick Ibbotson, the founder of the benefice.

Marchwood became a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1843.³¹⁵ The church was built and endowed by Horatio Francis Kingsford Holloway in 1843,³¹⁶ and the advowson remained in the possession of his family until 1887-8, when it passed to Charles Bartholomew,³¹⁷ in whose trustees it is now vested.

Netley Marsh became an ecclesiastical parish in 1855.³¹⁸ The church was built in 1854-5 chiefly at the expense of Miss Ann Sturges Bourne, of Testwood House, who endowed the vicarage.³¹⁹ The advowson was in her possession until 1892, when it passed to the vicar of Eling,³²⁰ in whom it is now vested.

There is at Totton a chapel of ease to the parish church of Eling, dedicated to St. Mary.

In 1672 the house of Esther Oviet at Eling was licensed for Presbyterian worship.³²¹ The Congregational chapel at Cadnam was founded in 1790, that at Totton in 1811, and that at Netley Marsh in 1901.³²² There are also a Congregational chapel at Marchwood, Primitive Methodist chapels at Totton and Cadnam, a Baptist chapel at Bartley, and a Gospel mission hall at Totton, erected in 1901.

The parliamentary returns of *CHARITIES* 1786 state that a house, then vested in the churchwardens, had been given to the poor by a Mrs. Moody. It was used as almshouses for four widows until 1860, when the houses were burnt down.

²⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454.

²⁹⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 237.

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*; *Parl. R.* (Rec. Com.), i, 19.

³⁰⁰ *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), i, 402.

³⁰¹ *Chart. R.* 6 John, no. 85.

³⁰² *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, pp. 30, 51,

74; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.),

i, 39, 196, 368.

³⁰³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 202 (29).

³⁰⁴ *Fect of F. Div. Co. Mich.* 4

Edw. VI; *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lxix, 200; *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

³⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁷ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 3), ii, 18-20.

³⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

³¹⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹¹ *Ibid.*

³¹² *Clergy Lists*; *Kelly, Hants Dir.* 1898.

³¹³ *Lond. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 1837, p. 683.

³¹⁴ *Ibid.* 13 Aug. 1872, p. 3584.

³¹⁵ *Census of Engl. and Wales*, 1901, Hants, 6.

³¹⁶ *White, Hist. and Gazetteer of Hampshire*, 1878.

³¹⁷ *Clergy Lists.*

³¹⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1855, p. 748.

³¹⁹ *White*, op. cit.

³²⁰ *Clergy Lists.*

³²¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 238.

³²² *Congregational Yr. Bk.* 1908, p. 254.

THE HUNDRED OF FORDINGBRIDGE

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

NORTH CHARFORD

SOUTH CHARFORD TITHING

ELLINGHAM

FORDINGBRIDGE

GODSHILL TITHING

BROOMY LODGE, LINFORD, PICKED

POST & SHOBLEY extra-parochial.¹

HALE

IBSLEY

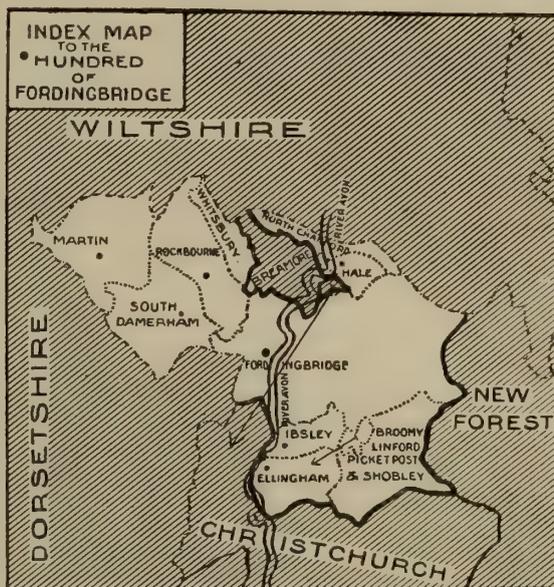
ROCKBOURNE

SOUTH DAMERHAM²

MARTIN

WHITSBURY

A little before 1841 Ellingham and Broomy, the latter being constituted a township in 1868, were transferred to Ringwood Hundred. Fordingbridge now comprises Ashley Walk (a township formed in 1868 from part of Godshill and several extra-parochial places), North and South Charford, which are now separate civil parishes, Fordingbridge, Hale, Ibsley, Rockbourne and Woodgreen, which was formerly an extra-parochial district in the tithing of Godshill, and is now a separate civil parish. In 1086 the hundred contained Breamore,³ North Charford, South Charford,⁴ Ellingham,⁵ Fordingbridge,⁶ Hale,⁷ Ibsley⁸ and Rockbourne,⁹ the manor of Canterton in Minstead,¹⁰ and in addition 'Clatinges,'¹¹ 'Slacham,' 'Ivare' and 'Bedecotes.'¹² Clatinges was held together with South Charford by William de Chernet of Hugh de Port, and was probably situated near that place. Slacham, Ivare and Bedcote were all in the New Forest.



The modern Eyeworth in Ashley Walk preserves the 11th-century 'Ivare.' Canterton in Minstead was annexed to the New Forest Hundred before 1316,¹³ and Breamore became a separate liberty at the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century.¹⁴

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were 36½ hides 12½ virgates in the hundred; in 1086 there were 24 hides 7¼ virgates. In 1280 John de Rivers was

¹ *Pop. Ret.* 1831.

² South Damerham, Martin and Whitsbury were transferred to Hampshire from Wiltshire in 1895. Local Act 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 91.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455.

⁴ *Ibid.* 479, 488.

⁵ *Ibid.* 507.

⁶ *Ibid.* 489, 455, 478, 507.

⁷ The manor which Alwi son of Torber held in Charford probably represents Hale (*ibid.* 507).

⁸ *Ibid.* 485.

⁹ *Ibid.* 507.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 510.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 479.

¹² *Ibid.* 455.

¹³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

¹⁴ Subs. R. Hants, 174, no. 389; 175, no. 492.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

holding the hundred of Fordingbridge, which was worth 40*s.* yearly, and claimed there gallows, pillory, tumbrel, view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale.¹⁵

The hundred of Fordingbridge was apparently granted with the manors of Nether Burgate and Rockbourne to Manser Bisset.¹⁶ It was assigned with the manor of Nether Burgate to Margery Rivers, daughter and co-heir of John Rivers, and has since followed the descent of that manor,¹⁷ the present owner being Mr. John Coventry.

In 1651, although it must have belonged to the Bulkeleys, a survey of the hundred was taken as parcel of the possessions of Charles I.¹⁸ It included the nine tithings of Rockford Moyles, Ibsley, Bickton, North Charford, Hale, Over Burgate, Difford, South Charford and Ellingham. The tithing silver amounted to £1 13*s.* 9*d.* and the profits of the courts to 15*s.* The court leet and 'lawdaye' was held at Michaelmas every year, but the sheriff's tourn had long been discontinued. Mr. Coventry still has the right of appointing the coroner for the hundred.¹⁹

¹⁵ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 767.

¹⁶ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 358.

¹⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 767; Pat. 11 Eliz. pt. vii, m. 3. In 1345 John son of Richard Eling died seised of lands in Eling which he is said to have held of the king in chief by service of being bailiff in eyre in Fordingbridge and other hundreds (*Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 613; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 173).

¹⁸ Parl. Surv. Hants, no. 5.

¹⁹ Information supplied by Mr. Coventry.

CHARFORD¹

Cerdeford (xi cent.); Cherdeford (xii, xiii cent.); Chartford (xiv cent.); Cherford (xv cent.).

In 1831 the parish of North Charford included 'the tithing of South Charford,' but both were originally and are now separate, though small and decayed parishes, South Charford possessing no village and North Charford only a few scattered houses and the old manor-house, converted in 1880 by Professor Wrightson into an agricultural college. North Charford contains 874½ acres, of which about two-thirds are arable land, and the remainder is permanent grass and woodland.² South Charford contains 862½ acres, of which 350 acres are arable, about 400 permanent grass and 100 woodland.³ The Avon flows through both parishes from north to south and the land on the banks of the river is flat, but from the valley there is a gradual rise east and west respectively to 392 ft. and 383 ft. above the ordnance datum.

The overlordship of *NORTH MANORS CHARFORD* belonged after the Conquest to the Earls of Salisbury⁴ until 1196, when on the death of Edward Earl of Salisbury his only daughter and heir Ela brought the

manor in marriage to William Longespée.⁵ Their great-granddaughter and heir Margaret married Henry de Laci Earl of Lincoln, and left an only child Alice,⁶ who with her second husband Ebulo le Strange⁷ conveyed nine knights' fees in Charford and elsewhere to Hugh le Despenser in 1324.⁸ After the forfeiture of the Despensers John de Warenne Earl of Surrey and Sussex apparently obtained a life grant of the Charford fee,⁹ since in 1343 the manor came into his hands by reason of the minority of William son and heir of William Gerberd, together with the marriage of the said heir.¹⁰ Richard II was returned as overlord in 1397,¹¹ but subsequently the Bulkeleys claimed the overlordship, asserting that the manor was held of them as of their manor of Nether Burgate and their hundred of Fordingbridge.¹² This was denied by Edward Abarowe, lord of North Charford in 1563,¹³ but seventy years later Sir William Bulkeley was stated to be the overlord.¹⁴

Before the Conquest a certain Alnod held the manor of Edward the Confessor as an alod, but by 1086 he had been succeeded by Rannulf.¹⁵ In the beginning of the 13th century Hamo de Bachampton

¹ Tradition has it that Charford is the 'Cerdic's ford' where the Britons were defeated in 519 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.* [Rolls Ser.], ii, 14).

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488a.

⁵ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 30-1.

⁶ *Ibid.* 33.

⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. 18 Edw. II, no. 48; *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 102.

⁸ In 1327 the reversion of lands in cos. Dorset and Wiltshire, which had been given up by the Earl of Salisbury to the Despensers, was granted to Joan wife of John de Warenne Earl of Surrey in case

⁹ *Ibid.* v, 6.

she survived her husband (*Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 21).

¹⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, pp. 397-8.

¹¹ Inq. p.m. 20 Ric. II, no. 13.

¹² Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), v, 27.

¹³ *Ibid.*

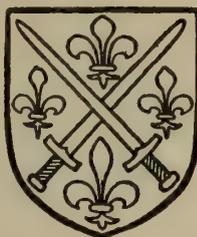
¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), liv, 97.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488a.

and Geoffrey son of John held the manor conjointly.¹⁶ Hamo by an undated charter granted a rent of one mark from a tenement in Charford to the canons of Breamore in free alms,¹⁷ and Geoffrey in 1240-1 granted a life interest in a carucate of land in Charford to William Waldrich.¹⁸ Forty years later William Gerberd¹⁹ held the manor, which passed to his heir John Gerberd, who in 1302 settled the reversion of a messuage and 2 carucates of land at Charford after his death on Alice del Eschequer, possibly his wife, for life and then on her son and heir John, with contingent remainders, if John died childless, to his brothers William and Thomas and finally to Thomas son of a certain William Gerberd.²⁰ Alice 'Gileberd' was holding in 1316, but in 1344, since William, apparently her grandson and heir, was a minor, the manor was in the custody of John de Warenne Earl of Surrey.²¹ William Gerberd evidently came of age before 1347,²² and sold the manor before 1353 to Walter atte Bergh or Abarowe,²³ on whose death it passed to his widow Isabel. She subsequently married Hugh Tyrell, and died in 1370, leaving a son and heir John Abarowe,²⁴ whose widow Christine, dying in 1397, left the manor to her son John Abarowe.²⁵ In 1455 Walter son of John by his father's death came into possession of the manor,²⁶ already settled on him and his wife Anne,²⁷ and afterwards settled it on his second wife Eleanor, who survived him and married Charles Bulkeley. On her death in 1476 her son and heir Maurice Abarowe, then a minor, succeeded to the manor.²⁸ His son John,²⁹ who was imprisoned but pardoned for a murder committed in self-defence,³⁰ settled the manor



BULKELEY. *Sable a chevron between three bulls' heads rased argent.*



ABAROWE. *Sable two crossed swords argent their hilts and pommels downwards or between four fleurs de lis or.*

in 1540-1 on his wife Elizabeth, who was succeeded in 1551 by her grandson Edward son of Erasmus Abarowe.³¹ This Edward being childless settled the reversion of the manor on his cousin William, son of Anthony Abarowe, and his wife Andrea, daughter of Andrew Foster.³² William, then a knight, came into possession in 1603³³ and died in 1627, leaving a son and heir William,³⁴ on whom he had settled the manor two years before.³⁵

For the next hundred years the history of the manor is not definitely known, but it was purchased in the 18th century by Thomas Archer, or his nephew Henry Archer, who was holding it at the time of his death in 1768.³⁶ It then followed the same descent as Hale (q.v.) until the 19th century,³⁷ when it was sold to John Coventry of Burgate Manor, to whose son, Mr. John Coventry, it now belongs.

A mill worth 50s. belonged to the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey,³⁸ but is not mentioned again.

At the time of the Domesday Survey *SOUTH CHARFORD* belonged to Hugh de Port.³⁹ On the death of his descendant Edmund de St. John in 1349 the reversion of two knights' fees in the New Forest, South Charford, Avon and other places, after the death of his widow Elizabeth, was assigned to his elder sister Margaret and her husband, John de St. Philibert.⁴⁰ After that date there is no further mention of the overlordship until 1513, when it belonged to the Prior of Breamore.⁴¹ In 1639 the manor was said to be held of the king as of the late priory of Breamore,⁴² but from that date the overlordship seems to have lapsed.

The manor was held of Hugh de Port by William de Chernet, who had succeeded the two free men holding it of Edward the Confessor.⁴³ It remained in his family for over 200 years, belonging to Hugh de Chernet in 1166,⁴⁴ and later to John de Chernet,⁴⁵ who before 1271 was succeeded by Geoffrey de Chernet, probably his son,⁴⁶ who was holding in 1280.⁴⁷ In 1293 Isault de Chernet was dealing with the manor,⁴⁸ which passed by inheritance or purchase to Oliver de la Zouche, who in 1305 received a grant of free warren in South Charford and 'la Hyde.'⁴⁹ John de la Zouche, probably his son,⁵⁰ was holding in 1316 and in 1326 settled the manor on himself and Eleanor his wife with reversion

¹⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231.

¹⁷ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B. 3518.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III.

¹⁹ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.

²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 21 Edw. I.

²¹ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 397. William is said to have inherited the manor after the death of 'Adam' del Eschequer, but this is evidently a mistake for Alice.

²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 21 Edw. III.

²³ Add. Chart. (B.M.), 7511.

²⁴ Inq. p.m. 3 Ric. II, no. 66.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 20 Ric. II, no. 13; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349. In 1434 this John was among the number of those who were ordered to take the oath 'not to maintain peace breakers' (*Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 396).

²⁶ Inq. p.m. 34 Hen. VI, no. 8.

²⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 34 Hen. VI, no. 62.

²⁸ Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. IV, no. 49.

²⁹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 265.

³⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), g. 1330 (36).

³¹ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), v, 27.

³² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 28 Eliz.; East. 32 Eliz.; Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 32 Eliz. m. 4.

³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxxi, 65; Feet of F. Hants, East. 4 Jas. I.

³⁴ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxxxv, 109; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), liv, 97.

³⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1 Chas. I. This settlement was made on the occasion of William, the son's marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Arthur Radford of Dewlish (co. Dors.).

³⁶ P.C.C. 93 Secker.

³⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 2 Will. IV, rot. 187.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 488a.

³⁹ *Ibid.* i, 478. Hugh de Port claimed 1 hide in King's Somborne as belonging to this manor and the manor of 'Eschettune' (*ibid.* 495b).

⁴⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, pp. 16, 68.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxviii, 16.

⁴² *Ibid.* dxcix, 107.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 478. William de Chernet claimed as part of this manor 2½ virgates of land in the hundred of Fordingbridge, and had as his witnesses the 'better men' and the old men of the county and hundred, while the witnesses of Picot, who is given in Domesday Book as the actual holder, were villeins, common people and bailiffs. Phitelet had held this land before the Conquest (*ibid.* 479a).

⁴⁴ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 183; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 350a; *Red Bk. of Exch.* i, 208.

⁴⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230.

⁴⁶ Assize R. 780, m. 14.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 787, m. 80 d.; 789, m. 17.

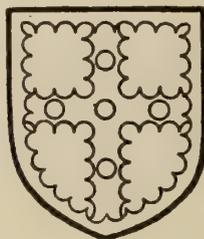
⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 21 Edw. I, no. 195.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-20, p. 56.

⁵⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

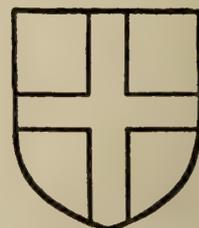
to their son Oliver and Isabel his wife.⁵¹ Oliver succeeded to the manor after 1349,⁵² but before 1428 had evidently sold it to Sir John Popham.⁵³ The latter, who served in France under Henry V and the Duke of Bedford,⁵⁴ settled the manor in 1459 on Alice wife of William Herteshorn and daughter of John Malyns, with reversion to her daughter Elizabeth wife of Charles Bulkeley.⁵⁵ It thus came into the possession of the Bulkeleys and followed the descent of Burgate in Fordingbridge (q.v.) until 1600,⁵⁶ when John Bulkeley conveyed it to Hugh Grove.⁵⁷ However, Sir William Dodington was holding in 1624,⁵⁸ and five years later settled it on his son Herbert on his marriage with Elizabeth daughter of John Colles.⁵⁹ Herbert Dodington died childless in 1633,⁶⁰ and his father, who survived, held the manor until his death in 1638, when it passed to his younger son John.⁶¹ The latter left two daughters: Margaret, who married Sir Thomas Hannan but died childless, and Anne,⁶² who married firstly Robert Greville fourth Lord Brooke of Beauchamp, by whom she had two daughters,⁶³ and secondly Thomas Hoby.⁶⁴ South Charford passed by sale or settlement to Fulke Greville fifth Lord Brooke, brother of Anne's first husband, and remained in his family until 1747-8,⁶⁵ when Francis Lord Brooke sold his Hampshire estates under a Private Act of Parliament.⁶⁶ South Charford passed to Henry Archer and has since followed the descent of North Charford⁶⁷ (q.v.), the present owner being Mr. John Coventry.



GREVILLE, Lord Brooke. *Sable a cross engrailed in a border engrailed or with five roundels sable in the cross.*

According to an entry in the *Testa de Nevill* Nicholas de Moels held one knight's fee in Charford of the old enfeoffment of Robert de St. John.⁶⁸ However, since the Moels family do not seem to have held land in Charford, it is probable that the entry concerns Rockford (in the parish of Ellingham).

The manor of *SEARCHFIELD* (Sercheville, xiii cent.; Sechevyle, xiv cent.; Seccheford, xv cent.; Sechefilde, xvi cent.) now survives as a farm in North Charford. In 1280 it belonged, with North Charford, to William Gerberd,⁶⁹ who apparently sold it to a certain Thomas Tassam.⁷⁰ Isabel wife of John Sewale, possibly daughter of Thomas, next held the manor, which she sold in 1346 to Walter Abarowe.⁷¹ It then descended with North Charford until it was sold by William Abarowe in 1634⁷² to Sir George Howe of Cold Barwick (co. Wilts.),⁷³ whose son and heir Sir George Grubham Howe was created a baronet 20 June 1660.⁷⁴ Although it does not appear in the will of the latter, who died in 1676,⁷⁵ the manor probably passed to his son Sir James Howe, but before 1713 was sold to Thomas Gage⁷⁶ and followed the descent of Hale⁷⁷ (q.v.). Later it was merged in the manor of North Charford and belongs at the present day to Mr. John Coventry.



PRIORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM. *Gules a cross argent.*

North Charford Chapel was built *ADVOWSONS* by the beginning of the 14th century,⁷⁸ and was in the gift of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England. It is said to have been founded for one priest 'to syng in the same chapel fo' the ease of th enhabytauntes of the manor of Northchartforde.' His salary was the tithe of the manor,⁷⁹ which amounted at the time of the Dissolution to £5 13s. 4d.⁸⁰ The chapel with its tithes is mentioned in 1628,⁸¹ but before 1727 it was in ruins,⁸² and there is no trace of it at the present day.

The chapel of South Charford is said to have been built by Sir John Popham with the consent of the Prior of Breamore, and it was dedicated in 1404 by Nicholas, Suffragan Bishop of Wells, during a vacancy in the See of Winchester.⁸³ The advowson⁸⁴ descended like that of Breamore (q.v.) until 1777,⁸⁵

⁵¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 19 Edw. II.

⁵² *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 506; 1349-54, pp. 16, 68; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 37 Hen. VI, no. 104. In the pedigrees of the Bulkeley family Charles Bulkeley is said to have married the daughter and heir of Sir John Popham (Sir T. Phillippis, *Visit. of Hants*, 10, 11; *The Gen.* [New Ser.], xii, 15). Charles Bulkeley married secondly Eleanor widow of Walter Abarowe. See North Charford.

⁵⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxviii, 16; lxxix, 157; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, x, g. 1015 (35); Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xcii, 94; ccxciii, 84.

⁵⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 42 Eliz.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* Mich. 22 Jas. I.

⁵⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxcviii, 196.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.* dxcix, 107.

⁶² Sir T. Phillippis, *Visit. of Hants*, 24.

This pedigree wrongly states that Mar-

garet and Anne were the daughters of Sir William Dodington.

⁶³ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest* (1853), no. 1; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*; *Recov. R. Mich.* 3 Geo. I, rot. 306; *Mich.* 14 Geo. II, rot. 228.

⁶⁶ *Priv. Act of Parl.* 21 Geo. II, cap. 2. This was necessary, since in 1742 they had been vested in trustees for the payment of a marriage portion of £5,000 to his wife Elizabeth daughter of the Hon. Archibald Hamilton.

⁶⁷ P.C.C. 93 Secker; *Recov. R. Mich.* 2 Will. IV, rot. 187.

⁶⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

⁶⁹ *Assize R.* 787, m. 80 d.

⁷⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 19 Edw. III;

Feud. Aids, ii, 327.

⁷² Inq. p.m. 3 Ric. II, no. 66, and other references to North Charford.

⁷³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Chas. I.

⁷⁴ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iii, 45.

He dealt with Searchfield by recovery in

1664 (*Recov. R. East.* 16 Chas. II, rot. 173).

⁷⁵ P.C.C. 153 Bence.

⁷⁶ *Recov. R. Mich.* 12 Anne, rot.

274.

⁷⁷ P.C.C. 93 Secker; *Recov. R. Hil.*

29 Geo. II, rot. 290; *Mich.* 2 Will. IV, rot. 187.

⁷⁸ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 92b.

Although the advowson belonged to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, the advowson of the church of North Charford is mentioned in the inquisitions taken after the deaths of John Abarowe and Eleanor Bulkeley in 1456 and 1476 respectively.

⁷⁹ *Chant. Cert.* (Hants), 51, no. 8.

⁸⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 19.

⁸¹ W. and L. Inq. p.m. lxxv, 109.

⁸² Brown Willis, *Survey of Cathedrals*, iii (2), 50.

⁸³ Royal MS. (B.M.), 2 A. xxi, fol. 1b.

⁸⁴ *Pat.* 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 20; *Memo. R. East.* 15 Eliz. rot. 5.

⁸⁵ *Add. MS.* (B.M.), 33278, fol. 126;

Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxi, 28; mcxix, 107; MSS. *penes* Lord Swaythling.

when George Duke of Manchester sold it to Lady Elizabeth Archer.⁸⁶

Already the chapel was in ruins and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester had granted the 'old material' to Thomas Archer for the enlarging and rebuilding of the church of Hale.⁸⁷ The site is still

to be seen in a field near South Charford Farm. For ecclesiastical purposes the part of North and South Charford which lies on the east bank of the Avon is annexed to Hale and that on the west to Breamore. There are no endowed charities in Charford.

ELLINGHAM

Adelingham (xi cent.); Elyngham, Aylingham (xiv cent.).

The parish of Ellingham contains 2,558 acres, of which 725½ acres are arable land, 742¾ permanent grass and 288¾ woods and plantations.¹ The soil is gravel. The land slopes from west to east from 64 ft. above the ordnance datum near the River Avon to 238 ft. on Rockford Common in the east.

The church, vicarage and a farm lie in a group of trees near the Avon, and are connected by New Bridge with the estate of Somerley on the other side of the river. The main road from Fordingbridge to Ringwood passes east and through the hamlet of Blashford.² The village school is in Rockford, a hamlet almost in the centre of the parish. North of Rockford is Moyles Court, the ancient manor-house of the Lisles, converted into a farm-house by Henry Baring of Somerley³ in the beginning of the 19th century, but restored at a later date by Mr. Frederick Fane.⁴ That part of Linwood which is in the New Forest, and lies between Broomy and Ibsley, is in Ellingham, and is probably part of the hide of land said to have been in the Forest in 1086.⁵

The parish was inclosed in 1822.⁶

The ancient place-names include Chappell Field⁷ (xvi cent.).

The township of Broomy, including Broomy Lodge (Major Robert Walker), Broomy New Inclosure Cottage, part of Linwood, Roe Inclosure Cottage, Shobley and Holly Hatch, was described in 1831 as an extra-parochial 'district' not heretofore distinguished.⁸ It was evidently made up of Crown lands in the New Forest, and became a township in 1868.⁹ It contains 4,712 acres, of which about 62¾ acres are arable land, 99¾ acres permanent grass and more than 1,002½ acres are uncultivated forest land.¹⁰ The soil and subsoil are clay and gravel.

ELLINGHAM was held of the king *MANORS* in chief,¹¹ the last mention of the overlordship occurring in 1598.¹²

Cola the Huntsman held the manor in 1086 as

Bolne had held it of Edward the Confessor as an alod. In 1160 William de Solers was holding the manor and granted the church of St. Mary, Ellingham, and lands in Ellingham to the abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte 'for the souls of his predecessors and especially for the soul of Earl Richard, his uncle.'¹³ William was still holding the manor in 1167,¹⁴ but by the reign of Richard I William de Punchardon was in possession, and, although he was dispossessed by William de Solers about 1194, he recovered seisin in 1199, and William was fined £6 7s. 5d. for his intrusion.¹⁵ Robert son of William de Punchardon forfeited the manor in 1205,¹⁶ and King John granted it to Thomas Peverell.¹⁷ However, it was restored to Robert de Punchardon or to one of his successors, and descended like the manor of Faccombe Punchardons (q.v.)¹⁸ to Richard Punchardon, who died in 1466-7.¹⁹ It had previously been settled on his wife Elizabeth,²⁰ on whose death in 1499 it was divided between their daughters Philippa wife of Thomas or William Lewston and Anne wife of Thomas Sedy, and William Okeden, son of another daughter Maud.²¹ Philippa Lewston and Thomas Sedy were still holding their shares at the time of William Okeden's death in 1517,²² but before 1536 gave up their right to his son and heir John, who made a settlement of the whole manor in 1539,²³ and died seised in 1558.²⁴ Philip son of John²⁵ died childless in 1598, and the manor passed by settlement in tail-male to his nephew William son of William²⁶ Okeden.

Ellingham belonged to the Okedens until the middle of the 17th century, when William Beconshaw in 1634-5 died seised of the manor,²⁷ which passed on the death of his son Sir White Beconshaw in 1638 to the two daughters of the latter, Elizabeth wife of Thomas Tipping and Alice wife of John Lisle.²⁸ In 1658 a final settlement by which Ellingham passed to the Lisles was ratified by William Okeden, possibly a grandson of the last-mentioned William, who sold all reversionary right

⁸⁶ MSS. *penes* Lord Swaythling; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil. 17 Geo. III, m. 138.

⁸⁷ MSS. *penes* Lord Swaythling.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Blashford is mentioned in 1300 (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], A 6940).

³ Hall, *Topographical Remarks on the parishes of Ringwood, Ellingham, &c.*, 25.

⁴ *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 93.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507b.

⁶ Priv. Act of Parl. 3 Geo. IV, cap. 7.

⁷ Rentals and Surv. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 15, no. 58. Chappell Field is also mentioned in 1664 (Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 19 Chas. II, m. 13 d.).

⁸ *Pop. Ret.* (1831), ii, 574 n.

⁹ Poor Law Bd. Orders.

¹⁰ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507a; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 468; 1321-4, p. 402;

1345-8, p. 12; 1436-41, p. 355; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 39; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcccclxx, 3.

¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclii, 50.

¹⁴ Round, *Cal. Doc. France*, 348.

¹⁵ *Pipe R.* 13 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 183.

¹⁶ *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), i, 244, 411, 446.

¹⁷ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 33, 156, 186.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 33, 156. ¹⁹ Oliver de Punchardon was holding Ellingham in 1316 (*Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 468). He died in 1323 (Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I, no. 59), and his widow Florence held it in dower till her death in 1345, when it passed by grant of the reversion made by her son Oliver to Bartholomew de Punchardon (*ibid.* 35 Edw. III, no. 23). His widow Margery also held it in dower

until her death in 1361 (Inq. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 23).

¹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349; Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. IV, no. 27.

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 355.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xv, 39.

²² Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcccclxx, 3.

²³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), g. 435 (16). See also Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Edw. VI.

²⁴ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), m. 7.

²⁵ *Ibid.*; Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Eliz.

²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclii, 50. In Berry's *Hants Gen.* 329 William is said to have been the son of Philip by a second wife, but this is proved by the above inquisition to be incorrect.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dvi, 137.

²⁸ *Ibid.* dlxxxvi, 120.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

to William father of John Lisle.²⁹ This John Lisle the regicide, created Viscount Lisle by Cromwell, was attainted at the Restoration, but escaped to the Continent, where he was assassinated in 1664.³⁰ Subsequently Ellingham was restored to his son John,³¹ who died in 1709, leaving two sons John and Charles Croke Lisle, who both succeeded him in turn and both died childless.³² The latter, by will proved 1721, entailed his estates on his uncle Edward Lisle,³³ son of William the elder brother of John Lisle the regicide. From Edward the manor passed in turn to three of his sons, Edward, John and Charles,³⁴ the last being succeeded by a son Charles, who died unmarried in 1818.³⁵ It then passed to Christopher Taylor, the husband of his sister Mary, who had died in 1800. Their eldest son, Edward Hayles Taylor, who took the name of Lisle in 1822, sold the manor soon afterwards to the Earl of Normanton,³⁶ whose descendant Henry James Agar Earl of Normanton is the present lord of the manor.

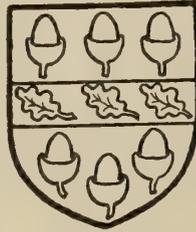
A mill, which cannot now be traced, was attached to the manor in 1086³⁷ and 1294.³⁸

The manor of **ROCKFORD** or **ROCKFORD MOYLES** (Rechefort or Rachesford, xii cent.; Rokeford, xiii cent.; Elyngham, xiv cent.; Rokford Meolys *alias* Elyngham, xv cent.), which Alwi the priest had held of King Edward as an alod, was in 1086 held by Hugh de St. Quintin of Hugh de Port,³⁹ and the overlordship was annexed to the St. John barony.⁴⁰

In 1167 Rockford was in the possession of Robert Taisson or Tesson,⁴¹ a descendant of the Domesday holder, since Taisson and St. Quintin were used by

the family as alternative names. Thus a few years later Walter de St. Quintin granted the chapel of Rockford to the abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte,⁴² and as Walter Taisson added a grant to the abbey of a title of all the crops growing in the marsh near his house.⁴³ His son and successor Robert Taisson witnessed a charter of Margery widow of Richard Rivers to Ellingham Priory.⁴⁴ After this date the manor passed to the Moels family, and it seems possible that the *Testa de Nevill* entry, that Nicholas de Moels held one knight's fee in 'Chardeford' of the old enfeoffment of Robert de St. John, refers to Rockford.⁴⁵ Roger son of Nicholas de Moels was in possession of half a knight's fee in Ellingham in 1280,⁴⁶ and in 1286 Simon Cosyn and Cecily his wife granted him a messuage and land in Rockford which they held in right of Cecily.⁴⁷ Roger died in 1295 seised of land in Rockford held of the heirs of Walter Cosyn, leaving a son and heir John,⁴⁸ from whom the manor descended with Over Wallop Moyles (q.v.) until 1337.⁴⁹ In that year John de Moels died, leaving two daughters, Maud wife of Sir Thomas Courtney and Isabel wife of William Botreaux,⁵⁰ and Rockford, then extended at £139s. 4d., was assigned to the latter.⁵¹ William Botreaux died seised of the manor in 1349, and, since his son and heir William was a minor,⁵² the custody of the manor was granted to William of Wykeham,⁵³ and afterwards to Richard St. John⁵⁴ and Ralph Daubeney.⁵⁵

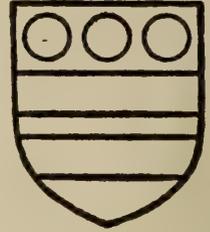
In 1375 William Botreaux, then a knight, granted the manor to a certain Walter Clopton for life,⁵⁶ and ten years later settled the reversion on his own son William.⁵⁷ The latter succeeded him in 1391,⁵⁸ but died four years later, leaving an infant son William.⁵⁹ The latter died in 1462, and was succeeded by his only daughter, Margaret widow of Sir Robert Hungerford,⁶⁰ who sold the manor to Robert White,⁶¹ probably when she was raising a ransom for her son Robert, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Castillon.⁶² Rockford remained in the White family for some years, passing from Robert to his son John,⁶³



OKEDEN. *Sable a fesse argent between six acorns or with three oak-leaves vert on the fesse.*



AGAR, Earl of Normanton. *Azure a lion or with the difference of a molet.*



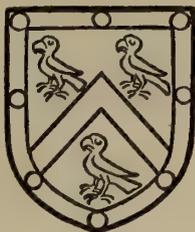
MOELS. *Argent two bars gules with three roundels gules in the chief.*

²⁹ Close, 1658, pt. xxiv, no. 29.
³⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* His estate in Ellingham was leased in 1660 to Anne widow of Robert Duke, whose husband had 'suffered much in the wars' and had been banished to the West Indies, where he died (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1660-1, p. 342).
³¹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 36 Chas. II.
³² *The Gen.*, vii, 267.
³³ P.C.C. 224, Buckingham.
³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Geo. II.
³⁵ *The Gen.*, vii, 267; *Recov. R. Mich.* 15 Geo. III, rot. 412; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 26 Geo. III.
³⁶ Kelly, *Post Office Dir.* 1848.
³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507a.
³⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. I, no. 59.
³⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 485.
⁴⁰ See under Basing, &c. *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II, no. 36; 3 Edw. III, no. 167; 21 Edw. III, no. 57.
⁴¹ *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 183.
⁴² Round, *Cal. Doc. France*, 357.

⁴³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 350.
⁴⁴ *Ibid.*
⁴⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (*Rec. Com.*), 230b. See *supra*.
⁴⁶ *Assize R.* 787, m. 80 d.
⁴⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 15 Edw. I. In the inquisition on the death of Roger this property is said to have been held of the heirs of Walter Cosyn (*Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. I, no. 59). The extent of the manor was a messuage, dovecot and garden valued at 6s. 8d.; the rent of the free tenants amounted to 6s., that of the customary tenants to 42s., and the whole manor was valued at £4 18s. 4d.
⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
⁴⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II, no. 36; *Inq. a.q.d.* file 94, no. 3; *Inq. p.m.* 9 Edw. II, no. 60; 3 Edw. III, no. 1.
⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56.
⁵¹ *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 298; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.
⁵² *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 29.
⁵³ *Fine R.* 151, m. 40; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (*Rec. Com.*), ii, 209a.

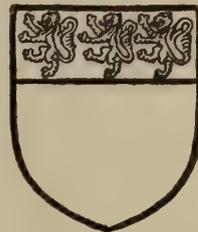
⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 209b.
⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 233b.
⁵⁶ *Vide Inq. p.m.* 15 Ric. II, pt. i, no. 6.
⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 542; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 8 Ric. II.
⁵⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 15 Ric. II, pt. i, no. 6.
⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 18 Ric. II, no. 5. In 1400 two-thirds of the manor, which had come into the king's hands through the death in that year of Sir Walter Clopton (*ibid.* 13 Hen. IV, no. 14), and through the minority of William, were granted to John Feckenham for life (*Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, p. 393). The other third was held in dower by Elizabeth widow of Sir William Botreaux, who had recovered it from Sir Walter Clopton in 1394 (*De Banc. R.* 533, m. 109). She died in 1433 (*Inq. p.m.* 12 Hen. VI, no. 24).
⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 2 Edw. IV, no. 15.
⁶¹ *Ibid.* 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 25.
⁶² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, 207, 209; Collinson, *Hist. of Somers.* iii, 355.
⁶³ *Inq. p.m.* 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 25.

and afterwards in 1469 to Robert son of John.⁶⁴ Henry White, son of the latter,⁶⁵ died *circa* 1535, leaving a son Robert,⁶⁶ who was holding the manor in 1557.⁶⁷ He was succeeded by William White,⁶⁸ apparently his son, who died in 1594, leaving an only daughter, Alice wife of William Beconshaw.⁶⁹ From this time Rockford passed like Ellingham (q.v. *supra*) to the Lisle family, Moyles Court in Rockford becoming their chief residence. Thus Alice, widow of John Lisle the regicide, continued to live at Moyles Court after her husband's attainder and death until her own notorious trial and death by burning in the market-place at Winchester in 1685.⁷⁰ On the accession of William and Mary her attainder was reversed⁷¹ and Rockford, which had been granted to Lewis Earl of Feversham,⁷² was restored, like Ellingham, to her son John.⁷³



WHITE. *Argent a chevron gules between three popinjays vert in a border azure bezanty.*

In the middle of the 19th century Edward Hayles Taylor sold Rockford to Henry Baring of Somerley,⁷⁴ from whom it has since been purchased by John Coventry of Burgate Manor. Moyles Court, however, was sold to the Earl of Normanton with Ellingham.⁷⁵



LISLE. *Or a chief azure with three lions or therein.*

A water-mill belonged to Rockford Manor in the 13th century,⁷⁶ but by 1337 was in bad repair,⁷⁷ and in 1349 it was almost in decay.⁷⁸ It is mentioned in 1664,⁷⁹ but no trace of it exists at the present day. The right of free fishing was attached to the manor in the 18th century.⁸⁰

The Moels family held land in Ellingham,⁸¹ which followed the descent and became merged in the manor of Rockford Moyles (q.v.).

The alien priory of Ellingham, a cell to the abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte in the diocese of



MOYLES COURT, ELLINGHAM

⁶⁴ Inq. p.m. 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 25; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), g. 226 (75). The Whites do not appear to have lived at Moyles Court, but leased it to William and Richard Grant (Chan. Proc. [Ser. 2], lxxvi, 30; Ct. of Req. Proc. bde. 118, no. 34).

⁶⁵ P.C.C. 10 Ayloff. ⁶⁶ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 986, 10. 3.

⁶⁷ Ct. of Req. Proc. bde. 118, no. 34; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), g. 226 (75).

⁶⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 25 Eliz.

⁶⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxii, 94. William Beconshaw died c. 1634 (*ibid.* dvi, 137).

⁷⁰ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Hants Field Club Proc.* i, 93-101.

⁷¹ *Statutes of the Realm*, vi, 155.

⁷² Pat. 3 Jas. II, pt. viii, no. 11.

⁷³ An elder son, Beconshaw Lisle, who was living in 1634 (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dlxxxvi, 120), must have died during his mother's lifetime.

⁷⁴ *The Genealogist*, vii, 267.

⁷⁵ Moule, *English Counties Delineated*, i, 397.

⁷⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I, no. 59. In 1294, when it is first mentioned, it was worth 6s. 8d.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 11 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 56.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 29. It was still valued at 5s. yearly.

⁷⁹ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 19 Chas. II, m. 13 d.

⁸⁰ Recov. R. Mich. 15 Geo. III, rot. 412; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 26 Geo. III.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* Hants, Mich. 15 Edw. I; Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. I, no. 59; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 234.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Coutances, was founded by William de Soleres in 1160.⁸²

The church of *ST. MARY* (formerly *CHURCH ALL SAINTS*) consists of a chancel measuring 35 ft. to the screen and 37 ft. to the wall angle and 14 ft. 9 in. wide, a north organ chamber, nave 52 ft. by 24 ft., a wooden bell turret over the west gable and a south porch. The whole building appears to have been built in the late 13th century, a rood-loft stair turret being added in the 15th century; the south porch and west end of the nave are of red brick and stone and were rebuilt in 1720 and 1747 respectively, and the organ bay is a modern addition.

The east window of the chancel consists of three grouped lancets with a two-centred chamfered rear arch partly restored. The eastern angles of the nave walls have pairs of 13th-century buttresses. In the north wall is a double lancet much restored. In the south wall of the chancel is a trefoiled piscina with a pair of drains, and near it a three-light window with modern tracery. The south door has a two-centred head with a stopped chamfer, and west of it is a 15th-century window of three lights. There is no chancel arch, its place being taken by a screen which by most unusual good fortune retains its contemporary plastered partition above, and the floor and part of the front of the rood loft, the latter being 2 ft. wide, and setting forward in front of the screen. On the plaster partition over the screen the position of the rood which stood against it is clear, and has on either side of it wooden brackets, on which the figures of our Lady and St. John must have stood. On either side are painted figures of angels, and there is a background of a diaper pattern of roses and lilies and a border of dark green foliage. The date of the work is c. 1460. The front of the loft has been closed by a plastered partition on which are painted the royal arms of Charles II, 1671, and a number of texts, &c., in square and oval borders. In the upper tier are the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments in two panels, and the Creed, and below are four texts, James i. 21, Galatians iii. 24, Proverbs xxiv. 21, and Malachi iv. 2, with the royal arms in the middle. The original moulded brassummer carrying the front of the loft also shows externally on the west, and the screen below is of simple 15th-century character, very well preserved, with tracery in the head and solid panels below.

On the north side of the nave is a fine late 17th-century wood canopied pew, originally belonging to the Lisle family, and lighting it a small double lancet in which a few of the stones are old. The wall is set out to make room for the pew, which is not in its original position. West of this are three double lancets, with the north door between the second and third; some old stones remaining in all the windows. The north door only shows externally and has a plain chamfer and two-centred head. At the south-east of the nave a 15th-century doorway with cambered lintel opens into the projecting turret which contained the rood stair. In the wall above is an opening from which the rood loft was entered, though it is now below the level of the actual loft. The turret was lit by two small lights and has a rough external door.

West of the turret is a three-light window with wood lintel, only a few stones being old, and the south doorway is partly restored and has a two-centred head with stopped chamfers. The porch is of red brick, dated 1720, and has a large sundial on the gable.

The west end of the church is in brick and stone, dated 1747, and has a window and west door in classical style; the latter is blocked internally by an early 18th-century carved wood reredos, having a Doric order with a broken pediment in which are a dove and lamb.

In the middle is set a very good painting of the 'Last Judgement' brought from Cadiz, and apparently late 16th-century Spanish work; above it are two cherubs' heads and below a sheaf of deeply undercut foliage.

The chancel roof is modern, barrel vaulted in wood, and that of the nave is of similar shape, but has old tie-beams and principals, probably of 16th-century date; it is divided into panels by moulded ribs with gilt rosettes at the points of junction, which appear to be all modern. The bell turret has been rebuilt and stands on trussed beams carried to the ground. There is an octagonal carved 17th-century pulpit, once forming part of a 'three decker,' and the back of a bench with carving of the same date. The altar table is of the 17th century and has carved legs, and the altar rails are of the 18th century. The font is octagonal, probably of the 15th century, but the base on which it stands is of Purbeck marble, and may have formed part of an earlier font. Attached to the rood screen is a wrought-iron hour-glass stand dated 1650, containing a modern glass. The only ancient monumental inscription is on a small brass plate to Richard Punchardon (without date), now fixed into the modern stone reredos. In the south wall of the nave is a good marble monument to Alice Beconshaw, 1622, and on the west wall of the vestry three late 16th-century stone panels carved with a scallop and two roses, with two heads, apparently the ends of mediaeval labels, above them in the wall. On the monument of Alice Beconshaw, who was daughter and heir of William White of Moyles Court, are three shields of arms, namely, Beconshaw, Sable a cross paty argent and in the chief a scallop or, with a crescent for difference; White, and the two coats impaled.

In the north-east chancel buttresses are two small crosses and part of an inscription, and a stone half hidden by the buttress appears to be part of an engraved cross-slab. Several other old coffin slabs are also preserved, and on the south-east buttress of the chancel is a mediaeval sundial.

In the nave hang three good 18th-century brass chandeliers.

The one bell is by Clement Tosier, 1712.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1652, a paten of 1897 and a flagon alms dish of 1742.

The registers are contained in five books. The first, which has been recently restored, has all entries from 1596 to 1694; the second has all entries from 1695 to 1729; the third has baptisms and burials from 1727 to 1768 and marriages from 1727 to 1753; the fourth has marriages from 1754 to 1812, and the fifth baptisms and burials from 1769 to 1817.

⁸² Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 11; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 350a. See *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 230.



ELLINGHAM CHURCH : THE CHANCEL SCREEN



IBSLEY CHURCH : MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN CONSTABLE, KT., AND HIS WIFE

FORDINGBRIDGE HUNDRED FORDINGBRIDGE

The church of Ellingham, in one *ADVOWSON* charter described as the church of St. Mary,⁸³ and in another as the church of All Saints with the chapel of St. Mary,⁸⁴ formed part of the grant of William de Solers to Ellingham Priory. In 1294 it was worth £12,⁸⁵ and before 1298 was appropriated to the priory.⁸⁶ At the dissolution of the priory the advowson was granted by Henry VI to Eton College,⁸⁷ to which Edward IV in 1462⁸⁸ granted also the fruits of the church. About 1880⁸⁹ Eton College sold the advowson to the late Earl of Normanton, to whose son, the present earl, it now belongs.

A chapel at Rockford, subject to the church of Ellingham, was granted by Walter de St. Quintin or Taisson, with the tithe from his house, to the abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte about 1170, and mass was to be said there three times a week by the chaplain of Ellingham or a monk.⁹⁰ No trace of it remains, but it probably stood in the 'Chapell field' mentioned in an indenture of 1664.⁹¹

Dame Elizabeth Tipping, widow *CHARITIES* of Sir Thomas Tipping, knight, by deed of 30 July 1687, appointed for the use of the poor certain lands in Wide Meadow, the rents and profits to be bestowed yearly on St. Thomas's Day amongst eight poor persons with a preference to her poor kindred. The poor receive the rents of 3s. 1r., now known as the Poor's Allotment, averaging about £4 a year.

In 1828 Mary Ann Colthurst directed certain of her property to be sold, and proceeds invested for the benefit of the poor. The trust fund now consists of £333 6s. 8d. consols.

The Harding Almshouses.—Mrs. Robert Harding, who died in 1855, directed £1,000 to be applied in the purchase of land and the erection of almshouses thereon. The endowment fund consists of £406 9s. 8d. consols with the official trustees, the dividends of which are applied in keeping the almshouses in repair and in defraying the expenses of the trust.

FORDINGBRIDGE

Forde (xi and xiii cent.); Fordingeburg, Forthingeburg (xiii cent.).

Fordingbridge, a large parish on the borders of Dorset and on the banks of the River Avon, includes the hamlets of Bickton, Burgate Stuckton and Midgham with Sandle Heath. It contains 6,303 acres, of which 2,471½ acres are arable land, 2,440¾ are permanent grass and 723¾ are woods and plantations.¹ The soil is mixed, on a subsoil of gravel, clay and sand. The land rises generally east and west from the valley of the Avon from about 84 ft. above the ordnance datum to 181 ft. in the west and 267 ft. in the east. Sandhill Heath was inclosed in 1865.² The main road from Salisbury to Ringwood crosses the Avon at Fordingbridge, where it is joined by the main road from Southampton.

The town is on the right bank of the Avon; St. Mary's Church and the vicarage are at the extreme south of the High Street, and the Town Hall, built in 1879, is almost in the centre. About a mile west of the town is Fordingbridge Station on the London and South Western Railway.

From the 13th to the 15th century Fordingbridge was governed by a bailiff,³ but after the last date he was replaced by a constable chosen yearly at the court leet of the manor of Nether Burgate.⁴ The constable was the chief officer until 1878, when government by Local District Council was established. A fire in the town in the 18th century destroyed

many of the houses, which were never rebuilt, but it does not appear that Fordingbridge was ever very important. However, its trade was more extensive before the introduction of railways, since its bridge brought much traffic through the town. The bridge was evidently built before 1252, when the bailiff and men of the town received a grant of pontage for one year⁵ towards its repairs in consideration of the traffic, and because the bridge would 'shortly suffer ruin unless a helping hand provide a remedy.' Several similar grants followed, the last being dated in 1452.⁶ A custom which survived until 1840⁷ obliged the lord of Fordingbridge during one summer month known as 'fence month' to keep the bridge guarded and arrest anyone found taking venison from the Forest.⁸

The chief industries of the town at the present day are the manufacture of sailcloth and canvas and the making of bricks and tiles, while the various flour-mills, an iron foundry and the Neave's food works also afford employment. Cloth was made here in the 16th century,⁹ and in the 19th century there were factories for the manufacture of sailcloth and canvas and the spinning of flax.¹⁰ The lord of the manor had a market, evidently by prescription, before 1273, when the court of the market was said to be worth 20s. a year.¹¹ It was held weekly first on Saturday and then on Friday until the middle of the 19th century, when owing to its insignificance it was discontinued. A fair is still held on 9 September.

⁸³ Round, *Cal. Doc. France*, 348.

⁸⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* ix, App. i, 350a.

⁸⁵ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 11; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212.

⁸⁶ For references to the early presentations to the living see Egerton MSS. 2031, fol. 71; 2032, fol. 136; 2033, fol. 12, 84; *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, pp. 141, 145; 1422-9, p. 321; 1429-36, p. 52; 1436-41, p. 392.

⁸⁷ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 1436.

⁸⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 73.

⁸⁹ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 41, 115, 163; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 19; *Inst. Bks. P.R.O.*; Kelly, *Post Office Dir.* 1880 and 1885.

⁹⁰ Round, *Cal. Doc. France*, 351.

⁹¹ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 19 Chas. II, m. 13 d.

¹ *Statistics from Bd. of Agric.* (1905).

² *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

³ *Pat.* 37 Hen. III, m. 21.

⁴ Hannen, *Fordingbridge and Neighbourhood*, 14.

⁵ *Pat.* 37 Hen. III, m. 21.

⁶ *Ibid.* 52 Hen. III, m. 13; 55 Hen. III, m. 21; *Cal. Pat.* 1381-92, p. 217; 1399-1401, p. 437; *Pat.* 25 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 24. A stone bridge here is mentioned by Leland in his *Itinerary* (ed. Hearne), iii, 60.

⁷ Hannen, *op. cit.* 14.

⁸ *Ibid.* 12.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 465; 1467-77, p. 223.

¹⁰ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. of Engl.*

¹¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Edw. I, no. 52.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Burgate House (Mr. John Coventry) and Packham House (Mrs. Foley) are in the parish. Fordingbridge was visited by Edward I in 1285.¹² Roman coins have been found at Godshill, where there are also remains of an ancient encampment. Nathaniel Highmore the physician and Charles Reeve the architect were born at Fordingbridge.¹³

The ecclesiastical parish of Hyde, including the hamlets of Blisford, Frogham, Hungerford and North Gorley, was formed from Fordingbridge in 1855. The township of Ashley Walk, including Godshill Wood and Inclosure, Ashley Lodge, Mudmore, Ogdens, Amberwood, Eyeworth Lodge, Miller's Farm and Greenhouse Farm, formerly extra-parochial, was formed in 1868, and is for the most part in the New Forest. It contains 8,400 acres, of which 1,042 acres are woods and plantations (exclusive of the land in the New Forest), 109 acres arable land and 121 acres permanent grass.¹⁴

Woodgreen, which in 1831 was an extra-parochial district in Godshill tithing, is now a small civil parish containing 47 acres.

The overlordship of *FORDING-MANORS BRIDGE* belonged at the time of the Domesday Survey to Robert the son of Gerald,¹⁵ who also held the Middle and South Manors of South Tidworth (q.v.),¹⁶ the descent of which it continued to follow. Before the Conquest Alwi held Fordingbridge of King Edward as an alod, but by 1086 he had been succeeded by a certain Robert.¹⁷ At the beginning of the 13th century it was held by Hugh de Linguire, who, dying c. 1231, left a niece and heir Alice daughter of his brother Philip de Linguire and wife of William de la Falaise.¹⁸ From this date Fordingbridge has followed the descent of Rowner (q.v.).¹⁹

In 1280 William le Brune claimed a market, pillory, tumbrel and assize of bread and ale in Fordingbridge.²⁰ His right to the last-named privilege was disputed by Bevis de Clare, the parson of Fordingbridge, who took the amendment of the assize from the tenants of the church. The case was tried before the justices in eyre, and was decided in favour of William le Brune, who obtained a confirmation of the privilege from Edward I in July 1281.²¹

Two water-mills on the 'little water of Afford'²² were parcel of the manor of Fordingbridge from the 11th to the 16th century.²³ In Elizabeth's reign 'two ancient water-mills and an ancient streame of

water' were held of Henry Brune by William Osborne, who complained that a certain John Barter had altered the course of the stream to turn a new mill set up on his copyhold lands within the manor.²⁴

There is still a mill, now known as the Town Mill, on the Ashford Water.

Before the Conquest a certain Chetel held *BICKTON* (Bichetone, xi cent.; Bikston, xiii cent.; Byketon, xiv and xv cent.; Byckton Romsey, xvi cent.; Bickton *alias* Bishton, xvii cent.) of King Edward as an alod, but in 1086 it had passed to Hugh Earl of Chester, and was held of him by Hugh Maci.²⁵ The overlordship in the 13th century, when it is next mentioned, belonged to the Earl of Salisbury,²⁶ and as late as 1641 the manor was said to be held of the king as of the earldom of Salisbury.²⁷

The 13th-century representative of Hugh Maci was Richard Fitz Aucher,²⁸ who met with a violent death in 1253, apparently at the hands of a certain Peter de St. Hilary.²⁹ Henry Fitz Aucher, probably his son,³⁰ died about 1303, leaving a son Aucher,³¹ who in 1349 received from Sir John Rivers a release for himself and his tenants of Bickton from all ameracements in court and all services due in the hundred of Fordingbridge. Aucher died before 1343, when his son John and Margery his wife were in possession. After 1346³² John was succeeded by Aucher, probably a son, who is said to have left two daughters Christine and Elizabeth.³³ At the beginning of the 15th century the manor belonged to a certain Arthur Frank, whose only son and daughter Richard and Elizabeth both died childless during his lifetime, so that on his death about 1421 he was succeeded by Richard Romsey,³⁴ on whom he had already settled the reversion. The latter, after holding for forty years, left it to his son John,³⁵ during whose tenure an unsuccessful claim was put forward by Edward Lane and Egidia his wife, who claimed to be a descendant of Christine daughter of Aucher.³⁶ John Romsey died in 1494, and his son and heir John³⁷ in 1503. William,³⁸ son and heir of John, whose only son Richard predeceased him, left two daughters and heirs, Anne wife of Thomas Bartholomew, on whom



FITZ AUCHER. *Ermine a chief azure with three lions or therein.*

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 380.

¹³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁴ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 489a.

¹⁶ In the hundred of Andover.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 489a.

¹⁸ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 213.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 218-19. From further information it would appear that Elias de la Falaise died before 1254 (the date given under Rowner), as William his brother did homage for his lands in 1248 (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* ii, 40); that Maurice le Brune, who came of age in 1407, conveyed Rowner and Fordingbridge to his elder son Henry, on whose death it reverted to Maurice, the father; and that William le Brun died in 1512, leaving a son Thomas (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxvii, 79), who died unmarried soon after-

wards, and was succeeded by his uncle, Sir John Brune (*ibid.* cciv, 1).

²⁰ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 451.

²² Inq. p.m. 39 Hen. III, no. 34.

²³ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 213; Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. I, no. 52; 29 Edw. I, no. 44; 29 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 38; 34 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 31; 1 Edw. IV, no. 27.

²⁴ Court of Req. Proc. bdl. 70, no. 40.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 478b. Mr. Round suggests that Hugh Maci may have been a member of the family who held Dunham Massey (co. Cheshire).

²⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231; Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 38.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxcv, 47.

²⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231.

²⁹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 149.

³⁰ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.

³¹ Inq. p.m. 32 Edw. I, no. 38; *Cal. Gen.* ii, 663.

³² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

³³ De Banc. R. Hil. 3 Hen. VII, m. 371; Mich. 4 Hen. VII, m. 151; Mich. 5 Hen. VII, m. 447.

³⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), x, 92; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), x, 92.

³⁶ De Banc. R. Hil. 3 Hen. VII, m. 371.

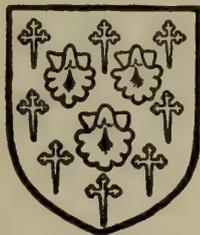
³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), x, 92.

³⁸ *Ibid.* xvii, 45. The manor was then worth £10, and its value was still the same in 1641 (*ibid.* cccxcv, 47).

he settled Bickton, and Radigund wife of Thomas Dix.³⁹ An annuity of £8 from the manor was settled on Henry Dix, son of Thomas and Radigund, in 1560,⁴⁰ and another similar annuity on Elizabeth, widow of William Romsey, and afterwards wife of Arthur Bulkeley. Owing to the non-payment of the latter annuity a dispute arose in the early 16th century, Thomas Bartholomew and Anne complaining that Arthur Bulkeley and others had entered their manor-house of Bickton, broken down their hedges and gates, driven away their cattle and taken away 'a greate bell hanging in the roffe of the said manor-howse wyche of a veri long tyme hadd hanged there and used as a warnyng bell when any daunger of enemyes fyer or theves were abought the seid howse.'⁴¹ William Bartholomew, son of Thomas and Anne, succeeded them in the manor⁴² and left it before 1596 to his son Richard.⁴³ The latter sold it in 1632 to John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury,⁴⁴ who died in 1640, leaving it to Edward son of his elder brother Edward.⁴⁵

Edward Davenant appears to have settled Bickton in his life-time on his eldest son John, who in 1664 mortgaged it to a certain John Mynne of Lincoln's Inn.⁴⁶ John Davenant, dying before his father in 1671, made a request that his father would buy back the manor and pay off his debts.⁴⁷ Accordingly the manor passed to John Davenant's eldest son John, who was High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1686, and was succeeded by a son Edward.⁴⁸ The latter, like his grandfather, was involved in financial difficulties and left his property heavily mortgaged to his three sisters Rebecca, Catherine and Elizabeth.⁴⁹ Bickton seems to have become the property of Rebecca, who with her husband Thomas Hooper sold the manor in 1744 to John Castell.⁵⁰ It was purchased from the latter by Sir Eyre Cootte in 1766,⁵¹ and has passed with West Park (q.v.) to the present Sir Eyre Cootte.

One or more mills always belonged to the manor of Bickton,⁵² but only one exists at the present day.



DAVENANT. Gules three scallops ermine between eight crosslets fitchy or.

Fishing rights also belonged to the lords of the manor in the 16th and 17th centuries.⁵³

The manor of *NETHER BURGATE* belonged to the king at the time of the Domesday Survey.⁵⁴ It was granted by Henry II to Manser Bisset,⁵⁵ from whom it descended with Rockbourne (q.v.) to John Bisset, on whose death in 1241 it was assigned to his eldest daughter and co-heir Margery the wife of Richard Rivers.⁵⁶ Margery died in 1255-6, and Henry III then granted the manor to Philip Basset in custody during the minority of her son John.⁵⁷ John Rivers died in 1293-4,⁵⁸ and in the same year the king took homage of his son and heir John Rivers.⁵⁹ This John alienated the manor of Burgate and the hundred of Fordingbridge to his sister Joan in 1310-11, who with her husband, Sir William Tracy, made good her right against her nephew John, son and heir of the last-named John,⁶⁰ at a later date,⁶¹ and John Tracy, her younger son, was holding the manor in 1339. Two years later he settled the reversion on Thomas de Langley and Margaret his wife, possibly daughter of John.⁶² The former was living in 1361,⁶³ but had apparently died before 1364, when the manor was granted in custody to Richard de Pembridge,⁶⁴ and two years later to Richard and his heirs.⁶⁵ Richard, then a knight, died in July 1375, and on the death of his only child Henry a few months later⁶⁶ the manor was divided between Richard de Burley and Thomas atte Barre, sons respectively of the two sisters and heirs of Sir Richard, Amice and Hawise. Thomas, reserving a yearly rent, gave up his share to Richard de Burley,⁶⁷ who in 1386 settled the whole manor on himself and his wife Beatrice with remainder in default of issue male to Sir Simon Burley, to whom it passed on his death a few years later.⁶⁸ After the execution of Sir Simon, the favourite of Richard II, in 1388 the manor again fell to the Crown,⁶⁹ and in 1390 was granted to William de Lekhull and Katherine his wife, who as great-granddaughter and heir of the first John Rivers and Maud his wife, claimed it after Sir Simon Burley as heirs of Richard Burley under the settlement of 1386.⁷⁰

Fifteen years later Katherine and her second husband John Hall complained that Sir Richard Arundell and others had violently seized the manor and goods worth £190 11s. with £10 in money and all their title deeds and three bonds for £260, and

³⁹ Berry, *Hants Genealogies*, 49; Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, vol. 3, fol. 176-179b.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Eliz.; East. 5 Eliz.

⁴¹ Star Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, vol. 3, fol. 176-9b.

⁴² Feet of F. Hants, East. 5 Eliz.

⁴³ Notes of F. Hants, Mich. 38 & 39 Eliz.; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Jas. I.

⁴⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxcv, 47.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1654; Recov. R. Mich. 1655, rot. 23; P.C.C. 130 Duke.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v (2), 85.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 17 Geo. II.

⁵¹ Recov. R. Mich. 8 Geo. IV, rot. 420.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 478b; Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Eliz.; Notes of F. Hants, Mich. 38 & 39 Eliz.; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Jas. I; Recov. R. Mich. 1655, rot. 23; Trin. 16 Chas. II, rot. 28.

⁵³ Notes of F. Hants, Mich. 38 & 39 Eliz.; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Jas. I.

⁵⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455b.

⁵⁵ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.

⁵⁶ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 358. In spite of this assignment *Testa de Nevill* (p. 232) returns Burgate as held in common by Richard de Rivers and John Pleseys, the latter of whom had obtained the wardship and marriage of Ela and Isabel, John's other daughters and co-heirs, from Henry III in 1241 (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 362).

⁵⁷ Ibid. ii, 247.

⁵⁸ Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. I, no. 33.

⁵⁹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 181.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. II*, 178.

⁶¹ De Banc. R. 291, m. 21 d.

⁶² *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 165; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 150.

⁶³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 326; Inq. p.m. 38 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 25.

⁶⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 280.

⁶⁵ Pat. 40 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 21.

⁶⁶ Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, pt. i (1st nos.), no. 28.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, p. 345; Inq. p.m. 13 Ric. II, no. 54; Close, 2 Ric. II, m. 26 d.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, pp. 109, 550.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 1388-92, p. 269.

⁷⁰ Ibid. p. 287; *Parl. R.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 512. In 1392 Beatrice widow of Richard Burley, then Beatrice Roos, made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the manor (*Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, p. 81).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

had bound one of their servants and thrown him into the Avon.⁷¹ John Hall, who survived his wife, held the manor until his death in 1433-4,⁷² when it passed to her eldest son, John de Lekhull, who took the name of Rivers.⁷³ He is supposed to have been murdered by two of his servants.⁷⁴ His kinsman William Bulkeley of Eyton (co. Ches.) was returned as his heir,⁷⁵ but it appeared afterwards that he left a brother Thomas Lekhull *alias* Rivers, to whom William Bulkeley and his son Thomas surrendered the manor in 1442.⁷⁶ In the following year Thomas settled the reversion of the manor on Thomas Payn and Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Romsey, with further reversion if they died childless to William Bulkeley.⁷⁷ William Bulkeley, surviving both Thomas Rivers and Thomas and Joan Payn, came into possession of the manor.⁷⁸ His son Charles, who succeeded him, died in 1483, leaving a son Robert,⁷⁹ from whom the manor passed in 1513-14 to his son, also Robert.⁸⁰ The latter in 1535-6 settled it on his son William on his marriage with Joan daughter of Nicholas Luke, one of the barons of the Exchequer.⁸¹ William succeeded to the manor in 1550⁸² and died in 1581, leaving it to his eldest son John.⁸³ The latter settled it on his wife Anne in 1599,⁸⁴ who after his death in 1607⁸⁵ let the capital messuage with two mills and a fishery during her life to her four brothers—John, William, Robert and Hugh Grove.⁸⁶ She evidently survived her son William Bulkeley, who died in 1616-17, having in 1611 settled the reversion of Burgate on his wife Margaret daughter of John Culliford.⁸⁷ John Bulkeley son of William, an infant at his father's death, was still holding the manor in 1646.⁸⁸ His successor was another William Bulkeley, a minor.⁸⁹ Between 1670 and 1700 the manor passed to Sir Dewy Bulkeley, who left it to his only son, James Coventry Bulkeley.⁹⁰ From the latter Burgate passed to John Bulkeley Coventry, youngest son of William Earl of Coventry, who took the surname of Bulkeley.⁹¹ On the death of the latter in 1801 Burgate passed according to his will to his nephew, John Coventry,⁹² the eldest son of George William Earl of Coventry by his second wife, and now belongs to Mr. John Coventry, great-grandson of the above John.⁹³

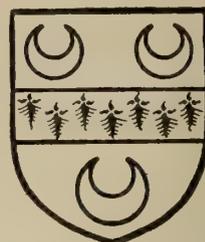
The court of Burgate Manor is still held twice a year in the old court-house in the north of the town.⁹⁴

The mill at Nether Burgate, mentioned in the Domesday Survey,⁹⁵ was attached to the manor.

In the 17th century there were two mills,⁹⁶ one of which was in existence at the beginning of the 19th century, but was pulled down in 1818.

Fishing rights in the Kedell and in the waters of Burgate and Fordingbridge were parcel of the manor in the 17th century.⁹⁷

OVER BURGATE is probably represented in the Domesday Survey by the virgate of land in Burgate which Ulvic and Colleve had held of Picot, the tenant in chief, before the Conquest.⁹⁸ Its overlordship seems generally to have belonged to the lord of the manor of Rockford Moyles (q.v.). Hugh de Burgate, who was holding one fee in Fordingbridge of the Earl of Hertford⁹⁹ in the 13th century, was probably the same Hugh who, by the name of Sir Hugh de Godshill, granted land in Over Burgate to the priory of Maiden Bradley in 1242.¹⁰⁰ After his death Over Burgate was apparently divided into four parts, each of which contained the fourth part of a mill. In 1280 William Sprake held half a fee in 'Little' Over Burgate of the Earl of Hertford,¹⁰¹ and three-quarters of a fee in Over Burgate, which Ralph atte Beche and others had held, belonged in 1346 to Richard Reyson, John le Monck, John Sprake and Christine Bowyer.¹⁰² John Reyson, probably son of Richard, died in 1353 seised of his share, which consisted of a messuage, 32 acres of land and 2 acres of moor.¹⁰³ Richard le Monck and Joan his wife, and John le Monck and Margaret his wife, dealt with property in Fordingbridge and Over Burgate in 1354,¹⁰⁴ and in 1378 Richard Monck and Alice his wife conveyed an estate there to John Waryn and Maud his wife.¹⁰⁵ William Frebody purchased another estate from Alice the wife of John Chapman in 1402,¹⁰⁶ and John Frebody, probably his son, was, with John Coke and John Haselber, holding one-third of a fee in Over Burgate in 1428.¹⁰⁷ John Coke dealt by fine with six messuages and 20 acres of land in Fordingbridge, Over Burgate and Nether Burgate in 1497.¹⁰⁸ At the beginning of the 16th century



COVENTRY. *Sable a fesse ermine between three crescents or.*

⁷¹ *Parl. R. (Rec. Com.)*, iii, 512; *Assize R.* 798, m. 13.

⁷² *Inq. p.m.* 12 Hen. IV, no. 34.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 17 Hen. VI, no. 29. They, however, escaped from the prison at Winchester by 'laying hold of one Thomas Parker . . . who was accustomed to search the same prisoners night and day . . . as he was leaning over the stocks in which the said prisoners were confined,' taking from him the keys which opened the stocks and their fetters and chains and wounding him with the same 'so that they left him for dead' (*Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 489).

⁷⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 17 Hen. VI, no. 29. William Bulkeley was the son of John son of Christian sister of Edmund Rivers, father of the above Katherine.

⁷⁶ *Close*, 21 Hen. VI, m. 3. William Bulkeley had already granted the manor and the hundred of Fordingbridge to

Thomas Haydock for life (*ibid.* 17 Hen. VI, m. 7).

⁷⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 21 Hen. VI; Mich. 22 Hen. VI; *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, pp. 144, 187; *Fine R.* 250, m. 4.

⁷⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 24 Hen. VI, no. 15.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 2 Ric. III, no. 8.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xxii, 16; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 986, no. 1; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, x, g. 1015 (35).

⁸¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xcii, 94.

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ *Ibid.* xcii, 84.

⁸⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 41 Eliz.

⁸⁵ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* xli, 12.

⁸⁶ *Add. Chart.* (B.M.), 6204; *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lvi, 284.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*; *Recov. R. Trin.* 9 Jas. I, rot. 29; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 13 Jas. I.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 3 Chas. I; *Trin.* 22 Chas. I. In 1634 he obtained licence to travel abroad for three years (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1634-5, pp. 192-3).

⁸⁹ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*,

133. He was still living in 1679 (*Recov. R. Trin.* 31 Chas. II, rot. 26).

⁹⁰ *P.C.C.* 24 Derby.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 161 Abercrombie. ⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ *Burke, Peerage.*

⁹⁴ *Hannen, op. cit.* 14.

⁹⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455b, 456a.

⁹⁶ *Hannen, op. cit.* 41.

⁹⁷ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lvi, 284.

⁹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507b.

⁹⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 231.

¹⁰⁰ *Harl. Chart.* (B.M.), 50 H. 14;

Feet of F. Hants, 27 Hen. III, no. 282.

This land was granted to John Gostwick

and Joan his wife in 1539 (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), g. 1354 (42)).

¹⁰¹ *Assize R.* 789, m. 17.

¹⁰² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

¹⁰³ *Inq. p.m.* 27 Edw. III, no. 40.

¹⁰⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 28 Eliz.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.* East. 1 Ric. II.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.* Trin. 3 Hen. IV.

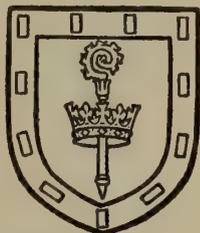
¹⁰⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

¹⁰⁸ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. VII.

the 'manor' of Over Burgate was in the possession of William Coke, probably grandson or great-grandson of John, who settled it on his heirs by his wife Anastasia.¹⁰⁹ On William's death in 1527-8 the manor passed to his only daughter Margaret wife of Richard Lewis *alias* Johnson.¹¹⁰ She was succeeded by an only daughter Joan, who married Christopher Fetiplace,¹¹¹ and with him sold the manor to Thomas Percy in 1564.¹¹² Henry¹¹³ grandson of the latter mortgaged and finally sold 'the manor or capital messuage' of 'Little Over Burgate' to Robert Waterton of Newport (I.W.) in 1635.¹¹⁴ In 1670 it was owned by Robert Blachford, who also owned a moiety of Sandhill Manor,¹¹⁵ and in 1702 it was sold with Sandhill Manor by Robert Blachford and Anne his wife, Anthony Morgan and Katherine his wife to Thomas Warre.¹¹⁶ Some years later the manor seems to have been purchased by William and Jeremiah Cray and descended with Ibsley (q.v.) to Percival Lewis, to whom it belonged in 1810.¹¹⁷ Since that date it has been purchased by Mr. Coventry and has been incorporated with the manor of Nether Burgate.

A mill in Over Burgate, mentioned in the Domesday Survey¹¹⁸ and held with the manor in the 14th century,¹¹⁹ has long since disappeared.

In the 13th century the Prior and convent of Beaulieu acquired property in Over Burgate, afterwards described as a manor, from Margery Rivers, the holder of Nether Burgate, and her son John Rivers.¹²⁰ About the middle of the same century Hugh de Godshill granted them and their men of Burgate permission to keep their animals in his bailiwick free of all exactions.¹²¹ At the Dissolution¹²² it was described as the manor of *FREREN COURT*¹²³ and in 1543 it was granted as 'the manor of Over Burgate or Freren Court' to Robert White and



BEAULIEU ABBEY. Gules a royal crown enfiled with a crozier or in a border sable with billets or.

Katherine his wife,¹²⁴ and henceforth followed the descent of Rockford Moyles (q.v.), being later merged in the manor of Nether Burgate.

The so-called manor¹²⁵ of *CRIDLESTYLE* or *EAST MILL* (Cridelestrowe, Credelstowe, Estmylne, xiv cent.), held of the lord of the manor of Nether Burgate,¹²⁶ belonged in the 14th century to John de Breamore,¹²⁷ who settled it on himself and his wife Geva, with reversion to his son John and Joan his wife and their heirs.¹²⁸ Eventually in 1377 the manor passed to Joan daughter of the younger John by his second wife Margaret¹²⁹ and wife of William Bayford or Byford. She settled her property on her second husband Thomas Chapeleyn in 1401,¹³⁰ and on his death in 1415 it passed to her daughters by her first husband: Joan wife of Thomas Ringwood and Amelia Clemence wife of Richard Devereux.¹³¹ The latter, however, either died childless or gave up her claim, since Thomas Ringwood, apparently son of the above Thomas, died seised of Cridlestyle in 1474-5, leaving a son of the same name,¹³² who was succeeded in the following year by his son Charles.¹³³ The latter was succeeded in turn by his son John,¹³⁴ his grandson Charles¹³⁵ and his great-grandson Henry,¹³⁶ who, after holding Cridlestyle for over forty years,¹³⁷ sold it about 1592 to William Dodington.¹³⁸ From that date Cridlestyle descended with South Charford¹³⁹ (q.v.) until about 1748, when it was apparently sold to Sir Edward Hulse, bart.,¹⁴⁰ and passed with Breamore (q.v.) to his descendant, Sir Edward Hamilton Westrow Hulse, bart.

The site is now marked by a farm and mill.

One mill, it seems, belonged to Cridlestyle in 1376,¹⁴¹ but from the 15th to the 18th century two corn-mills and a fulling-mill¹⁴² were attached to the 'manor.' Since the beginning of the 19th century they have been used for the manufacture of sailcloth and sacking.¹⁴³

The manor of *FOLD* (Folle, Folds, La Folde, xiv cent.; Foldes, xvi cent.; Fowles or Folles or Folds, xviii and xix cent.) was held in chief of the royal manor of Lyndhurst.¹⁴⁴ In 1332 Nicholas de Venuz, a felon, was found to have held a messuage, 188 acres of land, a fishpond and two free tenants in

¹⁰⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 981, no. 3.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.
¹¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Edw. VI; Recov. R. Mich. 6 Edw. VI, rot. 505. See also Close, 6 Edw. VI, pt. iv, no. 28; Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 & 3 Philip and Mary; Trin. 5 Eliz.

¹¹² Ibid. Hil. 6 Eliz.

¹¹³ Close, 11 Chas. I, pt. viii, no. 18; Feet of F. Hants, East. 18 Jas. I; East. 5 Chas. I.

¹¹⁴ Close, 11 Chas. I, pt. viii, no. 18; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Chas. I.

¹¹⁵ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 217.

¹¹⁶ Close, 1 Anne, pt. x, no. 33.

¹¹⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 51 Geo. III, m. 399.

¹¹⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507b.

¹¹⁹ See above.

¹²⁰ *Vide Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 19; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322, 349.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 129. In 1331 the abbot complained that William son of Walter de Beauchamp and others had broken into his house at Burgate, taken his goods and imprisoned his servants at Lyndhurst, 'hanging some up by the feet and keeping others without meat

and drink until they were nearly dead,' and had also impounded his cattle and other animals feeding in the New Forest, and kept them without food so that many of them died.

¹²³ Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 683.

¹²⁴ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII, pt. viii, m. 15; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), g. 226 (75) and 857.

¹²⁵ It is not described as a manor until 1392 (Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 15 Ric. II, no. 59).

¹²⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III, no. 25; 14 Edw. IV, no. 13. In 1639, however, when the overlordship is last mentioned, it is said to have belonged to the Crown (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], dxcix, 107).

¹²⁷ Ibid. 51 Edw. III, no. 25.

¹²⁸ Ibid.
¹²⁹ Ibid.; Lansd. Chart. 688, 689; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 15 Ric. II, no. 59; De Banc. R. 507, m. 398 d.

¹³⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 3 Hen. IV, no. 44.

¹³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. V, no. 50.

¹³² Ibid. 14 Edw. IV, no. 13.

¹³³ Ibid. 16 Edw. IV, no. 60; Close, 15 Edw. IV.

¹³⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iv, 31.

¹³⁵ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 992, no. 5.

¹³⁶ W. and L. Inq. p.m. v, 25.
¹³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 9 & 10 Eliz, rot. 1128; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 29 & 30 Eliz.; Mich. 33 & 34 Eliz.

¹³⁸ Ibid. Hil. 35 Eliz.; East. 6 Jas. I, Recov. R. Hil. 34 Eliz. rot. 29; Add. MS. (B.M.) 33278, fol. 135b.

¹³⁹ Recov. R. Hants, Hil. 20 Jas. I, rot. 32 and other references to South Charford.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid. East. 9 Geo. III, rot. 379; Trin. 48 Geo. III, rot. 288.

¹⁴¹ Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. IV, no. 51.

¹⁴² Ibid. no. 60; Lansd. Chart. 688, 689; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxcix, 107; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 992, no. 5; W. and L. Inq. p.m. v, 25; Recov. R. Hil. 20 Jas. I, rot. 32; Mich. 3 Geo. I, rot. 306; Priv. Act of Parl. 21 Geo. IV, cap. 2.

¹⁴³ Hannen, *op. cit.* 50.

¹⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 25; Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 25; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 350; Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. V, no. 50; 23 Hen. VI, no. 2; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 992, no. 5.

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Fold,¹⁴⁵ possibly the later manor of Fold which before 1340 was granted to John de Breamore.¹⁴⁶ He left it to his daughter Roycia,¹⁴⁷ who was evidently succeeded by another John de Breamore, and since that date Fold has followed the descent of Cridlestytle¹⁴⁸ (q.v.). It was first described as a manor in 1392.¹⁴⁹ The site is now marked by a farm.

In 1571 the so-called manor of *GODSHILL* was sold by Henry Earl of Arundel, John Lord Lumley and Joan his wife, eldest daughter of the earl, to a certain Reginald Howse.¹⁵⁰ Some years later Robert Howse, who seems to have been son of Reginald, sold it to William Dodington,¹⁵¹ from which date it descended with Breamore¹⁵² (q.v.).

In the 14th century the Breamores held under Lyndhurst Manor¹⁵³ land in Godshill which followed the descent of Cridlestytle.¹⁵⁴ It was evidently sold to William Dodington and became part of the so-called manor of Godshill.

Land in Godshill described in 1403 as a manor¹⁵⁵ followed from that date the descent of Fording-bridge¹⁵⁶ (q.v.).

In the 16th and 17th centuries a royal manor of Godshill probably formed part of the New Forest.¹⁵⁷

In 1086 Osbern the Falconer held in chief the manor of *GORLEY* (Gerlei, xi cent.; Gertley, xiii cent.) which Wistric had held of Edward the Confessor as an alod.¹⁵⁸ At present this entry cannot be connected with either of the two manors of North Gorley existing in the 16th century. One was in the possession of John Bulkeley, who in 1532 dealt with it by fine with Nicholas Tichborne the elder.¹⁵⁹ Having apparently passed to the Keilways of Rockbourne before 1576¹⁶⁰ it was purchased by Sir John Cooper in 1608,¹⁶¹ and evidently merged in Rockbourne. The other manor was acquired by the Abbot and convent of Beaulieu from Margery Rivers, John Rivers and others,¹⁶² and was probably granted, after the suppression, with Freren Court to Robert White,¹⁶³ to whom it belonged in 1564,¹⁶⁴ from which date it followed the descent of Rockford in Ellingham (q.v.),¹⁶⁵ being merged in that manor after 1634-5.¹⁶⁶

Of the two manors in *MIDGHAM* (Mingeham, xi cent.; Migham, xii cent.; Mightam, xiv cent.;

Miggeham, xvi cent.) that held of Edward the Confessor by two freemen, and afterwards known as North Midgham, belonged in 1086 to Eddeva,¹⁶⁷ while the other, afterwards known as South Midgham, which Ulviet had held in chief belonged to Alwi son of Torber.¹⁶⁸

The overlordship of North Midgham descended like that of Fordingbridge¹⁶⁹ (q.v.). By the beginning of the 13th century the manor was in the possession of four heiresses, Hawise de Midgham, Margery wife of Alan de Woodford, Clemencia wife of Walter de Breamore and Avice de Midgham.¹⁷⁰ In 1243 the manor belonged to Ralph de la Falaise and Christine his wife,¹⁷¹ from whom it was inherited by Elias de la Falaise¹⁷² son of William. It escheated like Rowner (q.v.) to the Crown before 1277, and was at first granted to Aumary de St. Amand, to whom it belonged in 1280,¹⁷³ but before 1283 passed to William le Brune¹⁷⁴ and followed the descent of Fordingbridge and Rowner (q.v.) until the end of the 15th century,¹⁷⁵ when it was held by John Parker, the lord of South Midgham, who died seised in 1473.¹⁷⁶ His son Thomas inherited the manor, but dying childless in 1477 left the manor to his sister and heir Isabel wife of Richard North.¹⁷⁷

Richard North, who was still living in 1508,¹⁷⁸ is said to have had a son John,¹⁷⁹ who was succeeded by a son Richard, from whom the manor passed to his eldest son by his second wife Anne.¹⁸⁰ This William sold it in 1608 to John Webb of Odstock¹⁸¹ (co. Wilts.), who being a recusant forfeited his property a few years later. However, in 1634-5 his lands were restored and his debts pardoned,¹⁸² while ten years later he was created a baronet for the loyalty of his family,¹⁸³ and, though this creation was disallowed as being subsequent to 1642 and his estates were sequestered in 1646, they were restored in 1660 and his son John succeeded to both on his death in 1680. The manor remained in the Webb family¹⁸⁴ until the end of the 18th



WEBB of Odstock.
Gules a cross between
four falcons or.

¹⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 46.

¹⁴⁶ Inq. a.q.d. file 288, no. 14; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 197; *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 25.

¹⁴⁷ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 25.

¹⁴⁸ See references to Cridlestytle.

¹⁴⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 15 Ric. II, no. 59.

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* Hants, Mich. 13 & 14 Eliz.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.* 36 & 37 Eliz.

¹⁵² *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, no. 2.

¹⁵³ Inq. p.m. 22 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 18; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 22 Edw. III; Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III, no. 25; *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 375; Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. IV.

¹⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 23 Hen. VI, no. 2; Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. vii.

¹⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 334.

¹⁵⁶ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. IV, no. 39; 8 Hen. IV, no. 18; *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 421; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiv, 48.

¹⁵⁷ Pat. 34 Eliz. pt. 1, m. 4; 4 Jas. I, pt. xx, m. 2; 6 Chas. I, pt. x, no. 4.

¹⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 503b.

¹⁵⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 24 Hen. VIII.

¹⁶⁰ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A. 13055; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil. 36 Eliz. m. 4.

¹⁶¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6 Jas. I.

¹⁶² *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 19; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322.

¹⁶³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii (1), g. 226 (75).

¹⁶⁴ Rentals and Surv. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 14, no. 58. Henry White, the father of Robert, appears to have held the manor of North Gorley in lease from the abbey, and it occurs in the inquisition taken after his death in 1535.

¹⁶⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 23 & 24 Eliz.; East. 25 Eliz.

¹⁶⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dvi, 137.

¹⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507a and b.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁹ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. II, no. 64.

¹⁷⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 12 Hen. III, no. 21.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.* 27 Hen. III, no. 73.

¹⁷² Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. I, no. 52.

¹⁷³ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.

¹⁷⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 267.

¹⁷⁵ Inq. p.m. 1 Edw. II, no. 64; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322; Inq. a.q.d. file 335, no. 20; Close, 45 Edw. III, m. 36; *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 419.

¹⁷⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxix, 157.

¹⁷⁷ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. IV, no. 30.

¹⁷⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 18.

¹⁷⁹ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 245.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 245; Add. Chart. (B.M.), 25657.

¹⁸¹ Close, 6 Jas. I, pt. iv, no. 55; Add. MS. (B.M.), 33278, fol. 166; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 6 Jas. I.

¹⁸² Pat. 10 Chas. I, pt. i, no. 17.

¹⁸³ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 221.

¹⁸⁴ Recov. R. Hil. 3 Will. and Mary, rot. 40; *ibid.* Trin. 7 Geo. III, rot. 391; Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 12 Geo. III, m. 95; Recov. R. East. 12 Geo. III, rot. 262.

century, when it was purchased by Eyre Coote of West Park,¹⁸⁵ in whose family it has since remained.

South Midgham passed with Hale and West Tytherley (q.v.) to the Cardvilles and was held of them by a family called Aygnel, apparently by the service of attending the Fordingbridge hundred court as tithingmen of Hale and by the annual rent of 2s. 1d.¹⁸⁶ Laurence Aygnel was probably holding it in 1242¹⁸⁷ and John Aygnel in 1316,¹⁸⁸ but after the last date there is no trace of it until 1473, when it belonged with North Midgham to John Parker.¹⁸⁹ The two manors have since followed the same descent.

In 1274 land in SANDHILL belonged to Thomas Baldwin and Maud his wife.¹⁹⁰ Nearly a century later, in 1340, Roger Bubbe granted the manor, probably for a term of years, to Elias de Godele and Ela his wife,¹⁹¹ and in 1366 Roger Bubbe, or a son of the same name, settled the manor on himself and Alice his wife, with reversion if they died childless to John son of John Crosse and his heirs, and further contingent remainders to Clementia and Alice sisters of John, and to William Coker.¹⁹² No further mention can be found of Sandhill until 1507, when Richard Moleyns died seised of the manor held of Robert Bulkeley, and left a son and heir William.¹⁹³ The latter was succeeded by a son Henry, who was holding Sandhill in 1562,¹⁹⁴ and apparently left it to two daughters or granddaughters, Anne wife of John Somers and Joan wife of Robert Waterton, to whom it belonged in 1612.¹⁹⁵ The latter, who succeeded to the whole of the manor, left two daughters and co-heirs; one became the wife of Thomas Urrey, the other married one of the Blachfords and left a son Robert. Katherine, only daughter of Thomas Urrey, married Anthony Morgan, and they, with Robert Blachford, conveyed the manor to Thomas Warre in 1702.¹⁹⁶ Charles and Thomas Taw were holding it in 1722,¹⁹⁷ but before 1751 it had been purchased by the Bulkeleys¹⁹⁸ of Burgate, to whom it still belongs.

A reputed manor called ARNEYS or IRISH-LAND (Hony's or Ernys Court,¹⁹⁹ xvii cent.), now Arniss Farm, possibly deriving its name from a family called Ernys, who held land in Fordingbridge in the 13th²⁰⁰ and 14th²⁰¹ centuries, belonged to the lords of the manor of Nether Burgate from the end of the 15th century.²⁰² In 1802 the lord of the manor claimed a place in the New Forest, known as Bulkeley's purlieu, as part of the manor.²⁰³

EYEWORTH (Jvare, xiii cent.; Ivory Lodge, xviii cent.), now in the parish of Ashley Walk, was held as an alod by two freemen of Edward the Confessor, belonged to the king²⁰⁴ in 1086, and has remained with the Crown as part of the New Forest.

The rectory manor of WOODFIDLEY was granted by Henry VI to the college of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Cambridge, afterwards known as King's College,²⁰⁵ to which it still belongs. In 1670 the provost and scholars claimed, under the charter of Henry VI, hunting rights in this manor, common of pasture in the New Forest, and the hearing of all pleas of trespasses done by them and their men in the forest before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.²⁰⁶

The church of ST. MARY THE CHURCHES VIRGIN consists of chancel 42 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft., with north chapel 43 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft., and south vestries, nave 63 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft. 6 in. with north and south aisles, tower at the east end of the north aisle 14 ft. square, north aisle 7 ft. 7 in. wide, south aisle 14 ft. wide, north porch with a parvise above, and south porch.

The church has been a large and important building from an early date, and in the 12th century had an aisleless nave of the same size as the present one, with a chancel shorter than that now standing, but of equal width. Of this church the west wall of the nave and part of the south wall of the chancel, with the jambs of a doorway in ironstone, yet remain, and a number of details found and now preserved at the rectory show that the date of the work was c. 1160-70. About 1220-40 the church was greatly enlarged and practically rebuilt, the present chancel being built with a vestry on the south and a chapel of two bays on the north-west, while north and south aisles were added to the nave, opening from it by the existing arcades of four bays. Later in the 13th century, c. 1270, the north chapel was enlarged eastwards, being made equal in length to the chancel, and a third bay added to the arcade between chancel and chapel. Nothing of importance seems to have been done in the 14th century, except a little work which has been attributed to Bishop Edington, but in the 15th the tower was added, the nave clearstory and north porch built, and the south aisle, except its west wall, rebuilt, with a south porch. In modern times the south vestry has been rebuilt and enlarged, and a second vestry added between it and the east end of the south aisle. There has also been a great deal of careful repair to the south arcade of the nave and elsewhere, with a general improvement of the fittings and decoration.

The church is built of ironstone and flint, and the tower is ashlar faced, all the walls being finished with plain parapets, and the roofs covered with lead. The facing work of small flints in the 13th-century work of the chancel and part of the north aisle is interesting and unusual. The tower is in three stages with an embattled parapet and a projecting stair turret near the north-east corner, rising a little

¹⁸⁵ Recov. R. Mich. 8 Geo. IV, rot. 420.

¹⁸⁶ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B. 1844. As late as 1508-9 Robert Brent, lord of Hale, was seised of this service and rent (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxv, 18).

¹⁸⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 27 Hen. III, no. 73; Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B. 1844. Laurence Aygnel was apparently dead before 1269-70 (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* ii, 503).

¹⁸⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322. A John Aygnel was living near Fordingbridge in 1364 (Assize R. 1468, m. 13 d.).

¹⁸⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxix, 157.

¹⁹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 2 Edw. I;

Trin. 14 Edw. I. This land still belonged to the Baldwins in 1316 (*ibid.* Mich. 9 Edw. II).

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.* Mich. 13 Edw. III.

¹⁹² *Ibid.* Trin. 39 Edw. III.

¹⁹³ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 961, no. 17. See also *ibid.* dcccclxxxi, 3. There appears to have been some connexion between the Cokes and the Boleyns.

¹⁹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 14 Eliz.;

Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A. 12775.

¹⁹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Jas. I; Trin. 12 Jas. I; East. 14 Jas. I.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.* Trin. 1 Anne; Close, 1 Anne, pt. x, no. 33.

¹⁹⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 9 Geo. I, rot. 277.

¹⁹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 24 & 25 Geo. II.

¹⁹⁹ S. P. Dom. Chas. I, case H, no. 18 (8).

²⁰⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 25 Hen. III.

²⁰¹ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 66.

²⁰² *Ibid.* 2 Ric. III, no. 8; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xli, 12, and other references to Nether Burgate.

²⁰³ *Proc. of the New Forest Com.* (1802), 180.

²⁰⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455a.

²⁰⁵ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, no. 138. ²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

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above the tower parapet and also embattled on the string; at its base are large grotesque heads at the corners and in the centres.

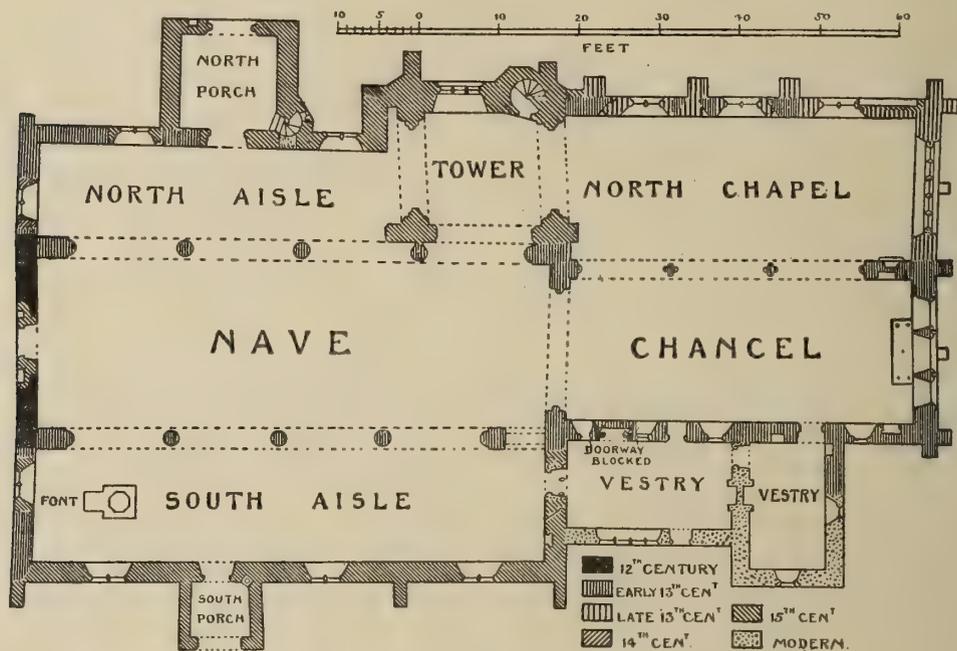
In the east wall of the chancel are three tall and very wide lancets, with richly moulded drop arches supported both inside and out upon detached banded shafts with moulded capitals and bases; two of the shafts on the outside have been replaced, but otherwise the windows are in good condition, except for a decided lean to the south. Their unusual width suggests that they have been enlarged by cutting back the splays, but the masonry gives no proof of this.

In the north wall may be seen the east jamb and part of the arch of another lancet, blocked at the lengthening of the north chapel, and below and to the west of it is a segmental headed locker 2 ft. 8 in. wide and 1 ft. 9 in. high, rebated for a door. The arcade on the north is of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders and labels on both faces with foliate stops; the piers are of four engaged

The south-west vestry is entered from the chancel by the 13th-century priest's door, formerly external, and to the west of it may be seen the lower part of the jambs of a late 12th-century doorway in ironstone, which is all that remains of the former chancel.

The two-centred chancel arch, of two splayed orders, has half-round responds with moulded capitals and splayed angles, and is of 13th-century date, but the capitals have been renewed and the shafts have lost their bases. The king post roof over the chancel dates from 1903.

The east window of the north chapel, of five trefoiled lights with geometrical tracery in the head, is modern, but is perhaps a copy of the original work. The three windows in the north wall, of two trefoiled lights with a trefoil in the head under a two-centred arch, probably date from c. 1270, but have all been repaired; the jambs and springers of three earlier 13th-century windows which they replaced are yet to be seen, the middle one retaining traces of a



PLAN OF FORDINGBRIDGE CHURCH

round shafts and half-round responds, and plainly moulded capitals and bases following the contour of the piers. The two western arches and the west respond and pier are of the date of the chancel, but the eastern arch is a later copy of them, made with the east pier when the chapel was lengthened; the east respond is the old one moved eastward at the same time. At the south-east of the chancel is a trefoiled piscina recess moulded and having two plain round drains in the sill, the projection of which has been cut away; at the back there is a narrow moulded shelf. There are four tall lancets in the south wall with labels both inside and out with foliated stops, the south-west lancet having on a line with the sills of the first three a transom, and a low side window beneath rebated for a shutter; it seems to be a 14th-century addition. In the south-east vestry two old recesses for cupboards have been preserved, in one of which there is part of an altar stone built in a recess in the wall, two of the incised crosses being visible.

Painted masonry pattern, which can fortunately be pretty closely dated on this account. The break in the wall between the two easternmost windows on the north shows the junction of the older work with the east bay of the chapel. This chapel was not parochial, but belonged in turn to the Templars and Hospitallers, passing finally to St. Cross's Hospital, which still has rights over it.

On the outer face of the east bay of the north wall there is a four-centred recess with a double ogee edge moulding, and within it an altar tomb with a moulded slab and plinth and the remains of originally three square traceried panels set diagonally and containing shields. The end of the 15th century or beginning of the 16th is the date of the work, and at the back there is a large rectangular stone with remains of a black letter inscription at the top, the rest being defaced by a number of deeply scraped oval grooves, as if for the sharpening of knives. It is locally known as the miracle stone, and said to have



FORDINGBRIDGE CHURCH, FROM THE NORTH



FORDINGBRIDGE CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

been scraped away for its curative powers, a custom which obtains in Egypt with regard to the ancient temples at the present day, but no satisfactory proof seems now obtainable.

At the south-east of the chapel is a trefoiled piscina recess of 13th-century date with a filleted roll stopped on the sill, which is moulded and slightly projects, and seems to have formed part of a string-course.

The open timber roof over this chapel is a particularly beautiful one of early 15th-century date, in four bays, with arched braces below the tie-beams, tied to the wall about midway by hammer-beams, and cusped on the under side. The spandrels between them and the tie-beams are filled with pierced tracery, and between the tie-beams and the principal rafters the space is filled with tall cinquefoiled tracery. On the ends of the hammer-beams are figures holding shields and other devices, such as a crown and a mitre, and at the crown of the arches formed by the braces large carved bosses, one being a bearded head, are fixed to the soffits of the tie-beams; the effect of the whole, with the carved bosses at the intersections of the principal timbers and the traceried trusses, is very satisfactory, and it is a great pity that the western bay should be nearly blocked by a huge and unsightly organ.

The nave is of four bays with arcades of 13th-century date, having arches of two chamfered orders, and round pillars with plainly moulded capitals and bases with a simple low plinth and an upper splay. The section of the capitals seems rather of 15th-century than 13th-century character, and may point to a rebuilding of the arcades with old materials when the clearstory was added. The wall space at the east of the south arcade is cut through by a low arch looking like a tomb recess, but much repaired and of uncertain date.

There are four clearstory windows on each side, all of two trefoiled lights under a square head, except the east one on the north, which is a blank arch and has probably always been so, on account of the contemporary tower against which it is set. At the west of the nave is a doorway with a four-centred arch and label with returned stops, on either side of which are external recesses, that on the north cinquefoiled, 9 in. wide and 2 ft. 9 in. from the sill to the springing of its arch; the other is square-headed, 1 ft. 7 in. wide by 2 ft. 1 in. high, and rebated on its edge. The former probably held a figure and the latter a light. Above the doorway there is a large window of five cinquefoiled lights, with a transom and rectilinear tracery under a two-centred head; and above this window on the outside there is a low-pitched gable set back to allow for a passage way in front of it over the window. The work seems to be of late 14th-century date, and has been attributed, but without much evidence, to Bishop Edington.

The queen post roof over the nave with four-centred struts below the tie-beam is probably of 15th-century date, the east truss retaining traces of colour decoration; what was possibly a doorway to the rood loft may be seen on the south wall from the outside.

The tower, containing eight bells, is built at the east of the north aisle, to which it opens by a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, part of which, being wider than the aisle, extends north beyond the wall, which is returned northwards to inclose it. There

are a similar arch between the tower and north chapel and one of a single splayed order built against the first bay of the north nave arcade; the window in the north wall is of three cinquefoiled lights with rectilinear tracery under a two-centred arch, and a doorway in the north-east corner admits to the turret stair. In the second stage there is a two-light cinquefoiled window under a square head on the north side, and each face of the belfry has a two-light window under a square head, that on the south side having a large sundial above it, while there is another smaller one on one of the north-east buttresses.

The two windows in the north wall of the aisle, of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over, date from the 15th century, while that in the west wall belongs to the 14th.

The north doorway has a low three-centred arch with a single chamfer, and the entrance arch to the porch has a similar arch of two splayed orders. West of this doorway on the outside there is a recess 2 ft. 10 in. from the ground, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 2 ft. from the sill to the apex of its pointed arch, with a projecting hood which is supported upon corbels; this from its position was probably intended to hold a lantern and is not for holy water. There is a parvise above the porch, reached from a stairway at the south-east which formerly opened to the aisle but is now turned by winding steps so as to be entered from the porch. In the north and west walls of the parvise are two-light cinquefoiled windows with square heads.

In the east wall of the south aisle is a modern doorway to the vestry and on the south side of it a 14th-century trefoiled piscina recess; above the doorway there is a square-headed three-light window of 15th-century date. There are three windows in the south wall and one in the west, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over, like those in the north aisle, and the low-pitched roof is modern. The south porch and doorway are plain work, of the date of the rebuilding of the aisle, and there is a holy water stone in the north-east angle of the porch, below which a late 12th-century capital is built into the wall.

The octagonal font at the west end of the south aisle has a Purbeck marble bowl much damaged by exposure to the weather, with two trefoiled panels on each face. The stem is circular and the base octagonal; it probably dates from the early part of the 14th century. All the other fittings are modern.

On the east wall of the nave north of the chancel arch there is a brass plate mounted upon an ornamental wood framework with figures of a man and his wife kneeling at prayer desks with their three sons and five daughters. There is a shield of Bulkeley with three quarterings, and below is the following inscription: 'Here under lyeth buried ye bodies of Wifm Bulkeley Esquier and Jane his wiffe daughter of Baron luke of ye Quenes highnes exchequer who had between them iii sons Charles, Wifm whose bodies lyeth here buried & John, and v daughters. An, Jane, Judyth, Susan & Cicelei, whom Jesus Christ have mercy and grant them eternal joy.' Above is the date 1568, and over each of the children is the initial letter of their Christian names.

In the churchyard wall near the north gate is set the socket of a large 15th-century churchyard cross,

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the stump of which was standing early in the last century, but is now entirely removed.

The plate consists of two silver chalices and a paten of 1843 and a silver flagon of 1837.

There are ten books of registers. The first contains baptisms and marriages from 1642 to 1698 (incomplete between 1650 and 1660) and burials 1642 to 1679 and 1695 to 1698. The second contains burials only from 1678 to 1709 and some briefs. The third has all entries from 1698 to 1714, and the fourth the same from 1714 to 1739. The fifth has baptisms and marriages from 1739 to 1754 (some years missing) and burials 1739 to 1801. The sixth has marriages only from 1754 to 1789; and the seventh baptisms and marriages from 1790 to 1804 and burials 1790 to 1803. The eighth has marriages only from 1790 to 1795; the ninth, baptisms 1794 to 1812 and burials 1802 to 1812, while the tenth contains marriages 1795 to 1812. There are also three volumes of sextons' books.

The church of the *HOLY ASCENSION, HYDE*, built in 1855, is of red brick with stone dressings in 14th-century style and consists of chancel, nave, north vestry, south porch and western turret containing two bells. There is a fine stone reredos. The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1852 and a flagon of 1851, and a silver chalice and paten of 1855 given by the Rev. R. P. Warren, perpetual curate of Hyde at that date. The registers date from 1856.

The church of Fordingbridge *ADVOWSONS* existed in 1086²⁰⁷ and evidently belonged to the lord of the manor until about 1256, when Elias de la Falaise granted it without licence for the yearly rent of a rose to Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford.²⁰⁸ In 1274 Gilbert son of Richard de Clare being summoned to show by what right he held the advowson acknowledged that the grant of 1256 was made without licence, but successfully pleaded that as this was done a long time ago he ought not to be hindered from presenting.²⁰⁹

On the death of Gilbert in 1295 the advowson descended to his son and heir Gilbert, who held it until his death at Bannockburn in 1314,²¹⁰ when it passed to his second sister and co-heir Margaret,²¹¹ who in 1317 became the wife of Hugh Audley, created Earl of Gloucester in 1337.²¹² Their only daughter and heir Margaret brought the advowson by marriage to Ralph Lord Stafford, created Earl of Stafford in 1350,²¹³ and remained in his family until the attainder and execution of Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Stafford in 1483.²¹⁴ It was then granted to the College of St. Mary and

St. Nicholas, Cambridge,²¹⁵ afterwards King's College, to which it still belongs.²¹⁶

A vicarage was ordained before 1291, in which year its annual value was £5 6s. 8d.²¹⁷

Gilbert Kymer, Dean of Salisbury, was rector of Fordingbridge in the 15th century, and William Barford, the scholar and divine, held the living from 1768 to 1773.²¹⁸

The advowson of the church of Holy Ascension, Hyde, was transferred to the vicar in 1875,²¹⁹ and granted by him to Keble College, Oxford, to which it still belongs.²²⁰ It is a vicarage, net yearly value £216, including 5 acres of glebe, with residence.

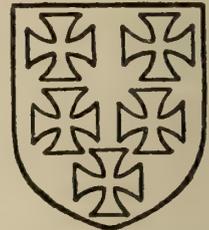
The Hospital of St. John in Fordingbridge was apparently founded by one of the lords of the manor of Nether Burgate before 1272, when John Rivers unsuccessfully claimed the advowson against Nicholas Bishop of Winchester.²²¹ The hospital belonged to the bishopric until granted by Cardinal Beaufort about 1445 to the Master and brethren of St. Cross,²²² to whom the land attached still belongs.²²³ The ruins of the hospital are in the south of the town and on the left bank of the Avon.

There is a Roman Catholic church in the town dedicated in honour of Our Lady of the Seven Dolours and also a Friends' Meeting House, and chapels belonging to the Plymouth Brethren, the Congregationalists and Wesleyans.²²⁴ The Congregationalists have another chapel at Stuckton, and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Sandle Heath.

Church Lands.—The parish has *CHARITIES* from time immemorial been possessed of parcels of land containing together about 5 acres, the rents of which, amounting to £9 a year or thereabouts, are carried to the churchwardens' accounts.

Charity of John Dodington, founded by deed dated 16 January 1638 (see under Breamore).—This parish receives £5 every fourth year, issuing out of lands called Sandy Balls, which is applicable in apprenticing a poor boy.

In 1710 Caleb Gifford by his will charged his lands in Wimborne with 30s. a year, whereof 8s. was directed to be paid to the minister of the Independent Meeting House for preaching a sermon on 30 March (the anniversary of the testator's death), and the residue in the distribution of bread.



HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, WINCHESTER.
Azure five crosses formy argent.

²⁰⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 489a.

²⁰⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 41 Hen.

III.

²⁰⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 567; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 196.

²¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 68.

²¹¹ Egerton MS. 2032, fol. 137.

²¹² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 42.

²¹³ *Ibid.* vii, 209.

²¹⁴ *Ibid.*; Inq. p.m. 10 Ric. II, no. 18; *Close*, 16 Ric. II, m. 15; Inq. p.m. 16 Ric. II, pt. 1, no. 27; 22 Ric. II, no. 46; 4 Hen. IV, no. 41; *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 77; Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 15, 86. The advowson is said to have

been held with the manor in 1392 (*Close*, 16 Ric. II, m. 14 d.), but this is evidently a mistake.

²¹⁵ Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 43.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 77, 126, 139; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 18; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²¹⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212.

Vide also Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 74.

²¹⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

²¹⁹ *Index to London Gazette*, 297.

²²⁰ Ex inform. the vicar, the Rev. R. P. Warren.

²²¹ Assize R. 1341, m. 15 d. In 1328 the bishop's right to the advowson was

again disputed by Dame Joan Tracy and six others, who withdrew their claim on being threatened with excommunication (*V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 211).

²²² *Ibid.*; Inq. a.q.d. 24 Hen. VI, no. 17.

²²³ The property of St. Cross was not forfeited at the time of the Dissolution, but in 1570 the house called St. John's in Fordingbridge was granted to Charles Bagehott and Bartholomew Yardley (Pat. 31 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 15).

²²⁴ The Wesleyan chapel was registered for marriages on 8 May 1874 (*Lon. Gaz.*, 2487).

The Sunday School.—In 1801 Catherine Eycott Bulkeley by deed gave to the minister and churchwardens £200 consols, the dividends to be applied towards the support of a Sunday School.

In 1865, by an award dated 17 May, a piece of land of about 1 acre, part of Sandle Heath, was allotted to the churchwardens and overseers as an allotment for the labouring poor, subject to a clear rent-charge of £1.

In 1883 Edward Sheridan, by will dated 9 August, proved at London 21 August, left £100, the interest to be applied in augmenting the salary of the minister of the Independent chapel. The legacy was invested in £101 1s. consols, producing £2 10s. 4d. yearly.

applied in the distribution of clothes and fuel to the poor of Roman Catholic congregations.

The cottage hospital, or nursing home, originally established in 1871, was permanently settled in 1897 with sums raised for the purpose. In 1898 a sum of £50 India 3 per cent. Stock was transferred to the official trustees to be accumulated until the expiration of the lease of the existing premises.

In 1897 Harry Frederick Withers by his will, proved at London 21 August, left £100, the interest to be applied in augmenting the salary of the minister of the Independent chapel. The legacy was invested in £101 1s. consols, producing £2 10s. 4d. yearly.

HALE

La Hale, Hales (xiii and xiv cent.); Hale near Brummore (xiv cent.); Hall (xvi cent.).

The parish of Hale contains 1,377½ acres of land, of which about 400 acres are forest land, 326 acres are pasture and 294 acres are arable land.¹ The soil is mixed on a subsoil of gravel, sand and clay. The small village in the north-west of the parish consists only of the rectory, Hale Farm, a few cottages and the school, built in 1873 at the expense of the late Joseph Goff, and enlarged in 1897. To the west is Hale Park, the property and residence of Lady Adelaide Henrietta Goff. It is a rectangular building of the latter part of the 18th century. The parish church is in the park to the north-west of the house. From the low banks of the River Avon, in the west of the parish, the land rises to the north-east from 108 ft. to 361 ft. above the ordnance datum.

The manor of HALE is probably MANOR represented in Domesday Book by the hide of land in Charford held of the king by Alwi son of Torber, as Ulviet had held it before the Conquest.² Alwi, who was also holding West Tytherley at the time of the Domesday Survey,³ was possibly the ancestor of Richard de Cardenvill, who, at the beginning of the 13th century, was holding Hale and West Tytherley (q.v.) of the king in chief.⁴ Richard was succeeded about 1247⁵ by his son, Sir William Cardenville, who died in 1254.⁶

A curious matrimonial question arose at the death of this William. It appears that he had lived for a year with, but was never ecclesiastically married to, a certain Joan, and had by her a son Richard, then aged twenty-four. He was afterwards 'married at the church door,' that is ecclesiastically married, to a certain Alice, and had by her several sons and daughters, of whom the eldest son, also named Richard, was then aged four years. Joan procured a judgement

in the Court Christian, upholding her marriage or pre-contract, and Alice was divorced.⁷ There was, therefore, a doubt which of the two sons or whether either of them was heir. Joan's son, however, eventually succeeded to the property,⁸ and afterwards granted Hale to Henry Daubeney, reserving to himself and his heirs a rent of 100s.⁹

Henry Daubeney died seised of the manor of Hale in 1278, leaving as his heirs his sister Clarice Daubeney and Maurice de Bonham, grandson of Julia, another sister.¹⁰ Hale passed before 1316 to Adam de la Forde¹¹ and Christine his wife, who in 1328 obtained licence from the king to retain the manor,¹² which they settled by fine on themselves.¹³

Adam died in 1325, leaving a son Adam,¹⁴ who settled Hale on his wife Katherine in 1337.¹⁵ Their only daughter, Clarice, married Sir Robert Brent of Cossington (co. Somers.), in whose family the manor remained for about two centuries. Robert and Clarice were evidently succeeded here, as in Cossington, by a son Robert and grandson John.¹⁶ John, son of the latter, had a son Robert and a daughter Joan by his first wife, Ida daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, and a son John by his second wife Joan (Latimer). He was succeeded by his son Robert, on whose death without heirs in 1421 the manor passed to his sister Joan, then the wife of John Trethek.¹⁷ However, it was afterwards successfully claimed against her by her step-brother John, since it had been entailed in the 14th century.¹⁸ From John it passed to his son Robert, who died in 1508, leaving



BRENT. Gules a wyvern argent.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).
² V.C.H. Hants, i, 507a.
³ Ibid. 505b.
⁴ Rot. de Oblatis et Fin. (Rec. Com.), 165; Red Bk. of Exch. ii, 459; Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 232, 236b, 237b.
⁵ Inq. p.m. temp. incert. Hen. III, no. 63; Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.), ii, 15; Assize R. 776, m. 25.
⁶ Inq. p.m. 8 Hen. III, no. 24. ⁷ Ibid.
⁸ Excerpta e Rot. Fin. ii, 182; Assize R. 778, m. 12 d.
⁹ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. I, no. 27. This rent passed in 1279 to Walter de Stourton

and Julia his wife (Cal. Pat. 1272-81, p. 329; Cal. Close, 1279-88, p. 78), then to John de Stourton son of Walter, who died in 1325 (Cal. Close, 1323-7, p. 523), leaving an only daughter Christina (Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III, no. 27; Cal. Close, 1330-3, p. 462). Ten years later Sir William Talemache and Julia his wife sold a knight's fee in Hale with the 100s. rent and the homage and services of Adam de la Forde to Thomas West (Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Edw. III). These rights remained in the West family (ib'd. East. 20 Edw. III; Inq.

p.m. 19 Ric. II, no. 49; 7 Hen. IV, no. 26) until they lapsed in the 17th century (Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, no. 25; Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], xxv, 18; xliv, 145; lix, 7; clvi, 14; cccclxxxv, 179).
¹⁰ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. I, no. 27.
¹¹ Feud. Aids, ii, 322.
¹² Inq. a.q.d. file 159, no. 12.
¹³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Edw. II
¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. II, no. 46
¹⁵ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 11 Edw. III
¹⁶ Collinson, Hist. of Somers. iii, 435.
¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, no. 25.
¹⁸ Collinson, Hist. of Somers. ii, 436.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

a son and heir John.¹⁹ The latter was succeeded in 1524 by his son William,²⁰ who died ten years later, leaving a son and heir Richard.²¹ In 1564 Ann the only daughter of Richard,²² at the age of fifteen, married Thomas Lord Paulet, second son of John Lord St. John and grandson of the Marquess of Winchester.²³ On the death of Thomas, who had survived his wife, in 1586-7, the manor passed²⁴ to their only child Elizabeth wife of Giles Hoby,²⁵ who, with her mother, is said to have 'sold and squandered away all the patrimony of this ancient family.'²⁶ Hale was probably sold to one of the Penruddocks, descendants of the family seated at Arkleby (co. Cumb.). Thus Robert Penruddock, who died childless in 1583, evidently had a lease of the manor and was the first of the family to settle at Hale.²⁷ It was probably purchased by his nephew, Sir John Penruddock, who died in 1600-1, leaving a son Thomas,²⁸ on whose death in 1637 the manor passed to his son John.²⁹ The latter was followed by three sons

reversion to the younger sons of his nephew Andrew son of Thomas Lord Archer, in tail-male successively, or to the right heirs of Thomas.³⁶ Andrew, who became Lord Archer in 1768, died in 1778 without issue male,³⁷ his heirs being his three daughters Sarah, Maria and Elizabeth Anne.³⁸ His affairs seem to have been somewhat involved at the time of his death,³⁹ and it is uncertain whether Hale passed to his daughters or had been previously sold. It belonged to Joseph May in 1831,⁴⁰ but shortly afterwards was sold to the late Joseph Goff,⁴¹ and now belongs to Lady Adelaide Henrietta Goff, the widow of his son Joseph.

A mill at Hale existed in 1086,⁴² but is not apparently mentioned later.

Free fishing was parcel of the manor in the 17th century.⁴³

The church of *ST. MARY* is small *CHURCH* and of cruciform plan, consisting of chancel, nave, and north and south transepts with pedimental gable ends and square-headed windows, some of which in more recent years have been divided into two segmental lights by the insertion of stone tracery. The chancel and transepts were built in 1715 by William Archer, but the nave, which was refaced at the same time, is mediæval, and has old stone benches round the north, south and west walls. The roofs are covered with tiles and on the apex of that on the north transept there is a square wooden bell-cot with a pyramidal lead roof which contains one bell. This was formerly on the west end of the nave.

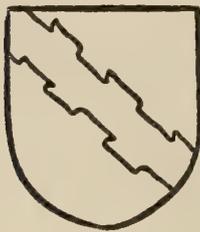
The church is plastered within and roofed with panelled matchboarding. Near the west doorway stands a circular font on a square base, which is probably of ancient date, with an added band of early 17th-century ornament.

A brass on the nave floor to Sir John Penruddock, who died 8 March 1600, is engraved with a crest and four shields, his name and date of death, and the inscription 'Fui quod es quod sum eris.'

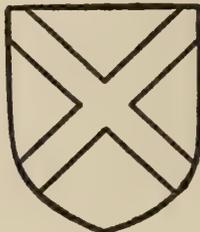
On the south wall of the south transept there is a large monument in black and white marble to Sir Thomas Archer, who died 22 March 1743, with an effigy reclining upon a sarcophagus, which is mounted upon a high pedestal with life-sized female figures on either side, one holding a skull and the other a book. On the west wall of the same transept there is a mural monument to Henry Archer, 16 March 1762.

There is one modern bell.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1583, another of 1718, a pair of patens of 1695, a flagon of 1702 and a loose flagon cover of 1725, all but the early chalice being a gift of Thomas Archer, lord of the manor.

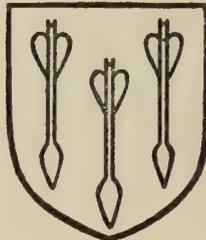


PENRUDDOCK. *Gules a ragged bend argent.*



GAGE, of Firl. *Party saltirewise azure and argent a saltire gules.*

Charles, Edward, and lastly George, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth wife of Joseph Gage of Firl (co. Suss.)³⁰ succeeded to the manor. Thomas son and heir of Joseph Gage, afterwards Lord Gage of Castlebar in Ireland,³¹ apparently sold the manor between 1713³² and 1720 to Thomas Archer, Groom Porter to Queen Anne, who at the latter date was licensed to inclose two roads in Hale between South Charford and Wood Green.³³ After the death of Anne, his wife, the manor passed to his nephew, Henry Archer,³⁴ second son of Andrew Archer of Umberslade (co. Warw.), who dealt with it by recovery in 1756.³⁵ By his will, proved in 1768, he left the manor to his wife, Lady Elizabeth Archer, for her life, with



ARCHER. *Azure three arrows or with their points downwards.*

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 18.
²⁰ Ibid. xlv, 145.
²¹ Ibid. lix, 7.
²² See Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 5 & 6 Edw. VI, m. 12; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 6 Edw. VI; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clvi, 14.
²³ Ibid.; Notes of F. Div. Co. Trin. 6 Eliz.
²⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 19 Eliz.; Recov. R. Trin. 1579, rot. 512.
²⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxv, 245; Feet of F. Hants, East. 31 Eliz.; Recov. R. Mich. 31 Eliz. rot. 11.

²⁶ Collinson, op. cit. iii, 436.
²⁷ P.C.C. 17 Rowe.
²⁸ Ibid. 26 Woodhall.
²⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxxxv, 179. Thomas Penruddock had made settlements of the manor in 1622 and 1636 (Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 19 Jas. I; Trin. 12 Chas. I). John Penruddock, then a knight, was living in 1670 (*Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, no. 275).
³⁰ Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 5; Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 295. ³¹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.
³² Recov. R. Mich. 12 Anne, rot. 274.

³³ Pat. 1 Geo. I, pt. i, no. 1.
³⁴ P.C.C. 93 Secker.
³⁵ Recov. R. Hil. 29 Geo. II, rot. 290.
³⁶ P.C.C. 93 Secker.
³⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 116.
³⁸ Burke, *Extinct Peerage*.
³⁹ The administration of his goods was granted to a creditor.
⁴⁰ Recov. R. Mich. 2 Will. IV, rot. 187.
⁴¹ Kelly, *P. O. Dir.* 1848.
⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 507a.
⁴³ Recov. R. Hil. 29 Geo. II, rot. 290; Mich. 2 Will. IV, rot. 187; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 6 Geo. III.

The registers are contained in six books. The first has all entries from 1618 to 1708, somewhat irregular between 1650 and 1660. The second, beginning in 1709, has baptisms and burials to 1777 and marriages to 1754. The third has marriages 1755 to 1799, and the fourth baptisms and burials 1777 to 1809. The fifth has marriages 1799 to 1813, and the sixth baptisms and burials 1810 to 1813.

Hale Chapel belonged to the *ADVOWSON* priory of Breamore from an early date, and followed the descent of Breamore Church (q.v.) until 1777,⁴⁴ when it was

sold with South Charford Chapel to Lady Elizabeth Archer.⁴⁵ She left it by her will, proved 16 January 1789, to her niece Charlotte, Lady Burgoyne, widow of Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, but before 1848 it was sold to Joseph Goff,⁴⁶ and has followed the descent of the manor of Hale.

After the dissolution of chantries it was found that money had been left by persons unknown for the maintenance of three lamps in the chapel of Hale.⁴⁷

A manorial chapel evidently existed at Hale in the early 14th century, when Adam de la Forde obtained licence to hear divine service in his manor.⁴⁸

There are no endowed charities in this parish.

IBSLEY

Tibeslei (xi cent.); Ibbesleg (xiii cent.); Nibeslei, Ipscleye (xiv cent.); Hybesle (xv cent.).

The parish of Ibsley, including the hamlets of South Gorley and Furze Hill in the north and Mockbeggar and New Town in the south, contains 1,793½ acres, of which 379¾ are arable land and 329 acres are permanent grass.¹ The high road from Fordingbridge to Ringwood forms the main street of the village, which consists of a few deeply thatched cottages picturesquely grouped near the River Avon. From the village, which is only 79 ft. above the ordnance datum, the land rises to the east, in parts of Ibsley Common reaching sometimes a height of 256 ft.

Huckles Brook and Linwood Bog, tributaries of the Avon, run through the parish. The soil is chiefly sand and gravel. The village school, built in 1874 by the late Earl of Normanton, is at South Gorley.

Ibsley House originally stood on the banks of the Avon, but was pulled down when the estate was annexed to Somerley.²

In 1086 a certain Ralph, the successor *MANORS* of the Saxon tenant Algar, held the manor of *IBSLEY* of Hugh de Port.³ The overlordship descended with Basing (q.v.), being annexed to the barony of St. John.⁴

In 1166 Richard de 'Avene et Tibesleia' was holding two knights' fees of John de Port.⁵ These fees were apparently divided among co-heirs, and at the beginning of the 13th century Hugh de Godshill and Giles de Hattingley were returned as holding the third part of a fee in Ibsley of Robert de St. John.⁶ The other third was probably included in the three-quarters of a knight's fee in Avon which Alexander Huscarle then held of Robert de St. John,⁷ since in 1280 the heir of Roger Huscarle⁸ was holding one fee and the eighth part of a fee in Ibsley and Avon of John de St. John.⁹ The third that had

belonged to Giles de Hattingley passed by 1280 to Henry de Hach,¹⁰ while that of Hugh de Godshill was held by Adam son of John atte Bere, or Abarowe, the owner also of Malshanger.¹¹ This Adam had in 1271 obtained confirmation of a grant made to him and his clerk William Rus by Peter de Linwood¹² of all the lands belonging to Peter and to John de Newtown in Linwood (q.v.),¹³ with quitance of the lawing of dogs and pannage, and with herbage for their swine and beasts in the New Forest.¹⁴ A further *inspeximus* and confirmation given in 1440¹⁵ of obviously the same land and liberties substitutes Ibsley for Linwood. This is undoubtedly right, and thus the first grant also refers to Ibsley.

In 1316 the vill of Ibsley was divided among John atte Bere, who had succeeded his father Adam in 1287, Roger de Melbury, possibly a descendant of Roger Huscarle, and John de Nuthaven, probably representing Henry de Hach. The third holding had before 1346 passed to John atte Bere and William de Melbury,¹⁶ so that the fee was henceforward held in two moieties. John atte Bere died in 1360, leaving as heir his son Thomas, who died childless in 1362.¹⁷ His heirs were his great-nieces Maud daughter of John Punchardon, son and heir of his sister Sybil, and Joan and Christine daughters of John Ernys, son and heir of his sister Katherine.¹⁸ In 1381 Maud, then the wife of John atte Pole, Joan, then the wife of Thomas Snell, and Christine, then the wife of Nicholas de Seintlowe, conveyed their manor under fine to William Earl of Salisbury and Thomas Street¹⁹ for the use of the latter, who afterwards conveyed his property in Ibsley and Gorley to William Stourton of Stourton (co. Wilts.).²⁰ The latter died in 1414, and the manor passed to his son John,²¹ who for his services in France under Henry V and Henry VI was created Lord Stourton in

⁴⁴ Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 20; 1 Mary, pt. x, m. 9.

⁴⁵ MS. *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁴⁶ See *ante*.

⁴⁷ Chant. Cert. Hants, 52, no. 52.

⁴⁸ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 77.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *Topog. Remarks relating to the Parishes of Ringwood, &c.*, 13.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 485b.

⁴ In 1349, when the St. John property was divided between Margaret and Isabel, sisters and co-heirs of Edmund de St. John, Ibsley passed to Isabel except for a temporary grant in dower to Elizabeth widow of Edmund of the moiety of the fee held by John atte Bere or Abarowe

(q.v. *infra*) (Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 57). The Prior of Christchurch is given in 1462 and 1478, probably erroneously, as the overlord of the Abarowe moiety (ibid. 2 Edw. IV, no. 18; 17 Edw. IV, no. 55).

⁵ *Red Bk. of Exch.* ii, 208.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230b.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Roger Huscarle witnessed a charter to Breamore Priory in 1275 (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], B. 629).

⁹ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ In the parish of Church Oakley and hundred of Chuteley.

¹² Peter de Linwood was perhaps descended from the Hugh de Godshill who

at the beginning of the 13th century was holding, besides part of Ibsley, a carucate of land in Linwood, the bailiwick of Linwood and 60s. rent in Linwood (*Testa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 235).

¹³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 174.

¹⁴ Ibid. 175.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 478.

¹⁶ John de la Bere and William de Melbury hold in Ibsley half a fee which was John Netheravene's and John Bere's (*Feud. Aids*, ii, 327).

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, no. 55.

¹⁸ Ibid.

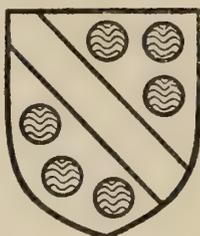
¹⁹ Feet of F Hants, East. 4 Ric. II.

²⁰ Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. V, no. 49.

²¹ Ibid.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

1448.²² He died in 1462, leaving a son William, who in 1478 was succeeded by his son John.²³ Francis son and heir of John, dying a minor, was succeeded in turn by his uncles William and Edward.²⁴ The latter left a son William, who with his first wife Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Dudley sold the manor in 1544 to Robert White,²⁵ from whom it descended with Rockford in Ellingham (q.v.) to the Beconsaws and Lisles.²⁶ After the death of Charles Lisle in 1818 Ibsley was purchased by Henry Combe Compton,²⁷ who sold it to the second Earl of Normanton. It is now annexed to the Somerley estate and belongs to Sidney James Agar Earl of Normanton, the grandson of the second earl.



STOURTON. *Sable a bend or between six fountains.*

The second estate in Ibsley passed on the death of Roger de Melbury in 1330 to his son William,²⁸ who in 1348 settled it on his son and heir John and Joan his wife,²⁹ from whom it passed to Sir John Berkley and Elizabeth his wife. They settled it in 1415-16 on John Haregrove and Elizabeth his wife and their heirs.³⁰ In 1428 it belonged to a certain Thomas Tame,³¹ but by the beginning of the 16th century it had reverted to another branch of the Berkley family.³² Thus in 1506 Alice widow of Edward Berkeley settled it on her son Maurice and Maud his wife.³³ Maurice died childless in 1513, and Ibsley passed to his nephew John son of Thomas Berkeley,³⁴ whose son, Sir William Berkeley, died in 1551, leaving a son John.³⁵ The latter in 1556 sold the manor to William Batten,³⁶ who in the following year settled it on his wife Anne.³⁷ He died in 1606, leaving a son and heir Anthony, who with his brother William was dealing with the manor in 1609.³⁸ William Batten,³⁹ possibly son of William, sold it to Jeremiah Cray in 1697.⁴⁰ The latter by his will dated 5 February 1709 left most of his property to his nephew John, one of the younger sons of Alexander Cray. From him it passed in 1725 to his son Jeremiah Cray,⁴¹ whose son and heir, also Jeremiah, died in 1786, leaving two daughters, Sarah wife of Alexander Grant and Margaret wife of Percival Lewis.⁴² Ibsley passed to Margaret, who after 1810⁴³ apparently sold it to Henry Combe Compton, and it thus became annexed to the other manor.

A mill, no trace of which survives, worth 10s., belonged in 1086⁴⁴ to the manor.

Free fishing was attached to Ibsley in the 18th century.⁴⁵

The hamlet of *SOUTH GORLEY*⁴⁶ was included in and followed the descent of the de la Bere, *atte Bere* or *Abarowe fee* in Ibsley.

The church of *ST. MARTIN* is a *CHURCH* small 19th-century building of red brick throughout, and consists of continuous chancel and nave, a west gallery, an inclosed bell above the west gable and a south porch. The building is of little architectural interest. On the south internal wall is a large monument with side shafts carrying an order and broken pediment.

Under an arch are the kneeling figures of Sir John Constable, kt., 1627, and his wife. Between the figures is a carved helmet and on the wall behind is a vine-tree, from which rise the busts of their three sons and two daughters. In the spandrels of the arch are two shields, which have been repainted and are uncertain in tincture. On the top of the monument is a carved achievement. A considerable amount of colouring remains on the monument and figures and the faces are particularly good work.

There is one bell in the turret. The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten undated, but probably of late 16th-century date.

There are four books of registers. The first contains all entries from 1654 to 1676; the second has baptisms and burials from 1678 to 1791 and marriages from 1678 to 1755, with numerous briefs; the third has marriages only from 1756 to 1812, and the fourth baptisms and burials from 1784 to 1812. There are also churchwardens' accounts from 1689.

Ibsley, formerly a chapelry,⁴⁷ is *ADVOWSON* now a rectory dependent on the church and served by the vicar of Fordingbridge. There is a Congregational chapel near Mockbeggar.

In 1682 Giles Rooke by will, *CHARITIES* proved in the P.C.C., charged his lands and tenements with an annuity of 6s. to be distributed to 12 poor men or women about New Year's Day. The distribution is made by the overseers.

In 1828 Mrs. Mary Ann Colthurst by will bequeathed £10 a year for the poor. The legacy is represented by £333 6s. 8d. consols, now producing £8 6s. 8d. a year, which is duly applied.

²² Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, 229; Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* i (1), 47.

²³ Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. IV, no. 55.

²⁴ De Banc. R. Mich. 21 Hen. VII, m. 505 d.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 36 Hen. VIII. From a survey of the manor taken about this date it appears that it was worth £5 yearly and the manor-house was known as 'Bere Court' (Rentals and Surv. [Gen. Ser.], portf. 14, no. 58).

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 25 Eliz.; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dlxxxvi, 120, and other references to Rockford. *Vide* also *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, no. 8 and 15.

²⁷ Priv. Act of Parl. 3 Geo. IV, cap. 7.

²⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 6; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 30; Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, no. 57.

²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Edw. III.

³⁰ *Ibid.* Div. Co. Hil. 3 Hen. V, no. 37. The manor was held in right of Elizabeth Berkley, who was daughter of John de Buttethorne (see Minstead).

³¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxviii, 17.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.* His widow Maud was still living in 1561 (Exch. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], file 970, no. 3).

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciv, 56.

³⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 7 Eliz.

³⁷ Notes of F. Hants, Hil. 8 Eliz.

For further settlements see Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 37 & 38 Eliz.; W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxxiv, 225.

³⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 7 Jas. I.

³⁹ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, no. 127.

⁴⁰ Indenture lent by Mrs. John Hautenville Cope.

⁴¹ *Visit. of Hants*, ed. Sir T. Phillipps, 17, 18.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Recov. R. Mich.* 51 Geo. III, rot. 399.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 485b.

⁴⁵ *Recov. R. Mich.* 15 Geo. III, rot. 412; Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 26 Geo. III; Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 31 Geo. III; *Recov. R. Mich.* 51 Geo. III, rot. 399; *Mich.* 60 Geo. III, rot. 334.

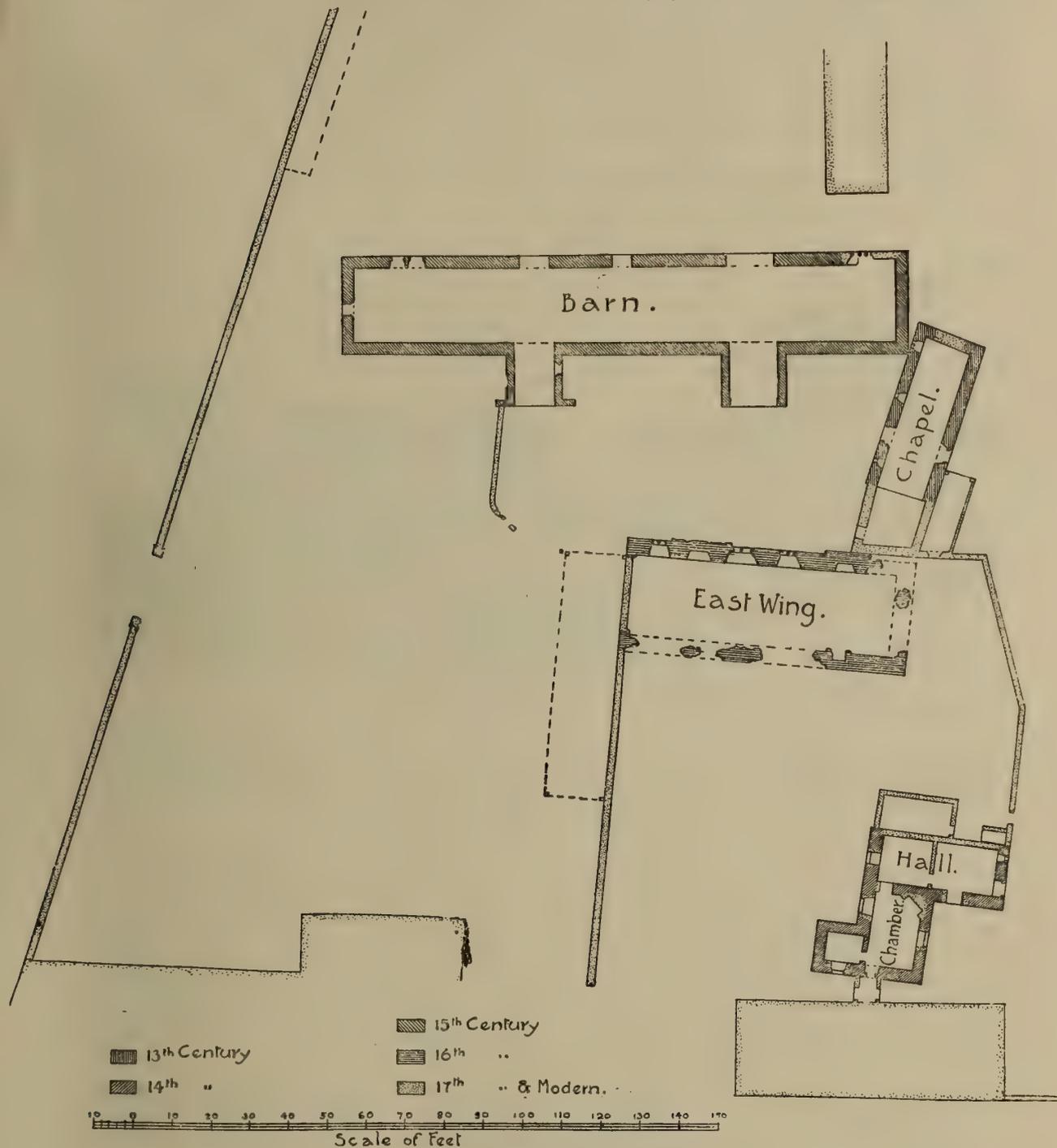
⁴⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327; Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. V, no. 49.

⁴⁷ Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 934; Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv. of Hants (1778) *penes* Lord Swaythling; Brown Willis, *Surv. of Cathedrals*, iii (2), 50.

ROCKBOURNE

Rochesburna (xi cent.); Rechesburna, Rochesburna (xii cent.); Rokeburn (xiii cent.); Rogborne (xvii cent.). Rockbourne contains about 3,923½ acres, of which 2,029 acres are arable land, 1,039½ acres permanent grass and 302¼ acres woods and plantations.¹

The lowest part of the parish is along the banks of the little stream known as Sweatfords Water, which rises in Rockbourne Down and flows straight through the village by the side of the main street. The soil is sand, clay, gravel and chalk on a subsoil of chalk.



PLAN OF MANORIAL BUILDINGS AT ROCKBOURNE

Rockbourne Down, in the north-west of the parish, and Knoll Down, which extends over the borders of Damerham, are in some places over 300 ft. high.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

The village consists chiefly of one street almost half a mile long. The church is in the north-east of the main street. Close to the church, adjoining the north side of the churchyard, is a very interesting

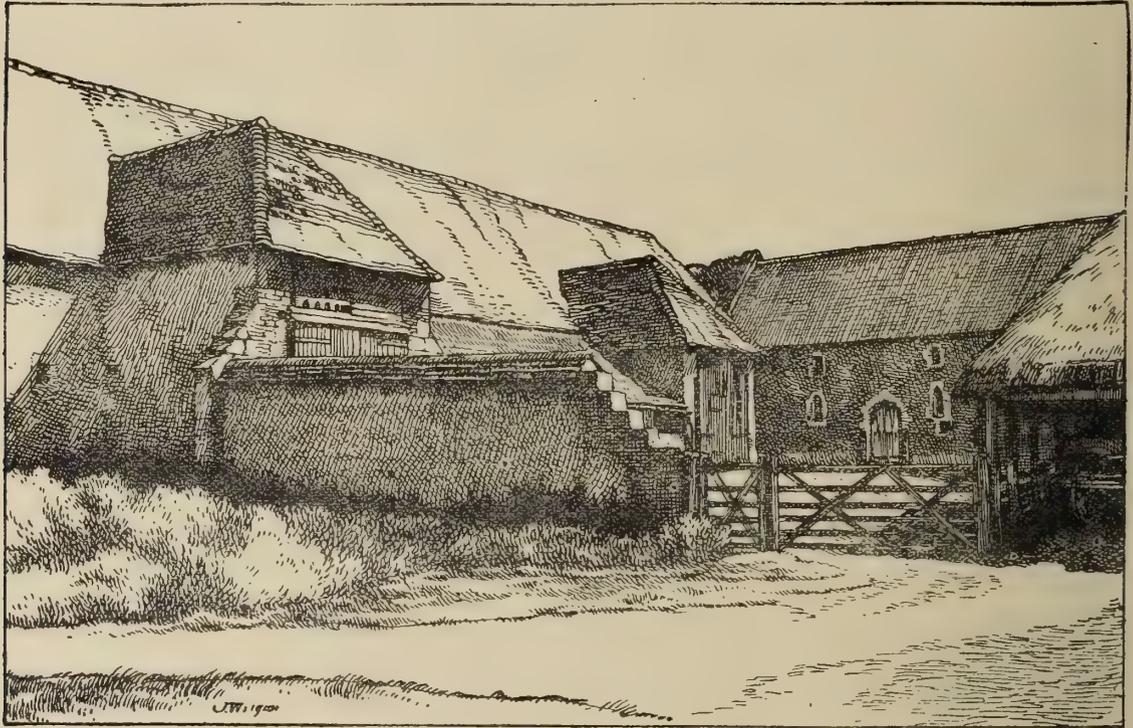
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

group of buildings, consisting of a small L-shaped 14th-century house, now used as part of a modern farm-house, the remains of a large Elizabethan or Jacobean house a short distance to the east, a 13th-century chapel near its south-east angle, and a large 15th-century barn running northward from the chapel. The barn has two large waggon-porches, and at the north end has been divided into two stories for use as living rooms; the chapel is now used as a barn, and its most interesting feature is a north doorway with a cinquefoiled head. The buildings are doubtless manorial, the story of the existence of a leper hospital on the site being quite unfounded.² South of the village is West Park, the property of Sir Eyre Coote, which extends into South Damerham parish.

The commons in the parish were inclosed in 1802.³

king's farm, but which at a later date reverted to the Crown.⁷ Alwi was succeeded here as in Hale and Tytherley (q.v.) by the Cardenvilles, and in the 13th century William Cardenville held a free tenement in Rockbourne.⁸ Before 1156 the manor, worth £40 blanch and £2 by tale a year, had been granted to Manser Bisset, the king's sewer.⁹

He was succeeded before 1177¹⁰ by a son Henry, who was living in 1189,¹¹ and whose widow Iseuld¹² was holding Rockbourne early in the next century.¹³ His eldest son William died without issue c. 1220, and was succeeded by his brother John,¹⁴ who died in 1241,¹⁵ leaving three daughters—Margery wife of Richard de Rivers,¹⁶ Ela and Isabel. Rockbourne passed to Ela, who became the wife of John de Wotton. Their son John assumed his mother's surname and succeeded his father in the manor in



ROCKBOURNE : ANCIENT BARN AND CHAPEL

A hoard of coins was found in an urn at Brookheath about 1893.⁴

ROCKBOURNE was always a royal MANOR manor, and as such was neither assessed in hides nor paid geld.⁵ At the same time Alwi son of Torber held a hide there, which Ulviet had held of King Edward,⁶ and Sawin held half a hide of the gift of King Edward, to which the sheriff in 1086 made unsuccessful claim as part of the

1300.¹⁷ He died seven years later, leaving an infant son John,¹⁸ who died unmarried in 1334, devising the manor to his sister Margaret, at that time the wife of Robert Martin,¹⁹ on whom the manor was settled in 1338.²⁰ Early in 1336 Robert Martin complained that a certain John de Crucheston (Crux Easton) and others had abducted Margaret his wife and taken away his goods.²¹ Not waiting for justice, he retaliated by breaking into the house of John de

² Vide *Hants N. and Q.* ix, 38.

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards.*

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 344.

⁵ *Ibid.* 455b.

⁶ *Ibid.* 507a.

⁷ *Ibid.* 507b.

⁸ Assize R. 778, m. 12 d.

⁹ *Red. Bk. Exch.* ii, 662; Hunter, *Gr. Roll of the Pipe*, 1155-8, pp. 105, 171.

¹⁰ *Pipe R. 23 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 165.

¹¹ Hunter, *Gr. R. of the Pipe*, 1189-90, p. 197.

¹² Charter quoted in Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 632; *Rot. de Oblatis et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 511.

¹³ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235b.

¹⁴ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* i, 42-3.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 352.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 358.

¹⁷ *Calendarium Genealogicum*, ii, 285; *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. I, no. 30. There

was a capital messuage belonging to the manor, at this time worth 12d., but valued at 2s. in 1307.

¹⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. I, no. 43; *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 603; 1313-17, p. 133.

¹⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 8 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 48. She had previously married Walter de Romsey.

²⁰ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 121; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 494; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 12 Edw. III.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 281.

Crucheston and seizing his property.²² Some years later he took Crucheston prisoner, torturing him 'with cords tied round his head and other torments,'²³ and extorting £1,150 from his friends for his release.²⁴ Robert Martin²⁵ died in 1355,²⁶ his wife surviving him until 1373, when the manor passed to her eldest son by her first husband, Sir Walter de Romsey,²⁷ who in March 1401-2 settled it²⁸ on himself and his wife Alice for life, with reversion in tail-male to their grandson Thomas son of Thomas de Romsey, and, if he died without issue male, to his brother Walter.²⁹ Sir Walter died in 1403³⁰ and Alice his widow in 1404. Thomas, their grandson and heir,³¹ died in 1420-1, leaving an infant daughter Joan.³² Rockbourne passed according to the above settlement to her uncle Walter, brother of Thomas,³³ but on the death of Walter son of Walter, in 1430, she inherited the manor and held it with her husband, Thomas Payne.³⁴ Her second cousin and one of her two heirs, Joan, formerly wife of Thomas Keilway³⁵ and then of Roger Wyke, daughter of Mary Byngham, daughter of the first Sir Walter Romsey,³⁶ inherited Rockbourne, which ultimately reverted to her descendants by her first husband. However, in the meanwhile it was claimed by Joan wife of Thomas Swete as next heir of Joan Payne, being, she stated, great-granddaughter of Margaret daughter of Sir Walter Romsey. Roger Wyke and his son John on behalf of the heirs of Joan his wife successfully denied the existence of Margaret and recovered the manor in 1462,³⁷ and although five years later Edward IV granted the manor in dower to Joan Swete, then a widow,³⁸ it was held by John Keilway, descendant of Joan Wyke, on his death in 1547.³⁹ His son William succeeded him, but after this date the history of the manor is uncertain. Some documents state that William Keilway during his lifetime gave the manor to his grandson Thomas, child of his son Francis,⁴⁰ and in 1577 a certain Richard Hunt declared he had seen the enrolment of this conveyance.⁴¹ Certainly in 1580 and 1581 Thomas was dealing with the manor as his own,⁴² but in 1570 Francis asserted that his father had in May 1565 settled the reversion on him in tail-male,⁴³ and he died seised of the manor in 1601-2.⁴⁴ This discrepancy may be accounted for by the relations between Francis Keilway and his son,⁴⁵ who in 1591 was imprisoned in the Fleet 'for procuring and

suborning certain persons to exhibit grevuous complaints' against Anthony Ashley, clerk of the Privy Council,⁴⁶ and on obtaining his release in 1592 was found to have no money to pay the prison fees.⁴⁷ His father, with whom he had quarrelled, was ordered to provide for him as a 'gentleman pencioner,'⁴⁸ but in 1598 Thomas being 'utterlie lame and a creple' complained that since his father had again cut off his allowance he was 'inforced to use very hard and base shiftes even for his foode and sustenance in such sorte as it is pitifull to make mencion.'⁴⁹ The Privy Council took the case in hand and ordered Francis to allow his son £3 weekly.⁵⁰ Refusing to obey, Francis for a long while ignored their letters,⁵¹ but finally agreed to pay his son's debts and to allow him to 'lyve in house' with him.⁵² Francis died in 1601-2 and Thomas succeeded⁵³ to Rockbourne, which, already heavily mortgaged to Sir Anthony Ashley,⁵⁴ he sold in 1608 to Sir Anthony's son-in-law, Sir John Cooper.⁵⁵ No



ASHLEY. *Argent three bulls passant sable.*



COOPER. *Gules a bend engrailed between six lions or.*

sooner had this sale been effected than it was found that Francis had in 1574 settled the contingent remainder of the manor after himself and his heirs male on his brothers Ambrose and Edward, and that the latter 'of an ill intent' to prevent the sale of the manor had granted his interest in it to Queen Elizabeth in 1594.⁵⁶ James I, however, 'not myndinge to favour such fraudulent conveyances,' gave up all 'remainder and interest' in the same in 1608.⁵⁷ Sir John Cooper was succeeded by his eldest son Anthony Ashley Cooper, created Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672,⁵⁸ and the manor has descended with the title to Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, the ninth and present Earl of Shaftesbury.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 287.

²³ *Ibid.* 1338-40, p. 352.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 354.

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

²⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 29 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 18; *Cal. Close*, 1354-60, p. 144.

²⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 29.

²⁸ See in this connexion *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, pp. 372, 451; *De Banc. R.* 562, m. 18 d.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 458; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 5 Hen. IV, no. 32.

³⁰ *Ibid.* Alice his widow was a daughter of Sir William Fillol; see *Coll. Topog. et Gen.* vi, 157.

³¹ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. IV, no. 29.

³² *Ibid.* 26 Hen. VI, no. 26.

³³ *Ibid.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 26.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. VI, no. 22. The manor was settled on Thomas and Joan in 1440 (*Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 473;

Close, 19 Hen. VI, m. 43). See the descent of the Bisset moiety of South Damerham.

³⁵ Phillipps, *Visit. of Somers.* 133.

³⁶ *Close*, 26 Hen. VI, no. 26.

³⁷ *Coram Rege R.* East. 2 Edw. IV, m. 80.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, pp. 32, 33.

³⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxxv, 39.

⁴⁰ *Court of Req. Proc.* bde. 112, no. 10.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 125, no. 3.

⁴² *Recov. R.* Hil. 23 Eliz. rot. 448;

Close, 23 Eliz. pt. vii; *Add. MS.* (B.M.) 33278, fol. 122; *Court of Req. Proc.*

bde. 36, no. 93.

⁴³ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lvi, 309.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ For some account of his arbitrary dealings with his daughters see *Acts of P.C.*

1586-7, p. 174; 1587-8, p. 112; 1591,

pp. 71, 215.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 1591-2, p. 382.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 1592, pp. 118, 152, 193.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1592-3, pp. 210, 249.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 1597-8, pp. 450, 633; 1599-1600, p. 478.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 1598-9, p. 42.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 1598-9, pp. 42, 93; 1599-1600, pp. 478, 713.

⁵² *Ibid.* pp. 781-2.

⁵³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lvi, 309.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Pat.* 6 Jas. I, pt. xviii; *Feet of F. Div. Co.* East. 6 Jas. I; *Recov. R.* Trin. 6 Jas. I, no. 72.

⁵⁶ *Pat.* 6 Jas. I, pt. xviii, no. 11.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccclxxvi,

146; *Dict. Nat. Biog.* In the middle of

the 17th century the Tregonwells were

tenants of this manor and Rockstead

(*Recov. R.* Hants, Hil. 1653, rot. 58;

Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 1655; *Recov. R.*

Hil. 16 & 17 Chas. II, rot. 40; *Abstract of Claim: in the New Forest*, no. 227).

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

There were two parks in Rockbourne in
PARKS 1307 containing 100 acres of large oaks
 and underwood worth 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.⁵⁹

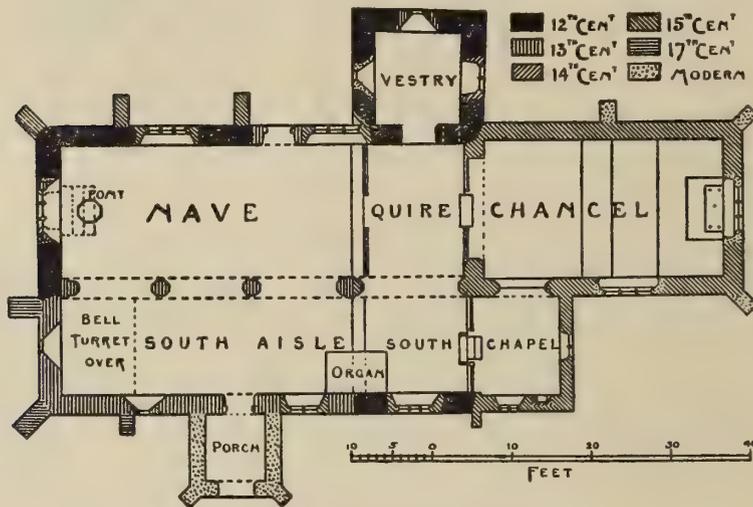
In the early 14th century, when, during the minority of John Bisset, the Bishop of Bath and Wells had the manor in custody, he complained that his park had been broken into, his deer hunted and his rabbits taken with 'ferrets' nets and other engines.⁶⁰ In the reign of Edward VI East Park still belonged to the lord of the manor, who brought two suits for poaching against his tenants of Rockbourne.⁶¹ In 1628 the other—West Park—belonged to Sir George Marshall and others, who in that year were paid £250 for keeping the king's race-horses in West Park and Cole Park.⁶² It was purchased in 1762 by Sir Eyre Coote, the famous Indian General, and passed like South Damerham (q.v.) to the present Sir Eyre Coote.⁶³

ROCKSTEAD (Rochesire, xi cent.; Rokkeseye, xiv cent.; Rocksted or Rocksythe, xvi cent.), which Aldwin held before the Conquest, belonged to Hugh de Port in 1086,⁶⁴ and to the St. John barony as late as 1349.⁶⁵ Probably the *Testa de Nevill*

After this date it followed the descent of Rockbourne⁷⁷ (q.v.) and became merged in that manor, its name only surviving in Rockstead Farm.

The church of **ST. ANDREW** consists of a chancel with south-west chapel, nave, north transept, south aisle, bell-turret over west end of the aisle and south porch.

The earliest building for which architectural evidence exists consisted of an aisleless cruciform 12th-century church, the nave being of the same plan as at present, but with a smaller chancel. In the 13th century the south aisle was added and in the 15th century the chancel was rebuilt and enlarged, the chancel arch inserted, the south transept thrown into the south aisle, and a small chapel added to the east of it with an arch opening into the chancel. The south porch dates from 1893, the church having been restored in that year. The site falls steeply westwards, and the interior of the church is very picturesque from the number of steps to the chancel and altar. The wood fittings are also very well arranged, with low screens at the top of the steps to the chancel, south chapel, and the quire, which takes



PLAN OF ROCKBOURNE CHURCH

'Fokeseya,' held by William de la Falaise of Robert de St. John,⁶⁶ is a mistake for Rokseseya, which was thus apparently granted to the priory of Breamore by some member of the Falaise family. Whoever the donor, Rockstead had passed to Breamore Priory before 1291.⁶⁷ It belonged to the priory at the Dissolution and was granted with its other possessions to Henry Marquess of Exeter and Gertrude his wife in November 1536.⁶⁸ Escheating to the Crown on the attainder of the marquess in 1539, it was granted to Anne of Cleves,⁶⁹ but in 1548 passed to Sir Thomas Henneage and William Lord Willoughby,⁷⁰ who in the following year sold it to William Keilway.⁷¹

up the east bay of the nave. Parts of the woodwork are of 18th-century date, of good and simple patterns, and the rest is copied from them. At the west end of the south aisle is a painted board of the royal arms, dated 1678.

The east window of the chancel is modern, of five lights, with tracery of 15th-century style. In the south wall is a modern three-light window of the same character, but the north wall has no openings and is covered with white marble monuments of the Coote family. A four-centred arch of two continuous chamfered orders opens to the south chapel. The chancel arch is also four-centred with two chamfered orders dying into the jambs. The only remaining piece of 12th-century detail is the narrow, round-headed arch of one square order, with chamfered abaci, which leads into the north transept, its voussoirs being alternately of green and white stone. The transept has evidently been a good deal patched, but seems to preserve its original plan. The east window is of two trefoiled lights under a square head, probably late 14th-century work, and the wall over it has been patched with red tiles set in herring-bone pattern.

In the north wall is a wide splayed lancet with external rebate, much modernized, but probably of

⁵⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 43. See also Madox, *Anglica Baroniam*, 53.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 603; 1313-17, p. 133.

⁶¹ Star Chamb. Proc. Edw. VI, bdle. 8, no. 26; Phil. and Mary, bdle. 8, no. 61.

⁶² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1628-9, p. 389.

⁶³ See Burke's *Peerage*.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 485a.

⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III, no. 67; 21 Edw. III, no. 57; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 21.

⁶⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 230.

⁶⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213. By 1342 its value had increased to 30*s.* (*Inq. Nonarum* [Rec. Com.], 124).

⁶⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 117 (6); Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i.

⁶⁹ *Cecil MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 12.

⁷⁰ Pat. 2 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 24; Exch. L.T.R. Memo. R. East. 12 Eliz., no. 60.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 18 Eliz.; *ibid.* Hants, Mich. 39 & 40 Eliz.; Pat. 8 Jas. I, pt. xx, and other references to Rockbourne.

14th-century date originally, and in the west wall is a similar window which appears to be modern.

West of the transept a wide 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights has been inserted, the transept wall being cut away to allow the window to be set as far to the east as possible. A second window of the same type occurs to the west of the north door, which has a cinquefoiled head of 13th-century date corresponding to one in the farm buildings below the church. The south arcade is of four bays, the eastern bay being of 15th-century date, distinct from the others, and with a wide four-centred arch and plainly moulded capitals. The three western bays are 13th-century work, probably c. 1230, and have octagonal piers, moulded capitals and bases, and arches of two chamfered orders, built in green sandstone. One of the capitals is, however, cut from a block of ironstone. In the west wall of the nave are the

work, reset at a considerably later date. In the south aisle are 13th-century lancets at the west and south-west, the latter modern externally, and two 15th-century windows, the earlier of which is of three trefoiled lights under a square head, retaining three fragments of original glass, one bearing the Maria monogram in gold and white glass.

In the other window, which has two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head, is the head of our Lord in similar glass. The south doorway is plain 13th-century work with two continuous chamfered orders and pointed head, the outer vertical boarding of an old door being fixed to a modern frame. Inside the door to the east is the head of a holy water recess. The chancel roof is modern, of the same type as that of the nave, which is probably of 16th-century date, though much repaired. It has a plastered wagon-headed ceiling panelled with moulded ribs



ROCKBOURNE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH

lower courses of the jambs of a late 12th-century doorway, from which a flight of steps led up to the level of the nave floor. Its head has been destroyed by the insertion of a window above, which in its turn has been much altered and raised and now has modern three-light tracery in the jambs and an arch of re-used 13th-century detail. Below its present sill are three blocked lights continuing the lines of the window, and the font is now set at the west end of the nave in the space formerly occupied by the steps leading up from the old west door.

The south chapel has a 15th-century east window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head. In the south wall is a pointed piscina recess with hollow-chamfered jambs and head, apparently 14th-century work re-used. It has a stone shelf. West of it is a window of two trefoiled lights under a rounded head, the tracery being probably also 14th-century

having carved bosses at the intersections. The plates are moulded, with an embattled cresting which is nearly all modern, and two modern tie-beams have been inserted.

The aisle roof is nearly flat and has moulded principals and rafters. The transept roof is old with trussed rafters, and in the transept, which is used as a vestry, is a good 17th-century altar table. The upper entrance to the rood-loft remains at the south-west of the nave, and the east splay of the north-east nave window is cut back for the fitting of a parclose screen. The font is octagonal, probably dating from the 15th century, and has a modern base.

The tower contains three bells and a 'ting-tang.' The last is inscribed in Roman capitals :

'WARD SEYMOVR SQ OF WOODLED'
'IN THE COVNTY OF DORS 1718 WT.'

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The treble is inscribed 'In God Triomp I W 1617,' and the second 'O prays the Lord I W 1617.' The third was recast by Mears & Stainbank in 1893. The treble and second are by John Wallis of Salisbury.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1692 and a paten of 1861.

The registers are contained in six books. The first, which is a parchment transcript of 1601, contains baptisms and burials from 1561 to 1652 and marriages from 1561 to 1647. The second and third have all entries from 1653 to 1672, and from 1673 to 1713 respectively. The fourth has all entries from 1714 to 1778, with a gap between 1747 and 1770 and only a few entries from 1771 to 1778. The fifth has marriages only from 1778 to 1812, and the sixth baptisms and burials from 1779 to 1812. There are also churchwardens' and overseers' accounts.

In the 12th century Manser *ADVOWSON* Bisset granted the church of Rockbourne to the Prior of Maiden Bradley⁷³ (co. Wilts.), who made an agreement with the Prior and canons of Breamore, by which the latter were to hold the advowson of Rockbourne for the yearly payment of 100s. to Maiden Bradley.⁷⁴

Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester (1129-71), with the assent of Manser Bisset, confirmed the appropriation of the church to Breamore, and assigned

a pension of 2s. to Crispin the priest.⁷⁵ The church belonged to Breamore at the time of the Dissolution, and followed practically the same descent as the advowson of Breamore⁷⁶ (q.v.) until both were sold to Henry Longden in 1777.⁷⁷ Rockbourne was purchased in 1822⁷⁸ by the trustees of Rev. W. J. Yonge, who three years later sold it to Sir (then Mr.) Eyre Coote of West Park.⁷⁹ It continued in his family until 29 September 1881, when it was sold to the present owner, Mr. A. N. Radcliffe, and Mr. Robert Vernon Somers-Smith.⁸⁰

The rectorial tithe followed the same descent as the advowson until 1685, in which year Anne Lady Brooke settled it in trust for the rectors of the parish.⁸¹

In 1824 the Rev. Henry Longden, *CHARITIES* by his will proved in the P.C.C., devised land for the instruction of six poor girls in singing the psalms in church, such donation to be inscribed on a tablet in the church. The devise was inoperative as being void in mortmain.

The Yonge Charity, founded by the Misses Yonge by deed of 25 March 1899, is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 9 June 1903. The endowment consists of £166 13s. 4d. Natal 3 per cent. Stock with the official trustees, the dividends to be applied for the benefit of poor deserving persons in money gifts and in coals.

SOUTH DAMERHAM

Domraham (ix cent.); Domerham, Domarhame (x cent.); Dobreham (xi cent.); Dumbreham, Dumerham (xii cent.); Damerham, Damerham South (xvii cent.).

The parish of South Damerham was transferred in 1895 from Wiltshire to Hampshire,¹ and is locally situated in the hundred of Fordingbridge. It contains 3 acres of land covered with water and 4,680 acres of land, of which 2,102 acres are arable, 1,346 $\frac{3}{4}$ are permanent grass and 904 $\frac{3}{4}$ are woodland.² The land rises generally east and west from the valley of the Allen River from 100 ft. to 200 ft. in the east and from 100 ft. to 300 ft., even 400 ft. in the west, above the ordnance datum.

The village, set in the valley of the Allen River, is divided into five districts: North End, East End, Damerham Parva, South End, and the Marsh. The church of St. George is on the left bank of the Allen River, and near it are the remains of the Manor Court and an old tithe barn. About a fourth of the village was burnt down in 1863, but the damage was

soon repaired owing to the exertions of the Rev. W. Owen, then vicar.

The soil and subsoil are gravel, clay and chalk, and the chief crops are cereals. The parish, except for Lopshill Common in the south, was inclosed in 1817-18.³

Place-names which occur in connexion with South Damerham are:—Penningford, Butelesheite, Shirefunte, Crofta Dieu (xiii cent.),⁴ Eyresmede next Elingforde⁵ (xiv cent.), Kyngesbarghe, Grenewayes-crosse, Stony Crosse, Crokydeaysshe, Lyffordes Crosse, Mynstrelstrete, Caningmersshe, Merlynputtes and Meershegge⁶ (xvi cent.).

Adam de Domerham, the author of *Historia de Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus*, was a native of South Damerham. It is believed that he became a monk at Glastonbury in the time of Abbot Michael (1235-52).⁷

The manor of *SOUTH DAMERMANORS HAM* (the capital manor of South Damerham Hundred⁸) was originally an ancient demesne of the Saxon kings and was mentioned

⁷³ Pat. 9 Edw. III, pt. i, m. 13.
⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 169; Dugdale, *Mon.* vii, 644. The church is included in later confirmations to Maiden Bradley Priory (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 41; 1257-1300, p. 113).
⁷⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 169.
⁷⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 1217 (6); Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 20; 1 Mary, pt. x, m. 9; 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv, m. 6; Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 935. The only exception is in 1579, when Rockbourne was granted to Christopher Hatton Pat. 21 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 1, but he

evidently sold it to William Dodington (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* [Ser. 2], cclxi, 28), who also purchased Breamore.
⁷⁷ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. East* 17 Geo. III, m. 8.
⁷⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Geo. IV. Information supplied by Rev. A. C. Radcliffe.
⁷⁹ *Ibid.*; Kelly, *P. O. Dir.* 1848.
⁸⁰ Ex inform. Mr. A. N. Radcliffe.
⁸¹ Ex inform. the Rev. A. C. Radcliffe.
¹ Local Act, 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 91; Loc. Govt. Bd. Provis. Orders Confirm. (no. 12) Act, 1895.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).
³ Private Act, 58 Geo. III, cap. 4.
⁴ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 7, 26-28.
⁵ *Ibid.* 31. ⁶ *Ibid.* 41 et seq.
⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* The MS. of his work belongs to Trinity College, Cambridge.
⁸ In 1266 the Bishop of Bath and Wells agreed to return royal writs concerning the liberties of the abbey in lands which he held of the abbey in Damerham (*Cal. Wells D. and C. MSS.* [Hist. MSS. Com.], i, 312).

in the will of King Alfred of Wessex (880-5), who desired that his men of Damerham should in future be free.⁹ In 940-6 King Edmund made a life grant of a hundred *mansae* at Damerham with Martin and Pentridge (co. Dors.) to his queen, Athelfleda, daughter of the alderman Alfgar, on condition that she should demise the same to the church of Glastonbury.¹⁰ Accordingly Athelfleda in her will bequeathed Damerham to Glastonbury Abbey for the health of the soul of King Edmund, who had died in 946,¹¹ and of her own.¹² In 1086 the church of Glastonbury held the manor, which in the time of Edward the Confessor had been assessed at 52 hides. Of these Serlo held 5 hides,¹³ the wife of Hugh held 3 hides and Roger held 1 hide and 8 acres, which could not be separated from the church.¹⁴ With the exception of certain usual alienations of parts of the manor made by one abbot only to be recovered by another,¹⁵ the manor, free warren in which was granted in 1330,¹⁶ remained with the abbey until the Dissolution.¹⁷ It then passed to the Crown, and in 1540 the king leased part of the demesne land and certain farms belonging to the manor for twenty-one years to Richard Snell, on his surrender of another lease of the same held from the abbot.¹⁸ These premises were in 1608 granted to Robert Earl of Salisbury and remained with his descendants.¹⁹

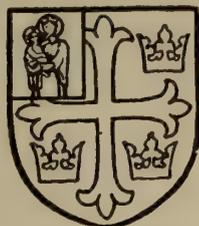
In 1544 Henry VIII²⁰ granted the manor of South Damerham to his sixth wife, Katherine Parr, but, passing back to the Crown on her death in 1548, it

was granted in 1551-2²¹ to John Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick, who held it until his execution in 1553,²² when it once more escheated to the Crown.²³ In 1575 Elizabeth granted it to Edward Bishop of Salisbury, and, except for the temporary sale by the Parliamentary trustees to Sir William Litton in 1649,²⁴ it remained in the possession of successive bishops till 1863. It was then sold to the Cooté family, who had held it by lease from the Bishops of Salisbury from 1810,²⁵ and now belongs to Sir Eyre Cooté of West Park.

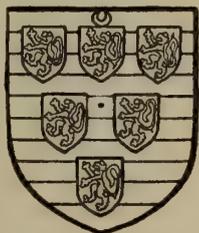
In 1830 the manor-house of South Damerham (West Park House) was attacked by the rioters against the introduction of machinery and several prisoners were secured and sent to Winchester.²⁶

Damerham Park is mentioned in 1226-7²⁷ and in 1283, and at the latter date it contained deer.²⁸ Various quitclaims to rights of pasture made in the earlier part of the 13th century by several of the abbot's tenants probably indicate extensions of the park.²⁹ Thus in 1324 and 1329 respectively William de Buttlesgate and William Gerberd surrendered pasture in Haywood which the abbot was about to impark.³⁰ In 1518 the park, which contained 125 acres of wood, was divided into three coppices, Edmundshay, Middle Coppis, and Drakenorth Coppis.³¹ It was apparently dispersed before 1540.

In 1246 the boundaries between the manor of Damerham and the Abbot of Tewkesbury's manor of Boworth in Dorset were inspected. They began at Butelesheite, passed in a straight line along old ditch,



GLASTONBURY ABBEY. Vert a cross paty between four crowns or and a quarter argent with our Lady and the Child in their proper colours therein.



CECIL, Marquess of Salisbury. Barry of ten pieces argent and azure six scutcheons sable with a lion argent in each and a crescent for difference.



SEE OF SALISBURY. Azure our Lady and the Child or.



COOTE. Argent a chevron between three cots sable.

⁹ Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* ii, 116; v, 133.

¹⁰ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 579. The boundaries of the estate as given by King Edmund are as follows: from the ash at Penegford along the brook to Erlisford, from thence to Brinesford and so along Mereborne to Heghebrugge; and so along the old way to Brocliford and to Thulewe and along the White lake up to Kingberwes and then right up to Brokthurste and along the lake to the hide of Lopshale and so by Talayate, and then to the ditch by West Widemere and so along rigges to Upiate and then along the ditch to Wideyate, and then to the Gore and so to Cotelesburgh and thence to the Sevenestrete and to Coteleshed and so along the Strete dich to Wilteneuweie and so along that way to Langebergh, and then to the wide ditch; and from thence over Knolle to Acclei and so to Hedstokke and then to the Drakenhorde (called Drakenorth or Drakenworth in 1540) (*L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xv, g. 282 [54]) upon the side, and so along the ditch to the frimde dich and so to the mere, and from the mere to the landshere stokke, thence to Coppenthorn and

then to the elder tree (ellenebem): then to prestesyate up to Holebroke Hill and so to Sladishevede and then to the ash at Penegafor that stands in Wiltshire, Dorset and Hampshire, where it began (Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 580).

¹¹ *Angl.-Sax. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 90.

¹² Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* iii, 271; Harl. Chart. 43 C. 4.

¹³ See Tidpit in Martin.

¹⁴ *Domesday Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 66 d.

¹⁵ See, for example, Feet of F. Wilts. East. 20 Hen. III; Adam de Domerham, *Historia* (ed. Hearne), ii, 507.

¹⁶ Chart. R. 4 Edw. III, m. 33.

¹⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 144.

¹⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xv, g. 282 (54).

¹⁹ Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. xxiii, no. 12; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxlii, 123.

²⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xix (1), p. 83.

²¹ Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. iv.

²² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* under Northumberland.

²³ Part of the manor of South Damerham seems to have been purchased of the Duke of Northumberland by William Earl of Pembroke, for in 1567 his surveyors visited Damerham and Martin.

The survey is still in excellent preservation in the muniment room at Wilton House (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxxii, 292). Henry Earl of Pembroke, son and successor of William, died in 1601 seized of lands at Damerham, Bousbury and Martin, which were said to have been purchased of the Duke of Northumberland (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cclxiv, 181), and in 1606-7 'the manors' of Damerham and Martin were conveyed by William Earl of Pembroke to Laurence Hyde and others (Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 4 Jas. I).

²⁴ Close, 1649, pt. xv, no. 6. Sir William Litton also held the lease of Damerham Farm of Robert Earl of Salisbury at this date (*Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2772).

²⁵ Ex inform. Sir Eyre Cooté.

²⁶ Hannen, *Fordingbridge and Neighbourhood*, 50.

²⁷ Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 11 Hen. III.

²⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 96.

²⁹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 28-31.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 31.

³¹ Hoare, op. cit. 41.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

in Boworth, as far as a tree called 'le hiis,' through the middle of Kenteliscombe to the croft of William Schortefrende of Overton, from the corner of that croft to the great highway and along it to the great ditch called Blakedounes diche.³²

The 3 hides of land in the manor of Damerham held in 1086 by the wife of Hugh³³ probably represented the manor of *LITTLE DAMERHAM*, held in the middle of the 13th century for the service of one knight's fee under the Abbot of Glastonbury by Alvrud de Lincoln or de Nichole.³⁴ Alvrud died in 1264, leaving three co-heirs,³⁵ to one of whom, his nephew Robert Fitz Pain, Little Damerham passed. A son and in 1335-6 a grandson of the same name held the manor,³⁶ but on the death of the latter in 1354-5³⁷ it evidently reverted to the Abbot of Glastonbury.

About 1240 the fee was held by John de St. Quintin under Alured,³⁸ but before the end of the century this intermediate lordship had passed to the St. Martin family and it was held by knight service by Reginald de St. Martin in 1297³⁹ and in 1300.⁴⁰ It passed from him to Lawrence de St. Martin, who died about 1385-6, leaving co-heirs, Thomas Calstone grandson of his sister Joan, and Henry Popham son of Sibill, a second sister of Lawrence.⁴¹ The fee was apparently divided between them, for the portion held by the Servingtons (see *infra*) was held of the Pophams till 1456,⁴² while the part held by the Horseys (see *infra*) was held of the Darells, descendants of the Calstones, till about the same date,⁴³ when both mesne lordships, like that of the Fitz Pains, lapsed to the Abbots of Glastonbury,⁴⁴ and the manor was held of the abbey until 1521.⁴⁵

Under these lords the manor was held in the middle of the 13th century by Peter de la Mare.⁴⁶ It passed from him through a certain Margery, possibly his daughter, to Hugh Peverel, after whose death, about 1296,⁴⁷ the manor remained with Margery. However, she evidently died soon, since Thomas Peverel of Sampford Peverell, probably her son, died seised of the manor in 1300, leaving three sisters, Margery, Joan and Dionisia, his co-heirs.⁴⁸ Joan, to whom the manor fell, married Sir John de Wroxhale, who alienated half the manor to the Bissets of Combe Bisset.⁴⁹ The other half, as part of the inheritance of Joan, who had died before her husband, passed to Maud, her only daughter and heir.⁵⁰

Maud, who had married William de Baddeby,

died in 1374-5, and her half of the manor passed to her daughter Edith wife of Oliver Servington.⁵¹ The latter died in 1419 seised of a messuage and a carucate of land in Little Damerham, which passed to his son and heir Oliver,⁵² who on his death without issue in 1420-1 was succeeded by his brother David.⁵³ David was followed in 1456⁵⁴ by a son Edward and Edward in 1486 by a son Walter,⁵⁵ who died in 1510, leaving a son William.⁵⁶ Eleven years later William died, leaving a son Nicholas, then a minor,⁵⁷ who in turn was succeeded in 1554 by a son John,⁵⁸ by whom the manor was conveyed in 1564 to John Hawles.⁵⁹ The manor was subsequently bought by the trustees of Sir John Cooper.⁶⁰

Meanwhile the half of the manor held by the Bissets, namely, a messuage and land at Stapleham, passed on the death of John Bisset in 1306-7 to his infant son John,⁶¹ who died in 1334-5, leaving a sister and heir Margaret, formerly wife of Walter Romsey and then wife of Robert Martin.⁶² She and her husband granted the reversion of a messuage, land and rent in Damerham, then held by Emma wife of John Bisset in dower, to John de Hymerford for life in 1341-2.⁶³ However, before her death Margaret apparently settled the estate on her son by her first husband, Sir Walter Romsey,⁶⁴ who in 1350-1 settled it upon himself and his wife Joan, with remainder to her children by a former husband, Thomas, Cecily and Maud Northlode, in tail.⁶⁵ Accordingly a moiety of the estate passed to Thomas and from him to his son John Northlode, but since both he and his aunts Cecily and Maud died without issue it reverted to Joan wife of Thomas Payne, great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Romsey by his second wife Alice Fyloll.⁶⁶

The moiety which Sir Walter Romsey had retained he released to his son Thomas in 1393, and it descended, like Romsey Horseys and Rockbourne (q.v.), to the above Joan wife of Thomas Payne,⁶⁷ who thus held the whole estate. She died without issue before 1447-8, leaving as heirs her two second cousins, to one of whom, William Horsey son of Eleanor, daughter of Mary Byngham, sister of Sir Walter Romsey,⁶⁸ the estate in Little Damerham was assigned. He died in 1448, leaving a son Thomas, a minor,⁶⁹ who came of age in 1462-3⁷⁰ and died in 1477, leaving John his brother and heir.⁷¹ A John Horsey, possibly a son of the latter, died in 1546, when the manor passed to his son William.⁷² Bartholomew,⁷³ who

³² Hoare, *op. cit.* 33-4. For an early 16th-century terrier of the manor see Harl. MS. 3961, fol. 147-87, and for an early rental (c. Ric. I), see Subs. R. Wilts. 242, no. 47.

³³ *Domesday Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 66 d.

³⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 151.

³⁵ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 411.

³⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. I, no. 23; 9 Edw. II, no. 63; Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 37.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III, no. 41.

³⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 151.

³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. I, no. 74.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 28 Edw. I, no. 39.

⁴¹ Close, 9 Ric. II, pt. i, m. 12; Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. Alderbury Hund.* 21.

⁴² Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. V, no. 65; 35 Hen. VI, no. 4.

⁴³ Clutterbuck, *Hist. of Herts.* iii, 86; Chan. Inq. p.m. 8 Hen. V, no. 89; Subs. R. Wilts. 196, no. 87; Chan. Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. IV, no. 46.

⁴⁴ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 42.

⁴⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 26 Hen. VI; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 19; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 9; xxxvii, 144.

⁴⁶ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 151.

⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 25 Edw. I, no. 74.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 28 Edw. I, no. 39.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 35 Edw. I, no. 43.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 45 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 55; (2nd nos.), no. 38; 48 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 6.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² *Ibid.* 7 Hen. V, no. 45.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 8 Hen. V, no. 65.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 35 Hen. VI, no. 4.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 19.

⁵⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxv, 143.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* xxxvii, 144.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* civ, 122.

⁵⁹ *Recov. R. Mich. 6 & 7 Eliz. rot.* 104.

⁶⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1635-6, p. 323.

⁶¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 43. The tenement was then said to be held

of Sir John de Wroxhale for the rent of 1 lb. of pepper.

⁶² *Ibid.* 8 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 48. The tenement was then said to be held of John de Flete, who was husband of Joan daughter of Sir John de Wroxhale (*The Gen.* [New Ser.], xiv, 198; Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 15 Edw. III).

⁶³ *Ibid.* *Vide* also *ibid.* Mich. 17 Edw. III.

⁶⁴ Margaret de Romsey was living in 1355-6 at the time of Robert Martin's death (Inq. p.m. 29 Edw. III, no. 18).

⁶⁵ Feet of F. Wilts. Mich. 24 Edw. III.

⁶⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 26 Hen. VI, no. 26.

⁶⁷ *Vide* Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C. 2399; Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 4; 8 Hen. V, no. 89.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 26 Hen. VI, no. 26. ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 2 Edw. IV, no. 31.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 17 Edw. IV, no. 46.

⁷² Chan. (Ser. 2), cxxxii, 31.

⁷³ Chan. Proc. Eliz. H.h. bde. 4, no. 44 (*The Gen.* [New Ser.], xii, 94).

succeeded his father William, settled the manor in 1590 on his son Thomas and Dorothy his wife,⁷⁴ who conveyed the manor in 1624-5 to Richard Yardley and William Smith.⁷⁵ This estate was apparently bought, like the Servington moiety (q.v. *supra*), by the trustees of Sir John Cooper, and the whole manor of Little Damerham passed to his son Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, created Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672.⁷⁶ From that time the manor descended with the title of Earl of Shaftesbury⁷⁷ until 1860, when it was bought by John Silley,⁷⁸ who changed his name in 1867 to Egremont.⁷⁹ He died in 1883, leaving the property in Damerham to his son James Egremont Egremont, on whose death in 1888 the estate passed to his widow, the present owner, now the wife of Mr. W. Wallis.⁸⁰

The manor of *HYDE* belonged to the Abbot of Glastonbury,⁸¹ and was possibly the hide and 8 acres of land held of the abbey by Roger in 1086.⁸² William Fitz John did homage for the manor, holding it as a quarter of a knight's fee⁸³ in 1189,⁸⁴ and on his death in 1232 he was succeeded by his grandson Robert de Gurnay,⁸⁵ whose grandson John died in 1290-1, leaving an heir Elizabeth wife of John ap Adam.⁸⁶ Thomas, son of the latter, succeeded after 1305,⁸⁷ but, as he died without issue,⁸⁸ the lordship lapsed to the Abbot of Glastonbury.

The history of the sub-tenants is not very clear. Elias de la Hyde held the manor in the middle of the 13th century,⁸⁹ and in 1274-5 John de la Hyde was said by right to hold a tenement at La Hyde by escheat of a certain Adam Barring, who, having held it of him, had died without heirs. The tenement had, however, been seized in 1272-3 by the Earl of Gloucester's foresters of Cranborne (co. Dors.), and given to a certain Nicholas de Scordich, who sold it to the Prior of Cranborne.⁹⁰ This was probably due to some rights of overlordship claimed as owners of Cranborne Chase by the Earls of Gloucester⁹¹ in the estate which the Prior of Cranborne already held in Hyde, assessed at 1 hide in 1086,⁹² and probably identical with the land called Maloxdene.⁹³

Probably John de la Hyde did not recover his tenement, for in 1428 the Prior of Cranborne held not only an eighth of a fee in La Hyde, but also another eighth of a fee jointly with the heirs of Isabel de Merton, Roger de Bradoneston and William de Butlesgate,⁹⁴ William Blundell and John Hannerford.⁹⁵ This, known as the manor of Hyde, from which a payment was due to Glastonbury,⁹⁶ remained to the Priory of Cranborne till the Dissolution. The farm

of Hyde was granted in 1559-60, as a late possession of the monastery of Tewkesbury, to which Cranborne was a cell, to Robert Freke,⁹⁷ and it afterwards passed to Robert Earl of Salisbury, who held it at the time of his death in 1612.⁹⁸ It was demised by the Earl of Salisbury in 1642 to Sir William Litton and Roger Hill for three lives.⁹⁹ From this date it was merged in the manor of South Damerham. Hyde Farm and Hyde Cross still exist near Lopshill.

A hide of land at *STAPLEHAM* was held by knight service of the Abbot of Tewkesbury as lord of the manor of Up Wimborne in Dorset and in 1430 this hide was held of the abbot by John Northlode of Martin.¹⁰⁰ In 1518 the heirs of William de Merton held of the Abbot of Tewkesbury part of the abbot's 5 virgates at La Hyde and Stapleham.¹⁰¹ At the Dissolution this was returned as a rent of assize of 15s. due to the abbey from John Horsley for a tenement at Stapleham.¹⁰²

The Abbot of Glastonbury also had tenants at Stapleham and Bousbury, and in 1297 William Knight of Lovecote granted the abbot's tenants at Stapleham and Bousbury common of pasture in a moor called Le Howe, west of his tenement at Lovecote, in exchange for licence to inclose the moor called La Oldelond.¹⁰³ Certain tithes and demesne land in Stapleham were granted with the manor of Damerham to the Bishop of Salisbury in 1575,¹⁰⁴ and the farm of Bousbury was leased with the site of the manor of South Damerham in 1540 for twenty-one years to Richard Snell.¹⁰⁵ This farm was granted in 1608 to Robert Earl of Salisbury,¹⁰⁶ and was leased by his son and successor William in 1642 to Sir William Litton and Roger Hill for three lives,¹⁰⁷ and from that time was merged in the manor of South Damerham (q.v.). It still exists as Bousbury Farm.

The hide at *LOPSHILL* (Lopushale, x cent.; Logeshale, xiii cent.; Loppeshale, xiv and xv cent.; Lopsale, xvi cent.) occurs in the boundaries of the manor of South Damerham in 940-6,¹⁰⁸ and was probably identical with the hide in the manor of Damerham which was given by Herlwin Abbot of Glastonbury (1102) with the manor of Ower in Eling to Sir Robert Cotel.¹⁰⁹ The overlordship passed in the same way as that of Ower (q.v.) to the Bishops of Bath.¹¹⁰ The manor apparently passed in the family of Cotel in the same way as Ower, and was held in 1274-5 by Elias Cotel.¹¹¹ Its descent is then lost until 1428, when the heir of Richard de la Rivere, the Prior of Cranborne, and the heir of Henry atte Solere held a fourth of a knight's fee at

⁷⁴ Recov. R. D. Enr. Hil. 32 Eliz. m. 10.

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Wilts. Hil. 22 Jas. I.

⁷⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* under Shaftesbury.

⁷⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 27 Geo. III, rot. 331; *ibid.* East. 4 Geo. IV, rot. 254.

⁷⁸ Ex inform. Sir Eyre Coote.

⁷⁹ Phillimore & Fry, *Changes of Name*, 105.

⁸⁰ Ex inform. Mr. W. Wallis.

⁸¹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 37.

⁸² *Domesday Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 66 d.

⁸³ Hoare, *loc. cit.*

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 226.

⁸⁶ Ormerod, *Strigulensia*, 99-100; Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 431; Chan. Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. I, no. 28.

⁸⁷ Hoare, *loc. cit.*

⁸⁸ Ormerod, *Strigulensia*, 99-100; Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 451.

⁸⁹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 151.

⁹⁰ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 253.

⁹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. II*, 328; *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 415; Inq. p.m. 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 62.

⁹² Dom. Bk. (Rec. Com.), i, 67 d.

⁹³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 485.

⁹⁴ This name was retained at Damerham in 1639 as a tenement called Buttesgate (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cccclxxxviii, 143), and there is still a couse called Bittlegate in Bousbury Wood.

⁹⁵ Subs. R. Wilts. 196, no. 87.

⁹⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 485.

⁹⁷ Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. viii.

⁹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclii, 123.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2772.

¹⁰⁰ Add. Chart. 7700.

¹⁰¹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 42.

¹⁰² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 472.

¹⁰³ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 27.

¹⁰⁴ Pat. 17 Eliz. pt. ix, m. 8.

¹⁰⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, g. 282 (54).

¹⁰⁶ Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. xxiii, no. 12.

¹⁰⁷ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2772.

¹⁰⁸ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 580.

¹⁰⁹ Adam de Domerham, *Historia* (ed. Hearne), ii, 312.

¹¹⁰ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 253.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Lopshill.¹¹² The Earls of Gloucester also claimed rent from tenants at Lopshill.¹¹³

In 1518 Thomas son and heir of Hugh Moleux held 2 virgates at Lopshill which had belonged to William Solar and William Cowle, and before that to Richard de Pytteney and John Hoke.¹¹⁴ Lopshill Farm, in the south of the parish, was purchased by the Cootes about 1810, and is now in the possession of Sir Eyre Coote, lord of South Damerham.¹¹⁵

At the time of the Domesday Survey there were four mills at Damerham.¹¹⁶ One formerly held by Richard Fitz Martin was given to Geoffrey Fitz Ellis by John Abbot of Glastonbury (1274-90),¹¹⁷ and passed to Richard son of Robert de Horstede, who sold it to Robert de Newburgh.¹¹⁸ In 1330 the latter undertook to pay the abbot all rents and other dues which Richard had undertaken to pay,¹¹⁹ and in 1330-1 he and his wife Margaret granted a messuage, some land and a mill in Damerham to Richard de Horsithe for life, with reversion to Robert and Margaret.¹²⁰

In 1326 Henry Dotenel released to the Abbot of Glastonbury all his claim in a water-mill called Weremulle in Damerham.¹²¹ In the survey of the manor taken in 1518 a water-mill called 'Lytellmyle' is mentioned.¹²¹ This mill probably stood near Littlemill Bridge at North End, but it has now disappeared. In 1540 a water-mill was leased with the manor to Richard Snell,¹²³ and 'all the water-mills of Damerham' were granted in 1608 to Robert Earl of Salisbury.¹²⁴ Half a mill was annexed at the end of the 13th century to the manor of Little Damerham,¹²⁵ but it is not mentioned after 1300. The only mill now in existence in the parish is Damerham Mill in the village on the Allen River.

The church of *ST. GEORGE* is a *CHURCH* very interesting but ill-kept building, so smothered in ivy that much of its detail is hidden. It consists of a chancel, to which was formerly attached a north chapel of two bays, a nave with north and south aisles, a large, unfinished tower at the south-east of the nave, and a south porch.

The lower part of the tower seems to be the oldest part of the church and dates from c. 1130, and there was probably an aisleless nave of this date equal in width to the present nave. A north transept balancing the tower may also have existed. A north aisle was added later in the 12th century, and in the 13th the chancel was perhaps rebuilt and a south aisle added to the nave. The north chapel seems to have been of this date, c. 1230, and the tower was nearly rebuilt at this time. The 12th-century north aisle and transept, together with the north chapel, were probably pulled down in the 15th century and the existing aisle substituted, while the chapel was not rebuilt. The south porch dates from the latter part of the 15th century, and since its building no additions have been made to the plan of the church, but the north arcade has been rebuilt on new pillars in the 18th century or later.

The chancel is lighted by five three-light windows, one at the east and two each on the north and south, which have a superficial resemblance to 15th-century work, but in their unskilful and ignorant detail betray a later and probably 17th-century origin. Their labels, on the other hand, seem to be of good late 13th-century section, except in the case of the south-west window and the west half of that at the north-east. Between the two north windows, on the outer face of the wall, part of a moulded 13th-century arch is to be seen, and the base of the east respond of this arch and that of the west respond of a second arch adjoining it on the west are also visible and have typical 13th-century mouldings. The blocked and partly destroyed arcade to which they belonged was of two bays, but its middle column was apparently taken down when the arcade was blocked. There is a south doorway to the chancel between the two south windows, but its details are smothered in ivy.

The nave has a north arcade of three bays, with a length of unpierced walling to the west. The west respond of the arcade is a half-round column of 12th-century character, c. 1160, with a chamfered abacus ornamented with a line of billets and the arches of the two west bays are of the same date, semicircular and of two orders with roll mouldings. The arch in the east bay is of a different type and obviously later, though from its rough character and the fact that it, with the other two, has been reset, its date is doubtful. The east respond has had three engaged shafts, but is much mutilated; it has at the springing square-edged 12th-century abaci which have been a good deal cut away. The two pillars of the arcade are of classic type with plain round shafts and octagonal abaci in Portland stone, and are probably of 18th-century date. At the south-east of the nave is the tower, with a semicircular arch of two square orders opening to it; the voussoirs of the arch are alternately in ironstone and green sandstone, with a very good effect, and at the springing is a chamfered string enriched with a lozenge ornament. In the west wall of the tower, but at a higher level, is a smaller arch, now blocked, of the same character but in a single order; as far as can be seen it appears to be a doorway and not a window, and must have opened to some building west of the tower of which no other trace now exists. The walling of the tower in its lower parts seems to be also of 12th-century date, a good deal of ashlar showing the diagonal tooling, but the pairs of large angle buttresses and those in the middle of the east and south sides are 13th-century additions. The tower seems to have been in great measure rebuilt at this time, and has large lancets of this date in its east and south walls, but the work was evidently left incomplete and a small wooden building set on the top, and of much smaller diameter, serves as a belfry. High in the west wall a two-light 14th-century window exists, but the ubiquitous ivy hides any other architectural details which may remain. The rood loft was entered by a stair in the north-east

¹¹² Subs. R. Wilts. 196, no. 87.
¹¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. II*, 328; *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 415; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 62.

¹¹⁴ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 42.

¹¹⁵ *Ex inform.* Sir Eyre Coote.

¹¹⁶ *Domesday Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 66d.

¹¹⁷ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 29.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹²⁰ *Fect of F. Div. Co. Trin.* 4 Edw.

III.

¹²¹ Hoare, *op. cit.* 30.

¹²² *Ibid.* 51.

¹²³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, g. 282 (54).

¹²⁴ *Pat. 6 Jas. I*, pt. xxiii, no. 12.

¹²⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. I, no. 39.

corner of the tower, and the upper doorway of 15th-century date is still perfect.

The south arcade of the nave is of two bays with tall pointed arches of two chamfered orders and an undercut string at the springing of 13th-century character, and the arch opening from the tower to the south aisle is also of this date, with continuous chamfered orders. The south wall of the aisle is probably of the 13th century, but the only window which it contains, set between the tower and the porch, is 15th-century work of two cinquefoiled lights, now blocked with masonry. The north aisle seems entirely of 15th-century date, and has a blocked north doorway between two windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights, and an east window of two trefoiled lights. If the last is in its original position it goes to show that the north chapel must have been pulled down before this date. At the west end of both aisles is a square-headed two-light window of 18th-century date, and in the west wall of the nave a very large and ugly window of five cinquefoiled lights with tracery over in 15th-century style, now glazed with opaque plate-glass, cracked in all directions by unskilful and too rigid fixing to the mullions. The south porch has a moulded outer arch, c. 1500, and over it a defaced 12th-century carving of a Majesty in a vesica-shaped frame, seated on a rainbow. The ceilings of chancel, nave and porch are of 15th or early 16th-century date, of barrel shape, plastered and divided into panels by small moulded wooden ribs with carved bosses at the intersections. On one of these in the nave is the I.H.S. monogram crowned, but the porch roof, with its embattled and carved plate, is the most interesting part of the woodwork. The roofs are red-tiled, much overgrown with moss, and on the east end of the nave is the base of a large gable cross, which when perfect must have been a very fine example. It has a small gablet on each face, with the head of a beast at the four angles. The font is modern, octagonal with sunk quatrefoils in the sides, and the other fittings of the church are of small interest.

There are five bells, the treble, third and tenor cast in 1666, with inscriptions referring to the calamities of the time on the two latter. One has, 'Our three became five when few els did thrive,' and the tenor, 'I was cast in the yeere of plague, warre and fire.' The second bell is by Wells of Aldbourne, 1803, and the fourth by William Cockey, 1739.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1577, a paten of 1719, a flagon of 1755 given by John Nourse, vicar of South Damerham, in 1754.

There are five books of registers. The first has all entries from 1678 to 1753; the second all entries from 1753 to 1788; the third marriages from 1755 to 1793; the fourth marriages from 1793 to 1812; the fifth baptisms and burials from 1795 to 1812.

The advowson of Damerham *ADVOWSON* belonged until the Dissolution to the Abbots of Glastonbury,¹²⁶ and in 1255 was appropriated to the abbot and convent,¹²⁷ who on the death or resignation of the then rector appointed a vicar, John Burnel, to whom in 1270 Walter Bishop of Salisbury confirmed the houses and manse which had formerly belonged to the rectory.¹²⁸ After the Dissolution the advowson was granted in 1551-2 to John Duke of Northumberland,¹²⁹ and was apparently bought from him before his attainder in 1553 by William Earl of Pembroke, who presented to the vicarage in 1554.¹³⁰ It remained with the Earls of Pembroke till about 1608,¹³¹ but was granted in that year by the Crown to Robert Earl of Salisbury,¹³² with whose descendants it remained till about 1674.¹³³ The Dukes of Newcastle presented from 1698¹³⁴ till 1849, when the patronage passed to the Earl of Chichester.¹³⁵ He gave or sold the advowson to Hyndman's trustees, in whom it is still vested.

The tithes of corn and hay belonging to the rectory of Damerham were leased in 1540 for twenty-one years to Nicholas Snell on the surrender by him of a lease of the same granted to him by the Abbot of Glastonbury.¹³⁶ The rectory was granted in 1544 to Katherine Parr, consort of Henry VIII,¹³⁷ and was leased in 1569-70 for twenty-one years to John Stokeman,¹³⁸ to whom a further lease for twenty-one years was made in 1572-3.¹³⁹ The rectory and church and all tithes in Damerham and Stapleham were granted in 1579-80 to Anthony Ashley.¹⁴⁰ From that date the rectory has followed the descent of the manor of Rockbourne (q.v.).

The house of Mary Harris at Damerham was licensed in 1672 for Presbyterian worship.¹⁴¹ There are now Primitive Methodist, Baptist and Congregational chapels in the parish. The Baptist church was founded in 1828.¹⁴²

There are no endowed charities in this parish.

¹²⁶ See Sir T. Phillipps, *Institutions of Clerks for Wilts.* Entries for Damerham are printed in Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 13-14. See also Pope *Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 185; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 146.

¹²⁷ *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 312.

¹²⁸ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* i, 33.

¹²⁹ Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. iv.

¹³⁰ Hoare, op. cit. 14. See Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxiv, 181.

¹³¹ Hoare, loc. cit.

¹³² Pat. 6 Jas. I, pt. xxiii, no. 12.

¹³³ Hoare, loc. cit.

¹³⁴ P.R.O. Inst. Bks.; Hoare, op. cit. 13.

¹³⁵ Kelly, *P.O. Dir.* 1848; Clergy Lists.

¹³⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, g. 282 (62).

¹³⁷ *Ibid.* xix (1), p. 83.

¹³⁸ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. viii, m. 26.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.* 15 Eliz. pt. iv.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 22 Eliz. pt. ii.

¹⁴¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 679.

¹⁴² *Baptist Handbk.* 1908, p. 124.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

MARTIN

Mertone (x cent.); Meretun (xii cent.); Mer-toun (xiii cent.); Martin (xiv cent.).

Martin is a large parish formerly in the hundred of South Damerham (co. Wilts.), but transferred to Hampshire in 1895.¹ Together with the lately constituted parish of Toyd's Farm and Allenford² (647 acres) it covers an area of 5,213 acres, of which 3,095½ acres are arable land, 1,719¾ acres permanent grass and only 132½ acres woodland.³

The village street runs north-west and south-east, connecting the high roads to Wimborne Minster and Blandford. In the village, which is on low ground in the south-east of the parish, the ancient market cross stands near Sweetapples Farm. In East Martin, a hamlet east of the village, is Bustard Manor Farm, which belonged in 1835 to Mr. Phelps.⁴ It was purchased about 1889 by Mr. Bentinck from a Mr. Topp, and was sold in 1901 to the Cistercian Fathers of our Lady of Paradise. The Allen River rises near Bustard Farm and flows south through the hamlet of Tidpit.

From the villages of Martin and East Martin, which are about 200 ft. above the ordnance datum, the land rises to the south to a height of 400 ft., even 500 ft. on Tidpit Common Down, where traces of Bokerly Ditch are visible. The other common is Martin Down, in the west of the parish. Excavations of the tumuli on Martin Down were made in 1893-6 by Lieut.-Gen. Pitt Rivers.⁵

The soil is chalk and gravel and the subsoil chalk. Martin Wood and part of Blagdon Hill Wood are in the south of the parish.

Land at *MARTIN* formed part of the *MANORS* grant by King Edmund to Athelfleda,⁶

but by the time of the Domesday Survey it was included in the manor of South Damerham (q.v.), with which it has from that time descended.⁷ It is only three times mentioned as a separate manor; once in 1266, when Henry III granted to the Abbots of Glastonbury a weekly Wednesday market in their manor of Martin, and a fair on the eve, day and morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul,⁸ again in 1332, when Edward III granted a market on Fridays,⁹ and in 1483, when part of the Abbot of Glastonbury's manor of East Martin was granted to the king for the enlargement of his park of Blagdon (co. Dors.).¹⁰

The manor of *WEST MARTIN* probably originated in 1 hide of land in the manor of South

Damerham granted by Henry de Solers Abbot of Glastonbury to William son of Elias before 1189.¹¹ William subsequently acquired another half-virgate, and the whole estate passed to Peter Elias of Martin.¹² William de Martin inherited the estate and settled it in 1300-1 as a message and a carucate of land upon himself and his wife Isabel.¹³ The estate, to which 2 hides held of Glastonbury in 1189 were annexed before 1400¹⁴ by Robert Petevyn,¹⁵ afterwards passed to the Romseys of Little Damerham,¹⁶ and from that date followed the descent of Little Damerham¹⁷ (q.v.).

The 5 hides in the Abbot of Glastonbury's manor of South Damerham¹⁸ held by Serlo de Burci in 1086 were probably identical with the manor of *TIDPIT* (Tudeputte, Todeputte, xiii cent.; Tudputte, xvi cent.) which in the middle of the 13th century was held of Glastonbury by Nicholas son of Martin, to whom the whole of Serlo's barony in Somerset had descended.¹⁹ In 1255 Ralph de Baskerville, who held Tidpit of Nicholas son of Martin, for the service of half a knight's fee, gave it with the consent of Nicholas to the abbey of Glastonbury,²⁰ and in 1275 the abbot was holding Tidpit for half a knight's fee of Nicholas son of Martin.²¹ The manor was subsequently held by the abbot in demesne,²² and was apparently merged in that of South Damerham²³ (q.v.).

Roger Petevyn gave 4 acres in the field called *TOYD* (Twyde or Twohide) to Michael Abbot of Glastonbury (1235-52),²⁴ and this was evidently held by the abbot as part of his manor of South Damerham, the descent of which it has followed.

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel, nave, north chapel, south transept, west tower and south porch.²⁵

The earliest church of which there are traces belonged to the first half of the 12th century and parts of the walls of its aisleless nave still stand. Its chancel seems to have been rebuilt and made equal in width to the nave about the middle of the 13th century, and at the same period a west tower was added. The chancel was lengthened eastward early in the 14th century, and the south transept, which was the Lady chapel, dates from c. 1340. The south porch was probably first built in this century.

In the 15th century the north transept was added and the present transept arches inserted, the nave walls being heightened at the same time. In the first

¹ Local Act 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 91; Loc. Govt. Bd. Provis. Orders Confirm. (no. 12) Act, 1895.

² Formerly extra-parochial.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 12.

⁵ See *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxx, 149.

⁶ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii, 579.

⁷ Harl. MS. 3961, fol. 147-87; Close, 1649, pt. xv, no. 6.

⁸ Harl. Chart. 58, I, 22.

⁹ Chart. R. 6 Edw. III, m. 26, no. 49.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-83, p. 336.

¹¹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 38.

¹² *Ibid.* 39.

¹³ Feet of F. Wilts. Hil. 29 Edw. I.

¹⁴ Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 4.

¹⁵ Hoare, *op. cit.* 39. This estate remained in the Petevyn family till about 1435-6.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 38 note f; Feet of F. Wilts. Mich. 5 Edw. III; *ibid.* Trin. 14 Hen. VI.

¹⁷ Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. IV, no. 4; 8 Hen. V, no. 89; 26 Hen. VI, no. 26.

¹⁸ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 66 d; iv, 16.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Somers.* i, 414. The fees held of the Abbot of Glastonbury in the reign of Henry I by William son of Walter, who would appear from the ancient records of Glastonbury to be a

descendant of Serlo de Burci, had passed by 1166 to the son of Robert son of Martin (Hoare, *op. cit.* 38; *Red Bk. of Exch.* [Rolls Ser.], 223).

²⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 151;

Hoare, *op. cit.* 38, 23.

²¹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 253.

²² Subs. R. Wilts. 196, no. 87.

²³ Harl. MS. 3961, fol. 147-87.

²⁴ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts. South Damerham Hund.* 28.

²⁵ Dimensions: chancel, 27 ft. 2 in. by 16 ft. 3 in.; nave, 53 ft. 10 in. by 17 ft. 7 in.; north chapel, 42 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 5 in.; south transept, 17 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 4 in.; west tower, 10 ft. 11 in. square.



ROCKBOURNE CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST



MARTIN CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

part of the 16th century the north transept was enlarged to form the present chapel with the insertion of an arcade of two bays, a new chancel arch being built to the east of the line of its predecessor, with a buttress to support it on the south.

The tower seems to have given trouble from early times, buttresses being added to it in the 14th century, a great part of it rebuilt with a new upper story in the 15th, and late in the 18th century the spire and parapet were added. In modern times the church has been patched and restored but not structurally altered. The quoins of the eastern angles of the chancel are in unusually large stones, but probably are not earlier than the 14th century, and have been reset in modern times.

The east window of the chancel is of early 14th-century date, but its tracery is modern. On the north of the chancel is an original window, c. 1310, of two trefoiled lights with a trefoil over and a scroll label, and on the south are two similar windows with a contemporary priest's doorway between them. West of the north window is a 16th-century four-centred arch of two moulded orders, opening to the north chapel. The responds have three engaged shafts with badly-fitting plain belled capitals. To the east of the arch is the opening of a squint from the north chapel. The chancel arch, a 16th-century insertion, is of two chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds and crude moulded capitals. At the south-east of the chancel is a piscina with a trefoiled head.

The nave opens at the north-east to the chapel by an arch of the same detail as that in the chancel. West of this is the low two-centred 15th-century arch of the north transept. The nave wall west of the transept is in part of 12th-century date and contains two two-light windows, c. 1500, with modern tracery, and between them the original north doorway, now blocked and partly destroyed, but retaining its square jambs, while its original plain tympanum is set above them in the wall. The head of an original window is also here reset, upside down. At the south-east of the nave is a modern two-light window and above it is part of the hollow chamfered jamb and head of a window of uncertain date. The blocked jambs of the 13th-century south door of the chancel, now within the lines of the nave on account of the 16th-century removal of the chancel arch, are to be seen on the outside of the wall. Between them is set a thick slab of Purbeck marble with figure sculpture, perhaps of 13th-century date, on its upper face, but nearly buried in the walling. Opposite the north transept arch is an exactly similar window opening to the south transept, but not central with it, and evidently inserted for the sake of symmetry, like the transept arches at Sopley Church.

The south door of the nave is much repaired, but perhaps of 14th-century date like the porch. In its jambs some 12th-century stones from the former south door are re-used. Between it and the transept is a late window of two rather crude trefoiled lights with a cambered wooden lintel. The tower arch of two chamfered orders is of late 13th-century date. The inner order has half-round shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Above it, but considerably below the present roof, are the lines of the weather moulding of a former steep-pitched roof.

The three-light east window of the north chapel is

16th-century work, with a four-centred head. On the north wall is a large five-light window of like character set in a recess 4 ft. deep and 12 ft. 10 in. wide, opening to the chapel by an arch of the same date and detail as those towards the chancel and nave. It was probably designed to hold a tomb, but is at present empty. West of this is a small door with a four-centred head, also of 16th-century date, and there is a somewhat earlier window of three lights with rather clumsy tracery in the north wall of the old transept, the junction of which with the later chapel wall is clearly shown by the change in masonry, the later work being banded with regular courses of wrought stone. In the west wall of the transept is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights and above it a 16th-century window of two uncusped lights.

The south transept is lit by two windows of mid-14th-century date. That to the east is of three trefoiled lights with tracery in quatrefoils and trefoils under a square head, and that to the south is of three trefoiled lights with flowing tracery over. At the south-east is a trefoiled piscina of two moulded orders. In the jambs of the east window are remains of contemporary painting with inscriptions proving this to have been the Lady chapel. In the north jamb is part of the Salutation [*Ave gr*] *acia plena*, and in the south jamb a small kneeling figure holding a scroll with '*O beata Dei Mat : M [iserere mei]*.'

The tower is of three stages with an octagonal stone spire with a rather large moulded finial. The parapet is of the same workmanship as the spire, with plain pyramidal pinnacles at the angles, and on the string at the base of the parapet is the date 1787. The belfry windows are of 15th-century date, of two trefoiled lights with tracery over in two-centred heads; this stage of the tower appears to be entirely of this period, and the south-west corner of the lower stages, and the buttresses at the north, north-east, south-east, and south-west, are all 15th-century work, and show how much the tower must have needed repair at the time. The only original 13th-century buttress seems to be that on the south face, while the pair at the north-west and that on the west face seem to be 14th-century additions. There are two west windows in the ground stage, one a square-headed loop, probably original, and the other inserted in the 15th century, with tracery in two trefoiled lights.

The south porch is probably about the same date as the south doorway and has a two-centred outer arch of two chamfered orders; several pieces of waste Purbeck marble are built into its walls, as at Christchurch.

The font is of late 18th-century date. The chancel roof is steep pitched, of 16th-century date, with moulded battens, and was originally intended to be ceiled with plaster, but the ceiling has been removed. The nave roof is of similar date and design, but retains its plaster and has four cambered tie-beams. The chapel roof is like that of the nave, but without tie-beams, and the south transept roof is also of 16th-century date, of pointed barrel form, with moulded plates and ridge, and a tie-beam with a strutted king-post.

In the south transept, which is used as a vestry, is a good early 17th-century table. Some old panels

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

carved in relief with shields bearing the sacred monogram and set in crocketed finialled canopies are worked into the pulpit.

On the diagonal angle buttresses of the south transept, facing south-east and south-west, are incised sundials, the unusual position being notable. In the churchyard to the south of the church is a fine yew tree.

The tower contains three bells.

The plate consists of an Elizabethan silver chalice, undated, and a paten of 1743, given in 1744 by Mrs. Martha Reade.

There are six books of registers. The first contains all entries from 1590 to 1652; the second all entries from 1653 to 1715; the third all entries from 1716 to 1738; the fourth all entries from 1739 to 1796; the fifth baptisms and burials from 1796 to 1812; the sixth marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Martin chapelry was annexed to *ADVOWSON* the church of South Damerham²⁶ until 1844, when it was formed into a district chapelry including the tithings of East and West Martin and Tidpit.²⁷ It was constituted a vicarage in 1866,²⁸ and the living is now in the gift of the vicar of Damerham.

The advowson of the free chapel of Tidpit²⁹ was granted in 1255 with the manor by Ralph de Baskerville to the Abbot of Glastonbury,³⁰ and after the Dissolution the chapel was granted in 1549-50 to John Barwicke and Robert Freke.³¹ In 1557-8 Richard Audley or Tuchet and his wife Elizabeth sold it to John Webb,³² who died seised in 1571,

leaving it to his son William.³³ The chapel has long been destroyed.

According to Aubrey (1659-70) there was a small chapel in the Earl of Shaftesbury's house at Martin paved with tiles bearing the coat and quarterings of Horsey.³⁴ The house now occupied by Mr. William Street is traditionally the Earl of Shaftesbury's house at Martin, but the chapel no longer exists.³⁵

The house of Dorothy Harris at Martin was licensed in 1672 for Presbyterian worship.³⁶ A Primitive Methodist chapel at Townsend in Martin was registered for marriages in 1873,³⁷ and there are now Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels in the parish.

In 1796 William Tawke, by his *CHARITIES* will, bequeathed £3,000, the interest to be applied in repair of his family burial-ground, the gallery and large window in the church, and the residue in the support of six old persons. The endowment fund now consists of £4,763 13s. 10d. consols producing £119 1s. 8d. per annum.

In 1888 Thomas Waters, by his will proved 27 January, left £275 consols, the dividends to be distributed on St. Thomas's Day among old people in money, fuel, food or clothing. The stock is held by the official trustees; the dividends amounting to £6 18s. a year are duly applied.

In 1900 Malachi Martin by his will proved 24 March left a legacy now represented by £881 2s. 4d. consols with the official trustees, the dividends, amounting to £22 0s. 6d. a year, to be applied for the benefit of the Union Chapel at Martin.

WHITSBURY

Wychbury, Wicheberia (xii cent.); Wiccheburi, Wicheburia (xiii cent.); Witchebury, Whyttesbury, Whistlebury (xvi cent.); Whichbury (xvii cent.); Whitchbury (xix cent.).

The parish of Whitsbury was originally in the Wiltshire hundred of Cawden and Cadworth, but was transferred to Hampshire¹ in 1895, although the parliamentary county boundary allots it to Wiltshire. It contains 1,823 acres, of which 904½ are arable, 689½ are permanent grass and 113 are woodland.² The village, with its straggling village street and timbered and thatched houses, is in the narrow Avon valley, about 300 ft. above the ordnance datum, while the church is on one of the ridges of the hills which run north-west from the valley and merge in the Wiltshire downs.

The land rises generally from south to north, reaching a height of 400 ft. at Whitsbury Camp, which is an earthwork containing about 15½ acres

within the rampart. There are tumuli on Whitsbury Down and parts of Grims Ditch are still visible on the northern boundary of the parish. Whitsbury Wood, Whitsbury Firs and Whitsbury Common are east and south of the village. The inclosure award for Whitsbury is included with that of Rockbourne and is dated 1798.³

The soil is chalk and light sand with a subsoil of chalk and sandstone.

Although not mentioned in the *Domesday MANOR* Survey, the manor of *WHITSBURY*⁴ was said in 1274-5 to have belonged to the Kings of England until the time of Henry I, who granted it to the monastery of Reading.⁵ Seventeen years later it was asserted that Henry I had given the manor to Godfrey de Vilur, who transferred it to the abbey.⁶ Whoever the donor, the manor certainly belonged to the abbey in the time of Henry I, who confirmed to it the church of the

²⁶ *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 127. Inst. printed in Hoare, *Hist. of Wilt. South Damerham Hund.* 13-14.

²⁷ *Lond. Gazette*, 14 Sept. 1844, p. 3206. ²⁸ *Ibid.* 31 Aug. 1866, p. 4800.

²⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 181; *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 168.

³⁰ Hoare, *op. cit.* 23.

³¹ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. xi.

³² Feet of F. Wilt. Mich. 4 & 5 Phil. and Mary.

³³ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. (Ser. 2), clix, 74.

³⁴ *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* x, 297.

³⁵ *Ex inform.* Rev. E. W. Michell, vicar of Martin.

³⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1672, p. 679.

³⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1873, p. 4700.

¹ Local Act 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 91; Loc. Govt. Bd. Provis. Orders Confirm.

(no. 12) Act, 1895.

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*, 155.

⁴ The manor of Witeberge, held by Robert FitzGerold, is by some authorities identified with Whitsbury, but it was almost certainly Woodborough in Swanborough Hundred (Jones, *Dom. Bk. for Wilt.*; Hoare, *Hist. of Wilt. Cawden Hund.* 67).

⁵ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 247.

⁶ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 796.

vill and land there which had belonged to Ingram the monk, and later sovereigns added like confirmations.⁷

In 1171-2 Philip de Hampton⁸ had a suit against the Abbot of Reading as to Whitsbury, but in 1181 he had not yet obtained judgement.⁹ In 1222 the abbot obtained a grant of twenty oaks in the New Forest for mending his houses at Whitsbury.¹⁰ In 1274-5 he claimed return of writs, pleas of namii vetiti, gallows and the assize of bread and ale in Whitsbury,¹¹ but in 1291-2, being summoned to declare his right, he denied any claim to the first two liberties, but stated that his predecessors had been in seisin of the other rights in the time of Henry I.¹²

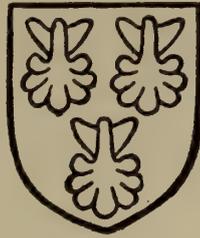
After the Dissolution the site of the manor was leased in 1540 for twenty-one years to Anthony Cotes, the tenant of the abbot,¹³ and five years later the manor itself was granted to Richard Morrison.¹⁴ He died seised in 1556, leaving a son and heir Charles,¹⁵ who was succeeded in 1599 by his son Charles,¹⁶ created a baronet in 1611.¹⁷ The latter sold the manor in 1623 to Sir John Cooper, bart., of Rockbourne,¹⁸ and from that date it has descended with Rockbourne (q.v.).

The church of *ST. LEONARD* is a *CHURCH* modern building in late 13th-century style, comprising chancel, north vestry, nave and west tower. The east window is a triple lancet with pierced heads and the other windows are of similar type. A moulded arch connects chancel and vestry. The chancel arch is also moulded and rests on corbel capitals. In the vestry is an 18th-century table. The material is flint, interspersed with stones, and with brick buttresses and tower.

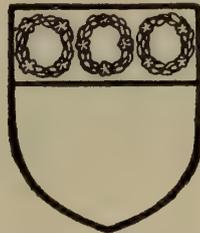
The tower contains nine bells.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten given by John Starr in 1673, a tankard-shaped plated flagon and a mazer bowl mounted in silver.

The registers are contained in three books. The first has all entries from 1714 to 1750, the second has baptisms and burials from 1780 to 1812, the third book has marriages from 1780 to 1812. There is thus a gap in all three entries from 1750 to 1780.



READING ABBEY.
Azure three scallops or.



MORRISON, baronet.
Argent a chief gules with three wreaths or therein.

The church of Whitsbury is mentioned in confirmation charters of Henry I, Henry II, Richard I and John to the abbey of Reading,¹⁹ but in spite of this the abbey never seems to have possessed the church, as it was granted with the tithes of the manor and all land adjacent to it to the priory of Breamore at the time of its foundation by Ingelramus Apostolicus,²⁰ or Ingram the monk, and his gift was confirmed by Henry I.²¹ The advowson remained in the possession of the priory of Breamore till the Dissolution,²² when it passed to the Crown. In 1545 the advowson and the rectory were granted to John Broxholme and John Bellowe.²³ The advowson is next mentioned in 1618 when John Penruddock presented.²⁴ It had probably been purchased of Broxholme and Bellowe by the Penruddocks, for Sir George Penruddock died in 1581 holding the rectory of Whitsbury,²⁵ which passed on the death of his son Edward in 1613 to John his son and heir.²⁶ John Penruddock remained in possession of the advowson until 1626, when he conveyed it to John Gray and William Masters.²⁷ The advowson and rectory apparently next passed to Sir William Dodington, whose heir was returned as patron in 1645-50. At that time the vicar was receiving the profits of the rectory for life by the gift of Sir William.²⁸ From this date the advowson followed the descent of the manor of Rockbourne until 1822, when it was purchased by Admiral John Child Purvis,²⁹ on whose death in 1825 his son Vice-Admiral John Brett Purvis succeeded.³⁰ The advowson remained in the Purvis family until 1879, when it was purchased by Edward Edwards.³¹ It was given by him in August 1898 to his daughter on her marriage with Commander A. B. Purvis, R.N., and the advowson is in her possession at the present day.³²

The church of Whitsbury has always been in the diocese of Winchester and in the hundred of Fordingbridge in Hampshire, though all the parishioners lived in Wiltshire.³³ In 1428 it was returned that there were not ten inhabitants holding houses in the parish of Whitsbury,³⁴ but this return is made in Hampshire and may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that most of the householders lived in Wiltshire.

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Whitsbury.

In 1768 Charles Delafaye by his *CHARITIES* will, proved in the P.C.C. 5 February, bequeathed £200 South Sea Annuities, the interest to be laid out in physic or surgery for the poor, the surplus, if any, in apprenticing a poor boy. The trust fund now consists of £226 6s. 2d. consols with the official trustees, producing £5 13s. a year, which is usually applied in medical aid.

⁷ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* iv, 29, 42; and *Arch. Journ.* xx, 293-4; *Add. Chart.* 19591; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 15.

⁸ The Hamptons held the manor of East Wellow.

⁹ *Pipe R.* 18 *Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 128; *Pipe R.* 27 *Hen. II*, m. 6 d.

¹⁰ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 513.

¹¹ *Hund. R.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 248; *Assize R.* 1004, m. 77 d.

¹² *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 796.

¹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, g. 942 (88).

¹⁴ *Ibid.* xx (2), g. 266 (32).

¹⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cx, 170.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* cclvii, 45.

¹⁷ *G.E.C. Complete Baronetage*, i, 71.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 21 *Jas. I.*

¹⁹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* iv, 29, 42; *Add. Chart.* 19591; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 15; *V.C.H. Berks.* ii, 62; *Arch. Journ.* xx, 293-4.

²⁰ Ingram Apostolicus is mentioned in 1130 as a landowner in Wiltshire (*Pipe R.* 31 *Hen. I* [Rec. Com.], 23).

²¹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 329; *V.C.H. Hants.* ii, 169.

²² *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 25, 158, 193; *Winton Epis. Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 23, 449; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 18.

²³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), g. 1068 (18). ²⁴ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

²⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxcvii, 82.

²⁶ *Ibid.* cccxi, 205.

²⁷ Feet of F. Wilts. Mich. 2 *Chas. I.*

²⁸ *Wilt. Arch. Mag.* xix, 194; *Hann. Fordingbridge and Neighbourhood*, 49.

²⁹ Historical memoranda relating to the church of Whitsbury in the possession of Mrs. Purvis.

³⁰ *Burke, Landed Gentry* (ed. 5).

³¹ Historical memoranda relating to church of Whitsbury in the possession of Mrs. Purvis.

³² Ex inform. Commander A. B. Purvis, R.N.

³³ *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 124.

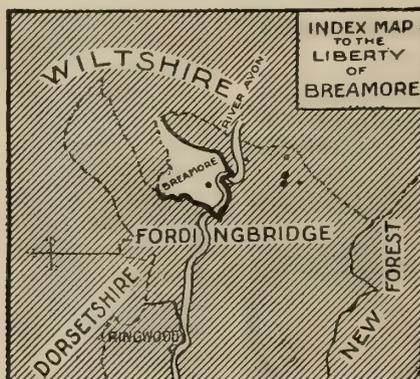
³⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 342.

BREAMORE LIBERTY

CONTAINING THE PARISH OF¹

BREAMORE

The parish of Breamore seems to have formed part of the hundred of Fordingbridge² as late as 1570-1,³ but in 1620-1 it was returned as a



separate liberty,⁴ co-extensive with the parish.⁵ The claim that the parish was a liberty probably arose out of the rights of Breamore Priory.

¹ This represents the extent of the liberty in 1831.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236b; Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 322, 349.

³ Subs. R. Hants, 174, no. 389.

⁴ *Ibid.* 175, no. 492.

⁵ *Ibid.* 175, no. 546; *Pop. Ret.* (1831), ii, 574; *ibid.* 1841, p. 279.

BREAMORE

Brumore (xi cent.); Brumora, Brimor, Brimmore, Brommore (xiii cent.).

The parish of Breamore, including the tithing of Outwick, contains 35 acres of land covered by water and 2,676 acres of land, of which 1,232 acres are arable land, and 808 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are permanent grass.¹ The soil is loam with a subsoil of gravel. There is a station at Breamore on the London and South Western Railway.

The village lies on the right bank of the Avon, about 100 ft. above the ordnance datum, on the high road from Salisbury to Fordingbridge. From it the land rises north and west, reaching 300 ft. in the north-west at Breamore Down, on which are several tumuli.

The rectory, built in 1804,² is in the north of the village, while the church is in the park of Breamore House³ about half a mile away. Nothing remains of the buildings of the Augustinian priory founded

here about 1130, and excavations made on its site (Priory Meadow) in 1898 revealed only traces of the cloister and some stone coffins.

A portion of Grim's Ditch lies on the north-west of the parish and on it is a curious maze, called Miz Maze. The place-names Chapelhay and Oure Lady Mersshe occur in Breamore.⁴

The manor of *BREAMORE* or *MANORS BREAMORE COURTENAY* was ancient demesne of the Crown, and in 1086 was parcel of the royal manor of Rockbourne. A hide of land in the Isle of Wight held by Gherni belonged to the manor of Breamore, and from it came £9 towards the king's *ferm*. Half a hide in the manor held by Ulmar and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides and certain woodland had been put into the New Forest.⁵ At an early date, probably by grant of Henry I,⁶ Breamore passed to the Earls of Devon, lords of the Isle of Wight, who held it of the king in chief for

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² White, *Hist. and Gazetteer of Hants* (1859), 417-18.

³ Containing about 137 acres.

⁴ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B 614.

⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455.

⁶ See Christchurch.

BREAMORE LIBERTY

BREAMORI

the service of half a knight.⁷ Later, like the lordship of the Isle of Wight (q.v.), it was annexed to the honour of Albemarle, but on the death of Isabel Countess of Albemarle⁸ the king took possession of the manor, as part of the manor of Christchurch Twyneham, which he had purchased from the countess.⁹ Hence in 1299 Edward I assigned it to his consort, Margaret of France,¹⁰ but by commission of 1302 Breamore was found to be separate from Christchurch,¹¹ and was delivered in the same year to Hugh de Courtenay, the cousin and heir of Isabel,¹² compensation being made to Queen Margaret.¹³ From that time it descended with the title of Earl of Devon¹⁴ until the forfeiture of Thomas Courtenay Earl of Devon in 1461. In the same year Edward IV restored the manor to Henry Courtenay, brother and heir of Thomas,¹⁵ and confirmed it to him in 1465.¹⁶ He did not, however, long enjoy possession of it, for it was granted in 1467 to Walter Blount Lord Mountjoy,¹⁷ who, dying in 1474, was succeeded by his grandson Edward.¹⁸ The latter died under age in the following year,¹⁹ and Breamore escheated to the king, who granted it for life in 1490 to Sir Hugh Conway and Elizabeth his wife.²⁰ The reversion was granted in 1512 to Katherine widow of William Courtenay Earl of Devon²¹ and her heirs. Her son Henry was created Marquess of Exeter in 1525, but was beheaded and attainted in 1538-9,²² when the manor again passed to the Crown. It was granted in 1541 to the queen consort, Katherine Howard,²³ and in 1544 to Katherine Parr,²⁴ who, after the death of Henry VIII, married Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, to whom Breamore was granted by Edward VI in 1547.²⁵

On his attainder and execution in 1549 it again passed to the Crown and was granted in 1579 by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton.²⁶ It was purchased of him by William Dodington,²⁷ who died in 1600 leaving a son and heir Sir William. From this date Breamore followed the descent of

South Charford (q.v.) until 1741, when Francis Lord Brooke sold it to Samuel Dixon,²⁸ preliminary to its sale to Sir Edward Hulse, bart.²⁹ The manor has descended with the title,³⁰ and is now held by Sir Edward Hamilton Westrow Hulse, bart.

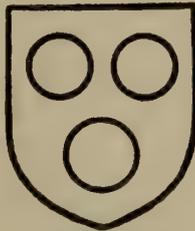
Breamore House, the seat of Sir Edward Hulse, stands north-west of the church. The original house was a very fine late 16th-century building of brick and stone, but was unfortunately burnt in 1856. It has been practically rebuilt on the old lines, incorporating such of the old masonry as was left, and now from a short distance has quite the effect of an Elizabethan building. The site is very picturesque, being well timbered, with a fall eastwards to the river valley.

In 1293, when the manor of Breamore *PARK* was in the king's hands, he commanded the keeper of the park of Breamore to give John de Drokensford two live bucks and six does to stock his park of Crux Easton,³¹ and the profits of the park of Breamore formed part of the grant to Margaret, consort of Edward I.³² In 1316 Hugh de Courtenay complained that certain persons broke his park at Breamore and hunted therein and took away deer.³³ In 1461, the manor of Breamore being again in the king's hands on account of the forfeiture of Thomas Earl of Devon, the custody of the park, warren and manor of Breamore was granted to William Philpote for life.³⁴ In 1542 wood from the park of 'Overbremer' was assigned to William Pyrrye, farmer of 'Overbremer,' for repairing a stable and building a hayhouse.³⁵ The 'inclosed ground called the park of Breamore' is mentioned in a deed of 1741.³⁶

Baldwin and Hugh de Redvers endowed their priory of Breamore with certain land in Breamore³⁷ which formed the nucleus of the manor later known as *BREAMORE BULBORN*.³⁸ Various donors added gifts of adjoining land which were merged in



HULSE, baronet.
Party fessewise argent and ermine a pile sable issuing from the chief between two like piles from the foot.



COURTENAY. Or three roundels gules.

⁷ Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327, 349.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 12; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 236b; Assize R. 787, m. 80 d.; Chan. Inq. p.m. 12 Edw. I, no. 33; 30 Edw. I, no. 120; *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 250.

⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. I, no. 120.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452.

¹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. I, no. 120; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, pp. 536, 537; *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 84.

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, pp. 536, 537.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 118.

¹⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 13 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 27; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327, 349; Chan. Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III, no. 6; 7 Hen. V, no. 75; 10 Hen. V, no. 29b; 1 Hen. VI, no. 63; 36 Hen. VI, no. 38.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 70, 119.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 429.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 1467-77; pp. 24, 25.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. IV, no. 24.

¹⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*.

²⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 2080.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*; Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 989, no. 4.

²³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 503 (25).

²⁴ *Ibid.* xix (1), g. 141 (65).

²⁵ Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 11.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 21 Eliz. pt. iv, m. 48.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxi, 28.

A grant of the manor of Breamore to Robert Keylway on 19 Aug. 1547 is mentioned in Letters Patent of 1553 (Pat. 1 Mary, pt. x, m. 9), but the actual grant to Keylway has not been found; there is, however, a grant of exactly the same date to Lord Seymour (Pat. 1 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 11). Keylway, moreover, sold the manor in 1580-1 to William Dodington (Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 23 Eliz. m. 6 d. & 7), but in the inquisition taken on William's death he is said to have purchased the manor of Sir Christopher Hatton. An inquiry was held in 1578-9 as to the right of Robert Keylway to receive the profits of

the manor of Breamore Courtenay from 1 Jan. 1550 to 20 Nov. 1577-8. This inquiry, which was evidently made on account of the grant to Sir Christopher Hatton, is illegible (Spec. Com. 21 Eliz. no. 2024).

²⁸ *Close*, 15 Geo. II, pt. i, no. 17.

²⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 85.

³⁰ *Recov. R. East.* 9 Geo. III, rot. 379; Trin. 48 Geo. III, rot. 288.

³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 340. There was an inclosed park at Breamore in 1244, for in an extent of the manor taken at that date the pasture in the park and outside it was valued at 30s. (Chan. Inq. p.m. 29 Hen. III, no. 47).

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 118.

³³ *Ibid.* 1313-17, p. 497.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 1461-7, p. 152.

³⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, 242.

³⁶ *Close*, 15 Geo. II, pt. i, no. 17.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 169; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 329.

³⁸ The name Bulborn occurs first in 1435-6 (Anct. D. [P.R.O.], B 844).

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the manor. Thus Isabel de Fortibus Countess of Albemarle gave the canons land which John de Gauefrey once held.³⁹ Other donors were Nicholas de Clarebold of land in Shortelond,⁴⁰ William atte Cumbe and his wife Eva⁴¹; Thomas⁴² and William⁴³ Polet and John Gobet, brother of Thomas,⁴⁴ of lands in Cherlewod, Houtwyke and elsewhere in the parish of Breamore—the lands given by Thomas Polet were to maintain a light before the rood; Lucy la Lavendere, before 1326, of lands to provide a lamp to burn before the cross in the conventual church⁴⁵; Edmund Upehulle and his wife Agnes of land next the prior's land called Walewell in 1345–6⁴⁶; and Richard Alpher of lands lying towards 'la Mulleweye' and 'la Brummel's acre'⁴⁷; John de Breamore in 1348–9⁴⁸ of lands for which the prior undertook to receive John, his wife Gena and his son John into the brotherhood of the priory and to celebrate their anniversaries with *placebo*, *dirige* and a mass for them and for John and Agnes, John's parents, twice a year, and to distribute 3s. worth of bread to a hundred and forty-four poor people in Fordingbridge on their anniversary.⁴⁹

The manor remained in the possession of the priory until its suppression in 1536,⁵⁰ when it was granted to Henry Marquess of Exeter and his wife Gertrude as the manor of Bulborn.⁵¹ On Henry's attainder in 1538–9 it passed once more to the Crown and was granted in 1539 to Anne of Cleves,⁵² in 1540 to Katherine Howard,⁵³ in 1544 to Katherine Parr,⁵⁴ and in 1551–2 to the Princess Elizabeth for life.⁵⁵ In 1553 Queen Mary granted the reversion to Edward Earl of Devon,⁵⁶ but in 1571–2 Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Christopher Hatton.⁵⁷ It subsequently returned to the Crown, and was granted in 1582, on the petition of William Brooke Lord Cobham, to Edmund Frost and John Walker,⁵⁸ who sold it on the following day to William Dodington,⁵⁹ and its descent from that time is identical with that of Breamore Courtenay⁶⁰ (q.v.).

The grange called *BARNES*, forming part of the possessions of the priory of Breamore at the Dissolution,⁶¹ followed the descent of the manor of Breamore

Bulborn,⁶² being last mentioned in 1581–2.⁶³ Barn's Farm to the north of Woodgreen possibly preserves the site of this grange.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Waleran the Huntsman held a virgate and a half in 'Otoiche,' and Gozelin held it of him. Agemund had formerly held it as an alod of King Edward the Confessor and it had belonged to Welle⁶⁴ (? Wellow). This entry may refer to *OUTWICK*, a tithing and hamlet in Breamore, but there is a curious similarity between this entry and that for West Wellow, which consisted of a virgate and a half of Agemund's manor of East Wellow which had been seized by Waleran the Huntsman and put into Wiltshire.⁶⁵ Land at Outwick is mentioned in several deeds relating to the manor of Breamore Bulborn, but there is no indication that there was ever a manor there.

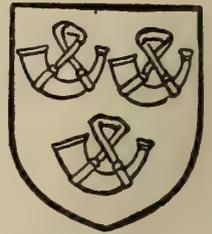
The earliest mention which has been found of a mill at Breamore occurs in 1551–2, when the mill of Bulborn was granted to Princess Elizabeth.⁶⁶ This mill was evidently annexed to the manor of Breamore Bulborn and passed with it to Sir William Dodington.⁶⁷ The customary tenants of the manor had to bring their corn to be ground at this mill and another which was built before 1582, both near the priory.⁶⁸ In a deed of 1741 three water grist-mills are mentioned.⁶⁹ There is now a mill on the Avon, south of the village.

The priory of Breamore was founded *PRIORY* towards the end of the reign of Henry I⁷⁰ by Baldwin de Redvers and Hugh his uncle, to whose descendants the advowson belonged.⁷¹ It was apparently visited by Richard II in 1384.⁷² On its dissolution in July 1536⁷³ the site was granted in November of that year with the manors of Breamore and Bulborn to Henry Marquess of Exeter and his wife Gertrude.⁷⁴ It then followed the descent⁷⁵ of Breamore Bulborn, becoming merged in that manor. The site is mentioned in a deed of 1741.⁷⁶

The church of *ST. MARY*, formerly *CHURCH* of St. Mary and St. Michael (14th century), consists of a chancel 20 ft. by 14 ft., a central tower 20 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 10 in.,



REDVERS. Or a lion azure.



DODINGTON. Argent three hunting-horns sable with their strings gules.

³⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 3.

⁴⁰ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 629.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 3 Edw. I.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, p. 584; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B 617, 3974, 630.

⁴³ *Ibid.* B 3576.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* B 601. By an undated charter John Gobet gave his brother Thomas called 'Polet' land in Breamore at Cherlewode, Outwyke and Southmede (*ibid.* B 622, 626).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* B 3582.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* B 3553.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* B 608.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* B 3549, 3578.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* B 3593.

⁵⁰ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 329; *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 172.

⁵¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 1217 (6).

⁵² *Ibid.* xiv (2), 432; xv, 20 (2).

⁵³ *Ibid.* xvi, p. 716.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* xix (1), p. 645.

⁵⁵ Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. iii, m. 31.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1 Mary, pt. x.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 14 Eliz. pt. xii, m. 27.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 24 Eliz. pt. x, m. 5.

⁵⁹ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil.* 24 Eliz. m. 1.

⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxi, 28; 16 Chas. I, pt. ii, no. 107; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 13 & 14 Chas. II; *Recov. R. Mich.* 3 Geo. I, rot. 306; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 14 Geo. II; *Recov. R. East.* 9 Geo. III, rot. 379; 48 Geo. III, rot. 288.

⁶¹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 329.

⁶² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 432; xvi, p. 716; xix (1), p. 645; Pat. 14 Eliz. pt. xii, m. 27; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil.* 24 Eliz. m. 1.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 496.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 506.

⁶⁶ Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. ii, m. 31.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 24 Eliz. pt. x, m. 5; *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil.* 24 Eliz. m. 1, 1 d.

⁶⁸ *Wide Exch. Dep.* 37 Eliz. Hil no. 14.

⁶⁹ Close, 15 Geo. II, pt. i, no. 17.

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 168.

⁷¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Ric. II, no. 12; 7 Hen. V, no. 75; 10 Hen. V, no. 29b; 1 Hen. VI, no. 63; 36 Hen. VI, no. 38; *Cal. Pat.* 1461–7, p. 70.

⁷² *Ibid.* 1381–5, p. 415.

⁷³ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 172.

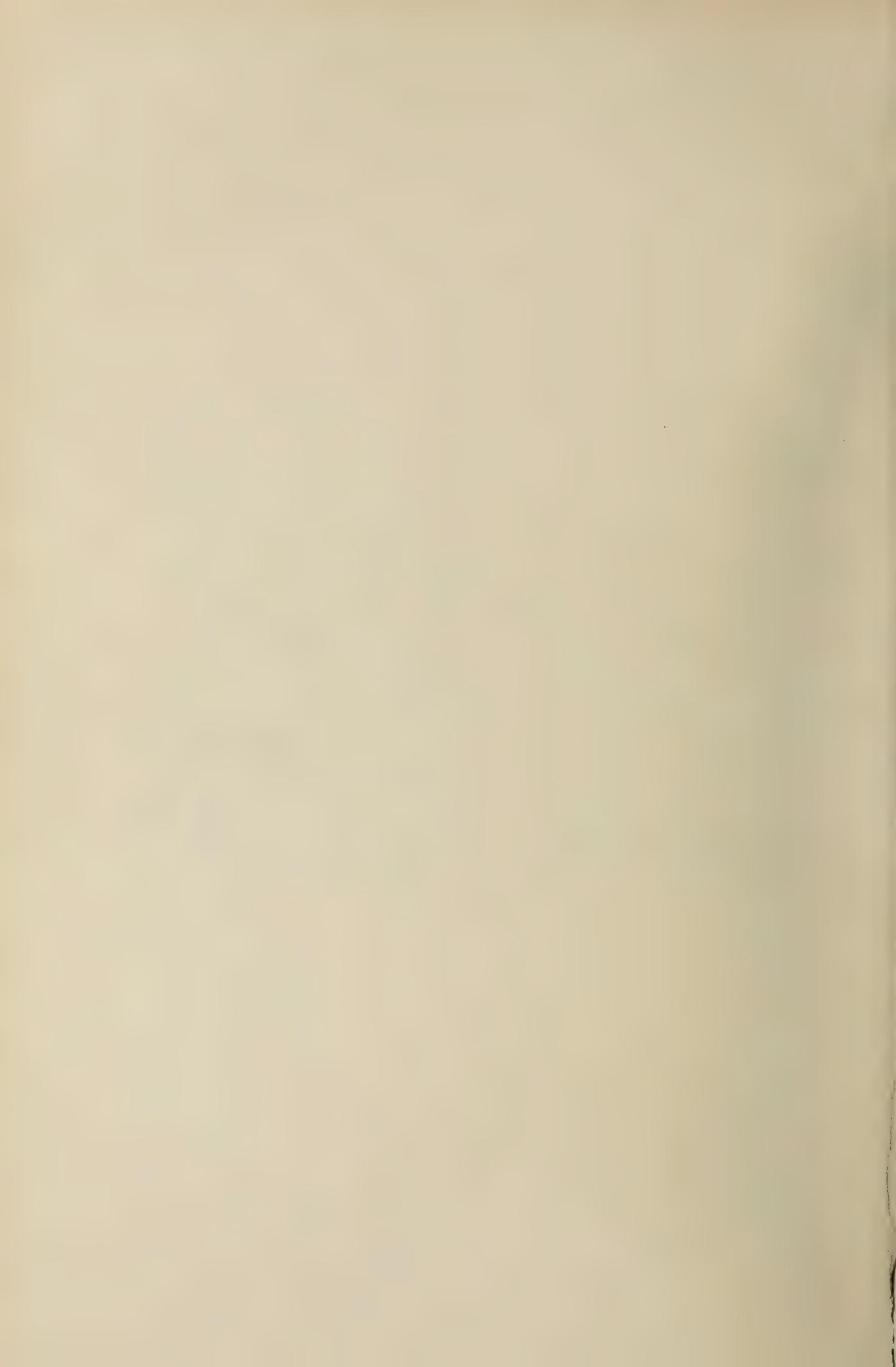
⁷⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 1217 (6).

⁷⁵ It was leased in March 1539 to William Pury for twenty-one years (*ibid.* xiv [1], p. 610). *Vide L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), 432; xvi, p. 716; xix (1), p. 645; Pat. 5 Edw. VI, pt. iii; 1 Mary, pt. x; 4 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 32; 11 Eliz. pt. ii, m. 25; 13 Eliz. pt. x; 19 Eliz. pt. viii, m. 39.

⁷⁶ Close, 15 Geo. II, pt. i, no. 17.



BREAMORE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH



a south transept 11 ft. by 8 ft. 10 in., a nave 20 ft. 3 in. by 50 ft. 11 in., and a south porch 10 ft. 3 in. by about 8 ft.

It is a most valuable and unusually complete specimen of a pre-Conquest church, its walls built of whole flints set herring-bone fashion, and originally covered within and without with plaster, which ran unbroken over the splays of the windows, but was stopped at the angles and at intervals on the wall surfaces by heavy quoins and pilaster strips of green sandstone and ironstone, projecting about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the walling. The height and comparative thinness of the walls and the massive character of the wrought stonework make it a most interesting and typical example. It was originally an aisleless cruciform building, with nave and chancel separated by a square tower flanked by transepts. One of these transepts, that on the north, has disappeared, and there seems to have been a western building of equal width with the nave, which is also destroyed, but with these exceptions and certain rebuildings noted below the early work is very well preserved, and the removal of the external plaster, though in other respects a mistake, has revealed the character of the masonry, affording a very useful comparison with other remaining examples.

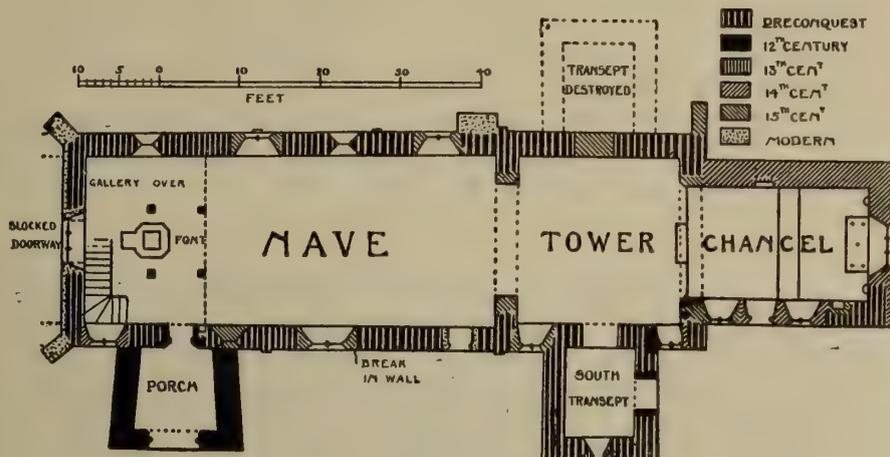
The proportions of the plan are noticeable, 27 ft. being a ruling measurement. The chancel from outside to outside east to west is 27 ft. long, the tower 27 ft. square over all, the width across the tower and transept was 54 ft. from outside to outside, and from the outside of the west wall of the nave to that of the west wall of the tower is 54 ft. The measurements are not quite exact, but the correspondence is too marked to be accidental.

The internal width of the tower, 20 ft., is also the internal length of the chancel. The arrangement of windows suggests that there were four on either side of the nave, equally spaced on the north, but not on the south, where a window was set on either side of the rood over the south doorway. Two of the north windows remain, but on the south side only one is now visible, to the east of the doorway and blocked by the 15th-century heightening of the south porch. The chancel probably had three windows, one in each wall.

The probable date is late in the 10th or early in the 11th century, and the only addition since that date is the south porch, of which the lower stage is of mid-12th-century date and the upper stage of the 15th century. The chancel was practically rebuilt with the insertion of a new door and new windows about 1340, but the old plan was adhered to, and the lower parts of the walls are perhaps original. The early chancel had

much higher walls. Early in the 15th century new arches were inserted in the east and west walls of the tower, and the north transept was destroyed at this date or later. The west wall of the nave has been rebuilt, but apparently on the old lines, and there seems to have been a building of equal width with the nave to the west of it. The chancel was repaired in 1874 and the rest of the church in 1897, and all woodwork except the roofs, a door case south-east of the nave, and the frame of the rood loft door, is modern.⁷⁷

The east window of the chancel, c. 1340, has three trefoiled lights with net tracery in a two-centred head. The external label is modern. To north and south of it are two 15th-century image brackets with heads of angels beneath them. They are further enriched, in one case with bands of foliage, and in the other with small foliate bosses. The north wall is now without openings, but at the west externally are traces—part of the sill and one jamb—of a low side window of uncertain date. There is also a modern blocked north door apparently for an intended vestry, since it is only inserted in the inner face of the wall and has never been cut completely through.



PLAN OF BREAMORE CHURCH

At the east, in the south wall, is a 15th-century piscina of unusual design. The lower part is a fairly deep niche with a three-centred head continuously chamfered, which was closed with a door, one hinge pin remaining. The basin projects from the wall and is moulded and semi-octagonal in form, the back of the basin, with its foliate drain, being carried back to about the line of the door. Above this are two small pointed recesses for the cruets. In the middle of the wall is a priest's door, c. 1340, with a continuously moulded internal reveal and drop rear arch, and externally of two wave-moulded orders with a pointed head and ogee label with head drips. On either side of this is a two-light window. That to the east is of two trefoiled lights contemporary with the door, the head cut out of a single slab. The other window is of 15th-century date and has two cinquefoiled lights with a square-headed external label with one drip at the east in the form of a mitred

⁷⁷ The early character of this church was first brought to notice during repairs in 1897, and a description of it by the Rev. A. J. Hill was printed in *Arch. Journ.* lv, 84 (1898).

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head. At the west the label butts against the east wall of the tower. The chancel arch is of 15th-century date and is of two moulded orders and four-centred form and has no responds, the opening being the full width of the chancel. The outer order, moulded with a hollow chamfer, a fillet and a case-ment, is stopped on a band of well-modelled foliage. The inner order rests upon moulded three-sided capitals with short wall shafts of similar form carried on conical corbels, one with a human head, the other with foliage only, but foliage of very unusual character, founded on thistle leaves, and evidently belonging to the same school as the work at Christchurch Priory. Externally the north wall of the chancel shows a considerable irregularity of build. It is mainly of knapped flint rubble, but there are patches of the original whole flint rubble. The east wall is more regular and is almost entirely of knapped flints. The south wall is mainly of whole flints and appears to have been less rebuilt than the others. The eastern angles have heavy green sandstone quoins, probably old work re-used. The south-east corner of the tower has been rebuilt, but at the north-east is the original weather table showing that the height and pitch of the early chancel roof were about the same as those of the nave, and the original wall much higher than it is now.

The central tower originally had a first floor about 15 ft. from the ground, entered through a doorway from the south transept. There must have been a wooden stair, or perhaps only a ladder in the transept, to reach the doorway. The room was lighted by four windows, two on the south and two on the north, with mid-wall openings widely splayed on each side, and round heads, all being of plastered flint rubble. Three of these remain, that at the south-east having been destroyed, but all have square-headed stone frames set in their outer faces, the outer splay being blocked. This may be a 15th-century or later alteration. The door is a plain, narrow, square-headed opening, and from it an iron ladder leads to the bells overhead. Below the two north windows of the tower is the weathering of the old north transept roof in heavy blocks of stone, and at the ground level are the blocked jambs of the destroyed arch to the transept, of about the same width as that to the south transept, which remains intact. The head has been destroyed by the insertion late in the 15th century of a window of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, with an external label. The arch to the south transept is of one square order with a semicircular head built of long 'through' stones. At the springing are deep square abaci with heavy cable moulds on the angles, and on the north face of the arch is incised, in well-proportioned letters, the inscription

HER SPUTELAD SEO GECFYDRAEDNES DE

'Here is made plain the covenant to thee.' There were similar inscriptions, as it seems, on the other arches, but only a single stone is now preserved, with lettering on a larger scale than that on the transept arch, and probably belonging to the original east arch of the tower. The inscription, when uncovered in 1897, had its letters filled with plaster and coloured red, with a red line above and below.

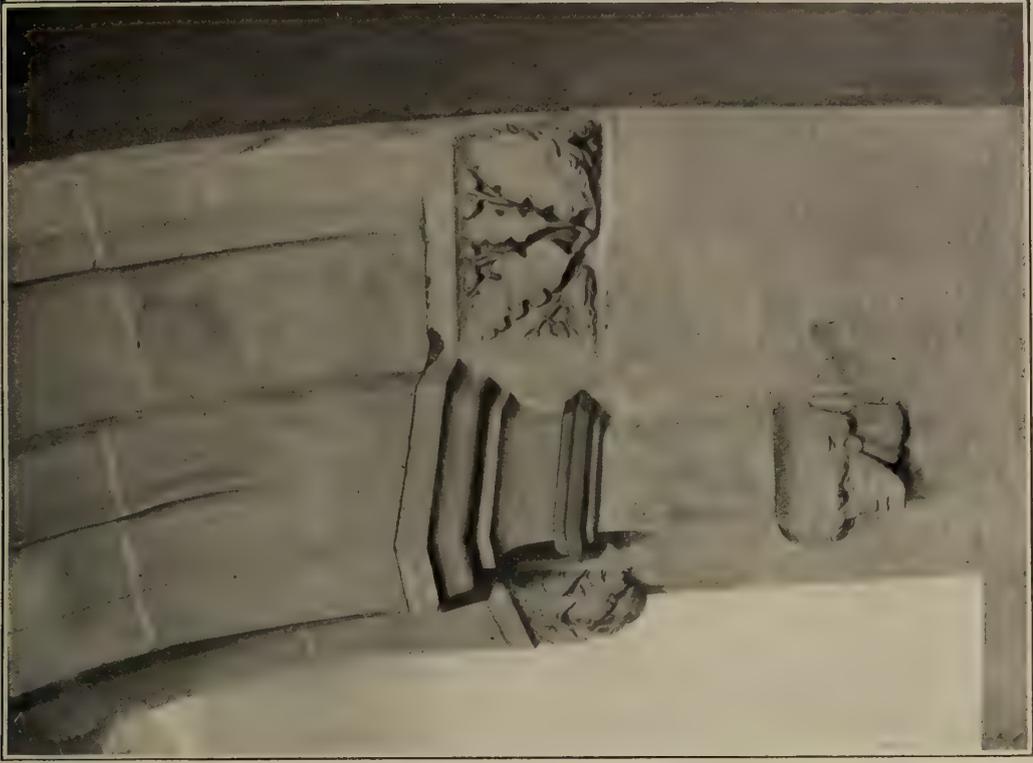
On either side of the south transept arch are inserted windows, that to the east being of two

trefoiled lights of 14th-century date, and that to west a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a square head and label. This has on its west dripstone a shield with a bezant between two harts' heads cabossed in a chief, quartering a chevron between roundels, which is perhaps a Popham coat quartered with Zouche. In the west wall of the tower is the arch to the nave, which is of similar date and detail to the chancel arch, and the upper rood-loft doorway, with its old wooden frame, remains at the north-west.

The transept has on the south a small pointed window of 13th-century date inserted in an original double-splayed window, and on the east a 12th-century doorway cut straight through the wall, with a round head of one square order and plain chamfered abaci. Above this is a complete original window with a double splay all formed in flint rubble and rendered with plaster. The south-east and west angles have the heavy long and short quoins set out to stop the plastering, and at the base of the gable to the south, crowning the quoins, are two projecting stones originally intended to carry the barge-boards of rather widely projecting eaves. At the foot of the quoins are square projecting base stones. On a 17th-century stone let into the west wall is the brief inscription, 'AVOYD FORNICATION.'

The nave has on the north two original double-splayed windows of the same detail as that in the tower but larger. One of these is about a third of the length of the wall from the east, the other is the last window to the west, and both are placed high in the wall. Between them is a window, probably of 16th-century date, of two coarse trefoiled lights with a pierced middle spandrel and a four-centred head, and to the east of the first window are two 15th-century windows, both of two cinquefoiled lights with external square-headed openings. One of these is placed comparatively low, and the other at about the same level as the early windows. At the south-east of the nave is a modern doorway with a good 18th-century head and architrave of oak, and above this, but a little further westward, is a window of two cinquefoiled lights of 16th-century date. Beyond it is another window of two clumsy trefoiled lights, probably of 16th-century date, and partly hidden by the east wall of the porch is an original window, now blocked. The south doorway is of mid-12th-century date, with a semicircular head of two moulded orders, the outer carried upon circular shafts with scalloped capitals, of which that to the east is modern. West of the porch is a window of late 15th-century date of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over. In the west wall is a modern window of three trefoiled lights, below which may be seen the lower stones of the jambs of an original west doorway, opening to the destroyed western chamber, the start of whose walls yet remains. The upper part of the west wall has been rebuilt and contains a large modern window of two lights, between which has been set a shield-shaped drip, on which are carved the initials 'W D' and the date 1603, doubtless for Sir William Dodington, then lord of the manor. At the western angles are diagonal buttresses overlying the start of the early walls, and of the same date as the rebuilt part of the west wall.

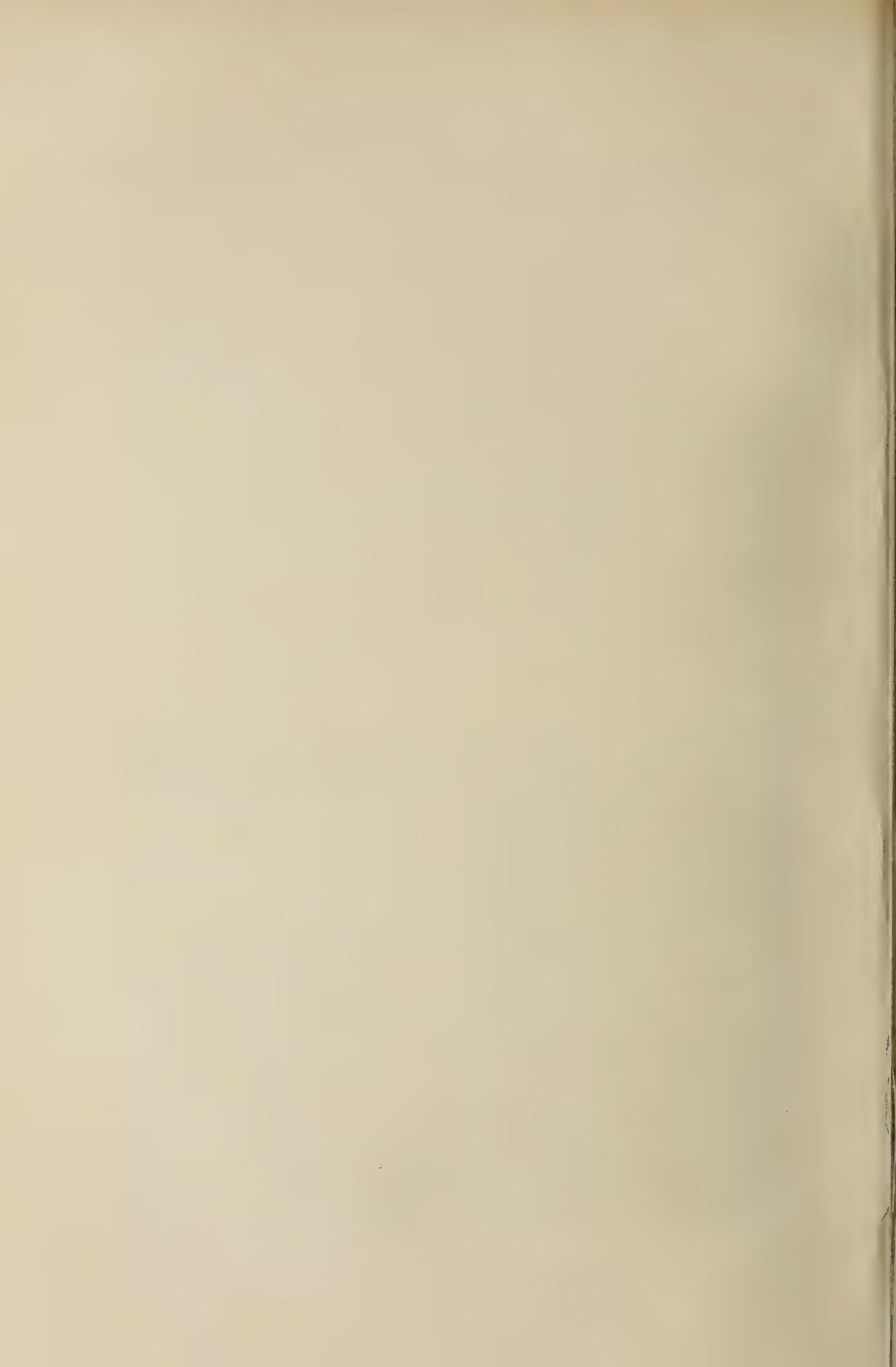
The south porch is of two stages. The lower is of 12th-century date and has a much-restored round-headed entrance arch of two moulded orders with



BREAMORE CHURCH : PART OF CHANCEL ARCH



BREAMORE CHURCH : SOUTH TRANSEPT ARCH



shafted jambs similar in style to the south doorway. The upper stage is of 15th-century date and has on the south a low pointed opening of two chamfered orders, which may have been filled with a wooden frame originally, and at the south-east is a pointed piscina recess with a moulded head. The gable is modern and of half-timber construction. The floor of this upper chamber is now removed, like that of the very similar room built in front of the great rood on the west wall of Headbourne Worthy Church. There is a close analogy between the two, both having contained an altar and both having been decorated with wall paintings, but the paintings at Breamore have been much more elaborate than those at Headbourne Worthy. The rood itself, between the figures of our Lady and St. John, is not such a fine example as the other, but still must have been a striking figure. Each of the three figures has a large nimbus and above the rood is a hand projecting downwards from a cloud. Painted on the wall as a background to the figures is a landscape of rolling hills with trees and copses and in the middle distance a small church with a spire. There are traces of drawings of other buildings. The colours used are a reddish brown for uncovered ground, a darker brown for the buildings, a light peacock green for the hills and lampblack for foliage. The painting is continued on the west wall, where a figure of Judas hanging is to be seen, and on the east and west walls are the Maria and IHS monograms in reddish brown, with a diaper of drops. Below the rood is a 12th-century Agnus Dei carved in a circular medallion in low relief. In the porch are two oak benches, one dated 1617, which seem to have been made for their position.

The chancel roof is modern, of open timber construction, and is tiled. The tower roof internally has curved timber framing of 15th-century date, forming a cove on all four sides. Externally it is tiled and of pyramidal form and surmounted by a small square modern shingled bell-turret with two trefoil-headed sound holes to each face. The nave roof contains some old material incorporated in a modern roof of the original pitch. The porch roof is tiled. The west gallery is modern. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a square stem and is ancient but of uncertain date. On the north wall of the chancel is a small wall monument to Rev. John Crabbe, 1748, once sub-librarian of the Bodleian and also rector of this parish. The arms are Azure a chevron between two fleurs de lis and a crab or. On the north of the tower is a small wall tablet to William, 1685, and Robert, 1682, the sons of William Holloway; also Elizabeth his wife, 1690, and Mercy (Holloway) (no date), the relict of Joseph Durnforth. In the tower are also a number of painted hatchments of the Hulse family. On the north of the nave is a very pretty white marble wall monument to George Johnson, his wife Anne, their son Henry and daughters Frances, Elizabeth and

Mary. The only date given is that of the son's death, 1703, who left the sum of £100 for apprenticing the poor children of 'Bremmor' and Wood Green. The arms given are Or a water bouget sable.

There are three bells; the treble of 1662, the second by John Wallis, 1606, and the tenor of 1637.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten, flagon and almsdish of 1745, given in that year by Lady Elizabeth Brooke.

The registers are contained in five books. The first has all entries 1675 to 1731, the second baptisms and burials 1731 to 1780, the third marriages only 1755 to 1797, the fourth baptisms and burials 1781 to 1813, and the fifth marriages 1797 to 1813. There are also overseers' accounts from 1649.

The rectory and advowson of **ADVOWSON** Breamore with the chapels of Charford and Hale belonged at the Dissolution to the priory of Breamore,⁷⁸ probably by gift of Baldwin and Hugh de Redvers. The rectory and church were granted in 1536 to Henry Marquess of Exeter,⁷⁹ but, returning to the Crown on his forfeiture, passed by exchange in 1552 to John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester.⁸⁰ Queen Mary deprived him and took possession of the rectory and advowson, the reversion of which, after the termination of a lease to William Pury, she granted in the first year of her reign to Edward Earl of Devon.⁸¹ Both, however, were granted in 1558 to John White, Poynt's successor,⁸² but again returned to the Crown and were sold by Queen Elizabeth in 1578 to Sir Edward Horsey.⁸³ The latter sold them in 1581 to John Stockman,⁸⁴ of whom they were purchased in 1586 by William Dodington,⁸⁵ and from this time the advowson followed the descent of the manor of Breamore until the death of Lady Anne Brooke in 1690-1,⁸⁶ when it passed to her daughter Dodington wife of Charles Montagu, created Duke of Manchester in 1719.⁸⁷ The advowson and rectory then descended with the title of Duke of Manchester⁸⁸ until sold by George Duke of Manchester to Henry Longden in 1776-7.⁸⁹ Subsequently both advowson and rectory became vested in James Palmer, who presented to the church in 1838,⁹⁰ and in 1870 they passed from Rev. James Nelson Palmer to Rev. Edward Parker Dew,⁹¹ in whose trustees the advowson is now vested.

There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Breamore, and there was formerly a Congregational chapel, but it now no longer exists.

John Dodington by deed dated **CHARITIES** 16 February 1638 charged certain grounds in Fordingbridge called Sandy Balls with an annuity of £5 for the apprenticing of poor children of this parish, Fordingbridge, Harbridge and Ringwood (*alternis vicibus*) for ever. The annuity is received every fourth year from Sir

⁷⁸ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 329.

⁷⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, g. 1217 (6).

⁸⁰ *Pat.* 5 Edw. VI, pt. vi, m. 20.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 1 Mary, pt. x, m. 9.

⁸² *Ibid.* 5 & 6 Phil. and Mary, pt. iv, m. 6.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 20 Eliz. pt. xi, m. 19.

⁸⁴ Close, 28 Eliz. pt. iii, Stockman and Vaughan.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* pt. xxi, Stockman and Dodington.

⁸⁶ Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 934. Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 240. In 1685 Ann Lady Brooke settled the tithes of Breamore in trust for the incumbent of Breamore. An attempt was made a few years ago to contest the provisions of the trust, but the court upheld its validity (ex in-

form. the Rev. A. C. Radcliffe, rector of Rockbourne).

⁸⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* under Manchester; Warner, *Hist. of Hants*, ii, 230.

⁸⁸ MS. *penes* Lord Swaythling.

⁸⁹ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. East.* 17 Geo. III, m. 8.

⁹⁰ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁹¹ *Clergy List.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Edward Hulse, bart., and applied as required together with Johnson's Charity next mentioned.

In 1703 Henry Johnson by his will directed £100 to be laid out in lands and hereditaments, so as to secure that £5 a year be applied in apprenticing. The sum of £5 10s. a year is received from Lord Normanton, the lord of the manor of North Ashley, being one moiety of a fee-farm rent thereout, less land tax.

A sum of £300 consols arising from investment of accumulations of these charities was in May 1908 standing in the bank books in the names of John Hulse Hamilton and two others.

Church Lands.—The parish is in possession of 6a. 1r. 8p., let in part in allotments producing about £25 a year, which is applied towards the church expenses.

THE HUNDRED OF RINGWOOD

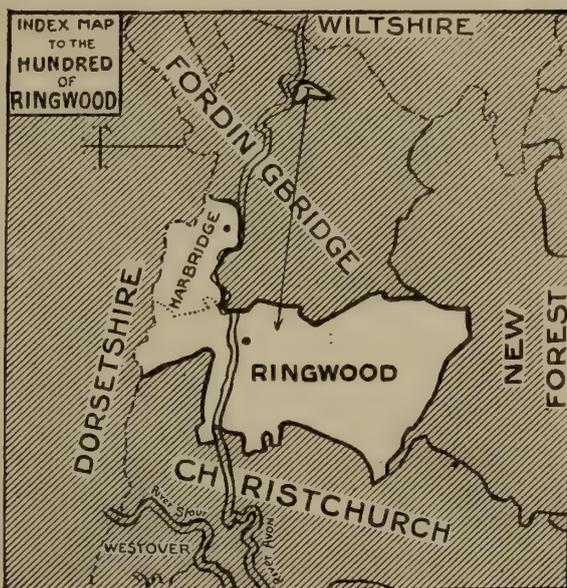
CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

HARBRIDGE

RINGWOOD.¹

Pennington, in 1831 a tithing of Milford, now a separate parish, is also in this hundred, but is treated with Milford in that of Christchurch. Certain parts of Ringwood are not in the hundred. Burley with Bisterne Closes and Burley and Woodgreen, extra-parochial in 1831, belong to the New Forest. North Ashley is part of the liberty of Westover, where its tithingmen seem to have attended the view of frankpledge but not the hundred.²

In the Domesday Survey Ringwood and Harbridge are the only places entered under Ringwood Hundred, the two together being assessed at 3 hides and 1 virgate as against 33 hides in the days of the Confessor.³ Bisterne and Crow, tithings of Ringwood, were in 'Rodedic' Hundred. In the time of King Edward they were assessed at 5 hides, in 1086 at 4 hides.⁴ Neither Burley, Ashley nor Somerley occurs.



In the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 Ringwood and Christchurch Hundreds are given together, North Ashley, Ringwood, Pennington, Harbridge and Bisterne being entered.⁵ In the Aids of 1346 and 1428 the hundreds are separated,⁶ but Ringwood is only represented by Pennington.⁷ In that of 1431 Ringwood is omitted and Pennington given under Christchurch Hundred.⁸

The hundred was always held with Ringwood Manor.

¹ The extent of the hundred as given in the *Population Returns* of 1831.

² Ct. R. (P.R.O.), portf. 201, no. 80.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454, 514.

⁴ *Ibid.* 515.

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316, 317.

⁶ *Ibid.* 327.

⁷ *Ibid.* 349.

⁸ *Ibid.* 372.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

HARBRIDGE

Herdebrige (xi cent.); Hardebrygg (xiii cent.); Haberigge (xiv cent.); Harebrigg (xv cent.); Harbridge (xvi cent.).

The parish of Harbridge contains over 4,000 acres, comprising 650 acres of arable land, 986½ acres of permanent grass and 356½ acres of woodland.¹ The height above sea level is for the most part above 100 ft. and below 200 ft. The soil is sandy, the subsoil gravel, which has been considerably worked.² The western and south-western parts of the parish comprise the great uncultivated tracts of Plumley Heath with its tumuli and Nea Heath. In the south-east is Somerley, the seat of Lord Normanton, with its magnificent picture gallery and its park of 900 acres. Nearly the whole parish together with Ibsley and Ellingham belongs to Lord Normanton's estate.

The little village of Harbridge, with its church, lies about 2 miles north-east of Somerley, at the edge of the low meadow land to the east of the River Avon. North again are Harbridge Green and North End Park and Farm. Old Somerley is on the northern border of Somerley Park.

There was an inclosure award at Harbridge in 1817.³

There is a tithing of Harbridge, Efford, in Milford parish and Christchurch Hundred (q.v.).

In 1086 *HARBRIDGE* was held of *MANORS* the king by Bernard the Chamberlain, having been held by Ulveva in the days of the Confessor. The assessment had fallen from 5 hides to 3 hides and 1 virgate.⁴ The subsequent history of Harbridge is not easy to unravel. Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, the last of the Clares, was receiving a rent of 25*s.* 8*d.* held of the king by knight service at his death in 1314.⁵ This was then committed to the charge of Lawrence de Rustiton, and afterwards of Richard de Rodeneye, Ithel de Keyrewent and Richard de Byffet, keepers of the earl's lands,⁶ the places of the last two being subsequently taken by Bennet de Cokefeld and William de Aylmere.⁷ It was probably by virtue of the Clare possessions that the king's name occurs in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316.⁸

The king's parcenary in 1316 was Isabel de Acton.⁹ Her holding may be traced in the messuage and virgate the reversion of which Sir John Poyntz conveyed to Sir John de la Hale and his heirs in 1364.¹⁰ John Palmer was then holding the estate of the hereditament of Poyntz; after his death it was to remain to Joan wife of Sir John de Acton,

deceased, and after her death to remain to Poyntz or by the terms of the conveyance to Sir John de la Hale.

By the early part of the 15th century Harbridge, then known as a manor, had come into the hands of a Henry Smith who was unjustly disseised by John Poole.¹¹ However, in January 1500 Thomas Poole of Holwall (co. Somers.), a descendant of John, sold and quitclaimed to John Smith of Askerswell (co. Dors.) grandson of Henry, both for himself and Margery, late wife of Thomas Trowe, and possibly sister or mother of Thomas Poole,¹² all right and title in the manor of Harbridge, together with all the possessions of the late Margery Trowe, and those occupied by Jane widow of John Poole, uncle of Thomas, and by Edith Poole widow.¹³ The full sum due on this sale was not paid off, however, until 1504,¹⁴ and meanwhile Poole conveyed the premises to Sir John Turbervyle and to Richard Kemer.¹⁵ Nevertheless Nicholas Smith, heir, presumably, of John, died seised in 1538,¹⁶ leaving a widow Sybil, on whom Harbridge was settled in dower for life, and a son and heir George. Sybil apparently married as her second husband John Okeden,¹⁷ with whom she was holding the manor for the term of her life in 1541,¹⁸ in which year Jaspar Smith, presumably brother of Nicholas, settled all his reversionary right on Thomas Whyte. Sybil died in 1551, leaving as heir her son George Smith before mentioned, then sixteen years old.¹⁹ However, by 1567 Harbridge was carried by co-heiresses Elizabeth and Jane to their respective husbands John Rose and Francis Poyntz.²⁰ The remainder was to Ambrose Rose of Ringwood, who sold it in 1601²¹ to John Wykes of Harbridge. Francis Poyntz quitclaimed to the new lord a few years later.²² The Wykeses continued to hold during the greater part of the 17th century. John Wykes had been sequestered in 1649 and in 1654 he was still awaiting redress.²³ In 1688 Lewis Bampfield and Elizabeth his wife and Margaret Wykes, spinster, were party to a conveyance of the manor, when, however, one John Wheeler seems to have been in actual possession.²⁴ Elizabeth and Margaret would seem to have been the co-heirs of the Wykeses and Margaret was probably the Margaret wife of William Bowreman who with her husband and Lewis and Elizabeth Bampfield sold three messuages and land in Harbridge, Ellingham, Hurst, Blashford, Rockford, Ringwood, Lyndhurst, Linwood and the New Forest to Henry Hommige in 1689, warranting him against the heirs of Elizabeth and Margaret.²⁵

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

³ *Blue Book Incl. Awards*.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 514.

⁵ Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. II, no. 68.

⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 414.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1318-23, p. 246; cf. Upper Clatford in Andover Hundred.

⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 38 Edw. III.

¹¹ Add. Chart. 40268; De Banc. R. Mich. 15 Hen. VII, m. 372.

¹² Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 10 Hen. VII; De Banc. R. Hil. 10 Hen. VII,

m. 21; Mich. 15 Hen. VII, m. 372; Add. Chart. 40269.

¹³ De Banc. R. Mich. 15 Hen. VII, m. 3, 3 d.; Hil. 15 Hen. VII, m. 1.

¹⁴ Add. Chart. 40270.

¹⁵ De Banc. R. Mich. 15 Hen. VII, m. 340 d.; East. 17 Hen. VII.

¹⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xcii, 86.

¹⁷ John Okeden was already holding the Punchardon moiety of Harbridge (q.v. *infra*). Sibyl evidently married him the year after the death of Nicholas, since in 1539 he settled Ellingham on himself and one Sibilla Smyth widow of Nicholas Smyth for their lives with reversion to

the heirs of John (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv [2], 435 [16]).

¹⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 33 Hen. VIII.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xcii, 86.

²⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 9 Eliz.; Hil. 21 Eliz.

²¹ *Ibid.* Hants, Trin. 43 Eliz.; Add. Chart. 40271.

²² Feet of F. Trin. 3 Jas. I; Add. MS. 33278, fol. 183*b*.

²³ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2847.

²⁴ *Recov. R. Hil. 3 & 4 Jas. II, rot.* 17.

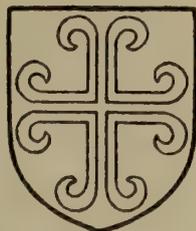
²⁵ Add. Chart. 40274.

By 1693 the manor was in the hands of Edward Twyne²⁶ and in 1700 Joseph Hussey and Mary his wife sold it to Joseph Gifford.²⁷ Early in the 18th century Gifford must have sold the manor to James Whitaker,²⁸ who in 1733 conveyed it to Dayrell Hawley.²⁹ No further mention of Harbridge Manor has been discovered until 1810, when it was held by Percival Lewis.³⁰ Soon after that it passed to the Earl of Normanton (see Somerley) and now forms part of the Somerley estate.

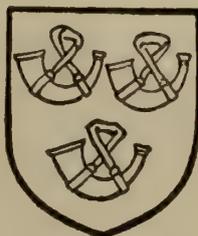
The Punchardons had an estate in Harbridge for a considerable period. In 1263 Robert de Puchardon and Alice his wife quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Alice a messuage and a carucate of land to William de Puchardon, Maud his wife and Hawis her sister and the heirs of Maud and Hawis. This seems to have been the same estate of which in 1375 John de Boyland of Eling and Alice his wife, holding it of the hereditament of Alice, conveyed a moiety to William de Athelyngton and a moiety to Oliver de Puchardon, the whole estate being in the actual possession of John Bereford and Denis his wife for the life of Denis.³¹ Oliver de Puchardon died seised of lands there in 1417.³² Like Ellingham (q.v.) the Puchardon moiety of Harbridge passed to the Okedens,³³ and in 1604 William Okeden sold it to Thomas Worsley,³⁴ who died seised in 1620,³⁵ leaving an infant grandson Thomas Worsley as his heir. Thomas Worsley's daughter Barbara was the wife of a William Bowreman, whose namesake, possibly himself or a son, was dealing with land in Harbridge in 1689.³⁶ From that date this moiety of Harbridge undoubtedly merged in the manor proper and belongs at the present day to the Earl of Normanton.

The earliest discovered reference to SOMERLEY is in 1272, when Thomas Baldwin granted Nicholas son of Philip le But an annuity from a messuage and land there.³⁷ It is possible that the third holding in the vill of North Ashley (see Ringwood) assigned in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316³⁸ to John Marshall refers to Somerley. At any rate, that estate always descended with Somerley Manor. In 1336 John son of William de la Penne conveyed to John Marshall of Bovingdon and Constance his wife and the heirs of John a messuage and land in North Ashley, Somerley and 'La Penne'³⁹; and five years later Thomas Marshall and Ralph Marshall of West Chin-

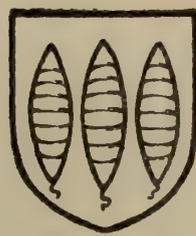
nock settled an estate in the same places on John Marshall of Bovingdon and Maud his wife, with remainder to John's son John and Katherine his wife and the heirs of their bodies.⁴⁰ Early in the 15th century Henry Keswick took the place of the Marshalls. In 1412 William Park granted John Fromond and Henry Keswick a messuage, a carucate of land, &c., to hold for the life of Henry, with remainder to John Morris, clerk, and his heirs.⁴¹ In 1417 Michael Marshall quitclaimed the same estate to Fromond, Park and Keswick and the heirs of Keswick⁴²; two years later John Gyles of Winchester released to Henry Keswick and his heirs all his right in the manor of Somerley and all lands and tenements in North Ashley, Somerley and 'La Penne,' which had once been John Marshall's⁴³; while in 1438 John Frampton and Joan his wife, presumably the Marshall heiress, quitclaimed to the new lord.⁴⁴ In the inquisition held on John Frampton's death it is stated that the manor of Somerley was formerly held by John Marshall and Agatha his wife, from whom it passed to their elder son Walter.⁴⁵ In 1442 Henry Keswick granted an estate, comprising four messuages, 2 carucates of land, 30 acres of meadow and 26s. rent, to Thomas Luyt and heirs.⁴⁶ In 1529 Philip Baskervyle and Agnes his wife created trustees of the manor of Somerley during their lives with remainder to the heirs of Agnes.⁴⁷ She must have been the Agnes daughter and heir of John Hamlyn who had been the wife of William Okeden of Ellingham⁴⁸ (q.v.), for in 1542, when John Okeden, William's son, was settling the manor on himself with remainder for life to his second son Henry, Philip Baskervyle was said to be holding for life from the hereditament of John.⁴⁹ At his death in 1558, Henry having predeceased him, John Okeden left the manor to his grandson William son and heir of his



PUNCHARDON. *Argent a mill-rind cross voided gules.*



DODINGTON. *Argent three hunting-horns sable with their strings gules.*



HOBV. *Argent three hobsies gules.*

son Philip.⁵⁰ In 1604 William Okeden son of the last-named William sold the manors of North Ashley and Somerley to Sir William Dodington of Breamore,⁵¹

²⁶ Recov. R. Trin. 5 Will. and Mary, rot. 51.

²⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Will. III.

²⁸ He sold him other property in 1723-4 (Close, 10 Geo. I, pt. xiv, m. 11).

²⁹ Recov. R. Mich. 6 Geo. II, rot. 500; Feet of F. Hants, East. 6 Geo. II.

³⁰ Recov. R. Mich. 51 Geo. III, rot. 399.

³¹ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 49 Edw. III.

³² Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. V, no. 30.

³³ See Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1000, no. 7. John Okeden had settled it on his granddaughter Joan Ringwood, but it reverted to the male line. She is

called wrongly daughter of John Okeden in the visitation of 1634 (Berry, *Hants Gen.* 237).

³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 1 Jas. I.

³⁵ W. and L. Inq. p.m. xxix, 203.

³⁶ *Vide supra.*

³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 56 Hen. III.

³⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 10 Edw. III.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* Hil. 15 Edw. III.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Mich. 14 Hen. IV.

⁴² *Ibid.* East. 5 Hen. V.

⁴³ Close, 7 Hen. VII, m. 6.

⁴⁴ Cf. Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, i, 398; Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Hen. VI.

⁴⁵ Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. IV, no. 36

⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 20 Hen. VI.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Mich. 21 Hen. VI II.

⁴⁸ Hutchins, *Hist. of Dorset*, iii, 469.

⁴⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Hen. VIII.

⁵⁰ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 1000, no. 7. In 1598 Philip Okeden died seised, as tenant in chief, of the manor of 'North Ashley and Penn,' which may perhaps be identified with Somerley. William Okeden junior was his nephew (? grandson) and heir (Chan. Inq. p.m. [Ser. 2], cclii, 50).

⁵¹ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 2 Jas. I. m. 19 d.; Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Jar. I.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

who settled them on his son Herbert on the marriage of the latter with Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of John Colles.⁵² Herbert Dodington died in 1633 in his father's lifetime, his brother John being his heir.⁵³ Edward Dodington was lord of the manor in 1653.⁵⁴ John Dodington left two daughters (see South Charford), of whom Anne, the younger and eventually sole heir, married as her second husband Thomas Hoby.⁵⁵ He was probably the uncle of Sir Thomas Hoby, third baronet, to whom by 1728 the manors of Somerley and North Ashley had passed.⁵⁶ Sir Thomas Hoby died in 1730 and was succeeded by his son and namesake.⁵⁷ The immediate subsequent history of the manors is unknown, but in 1781 Ambrose St. John, a younger son of John tenth Lord St. John of Bletsoe, was holding the manors of North Ashley *juxta* Ringwood and North Ashley Nea.⁵⁸ This last-named is obviously Somerley, for in a deed of the following year 'Somerley and North Ashley *alias* Nea' is the form found. In 1782 Ambrose St. John with his brother, the Rev. St. Andrew St. John, sold the manors to Daniel Hobson,⁵⁹ and in 1814 Edward Hobson conveyed them to Henry Baring.⁶⁰ Shortly afterwards they passed to Welbore Ellis (Agar) second Earl of Normanton, whose son, the third earl, was created Lord Somerton of Somerley in 1873. Sidney James (Agar) fourth and present Earl of Normanton is the present lord of Somerley.



AGAR, Earl of Normanton. *Azure a lion or with the difference of a mole.*

The church of *ALL SAINTS* is an *CHURCH* ashlar-faced building consisting of chancel, nave and west tower, rebuilt in 1838 in 15th-century style, but part of the tower masonry appears to be older. There is a small wall tablet to Edward Dodington ob. 1656, with a quartered shield.

The bells are three in number, all by Thomas Mears, 1839.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten and paten cover, undated, a flagon of 1754 and a silver-gilt paten of 1869.

The registers are in four books: the first has burials 1571 to 1720, marriages 1616 to 1717, and baptisms 1679 to 1719, but they are incomplete. There is a gap in the baptisms 1682 to 1695, and from 1696 to 1719 they are irregular. There are gaps in the burials 1635 to 1654 and in marriages 1644 to 1654 and 1657 to 1713. The second book has baptisms and burials 1720 to 1792, the third marriages 1754 to 1812, and the fourth baptisms and burials 1792 to 1812.

The living of Harbridge is a *ADVOWSON* rectory attached to the vicarage of Ringwood and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge.

There is an elementary school built with class-room and residence for mistresses by the late Earl of Normanton, with the aid of a voluntary rate, for 90 children.

John Dodington by deed of *CHARITIES* 16 February 1638 charged certain grounds called Sandy Balls in Fordingbridge with an annuity of £5 for binding out apprentices of poor children in this parish, Breamore, Fordingbridge and Ringwood (*alternis vicibus*) for ever.

The sum of £5 is received every fourth year and duly applied.

RINGWOOD

Rincveda (xi cent.); Ringwud (xii cent.); Ringwode, Rinkewode (xiii cent.).

Ringwood, including the tithing and parochial chapelry of Bisterne, is an extensive parish comprising 11,842 acres, of which 2,809 acres are arable land, 2,321 acres permanent grass and 2,385 acres woods and plantations.¹ The parish lies low round the River Avon, which frequently overflows the neighbouring meadows. The river is spanned by a stone bridge of three arches. In the neighbourhood of Hightown and Crow in the east the land rises to 200 ft. Ashley Heath, joined at the south by Barnsfield Wood and Leybrooke Common, forms most of the parish between Moors River and the Avon; while eastwards copse and moorland merge in Burley Walk and the New Forest.

The town of Ringwood, to which the captive Monmouth was brought after Sedgemoor, lies on the east bank of the Avon, where the river is widest.

The town is built along the Christchurch road about an open market place, around which stand the church and the Town Hall erected by Mr. John Morant in 1868. There are a Lecture Hall in Christchurch Street, built in 1874 by Miss Carter of Ringwood, and an iron theatre given to the town in 1888 by Mr. Hay Richards Morant. There is a large linen collar and cuff factory, while 'Ringwood' woollen gloves are famous.

Ashley lies to the west just across the river near the Ringwood Union Workhouse; Moortown is a mile south of the town on the Christchurch road and Kingston a mile south of that, with North Kingston a little to the north-east. Hightown and Crow are in the east and Poulner and North Poulner in the extreme north-east, reached from Ringwood by Poulner Lane.

St. Ives, the seat of Dr. William James Russell, F.R.S., stands on a hill a mile south-west of

⁵² Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 22 Jas. I.

⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxcviii, 196.

⁵⁴ Recov. R. Mich. 1653, rot. 205.

⁵⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 33.

⁵⁶ Recov. R. Hil. 2 Geo. II, rot. 171. An alternative explanation of the transi-

tion of the manor from the Dodingtons to the Hobys may be found in the fact that Peregrine Hoby, father of the first two baronets and grandfather of the third, married Catherine daughter of Sir William Dodington.

⁵⁷ Recov. R. Hil. 6 Geo. II, rot. 132;

Hil. 9 Geo. II, rot. 48. *Vide* G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, iv, 36.

⁵⁸ Recov. R. Mich. 22 Geo. III, rot. 9.

⁵⁹ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil. 23 Geo. III, m. 50.

⁶⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 54 Geo. III.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

the town. Avon Castle, a modern house, the property of Colonel Ralph Peacock, V.D., C.E., stands in picturesque grounds on the banks of the Avon.

The tithing and chapelry of Bisterne, which includes the hamlet of Sandford, is in the south. The manor-house stands in a park of 150 acres.

The civil parish of Burley, covering 11,311 acres, is nearly as extensive as Ringwood. It was formed in 1868 from Burley Walk and Holmsley Walk, extra-parochial parts of the New Forest, together with the ancient vill of Burley. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1840 out of Ringwood. In 1876, by an Order of the Local Government Board, part of Ringwood was transferred to Burley. The parish has a soil of sandy loam and a subsoil of gravel and sand. The height above sea level varies from 150 ft. to 300 ft. There are 163 acres of arable land, 877 acres of permanent grass and 1,690½ acres of woods and plantations,² but by far the greater part of the parish is forest land. Burley Manor House, now occupied by Mr. Ellis Cunliffe Lister-Kay, stands in a park of 85 acres. Near Burley Lodge are some fine oak trees, known as the 'Twelve Apostles,' though not half that number now remains. Picket Post is the residence of Lord Lucas of Crudwell, and Old House, hard by, belongs to his sister, Miss Herbert. It was here that their father, Auberon Herbert, author of *A Politician in Trouble about his Soul*, put into practice his theories of the open-air life.

Among other notable people connected with Ringwood may be mentioned Joseph D'Arcy Sirr (1794–1868), author of a *Memoir of Archbishop Trench*, a *Life of Archbishop Usber*, and other works, who held the living; George Williams, the topographer of Jerusalem, who was vicar from 1869 until his death in 1878; and Joseph Ivimey, the Baptist minister and historian, born there in 1773.

There was an inclosure award in Ringwood in 1807.³

Earl Tostig held RINGWOOD before MANORS the Conquest, when it was assessed at 28 hides. In 1086, however, when it was royal demesne, it was assessed at nothing: all but 6 hides had been taken into the New Forest.⁴ Part of the holding was in the Isle of Wight. During the 12th and early 13th centuries Ringwood, like other manors of which John and Henry III had the immediate overlordship, was frequently in new hands. Roland de Dinan, a Breton lord, was holding in 1167⁵; and he appears to have been succeeded by his nephew and eventual heir, Alan de Dinan, whose lands, however, were subsequently taken into the king's hands.^{6a} In 1204 King John gave the manor to his servant, Theodoric the Teuton,⁶ and in

the following year a further mandate was issued to the sheriff to re-deliver seisin to Theodoric in case he had been disseised.⁷ Before this, however, the manor had been held by Robert Fitz Parnel Earl of Leicester, after whose death in 1204 it passed to Joel de Meynell.⁸ In March 1217 it was given to William Marshal the younger, afterwards second Earl of Pembroke, as part of the possessions of Seyer de Quinci Earl of Winchester,⁹ who had married Margaret, one of Robert Fitz Parnel's daughters and co-heirs. A month later Marshal was ordered to restore the manor to Theodoric the Teuton,¹⁰ and in 1223 the knights and free tenants of Ringwood were bound to answer to Waleran the Teuton during the king's pleasure.¹¹ In February 1226, however, the manor was restored to Richard Marshal third Earl of Pembroke, as the right of his wife Gervaise daughter and heir of the above-mentioned Alan de Dinan.¹² The earl's tenure



MARSHAL, Earl of Pembroke. *Party or and vert a lion gules.*

was intermittent. In 1227 and again in 1231 he had fresh seisin,¹³ because the manor had been in the king's hands, and in 1234, after Earl Richard's death, it was given to Simon de Steyland, king's clerk, until restored to the right heirs.¹⁴ In the following year Gilbert Marshal fourth Earl of Pembroke assigned the issues of Ringwood to his sister-in-law, the Countess Eleanor, in part payment of £400 due to her¹⁵; but in 1237 Simon de Steyland, who a year previously was receiving compensation for the loss of the manor,^{16a} had a fresh grant,¹⁶ and in 1238 he was pardoned the rent of £10 yearly previously exacted.¹⁷ Next year the manor was granted to Simon for life at the yearly rent of a sore sparrow-hawk.¹⁸ In 1240 it was given to John son of Geoffrey and his heirs, being described as 'of the lands of the Bretons.'¹⁹ This grant was repeated in 1257, with the addition of a provision for compensation in case the manor should be restored to the right heirs²⁰; but the Marshals never again seem to have had an interest in the manor. John son of Geoffrey died about 1272, and his son John subsequently sold it without licence to Nicholas of Ely, Bishop of Winchester,²¹ on which account it was taken into the king's hands,²² but afterwards, in 1275, restored to the bishop, who did homage for the same.²³ Nicholas of Ely died in 1280, and in February of that year, during the voidance of the see of Winchester, the custody of the manor was given to Queen Eleanor of Castile.²⁴ In December John le Boteler surrendered his claim to it for £60

² Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

³ *Blue Bk. Incl. Award.*

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454. Dr. Birch (*Cart. Sax.* iii, 288) identifies Rimecoda, where King Edgar in 961 gave 22 hides to the Abbey of Abingdon, with Ringwood. There is, however, no further record of the abbey holding here. In the *Abingdon Chronicle* (Rolls Ser.) Rimecoda is conjecturally identified with Ruscombe (co. Berks.).

⁵ *Pipe R. 13 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 183.

^{6a} *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i, 195b.

⁶ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 13.

⁷ *Ibid.* 50b.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1216–25, p. 49.

¹⁰ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 307.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1216–25, p. 377.

¹² *Close*, 10 Hen. III, m. 23; cf.

G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vi, 202 n.

¹³ *Close*, 11 Hen. III, m. 11; *Cal.*

Close, 1227–31, p. 542.

¹⁴ *Close*, 18 Hen. III, m. 22.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, p. 125.

^{16a} *Ibid.* 146.

¹⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, p. 227; *Cal. Close*, 1234–7, p. 434.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, p. 231.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, p. 244.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 253.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 476.

²¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 19.

²² *Ibid.* 20.

²³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, p. 189.

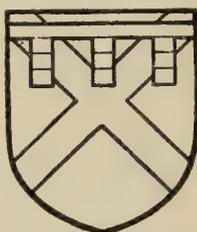
²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1272–81, p. 362. The manor did not, however, properly belong to the see, John son of John's grant having been a personal one to Bishop Nicholas and his heirs.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

worth of land yearly,²⁵ and in 1292, Eleanor being dead, John son of Thomas was appointed custodian.²⁶ On the marriage of Edward I with Margaret the French king's sister in 1299 Ringwood was part of the dower of the new queen.²⁷ Margaret died in 1318 and the manor was assigned to Isabel queen of Edward II.²⁸ In January 1331 Ringwood and other manors which Isabel had previously surrendered were granted to William de Montagu, subsequently created Earl of Salisbury,²⁹ whose descendants with some intermission held it for more than two centuries. The earl died seised of the manor in 1344.³⁰ and the issues were in 1344 restored to his widow, the Countess Katherine, who died so seised five years later.³¹ William de Montagu second Earl of Salisbury died seised in 1397³² and was succeeded by his nephew John, a zealous partisan of Richard II. He was beheaded in 1400 and his lands were escheated, but in 1404 Ringwood was restored for the maintenance of his son Thomas, a minor, afterwards restored as fourth Earl of Salisbury, and Eleanor his wife.³³ Meanwhile the manor had been farmed out for £200 a year to Thomas Earl of Kent, whose widow Alice was pardoned £100 of arrears in December 1405.³⁴ In 1427 Thomas Earl of Salisbury settled the manor³⁵ and died in 1428,³⁶ leaving an only daughter and heir Alice, whose husband Sir Richard Nevill was acknowledged Earl of Salisbury. In 1431 the manor was again conveyed to trustees.³⁷ Richard Earl of Salisbury, who was beheaded in 1460 on the day after the battle of Wakefield, was succeeded by his son Richard, the famous 'King-maker,' already Earl of Warwick by right of his wife.³⁸ After his death on Barnet Field in 1471 his estates were divided between his two daughters, and Ringwood passed to Isabel wife of George (Plantagenet) Duke of Clarence.³⁹ She died seised in 1476⁴⁰ and the duke in February 1478, after being attainted.⁴¹ Their son Edward Plantagenet was barely three years



MONTAGU, Earl of Salisbury. *Argent a fesse indented gules of three points.*



NEVILL, Earl of Salisbury. *Gules a saltire argent and a label gobony argent and azure.*

old at his father's death, and within a month William Berkeley, squire of the body, was appointed steward of Ringwood and Christchurch during his minority.⁴² In 1480 Berkeley was succeeded in office by Thomas (Grey) Marquess of Dorset,⁴³ but in 1484 the stewardship was given for life to the king's servant John Hoton.⁴⁴ Edward Plantagenet, who succeeded to the earldom of Warwick in 1492, became implicated in Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy and was beheaded on Tower Hill in November 1499, being subsequently attainted in 1504.⁴⁵ Ringwood thus came to the Crown, and in July 1510 William Belus was appointed bailiff, while in the following October Sir William Sandys was appointed steward.⁴⁶ In 1513 Warwick's sister, the Lady Margaret Pole, was restored in the earldom of Salisbury and the Montagu inheritance,⁴⁷ and at once appointed Sir Thomas Englefield steward of all her castles and lordships with a yearly rent of 40s. out of the manor of Ringwood.⁴⁸ After her attainder the stewardship was given in February 1541 to Sir Thomas Wriothesley.⁴⁹ In July 1547 the manor and hundred of Ringwood were given to Edward (Seymour), the newly created Duke of Somerset, to hold of the king by the fortieth part of a knight's fee.⁵⁰ This grant was repeated in 1550 after Somerset had been deprived of the office of Protector by Act of Parliament.⁵¹ However, in 1553, after his attainder and death, Ringwood was given to Sir John Gates, a favoured servant of Edward VI.⁵² Gates was not long to enjoy possession, however. By helping the cause of Lady Jane Grey he early in the new reign fell a victim to the fate that had overtaken so many of the lords of Ringwood.⁵³ Queen Mary at once granted the lands to Francis (Hastings) second Earl of Huntingdon, in virtue of the fact that his wife, Catherine Pole, was one of the heirs of the Countess of Salisbury.⁵⁴ The remainder was to the issue of Catherine with contingent remainders to the Countess Margaret's heirs. The earl died in 1561 and the countess, seised of the manor, in 1576.⁵⁵ In 1592 the manor and hundred of Ringwood were re-granted to their son Henry third Earl of Huntingdon and his heirs,⁵⁶ and he in the same year sold it to Richard Branthwayte,⁵⁷ who died in 1594, leaving a son and heir Thomas Branthwayte.⁵⁸ The history of the manor of Ringwood in the 17th century is uncertain, but it undoubtedly passed to the Arundells of Wardour and in 1728 was in the hands of Henry (Arundell) sixth Lord Arundell of Wardour.⁵⁹ His grandson Henry eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour⁶⁰ sold it in 1794 to John Morant of Brockenhurst⁶¹ (q.v.), whose great-grandson,

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 426. It does not appear what Boteler's claim was. See *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 9 Edw. I, no. 41.

²⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 487; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 71.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452, confirmed in 1310 (*ibid.* 1307-13, p. 216). In 1314 this and other of Margaret's manors were forcibly entered and much damage done (*ibid.* 1313-17, pp. 135, 137).

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1317-21, pp. 116, 132, 202; *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, pp. 57, 150. It was then worth £80.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, p. 54; confirmed in 1341 (*Chart. R.* 15 Edw. III, m. 5).

³⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 287; *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III, pt. ii (1st nos.), no. 58.

³² *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 35.

³³ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 475.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 1405-8, p. 102.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 1422-9, p. 474; *Feet of F.* Hants, Trin. 6 Hen. VI.

³⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. VI, no. 57.

³⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, pp. 122-3; *Feet of F.* Div. Co. Mich. 10 Hen. VI.

³⁸ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 37.

³⁹ *Ibid.* viii, 62 n.

⁴⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 47.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, pp. 88, 135.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1476-85, p. 212.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* p. 480.

⁴⁵ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, viii, 63.

⁴⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 1142, 1286.

⁴⁷ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 39.

⁴⁸ *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, D 1081.

⁴⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 580 (95).

⁵⁰ *Pat.* 1 Edw. VI, pt. iv, m. 2.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. VI, pt. viii, m. 39.

⁵² *Ibid.* 7 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 4.

⁵³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁴ *Pat.* 1 Mary, pt. vii, m. 20.

⁵⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clxxxiii, 58.

⁵⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1591-4, p. 172.

⁵⁷ *Feet of F.* Hants, East. 34 Eliz.; *Recov. R.* 34 Eliz. rot. 16.

⁵⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxxliv, 108.

⁵⁹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 2 Geo. II, rot. 48.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* East. 3 Geo. III, rot. 192.

⁶¹ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Hil.* 34 Geo. III, m. 55.

Mr. Edward John Harry Eden Morant of Brockenhurst, is now lord of the manor.

An extent of the manor made at the end of the 13th century records the services due from the customary tenants. They paid £9 tallage. Their services included mowing the lord's meadow, hay-making on 8 acres in 'Muchelmershe,' carting the hay and making a rick; they were to repair the mills and the houses within the court.⁶³

A 15th-century custumal quotes a lost Pipe Roll of the eighth year of Henry I to the effect that the tenants of the 'manor of Ringwood and Harbridge' had common rights in the New Forest, among the knights and esquires, for their farm beasts and plough beasts between 'Teg att Brokelisford' and 'Ostaven' and in the vill of Beaulieu for all their live stock except goats and geese: for this they paid the king an annual *agistamentum* called 'lesse.'⁶⁴

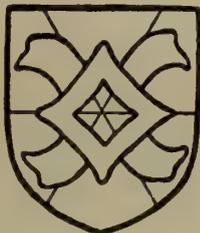
The principal views were at Martinmas (11 November) and Hockday (Monday and Tuesday following the second Sunday after Easter).⁶⁴

A mill in Ringwood is mentioned in the Domesday Survey and later there were two.⁶⁵ There was also a fulling-mill.⁶⁵ At the present day there is a corn-mill at the north of the town.

In the March of 1226 Henry III granted a weekly market in Ringwood on Wednesdays to Richard Marshal Earl of Pembroke and Gervaise his wife to hold until the king should come of age.⁶⁷ A market for corn, cattle and pigs is still held on Wednesdays.

In 1337 the Earl of Salisbury, as lord of Ringwood Manor, was granted a yearly fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Andrew (30 November).⁶⁸ There was also another fair held on the feast of St. Peter (29 June) in the 16th century.⁶⁹ Fairs are now held on 10 July and 11 December.

BISTERNE (Betestre, xi cent.; Bettesthorne, xiii cent.) was held under the Confessor by Godric Malf in parage and by his sons in 1086. Of the 3 hides at which it was formerly assessed, one had been taken into the Forest.⁷⁰ The place gave its name to its early lords,⁷¹ and the history of the manor is practically identical with that of the Bettesthorne or Bisterne moiety of Minstead (q.v.) until 1792, when John Compton sold the manor to William Mills.⁷² The latter, who died in 1820, was followed at Bisterne by his son John Mills, verderer of the New Forest. To him succeeded in turn his sons, John, who died in 1899, and the



MILLS of Bisterne. Gyroned of six pieces argent and azure a mill-rind sable.

Rev. Cecil Mills, M.A., who died in 1908, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Digby Mills, the present lord of the manor.

There is a legend, for the truth of which the name of 'Dragon Fields' would once have been held ample proof, that at Bisterne Sir Maurice Berkeley, son of Sir John Berkeley and Elizabeth de Bettesthorne, killed a dragon which had its home on Burley Beacon and greatly vexed the surrounding country. A document at Berkeley Castle, of a date earlier than 1618, tells the story.

Sr Moris Barkley the sonne of Sr John Barkley, of Beverston, beinge a man of great strength and courage, in his tyme there was bread in Hampshire neere Bisterne a devouring Dragon, who doing much mischief upon men and cattell and could not be destroyed but spoiled many in attempting it, making his den neere unto a Beacon. This Sr Moris Barkley armed himself and encountered with it and at length overcam and killed it but died himself soone after. This is the common saying even to this day in those parts of Hampshire, and the better to approve the same his children and posterity even to this present do beare for their Cread a Dragon standing before a burning beacon. Wch seemeth the rather more credible because Sr Morice Barkley did beare the Miter with this authentic seale of his armes as is heare underneath one of his own deedes exprest bearing date y^e 10 of Henry 6 An Dni 1431.⁷³

Like Bisterne *CROW* (Croue, xi cent.) was held of the Confessor by Godric Malf and by his sons of the Conqueror.⁷⁴ The subsequent descent was, however, different. There is no early record of a manor, but John de Burley, Sir Hugh Cheyne, Sir John Berkeley, and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, all held there in the 13th and 14th centuries.⁷⁵ Richard Milbourne died seised of four messuages in Crow in 1451,⁷⁶ and was succeeded by his son Simon, who died in 1464, leaving a son Thomas, aged fifteen.⁷⁷ At Sir Thomas Milbourne's death in 1492 the estate, for the first time called a manor, was held of the manor of Ringwood.⁷⁸ Crow thus followed the same descent as Tangle (q.v.), passing at the death of Richard Milbourne, Sir Thomas's grandson, in 1532⁷⁹ to his second cousin William Fauconer of Drayton (co. Bucks.). In 1543, however, the manors again parted company, Fauconer selling Crow to William Button,⁸⁰ who died seised in 1547.⁸¹ He left a son and heir of the same name, who dying in 1591 left a son and heir Ambrose, but settled Crow on his second son William.⁸² William Button the third died seised of the manor in 1599.⁸³ He also left an heir William Button, but Crow subsequently passed to the Comptons of Minstead (q.v.) and Bisterne and thence with Bisterne to William Mills in 1792.⁸⁴ The two manors are now considered practically one.⁸⁵

The history of **NORTH ASHLEY**, distinguished generally from the other Hampshire Ashleys as 'Ashley by Ringwood,' is somewhat obscure. The earliest certain reference to the place is in 1276,

⁶³ Rentals and Surv. R. (Gen. Ser.), 595. It is stated in this custumal that the tenants might ask food of the lord or steward at the 'four towns of the merchants' if summoned thither.

⁶⁴ Rentals and Surv. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 14, no. 54.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 454; Rentals and Surv. R. (Gen. Ser.), 595; *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 397; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 134, no. 19.

⁶⁶ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 4.

⁶⁷ *Close*, 10 Hen. III, m. 21.

⁶⁸ Chart. R. 11 Edw. III, m. 14

⁶⁹ Pat. 7 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 4.

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 515.

⁷¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 3.

⁷² *Ex inform. Mr. John D. Mills; Aitchison, Ancient Manors of Minstead and Bisterne*, 20, 21.

⁷³ Quoted by Aitchison, op. cit. 7.

⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 515.

⁷⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 40; 13 Ric. II, no. 8; 6 Hen. VI, no. 50; 25 Hen. VI, no. 26.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 29 Hen. VI, no. 19.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. IV, no. 12.

⁷⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), viii, 77.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* ix, 24.

⁸⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 34 Hen. VIII.

⁸¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxxvii, 68.

⁸² *Ibid.* ccxxxix, 123.

⁸³ *Ibid.* cclx, 156.

⁸⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 12 Anne; Hants, Trin. 32 Geo. III; *Recov. R.* 18 Geo. III, rot. 26. In 1715 was levied a fine whereby Heneage Walker conveyed the manor to Henry Bellewe and Richard Thomson and the heirs of Henry (Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 1 Geo. I).

⁸⁵ *Ex inform. Mr. H. F. Compton of Minstead.*

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when a grant of the lands of the late Roger de Longford, to be held during the minority of the heirs of Walter de Longford, was made to Walter de Helyun.⁸⁶ Walter, however, shortly surrendered this custody,⁸⁷ which in 1280 was given to Hugh de Escote.⁸⁸ Who were the heirs of Longford does not appear. The Escotes themselves long held lands here, and Walter de Helyun may have been heir to that Geoffrey Hulon who was one of the three holders of the vill in 1316.⁸⁹

Neither Hugh de Escote nor his heir is named in the *Nomina Villarum*, but about that date (1316) his wife Joan died seised of the manor of North Ashley, said to be held of Alan Plugenet.⁹⁰ She left a son and heir Walter de Escote, who died in 1341 holding land in North Ashley of Elizabeth de Burgh.⁹¹ In 1350 his son Sir Hugh de Escote granted the manor to William de Overton,⁹² who died seised about 1361.⁹³ He left a son and heir Thomas (*vide* West Tytherley), but North Ashley was carried by his daughter Isabel to her husband Thomas Warner, and in 1379 it was settled on him and his second wife Joan and the heirs of their bodies.⁹⁴ Accordingly, at Warner's death in 1407 the manor passed to his grandson Thomas Sandys the son of Walter Sandys and Agnes his daughter by Joan,⁹⁵ instead of to his other grandson and heir, Thomas Tawke,⁹⁶ who really had the better claim to it, being the son of one of Isabel de Overton's daughters. From Thomas Sandys, who died seised in 1442,⁹⁷ the manor descended to his heirs the Lords Sandys of the Vyne,⁹⁸ who held of Thomas Brune and his heirs.⁹⁹ It appears, however, to have been made over to the Okedens, lords of neighbouring manors, for in 1604, when William Okeden sold the manors of Somerley and North Ashley to Sir William Dodington, a yearly rent-charge of £12 *os.* 11*d.* was to be paid for North Ashley to William Lord Sandys.¹⁰⁰

About 1310 Richard de Bucksgate died seised of the manor of North Ashley, held of Hugh de Escote,¹⁰¹ leaving a son and heir Adam, who six years later was one of the three parcenaries of the vill.¹⁰²

He died in 1333, holding by the same tenure, and leaving three daughters, Joan wife of Thomas de Byndon, Helen wife of Richard de Bettesthorpe and Katherine wife of Giles de Escote.¹⁰³ Of their portions nothing certain can be said concerning that of Katherine; that of Helen de Bettesthorpe is presumably the land in Ashley of which Margaret de Bettesthorpe died seised in 1350.¹⁰⁴ It was afterwards considered a whole manor and followed the same descent as Bisterne (q.v.).

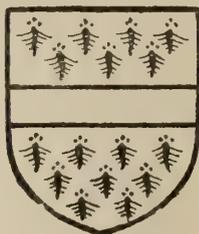
In 1336 Thomas de Bindon and his wife Joan, Adam de Bucksgate's eldest co-heir, fined with Richard de Kingston to the intent to entail their land in Ashley on their heirs.¹⁰⁵ In 1390 Edith, the widow of their eldest son Thomas de Bindon, granted the manor of North Ashley to Thomas de Godyton of Chale and Alice his wife and the heirs and assigns of Alice.¹⁰⁶

The Ludlows were holding this manor in 1492, when William Ludlow and Elizabeth his wife granted therefrom an annuity of 5 marks to Thomas Ludlow and Magdalen Lambard.¹⁰⁷ In 1570 John Ludlow settled it on himself, his wife Dorothy and his heirs, and died seised at North Ashley in 1614.¹⁰⁸ His heir was his kinsman, Joshua Aylmer, but the manor appears to have been immediately disposed of, for in 1619 Edward Curll of the Middle Temple sold it to Samuel Lynch of Whiteparish. In 1627 Samuel Lynch again sold it to Herbert Dodington, after whose death it was held by his father, Sir William Dodington, who died in 1638,¹⁰⁹ and the manor henceforward followed the same descent as Somerley in Harbridge (q.v.).

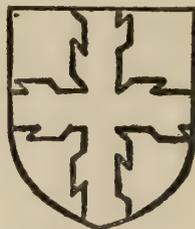
The third part of the vill of North Ashley held in 1316 by John Marshal was parcel of, if not identical with, the manor of Somerley in Harbridge and followed the same descent.¹¹⁰

There was a water-mill in the manor of North Ashley held by Richard de Bucksgate and his heirs and afterwards by the Ludlows and the Dodingtons.¹¹¹ Two mills are mentioned in a fine, dated 1398, of land which probably belonged to the same manor, as also in an earlier fine to which Thomas de Bindon and Joan, Adam de Bucksgate's co-heir, were parties.¹¹²

In 1313 William de Laybrooke had licence to grant a messuage, 32 acres of land, 27 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 5 acres of wood, 200 acres of heath and 5 marks rent in Ringwood, held in chief, to Walter de Feryngford and for Walter to regrant the same to William and his wife Eustasia and his heirs,¹¹³ which was accordingly done.¹¹⁴ This, doubtless, was the manor of *LAYBROOKE* which in 1480 Thomas Semer (Seymour) and Joan his wife quitclaimed to William Boket and his heirs.¹¹⁵ This



BUTTON. *Ermine a fesse gules.*



SANDYS of the Vyne. *Argent a ragged cross sable.*

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 154.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 401.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

⁹⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Edw. II, no. 35.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 15 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 42.

⁹² *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 214.

⁹³ *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 18. The actual document is lost.

⁹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, East. 2 Ric. II.

⁹⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. IV, no. 27.

⁹⁶ For the Tawkes see West Tytherley, which they inherited from the Overtons.

⁹⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Hen. VI, no. 35.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 24 Hen. VI, no. 40; Chan.

Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xi, 110; cccii, 131; cccclxxxvi, 121; Early Chan. Proc. bde. 109, no. 3.

⁹⁹ For the connexion of the Brunnes with the De Burghs see Fordingbridge.

¹⁰⁰ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. East.* 2 Jas. I, m. 19d. See Somerley in Harbridge.

¹⁰¹ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II, no. 40.

¹⁰² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

¹⁰³ *Inq. p.m.* 7 Edw. III, no. 37.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* 23 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 35.

¹⁰⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 10 Edw.

III.

¹⁰⁶ Add. Chart. 15852.

¹⁰⁷ Feet of F. Hants, 7 Hen. VII.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.* East. 12 Eliz.; cf. *Recov. R. Trin.* 20 Eliz. rot. 311; W. and L. *Inq. p.m.* li, 66.

¹⁰⁹ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich.* 17 Jas. I m. 48-9; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 17 Jas. I; Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 3 Chas. I; Chan. *Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dxcix, 107.

¹¹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 316.

¹¹¹ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II, no. 40; 7 Edw. III, no. 37; Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Eliz.; Mich. 17 Jas. I.

¹¹² *Ibid.* 22 Ric. II; 10 Edw. III.

¹¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 593.

¹¹⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 7 Edw. II.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* East. 20 Edw. IV.

manor was not long afterwards in the possession of Henry Brydges, who in 1519 settled it on himself and his wife Margery and their heirs, with remainder in default to the heirs of Margery.¹¹⁶ Henry Brydges died about 1538,¹¹⁷ leaving a son and heir Sir Richard, who by his will proved in 1558¹¹⁸ left Laybrooke to his son and heir Anthony. In 1575 Anthony Brydges sold the manor to Richard Lyne,¹¹⁹ to whom in 1586 Roger Lyne quitclaimed.¹²⁰ Richard Lyne, nephew apparently of the Richard just mentioned,¹²¹ died seised of the manor in 1599.¹²² From this date onwards Laybrooke Manor disappears from the records until 1830, when it was held by James Edward (Harris) Viscount Fitz Harris, afterwards third Earl of Malmesbury.¹²³ It is now merged in the Heron Court estate. The Lynes, however, had land here well on in the 18th century.¹²⁴

BURLEY was anciently royal demesne and a bailiwick of the New Forest.¹²⁵ The manor is said to have been in the king's hands down to the time of James I, but after that there are no evidences for its history. To whom it was first granted is uncertain, but in 1624 the king gave William Holt and William Gwynn, for thirty-one years, all swainmote courts and their profits and all rents called 'le lees rents,' that is to say, money, oats and eggs which the inhabitants of the hundreds of Christchurch, Ringwood and Fordingbridge and Burley vill were accustomed to pay yearly for their cattle, pigs, &c., depastured in the lordship and bailiwick of Burley.¹²⁶

The bailiwick of Burley was held in the 18th century by the Paulets, Dukes of Bolton and Marquesses of Winchester,¹²⁷ and is now claimed by the Earl of Portsmouth.¹²⁸

In 1551 John Mill died seised of a moiety of the manor of Burley, leaving a son and heir George,¹²⁹ and less than four years later John Batten died seised of the other moiety, leaving a son and heir William.¹³⁰ These moieties came to be known as the manors of **BURLEY MILLS** and **BURLEY BATTEN** and both were in the hands of William Batten at his death in 1607.¹³¹ They have since been held together. William Batten left a son and heir

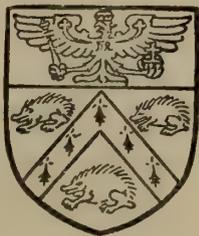
Anthony, and although records are scanty during the 17th century it is evident that the Battens continued to hold the manor. Another William was holding early in the 18th century,¹³² and in 1723 Frances Batten his widow, William Batten and Judith his wife, and James Batten conveyed the manors to John Powell.¹³³ Some years later they became the property of Sir Thomas Ridge, and by 1776 of Colonel John Carnac.¹³⁴ In 1852 Charles Shaw-Lefevre, afterwards Viscount Eversley, sold the Burley Manor estate to Colonel Esdaile, whose nephew, the Rev. William Esdaile, is now lord of the manor.¹³⁵

In 1251 it was notified that whereas Richard de Burley, sometime bailiff of the bailiwick of **BURLEY**, was adjudged to have forfeited the same for trespass, the king had of his special grace re-granted him the bailiwick, together with all lands both of the old enfeoffment as of the purprestures made by Richard in the royal demesne, to be held by him and his heirs during good conduct.¹³⁶

In 1316 the vill of Burley, part of the dower of Queen Margaret, was held by Richard de Burley,¹³⁷ and in 1361 John de Burley died seised of tenements there held in chief and paying rent at the manor of Lyndhurst.¹³⁸ His possessions were divided between his daughters Margery and Alice wife of Henry Old.¹³⁹ The moiety belonging to the latter was probably the so-called manor of **OLDES**, which made its appearance in the 17th and 18th centuries.¹⁴⁰

There was a water corn-mill belonging to the manors of Burley Batten and Burley Mills.¹⁴¹ This seems no longer to exist, but is probably commemorated in Mill Lawn and Mill Lawn Brook.

The church of **ST. PETER AND CHURCHES ST. PAUL** is a large modern structure built upon the site of an older one in 1853, and consisting of a chancel with a north vestry, a central tower, north and south transepts, nave with aisles, and a south porch, the whole building being of late 13th and early 14th-century design. The chancel is lit by ranges of large lancet windows to north and south, with polished marble detached shafts common in each case to the jambs of a pair of windows, and in the east wall are three grouped lancets. The transepts contain large galleries,



HARRIS, Earl of Malmesbury. *Azure a chevron ermine between three hedgehogs or and a chief argent with the black eagle of Prussia therein.*



ESDAILE. *Gules a lion's head raxed between three six-pointed molets or.*

¹¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Hen. VIII.

¹¹⁷ Collins, *Peerage* (ed. Brydges), vi, 712.

¹¹⁸ P.C.C. 40 Noodes.

¹¹⁹ Recov. R. 17 Eliz. rot. 721.

¹²⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 28 Eliz.

¹²¹ Cf. Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxiii, 72.

¹²² *Ibid.* colvi, 14.

¹²³ Recov. R. Hil. 10 & 11 Geo. IV, rot. 59.

¹²⁴ *Vide Charities infra*; also MSS. *penes* Mr. William Fitzherbert Brockholes.

¹²⁵ For appointments to the office of bailiff cf. *Cal. Pat.*; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*; and *Cal. S. P. Dom. passim*.

¹²⁶ *Pat.* 22 Jas. I, pt. xii, no. 18.

¹²⁷ Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 40.

¹²⁸ Ex inform. Rev. William Esdaile.

¹²⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cx, 140.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* civ, 81; cf. Feet of F. Div. Co.

Mich. 4 & 5 Eliz.; Hants, Hil. 8 Eliz.;

Mich. 37 & 38 Eliz.

¹³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxviii,

172.

¹³² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 2 Anne;

Recov. R. East. 3 Geo. I, rot. 38; East.

9 Geo. I, rot. 93.

¹³³ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 9 Geo. I.

¹³⁴ Sir Thomas Gatehouse MS. Surv.

of Hants *penes* Lord Swaythling; Feet

of F. Hants, Trin. 16 Geo. III.

¹³⁵ Ex inform. Rev. William Esdaile.

¹³⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 362.

¹³⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

¹³⁸ Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 40.

¹³⁹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 269b.

¹⁴⁰ Recov. R. Trin. 12 Chas. II, rot.

128 (Christopher Young and Peter

Hoskins); Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 6

Anne (Henry Bestland and John Hoskins);

Trin. 6 Geo. I (Thomas Pickering and

John Yonge and Mary his wife and Peter

Hoskins); Hil. 11 Geo. II (John Miller

and Philip Walter and Elizabeth his wife

and Anne Walter widow; a third part

of a moiety quitclaimed to Miller and

warranted against the heirs of Elizabeth

and Anne).

¹⁴¹ Recov. R. East. 3 Geo. I, rot. 38;

East. 9 Geo. I, rot. 93; Feet of F. Hants,

Hil. 9 Geo. I; Trin. 16 Geo. III.

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and in that to the north is the organ. The nave is of four bays. There is no clearstory. The windows of the aisles have plain geometrical tracery. The tower rises above the roof two stages, and has an embattled parapet pierced with quatrefoils. The second stage is reached by a vice in the angle of the chancel and south transept. The belfry has a pair of traceried and shafted two-light windows on each side.

At the south-east of the chancel is a large double piscina of late 12th-century date, with an arch of two orders, the outer being heavily moulded and having a label and jamb shafts, while the inner order has a trefoiled head. It was removed from the old church and reset. At the south-west of the chancel is a brass of 15th-century date somewhat mutilated, and having lost its inscription. It is that of John Prophete, Dean of Hereford and York, 1416; his figure is nearly perfect, and wears an alb and almuce, over which is a cope fastened at the throat with a morse ornamented with a vernicle. The orphreys of the cope are embroidered with niches in which are the figures of St. George, St. Bartholomew, St. Christopher, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Winifred (the only one whose name is inscribed), St. Catherine, St. Mary, and St. John the Baptist. Over the head of the figure is a mutilated cinquefoiled canopy, and the slab has the indents of the rest of the canopy, a marginal inscription and four shields. There are also a number of 18th-century monuments removed from the old church. In the north transept is a large marble wall monument of the composite order to John Willis 1727, Anne his wife 1716, also Elizabeth and Robert, their son and daughter; also John Willis 1729, the second son, who erected the monument; James Willis 1755, and John his son 1779. There is a shield of their arms Party fessewise gules and argent three lions countercoloured and a border ermine. In the same part of the church is another large monument with a shield of his arms to Henry Compton, 1724; Eleanor his widow, who afterwards married Charles Bave, 1742; Henry Compton, his nephew, heir of the above Eleanor, 1786, and Lucretia (Mills) his wife 1771. In the gallery over is a well-designed wall monument, with plain pilasters and a broken curved pediment, to Mr. Bartholomew Layton of London, merchant, 1681, and Anne his wife 1702; also Joseph their son, 'late vicar of this parish.' Of his arms only a fesse between three crosslets fitchy remains. In the south transept is a large plain monument to George Bright 1768, Elizabeth his wife 1725, and their sons George 1753, Francis 1782, John 1725, and their daughter Elizabeth 1723; and also to other later members of the family.

The tower contains eight bells, the treble and tenor cast, the other recast in 1764 by Mears & Stainbank.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of the late 16th century, a paten, pair of flagons and almsdish of 1664, all given by Richard Branthwayte; a chalice

of 1836 and two other patens, one of 1871 and the other of 1900.

The registers are as follows: (i) all entries 1561 to 1684 (last entries incomplete); (ii) baptisms 1692 to 1761, marriages 1688 to 1754, and burials 1682 to 1761. Marriages are continued in four printed books, 1754 to 1767, 1767 to 1787, 1787 to 1800, and 1800 to 1812; baptisms and burials in two further books, (1) both entries 1762 to 1782; (2) baptisms from 1784 to 1812, and burials 1782 to 1812.

The church of *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*, Burley, is a plain brick building, consisting of chancel, nave, vestry, south porch and western bell-cote containing one bell. It was built in 1839 and added to in 1886-7.

The church of *ST. PAUL*, Bisterne, was built in 1842 of brick with stone dressings in the Gothic style of the period. It consists of clearstoried nave of five bays, aisles, north porch and tower with spire containing one bell.

The church of Ringwood is mentioned in the Great Survey as having half a hide in almoign belonging to it.¹⁴² The advowson was at first held by the lord of the manor, and in 1219 the king was presenting by reason of the lands of the Bretons (*vide supra*) being in his hands.¹⁴³ In 1273 John son of John, to whose father the manor had been granted in 1240 (*vide supra*), was disputing the royal right.¹⁴⁴ Judgement was given in favour of Edward I, and he and his successors presented for the next fifty years.¹⁴⁵ In 1329, by the intervention of Roger de Mortimer Earl of March, the advowson of Ringwood was granted to the monks of Beaulieu to find four monks to pray for the soul of Edward II.¹⁴⁶ This was revoked in 1332¹⁴⁷ and the advowson went like the manor to the Montagus. There was an echo of this affair in 1351 when the Earl of Salisbury brought a suit against the abbot for hindering him from presenting and judgement was given for the earl.¹⁴⁸ In 1336 William de Montagu founded his priory at Bisham (co. Berks.) and Ringwood Church and an acre of land were among the premises with which he was to endow it.¹⁴⁹ He seems to have changed his mind, however, and Ringwood remained in the gift of his family until 1445, when Richard Nevill Earl of Salisbury and his wife Alice sold the advowson to the provost and scholars of King's College, Cambridge, to whom it now belongs.¹⁵⁰

In 1291 the church of Ringwood was assessed at £66 13s. 4d.¹⁵¹

In 1541 certain yearly pensions from Ringwood, in common with many other churches, which had formerly belonged to St. Swithun's, and been known as the 'penticostalls,' were granted to the Dean and chapter of Winchester.¹⁵²

In 1409 Sir Edward Berkeley and Elizabeth his wife founded a chantry in the chapel of the Blessed Mary at Bisterne, endowing it with lands in Bisterne and Poulner.¹⁵³ The advowson remained in the

¹⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455.

¹⁴³ Egerton MSS. 2032, fol. 74; 2034 *passim*; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 209. ¹⁴⁴ Assize R. 1225, m. 7.

¹⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, pp. 54, 77; 1301-7, p. 214, &c.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 1327-30, p. 363.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 1330-4, p. 367.

¹⁴⁸ De Banc. R. no. 363, m. 10, 169 d.; 364, m. 31.

¹⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 243.

¹⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 24 Hen. VI; Egerton MS. 2034 *passim*; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹⁵¹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 212b.

¹⁵² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 878 (1).

¹⁵³ *Inq. a.q.d.* 11 Hen. IV, no. 16; Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 4.

hands of the lord of the manor of Bisterne.¹⁵⁴ In 1535 the clear yearly value of this chantry was £6 5s.,¹⁵⁵ the sum being given later as £6 0s. 8d. and £6 2s. 8d.¹⁵⁶ It was situated 2 miles from the parish church and was used as a chapel of ease.¹⁵⁷ In 1550 it was given to William Winlow and Richard Feld,¹⁵⁸ and in 1578 lands belonging to the chapel of Bisterne were granted to Sir Edward Horsey.¹⁵⁹

The modern living of Bisterne is a chapelry annexed with the rectory of Harbridge to the vicarage of Ringwood and is in the gift of King's College, Cambridge.

The ecclesiastical parish of Burley was created in 1840, the living being in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, from whom it was transferred in 1872 to the vicar of Ringwood, the present patron.¹⁶⁰

The Nonconformist cause in Ringwood dates from 1662. The present Congregational church was erected in 1866, the Wesleyan chapel in 1872. There are also a Unitarian chapel, Salvation Army barracks and a mission hall. At Crow is a Wesleyan chapel, at Kingston a Congregational chapel with schools attached, and at Poulner a Baptist chapel.

There is a Congregational chapel at Burley, where is also the Moorhill Ministers' Home of Rest open to ministers, evangelists, missionaries and ministerial students of the Congregational, Baptist and Presbyterian denominations.

There is an elementary (mixed) school, built in 1848 for 560 children. It is partly supported by the endowment of the old Free school (see Charities), where Bishop Stillingfleet was educated.¹⁶¹ There is also another elementary school for 300 children. At Bisterne is a school built in 1840 for 40 girls and infants. The boys attend at Ringwood.

The school at Burley was built in 1854 to accommodate 120 children.

Charities for the poor.—Thomas CHARITIES Lyne by will dated 7 May 1621 (*inter alia*) devised an annuity of £3 for the poor charged on the tithes of a farm at Bradford and land called Whitehall, Burley, applied in the distribution of bread or clothing.

In 1722 Richard Lyne (as appeared from the church tablet) gave an annual sum of 25s. to the poor of Hightown and Poulner, which is now paid by the Rev. William Esdaile, the owner of a piece of land in Burley charged therewith.

The same tablet also mentioned that John Lyne gave £14 yearly arising out of an estate at Kingston called Waterman's, applicable in the payment of 10s. monthly to the vicar for preaching a sermon preparatory to receiving the sacrament, and 10s. monthly to poor communicants, and £2 yearly for the poor of

Bisterne Closes in Burley. The annuity is paid by Mr. John Morant of Brockenhurst Park.

Charity of Thomas Brown founded by will 4 February 1667 and re-established by deed of 11 May 1802 executed under the direction of the Court of Chancery (see under Christchurch). The share of this parish amounts to about £10 a year, of which 10s. is paid to the incumbent for a sermon and the residue in clothes, bread or otherwise.

John Dodington's Charity.—(See under Breamore.) The churchwardens receive from Sir Edward Hulse the sum of £5 every fourth year, which is applied as the occasion requires in binding of poor children apprentice.

John Thaine, as mentioned in the church tablet, gave to the poor an annuity of 5s. charged on land in Upmead, now the property of Mr. John Morant.

In 1621 Richard Garrett by will gave an annuity of 20s. for providing three coats for three poor men yearly. It is paid by the tenant of Bradford Farm and applied in clothing.

In 1660 Jane Burch by will left £20 for the poor to be invested in land, with which was purchased a rent-charge of 20s. on 23 and 25 Butcher's Row, Salisbury.

The charities founded by William Clark.

1. The Ringwood almshouses, founded by deed, dated 20 April 1833 (enrolled) and endowed by will and codicil, proved in the P.C.C. 14 April 1842, consist of six houses, with four rooms in each, erected on land in Crick Lane, containing 1a. or. 40p., each house being occupied by one married couple or two women, who receive 2s. 6d. a week each. The endowment fund consists of £2,632 15s. 10d. consols, with the official trustees, of which £231 9s. 9d. is held as a repairing fund.

2. The Bread Charity Fund.—Trust fund, £313 9s. 10d. consols; dividends are applicable in the distribution of bread twice a year in January and February.

3. The Blanket Charity Fund.—Trust fund, £438 consols; dividends are applicable in the distribution of blankets every winter among such poor residents as the ratepayers in vestry assembled should elect as fit and proper objects.

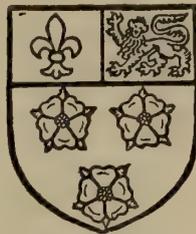
4. The Great Coat and Cloak Charity.—Trust fund, £279 15s. 3d. consols; dividends applicable in the distribution of great coats and cloaks.

5. The Apprenticing Charity.—Trust fund, £943 12s. 11d. consols; applicable in providing premiums not exceeding £10 each to apprentice to some trade or profession children of poor persons.

6. The Infirmary Charity.—Trust fund, £283 2s. consols; applicable in sending poor persons to the infirmaries at Salisbury, Winchester and Bath, any surplus to go to the Blanket Charity.

The several sums of stock of the Clark charities are held by the official trustees.

In 1855 Mrs. Mary Baldwin by will, proved at London 28 February, left £50 to the vicar and churchwardens to be invested and interest applied equally amongst sixty of the oldest women (widows



KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. *Sable three roses argent and a chief party azure and gules with a fleur de lis of France in the azure and a leopard of England in the gules.*

¹⁵⁴ Egerton MS. 2034 *passim*; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Hen. IV; Inq. p.m. 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 57; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), x, 156.

¹⁵⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 19.

¹⁵⁶ Chant. Cert. Hen. VIII, 51, no. 5; Edw. VI, 52, no. 49.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁸ Pat. 4 Edw. VI, pt. iv.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 20 Eliz. pt. xi.

¹⁶⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 1872, p. 3605.

¹⁶¹ William Dobbins writing to Sir Philip Percival in 1641 said, 'a better school and company and place for education in the fear of God is not in England than Ringwood' (*Egmont MSS.* [Hist. MSS. Com.], i, 144).

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preferred) on St. Thomas's Day. The legacy was invested in £50 9s. 10d. consols, producing yearly £1 5s. 2d., which is usually applied in gifts of 6d. each to poor widows.

In 1875 Miss Sarah Carter by deed (enrolled 27 October) conveyed to trustees land in Christchurch Street and buildings thereon as a lecture hall and reading room, which is maintained by the rents received from various societies using the same.

Charities connected with the Protestant chapel called St. Thomas', situated in Meeting House Lane.—The above-mentioned William Clark by his will left £1,500 for the minister of this chapel, £200 for the poor in bread on Christmas Day, £400 for the organist, £400 to be called the Charity School Fund and £100 for providing Testaments, psalms and hymn books. As the result of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in 1845 in the cause of the 'Attorney-General v. Clark and another' a sum of £2,304 18s. 3d. consols was arrived at as belonging to the charities, and in 1867 was transferred to the official trustees, of which fifteen-twenty-sixths, or £1,329 15s. 3d. consols, is apportioned for the minister on condition that such minister should declare his belief in the pre-existence of Jesus Christ before His birth, failing such declaration to buy bread, blankets or clothes or fuel for the poor of Ringwood; two-twenty-sixths, or £177 6s., for bread; four-twenty-sixths, or £354 12s., for organist; one-twenty-sixth, or £88 13s., for books; and four-twenty-sixths, or £354 12s., for education (see under Educational Charities below).

In 1872 Mrs. Sarah Adams by her will proved at Winchester 19 December bequeathed certain charitable legacies for purposes connected with the same chapel. The trust funds are now represented by £1,011 4s. India 3 per cent. stock, producing annually £30 6s. 8d., of which five-elevenths is payable to the minister, provided that he shall not be a Trinitarian, two-elevenths for the support of the day school (see under Educational Charities below), two-elevenths for the repairs and decorations of the chapel, and one-eleventh to be distributed in money among poor and indigent members of the congregation, and one-eleventh for extraordinary repairs of the chapel or otherwise towards promoting the cause of religion therein.

The trustees also receive the dividends of a sum of £179 4s. 8d. consols, arising under the will of Christopher Lake, dated 6 December 1735, which is applied towards the support of the minister and 'supplies.'

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Crow Hill.—George Pittman Shorey by deed dated 24 November 1865 settled certain real estate for the benefit of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in connexion

with this chapel and for the poor of the society and congregation of the said chapel, in moieties for each purpose, in trust for which the official trustees hold the sum of £97 6s. 3d. India 3 per cent. stock, arising from sale of land. In 1908 new trustees were appointed and the legal estate vested in the official trustee of charity lands.

Educational Charities.

The following endowments are now applied in connexion with the Ringwood School, namely, Richard Lyne's Charity, will proved in the P.C.C. 1587, consisting of £414 10s. 2d. consols, representing the redemption in 1850 of a rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d.,¹⁶² an annuity of £5 given in 1712 by John Pitt, paid by the owner of a farm at Bisterne in this parish; a sum of £451 12s. 2d. consols arising under will of John Atrill, 1799, subject to the payment of 10s. a year for repair of testator's tomb; £149 1s. 4d. consols representing a gift of £50 and a legacy of £100 by will of William Jones, proved in the P.C.C. 9 June 1854; £354 12s. consols, William Clark's School Fund (see above); and £183 2s. 6d. consols, Mrs. Sarah Adams' School Fund (see above), producing a total income of £57 3s.

Thomas Lyne by will of 7 May 1621 charged the tithes of a farm known as Bradford Farm in Wimborne Minster and lands called Whitehall at Burley with an annuity of £6 for a poor scholar from Ringwood Free School at Oxford or Cambridge for four years, or failing such, a scholar from Wimborne Minster or Sherborne Grammar Schools.

Hamlet of Burley.—In 1716 James Etheridge by will charged a farm at the Street, Burley, with an annuity of £3 to be applied in money or goods unto the honestest or poorest sort of people in Burley or in the parish of Ringwood. The annuity is paid by Mr. C. Thomas, the owner of the property charged.

The poor of Bisterne Closes in this parish are also entitled to an annuity of £2 (see under Ringwood).

The Burley Chapel Charity.—The official trustees hold a sum of £1,000 consols, the dividends under a scheme of 31 October 1905 being applicable for the repair of the Meeting House, &c., and also for a minister being a Calvinist.

Charities of Thomas Eyre.—The official trustees hold a sum of £90 consols for educational purposes in Burley, and a further sum of £90 consols for clothing, &c., for twelve poor women or girls worshipping at Established Church or Meeting House.

The official trustees likewise hold £325 6s. consols in trust for the Charity of Flower Etheridge, the dividends being applicable in clothing and bread.

¹⁶² The Free school was originally carried on in an old stone house, since demolished, and the site thrown into the churchyard.

THE HUNDRED OF THE NEW FOREST

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BOLDRE

BRAMSHAW

BROCKENHURST

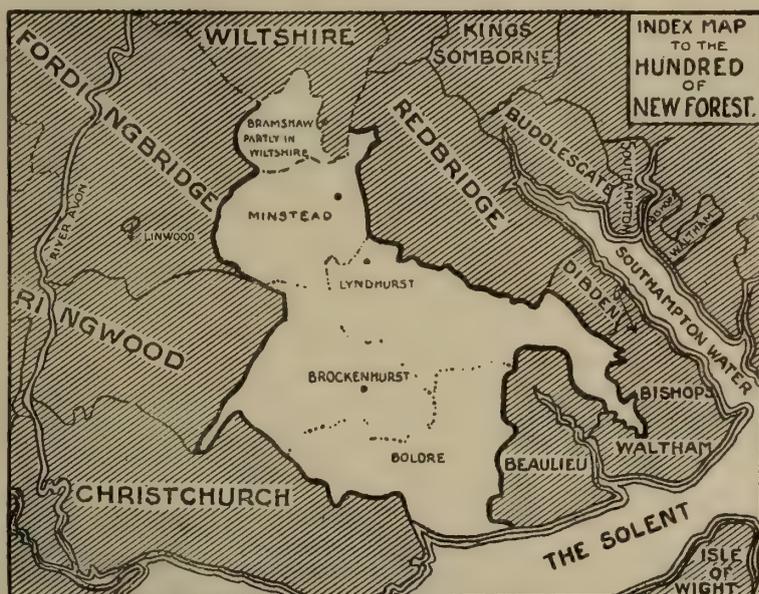
LINWOOD

LYNDHURST

MINSTEAD¹

At the time of the Domesday Survey the Hampshire portion of Bramshaw, Brockenhurst and Minstead was entered under the hundred of 'Rodedic.' Lyndhurst and Boldre were included in the hundred of Boldre, while no mention is found of Linwood, which was probably then included in Godshill, which, if

the identification be correct, appears under Rodedic Hundred.² Some time before 1316 the hundred of the New Forest was formed from parts of Rodedic and Boldre Hundreds, and it then included the villis of Ippley, Buttessashe, Langley, Holebury, Hordle, Warborne, Pilley, Battramsley, Wooton, Burley, Linwood, Godshill, Nova Villa, Fritham, Canterton,



Minstead, Bartley, Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst and Brookley.³ The hundred remained practically unchanged until 1662,⁴ but between that date and 1831 the portion of the parish of Fawley hitherto included in the hundred of the New Forest was transferred to that of Bishop's Waltham.⁵ Since 1831 Minstead and Lyndhurst have been removed to Thorngate Hundred.

The extra-parochial district of Linwood, except for its insertion under this hundred in 1831, belongs properly to Fordingbridge Hundred, and is now a detached portion of Ellingham (q.v.).

The hundred, as far as is known, has always remained in the hands of the Crown. The courts, presided over, until the early part of the 19th century, when the office was abolished, by the Under Steward of the Forest, were held at Lyndhurst.

¹ According to the *Population Returns* of 1831.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 515.

³ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

⁴ *Lay Subs. R. bdl.* 173, no. 171; Woodward, *Hist. of Hants*, iii, 40.

⁵ *Pop. Ret.* 1831.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

BOLDRE

Boore (xi cent.) ; Bolre (xiii cent.).

Boldre is a large parish in the New Forest extending inland 3 miles north of the Solent, containing 10,370 acres of land, of which 63 are covered with water.¹

The Beaulieu River forms the eastern boundary of the parish, while the western boundary is formed for some distance by the Boldre or Lymington River, which is tidal as high as Vicars Hill. This river flows through the centre of the village, rendering it at times liable to floods. The Lymington branch of the London and South Western Railway crosses the parish in the extreme west, but the nearest station is Brockenhurst, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

The church, in which Southey married his second wife, Catherine Bowles, is a picturesque old building situated in an isolated spot a mile from the village. John Kempe, one of the members of the Long Parliament, is buried in the church. The Rev. William Gilpin, ancestor of William Sawney Gilpin, the first president of the Water Colour Society, was vicar at Boldre from 1771 to 1804. He established schools in Boldre for twenty boys and twenty girls and endowed them with the proceeds of the sale of his drawings and sketches. Dr. William Arnold Bromfield, the botanist, was a native of Boldre. The Rev. Charles Kingsley, father of Charles Kingsley, the author, lived at Battramsley House.

Among houses to be noticed in the parish are Boldre Grange, the residence of Mr. John Lane Shrubbs, from which views of the Solent may be obtained ; Warborne House, belonging to Mr. David Jones, J.P., with 300 acres attached ; Vicars Hill, occupied by Mr. Edward Henry Pember, K.C., J.P. ; and St. Austins, the residence of Mr. Keppel Pulteney. Walhampton House is the property and residence of Miss Morrison. George III visited Walhampton in 1804 and dined with Sir Harry Burrard Neale. One of the old houses in the village, the date of which, 1692, is cut in a stone tablet in one of the rooms, has been described by a modern writer as 'a small old picturesque red brick house with high pitched roof and tall chimneys, a great part of it overrun with ivy and creepers, the walls and tiled roof stained by time and many coloured lichen to a richly variegated red. . . . In the front there is no lawn, but a walled plot of ground with old ornamental trees and bushes symmetrically placed—yews, both spreading and cypress shaped, Irish yew and tall tapering juniper and arbor vitæ . . . a sort of formal garden which has thrown off its formality.'²

Crops of wheat, barley and oats are grown on the 1,893 acres of arable land, 1,647 acres consist of pasture land, and there are 2,257 of woodland.³ The soil is clay and loam, the subsoil gravel.

East Boldre, 5 miles east from Lymington, is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1840 from the civil parish of Boldre. It contains $84\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land and $59\frac{3}{4}$ acres of permanent grass.⁴

South Baddesley is an ecclesiastical parish, consisting of 3,000 acres, formed in 1859 from the civil parish

of Boldre, and it includes the hamlets of East End Norley, Pitts Deep and Lisle Court. From Pylewell Park, consisting of 228 acres, the residence of Mr. William Ingham Whitaker, the lord of the manor, good views of the Solent may be obtained. Newton Park is the seat of Mr. Jules Duplessis.

Sway, consisting of 2,208 acres, was formed in 1839 from the civil parish of Boldre, and in 1879 was made a separate parish for all purposes. There is a station on the London and South Western Railway. There are 635 acres of arable land, $527\frac{1}{2}$ acres of permanent grass and 27 acres of woods and plantations.⁵ Sway House is the residence of Mrs. Hagen, The Mount of Lord Arthur Cecil, and Shirley Holmes of Col. William Henry Burton, R.E.

At the Conquest two manors called *MANORS BOLDRE* were held by a certain Pagen, as they had been held by two allodial owners in the time of the Confessor.⁶ This land, with the exception of 6 acres of meadow held by Hugh de Quintin, was taken by the Conqueror into the New Forest, and no further mention of a manor is found.

In 1236 Henry III granted 50 acres of heath round Boldre to the monastery of Breamore in compensation for the loss they had suffered by the foundation of the abbey of Beaulieu. With the grant went the right to inclose the same and hold it 'free of view of foresters saving the king's venison.'⁶

Before the Conquest 1 hide in Boldreford, assessed at £10, was held by Wislac of the king. It was taken into the forest, except 2 acres of meadow which Hugh de Quintin held. This has been identified by Mr. Moens as The Shallows, south of Boldre Bridge and about a mile above Lymington. There is still a 'Boldreford Bridge' two or three miles up-stream beyond Brockenhurst.⁷

In 1086 *SOUTH BADDESLEY* was held as 1 hide by Durand of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury, as it had been held by Suarting in the time of the Confessor.⁸ It no doubt escheated to the Crown on the forfeiture of the estates of Robert of Bellesme, son of Earl Roger, in the reign of Henry I, and from this date the overlordship followed the descent of the manor of Lyndhurst until the end of the 14th century.

The first record of Baddesley after the Survey is early in the reign of Henry III, when Geoffrey de Baddesley was stated to be holding half a carucate of land in Baddesley and Fritham by a rent of 60s.⁹ This probably included the manor of Baddesley. Some time during the next century, however, it passed to the family of Welles, and in 1316 Henry de Welles rendered feudal service for the vill of Baddesley.¹⁰ He died seised of the manor in 1353, and the same year John his heir, son of Thomas de Welles, probably brother of Henry, and Cicely his wife granted it to William Edendon, Bishop of Winchester.¹¹ In 1383 John de Edendon brought a suit against Ralph Cheyne and Joan his wife for the recovery of the manor of Baddesley in possession of

¹ Ordnance Survey.

² W. H. Hudson, *Hampshire Days*, 5.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 514b.

⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 219.

⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 514.

⁹ Ibid. 511a.

¹⁰ *Testa de Newill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

¹² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 26 Edw. III.



BOLDRE : OLD COTTAGES



FOLDRE BRIDGE

which he alleged he had been confirmed by royal writ.¹² The suit was postponed and the result does not appear.

The next recorded owner of the manor is John Lisle, who died seised of it in 1429, leaving a son and heir John.¹³ John Lisle was followed by a son and grandson named respectively Nicholas and John. The latter died without children at the end of the 15th century, when his sister Eleanor, who had married John Kingston, became his heir, and in 1539, after her, her daughter Mary, who had married a Sir Thomas Lisle, died seised of the manor.¹⁴ On the death of her husband three years later one moiety of the property was divided between the descendants of Margery (Rogers),¹⁵ sister of Sir Nicholas Lisle, Thomas Dennys her great-grandson, Joan her granddaughter, who had married Christopher Morgan, and John Samborne, her other great-grandson.¹⁶ By the failure of issue in this branch of the family this moiety before 1556 passed to Thomas Philpott, who had inherited the other moiety as the great-grandson of Anne (Philpott) younger sister of Margery¹⁷ (Rogers). Thomas died possessed of the manor in 1586,¹⁸ and was succeeded by a son George, whose son John, owing to pecuniary difficulties, leased his manor of South Baddesley in 1625 to John Lord St. John of Basing for sixteen years.¹⁹

John Philpott was convicted of recusancy in 1628, but appears to have been allowed to retain his estates, as on his death in 1637 South Baddesley passed to his son and heir Henry,²⁰ whose property was, however, shortly afterwards forfeited for delinquency, though he obtained his discharge in 1646.²¹ Henry was holding the manor jointly with his wife in 1650,²² and it apparently remained in this family²³ until it passed, probably by purchase, to Henry (Arundell), Baron Arundell at the beginning of the 18th century.²⁴ He died in 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, who was followed in 1756 by Henry eighth Baron Arundell, who sold the manor in 1781 to Ascanius Williams,²⁵ by whom it was



LISLE. Or a chief azure with three lions or therein.

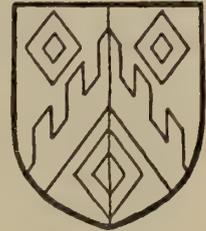


ARUNDELL of Wardour. Sable six hironelles argent.

conveyed in 1787 to Thomas Robins.²⁶ In 1802 it was bought by Thomas Weld of Lulworth, who settled it in that year on the Hon. Charlotte Stourton, fourth daughter of Charles Philip sixteenth Lord Stourton, on her marriage with his second son Joseph.²⁷ From the Weld family it passed about the middle of the century for a few years to that of Peacocke, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Williams Freeman in 1853. He sold it in 1875 to Mr. Whitaker, whose son Mr. J. Ingham Whitaker, J.P., is the present owner.²⁸

At the Conquest *BAT-TRAMSLEY*, consisting of 2 hides assessed at £3, was held jointly by Saulf and Alfric. This land was taken into the forest with the exception of 4 acres which Saulf was allowed to retain.²⁹

After the Survey no further mention is found of Battramsley until 1296, when one messuage and 1 carucate of land and 25s. 4d. rent in Battramsley were held by Alice Foucher,³⁰ from whom they passed to her daughter Margery before 1325.³¹ In this year the latter obtained permission to grant the property, which was held by the payment of 20s. yearly at the court of the king at Lyndhurst and suit every three weeks, to John Blakedon and Alice his wife and their issue with contingent remainder to Margery and her heirs.³² Before 1345 the estate had passed to Walter de Russington and Joan his wife,³³ who appear to have conveyed it to Walter Patricke, who was in possession in 1363.³⁴ The history of the next two centuries is obscure. Record is found of small estates in Battramsley held by various families, but the first actual mention of manorial rights is in 1542, when the manor of Battramsley was conveyed by John Arney to John Mill,³⁵ purchaser and grantee of other estates in the parish. It remained in this family until the death of Richard Mill without issue in 1613.³⁶ His wife Mary, who survived him, married as her second husband Thomas Wroughton, and they jointly conveyed the manor in 1622 to George Wroughton,³⁷ probably brother or son. This is the last actual mention of manorial rights, and it is obvious that the manor was split up into many small holdings. In 1670 William Burrard appeared before the justice seat held at Lyndhurst in 1670 to assert his claim to an ancient messuage and 60 acres of land in Battramsley.³⁸ In 1765 the site of the manor was in the possession of William Buckler,³⁹



WHITAKER. Party argent and azure a chevron battled between three voided lozenges countercoloured.

¹² De Banc. R. Mich. 7 Ric. II, m. 445.

¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 42.

¹⁴ Ibid. (Ser. 2), lxxi, 72.

¹⁵ Margery had a daughter Anne (Brocas), who had three daughters, Elizabeth (Samborne), Joan (Morgan) and Margery (Dennys).

¹⁶ Ibid. In 1540 there was a fine between Edward Partridge and others and Christopher and Joan Morgan settling on the latter the third part of half the manor. Joan died without issue, and her third thereupon devolved on Thomas Dennys and John Samborne.

¹⁷ Recov. R. Hants, East. 2 & 4 Phil.

and Mary, rot. 1011; Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bde. 60, no. 61.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxiii, 84.

¹⁹ Pat. 3 Chas. I, pt. iv, no. 1.

²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxxi, 129.

²¹ Cal. Com. for Comp. 2095.

²² Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. m. 16.

²³ Abstract of Claims in the New Forest, 268.

²⁴ Recov. R. Mich. 12 Geo. II, rot. 226.

²⁵ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 21 Geo. III, m. 148.

²⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 27 Geo. III.

²⁷ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin. 8 Geo. IV, m. 5.

²⁸ Ex inform. Mr. J. I. Whitaker.

²⁹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 514b.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 24 Edw. I.

³¹ Inq. a.q.d. file 179, no. 3.

³² Ibid.; Cal. Pat. 1324-7, p. 122;

Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Edw. II.

³³ Cal. Pat. 1348-50, p. 223.

³⁴ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii, 269a.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 33 Hen. VIII.

³⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxxiv, 76.

³⁷ Feet of F. Hants, East. 20 Jas. I.

³⁸ Abstract of Claims in the New Forest, 298.

³⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 5 Geo. III.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

who held it certainly till 1771.⁴⁰ It passed in 1779⁴¹ to Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, captain in the navy, who was created a baronet in 1783 for his services in the American war.

After this no further record of the manorial existence of Battramsley is found, but Battramsley House and property undoubtedly mark the site of the capital messuage.

A mill in Battramsley is mentioned in 1296,⁴² in 1324,⁴³ and again in 1348,⁴⁴ probably the water-mill which passed with the manor to John Mill in 1542,⁴⁵ but no later record of it is found.

There is no mention of **HEYWOOD** in the Domesday Survey, but in December 1361 Nicholas de Pershute died seised of lands in Heywood, 22 acres of pasture land with appurtenances which passed to his son Nicholas,⁴⁶ and ten years later Edmund de Kendal, kt., died seised of four messuages and 6 acres of land in Heywood.⁴⁷

At the Dissolution the manor of Heywood appears among the lands of the dissolved priory of Breamore,⁴⁸ though there is no evidence to show how it came into the possession of this house. The priory, including the manor of Heywood, was granted to Henry Marquess of Winchester and Gertrude his wife in 1536,⁴⁹ but reverted to the Crown on the execution of the former in 1538, followed by the attainder of his wife in 1539. It was then allotted to Anne of Cleves as part of her dower, but again came into the king's hands on the dissolution of her marriage in 1540,⁵⁰ and was granted in 1544 to Thomas Hobson,⁵¹ who the same year obtained licence to alienate it to John Mill and Richard his son.⁵² It remained in the latter family (*vide* Pilley) until the death of Richard Mill without issue in 1613. His wife Mary, who survived him, married as her second husband Thomas Wroughton, and in 1617 they jointly conveyed the manor to George Wroughton.⁵³ In 1630 it passed by fine to John Kempe,⁵⁴ and was carried by the marriage of Frances daughter and co-heir of Thomas Kempe (possibly brother of John) to Henry Bromfield of Chawcroft, verderer of the New Forest, bow-bearer to Charles II, who died seised of it in 1682. From him it passed in succession to his son and grandson, both named Henry.⁵⁵ The estate remained in this family until 1773, when it was sold by the Rev. John Trenchard

Bromfield to Mr. Edward Morant,⁵⁶ whose son John was owner in 1869.⁵⁷ Mr. Edward J. H. E. Morant, J.P., is the present lord of the manor.

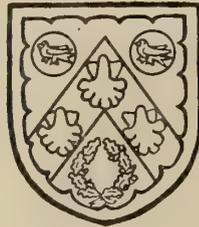
Mention is made in 1558 of a corn-mill adjoining Heywood Farm,⁵⁸ probably the one still existing in 1809,⁵⁹ and there is also record of a windmill in 1601.⁶⁰ Heywood mill still exists in the parish.

There was an estate in Baddesley known as **NORTH-LEGH** (Norley, xvii cent.), the first notice of which is found in 1306, when Edward I granted 100 acres of waste land in 'Northleg by Baddesley' to Hugh de Ristone, to hold by a rent of 16s. 8d.⁶¹ This land reverted to the king, presumably on the death of Hugh, and was then granted to John de Leith to hold on the same condition.⁶² Before 1353, however, it had passed to Henry de Welles, lord of the manor of South Baddesley, who died seised of it in that year,⁶³ and its further descent is identical with that manor (q.v.).

Record is found in the Domesday Survey of three holdings in **PILLEY** (Pistelei, xi cent.; Pylele, xiv cent.). Of these the largest, consisting of 1 hide and assessed at 30s., was held by Edric of the king, half a hide, assessed at 15s., was held by Alric, and Hugh de Quintin held 1½ virgates, assessed at 10s., of Hugh de Port. The whole of this land was taken into the New Forest except 6 acres of meadow which Hugh de Quintin was allowed to retain.⁶⁴

It is impossible to say with certainty which of these estates developed later into the manor of Pilley, which was held of the king's manor of Kingwood,⁶⁵ but it may fairly be assumed that it was the largest, that held by Edric.

Pilley probably gave its name to the first owners of the land, though no mention is made of a family of this name before 1316, when Roger de Pilley appears as joint owner with John de Wereburn of the vill of Pilley.⁶⁶ The former died in 1337,⁶⁷ and in 1376 Richard Pilley, presumably his son, enfeoffed John de Pulto of one messuage and 50 acres of land worth 6s. 8d. in Pilley held by the service of guarding nineteen cows and one bull in the New Forest.⁶⁸ During the 15th century record is found of small estates held by various families,⁶⁹ but the first actual mention of a manor in Pilley is in 1505, when it was in the possession of Roger Filey, who left as heir a niece Joan, aged nine years, daughter of his elder brother John.⁷⁰ In 1547 John Filey sold the manor to John Mill.⁷¹ It remained in this family (*vide*



HAMOND, baronet.
Argent a chevron sable between two roundels sable in the chief, each charged with a martlet argent and a wreath of oak vert in the foot with three scallops argent on the chevron and all within a border engrailed vert.



KEMPE. *Gules three sheaves in a border engrailed or.*

⁴⁰ Recov. R. East. 11 Geo. III, rot. 215.

⁴¹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 19 Geo. III.

⁴² Ibid. Trin. 24 Edw. I.

⁴³ Ibid. Trin. 18 Edw. II.

⁴⁴ Cal. Pat. 1348-50, p. 223.

⁴⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 33 Hen.

VIII.

⁴⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. ii, no. 26.

⁴⁷ Ibid. 45 Edw. III, no. 35.

⁴⁸ Dugdale, Mon. vi, 329.

⁴⁹ Pat. 28 Hen. VIII, pt. i, m. 8.

⁵⁰ Cecil MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), i, 12.

⁵¹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xix, 176.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Jas. I.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 6 Chas. I.

⁵⁵ Phillipps, Visitation of Hants, 3.

⁵⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 3 Geo. III.

⁵⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 49 Geo. III, rot.

274. ⁵⁸ Chan. Proc. Hants (Ser. 2), bdl. 125, no. 67.

⁵⁹ Recov. R. Mich. 49 Geo. III, rot.

274. ⁶⁰ Add. MS. 33278, fol. 130b.

⁶¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 34 Edw. I, no. 94;

pt. 34 Edw. I, m. 26; Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), i, 149b.

⁶² Ibid. ii, 76a.

⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 26 Edw. III, no. 24.

⁶⁴ V.C.H. Hants, i, 514a.

⁶⁵ Inq. p.m. 13 Ric. II, no. 8.

⁶⁶ Feud. Aids, ii, 317.

⁶⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Edw. III, no. 22.

⁶⁸ Ibid. a.q.d. file 388, no. 2.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 14 Ric. II;

Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. IV, pt. i, no. 59;

Feet of F. Hants, East. 8 Hen. VI.

⁷⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xviii, 4.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 1 Edw. VI.

Nursling) until the death of Richard Mill in 1613.⁷³ His wife Mary, who survived him, married as her second husband Thomas Wroughton, and in 1617 they jointly conveyed the manor to George Wroughton,⁷⁴ who may have been a brother of Thomas, from whom it seems to have passed to William Goldwyer, who died seised of the site of the manor of Pilley, leaving a son and heir William.⁷⁴ After this no further mention is found of the manor until 1726, when it was conveyed by John Chetwynd and Hester his wife, Arthur Hyde and Lawrence Hyde to Sir James Worsley.⁷⁵ Before 1787 it had passed to Ascanius Williams, who in that year conveyed it to Thomas Robins.⁷⁶ This is the last recorded owner of the manor, and it is probable that the manorial rights afterwards lapsed.

No mention apparently occurs of the manor of SHARPRICKS (Shepprix, xiv cent.) until the 14th century, when it was in the possession of the Countess of Salisbury,⁷⁷ having probably passed to her on the death of her husband, William de Montagu first Earl of Salisbury, in 1344. It remained with this family certainly until 1415,⁷⁸ after which all trace of the overlordship is lost.

The first undertenant of Sharpricks of whom there is record was John Trenchard,⁷⁹ and before 1331 it passed from him to Henry Trenchard, presumably his son,⁸⁰ who appears to be the last of the name connected with the manor.

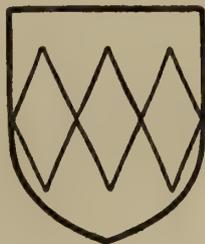
Sharpricks was held by service of 6d. per annum immediately of Henry Trenchard by John de Lisle, who died in 1331, leaving a son, Bartholomew, who succeeded to the manor. It then consisted of a messuage, 160 acres of land and a windmill.⁸¹ In 1339 Bartholomew was entrusted with the defence of the Isle of Wight against a possible French invasion, and for this reason his manor of Sharpricks was free from assessment in the Muster Roll for that year.⁸² Bartholomew de Insula or de Lisle died in 1345, leaving a son John, aged nearly nine years,⁸³ for whom the manor was held by his mother Elizabeth. This John de Lisle, who held the manor jointly with his wife Maud,⁸⁴ died abroad in 1370, leaving a son and heir John, aged three. In 1378 his wife Maud died and was succeeded by the said John, then said to be thirteen.⁸⁵ No mention is found of Sharpricks for the next century and a half, but it apparently remained in the Lisle family, following the descent of South Baddesley (q.v.), as it reappears in 1539,⁸⁶ in the possession of Mary wife of Sir Thomas Lisle, who died seised of the manor in that year. From

this date it is certain that the two descents are identical.

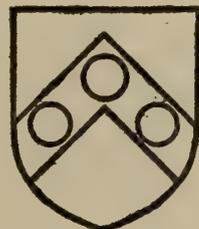
A rental of Sharpricks is given in a Recovery Roll dealing with the manor in 1781. It had been sold to Ascanius Williams senior for a sum of £1,500, and its copyhold and leasehold estates included a tenement called Fording, a close called Great Saltern Close, Nashes Farm, Lisle Court Farm and a house and garden.⁸⁷

At the time of the Domesday Survey 2 hides in SWAY (Suei, xi cent.; Sweia, xiii cent.) were held of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury by Fulcoïn and Nigel respectively.⁸⁸ The earl himself was holding, in demesne, land in 'Bermintune' which has been identified as Birmingham in Sway.⁸⁹ It is probable that these holdings afterwards coalesced and became one estate. A certain Edmund at the same date was holding 1 hide in Sway which Algar had held of King Edward.⁹⁰ At a subsequent date the abbeys of Quarr and Christchurch Twyneham both held manors in Sway, but what entries in Domesday Book these manors represented is uncertain.

Some time prior to 1150 Hugh de Witteville gave 'his whole land of Sway with its men and one mill' to the abbey of Quarr,⁹¹ and about the same date Ralph Fulcher granted a mansura and land at Sway which he had of the fee of Hugh de Witteville and all claim in Sway mill and the mansion of Robert Tanner to the same house.⁹² These possessions were retained by the abbey until the Dissolution, when Sway, then worth £3 15s. 8d.,⁹³ was granted to Sir John Williams, Master of the Jewels, and others,⁹⁴ by whom it was subsequently conveyed to John Mill,⁹⁵ the purchaser and grantee of much monastic property in the neighbourhood. It then followed the descent of Battramsley (q.v.) until 1627, when the estate henceforth known as the manor of Sway Quarr was sold by George Wroughton to John Button of Buckland Lymington,⁹⁶ and in 1670 he or his son appeared before the justice seat held at Lyndhurst as the lord of the manor of Sway, in right of which he claimed common of pasture for his cattle and common of mast for hogs and pigs at the rate of 4d. for a hog and 2d. for a pig yearly. Other annual payments were lease-fee money 5s. 2d., 22½ bushels of oats and 112 eggs.⁹⁷ Before the end of the century, however, it had passed to Edmund Dummer of Swaythling, whose widow Leonora Sophia in 1746 married Denis Bond of Creech Grange, co. Dorset, a member of the Dorset branch of the Cornwall family of that name. Her daughter Mary Dummer, who inherited the Sway property, became the wife of John Bond



MONTAGU. *Argent a fesse indented of three points gules.*



BOND. *Argent a cheveron sable with three bezants thereon.*

⁷³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxxiv, 76.

⁷⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Jas. I.

⁷⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxxv, 116.

⁷⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Geo. I.

⁷⁷ Ibid. Trin. 27 Geo. III.

⁷⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 19 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 20 Ric. II, no. 35; 2 Hen. V, no. 39.

⁸⁰ Ibid. 5 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

⁸¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327.

⁸² Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 51.

⁸³ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, p. 117.

⁸⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 52.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 45 Edw. II (1st nos.), no. 38.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 1 Ric. II, no. 19.

⁸⁷ Ibid. (Ser. 2), lxxvi, 72.

⁸⁸ *Com. Pleas Recov. R.* 21 Geo. III, m. 148.

⁸⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 511a.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 511b.

⁹¹ Ibid. 516b.

⁹² *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), iv, 59.

⁹³ Worsley, *Hist. of I. of Wight*, App. 139.

⁹⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 320.

⁹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii, p. 30.

⁹⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xciv, 47.

⁹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Jas. I.

⁹⁸ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 48.

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nephew of her step-father Denis Bond, and from them the property passed in succession to a son and grandson both named John. The latter on his death in 1844 was succeeded by his brother the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, whose son Mr. Nathaniel Bond gave the Sway property to his eldest son Mr. John Wentworth Garneys Bond, the present owner.⁹⁸

In 1228 Richard de Avon and Maud his wife granted 5s. rent in Sway to Roger, Prior of Christchurch Twyneham,⁹⁹ presumably the 'land of Sway' for which the prior was liable in 1263 to provide castle guard for eight days in time of war for the castle of Christchurch.¹⁰⁰ In the following century the possessions of the priory were increased by the grant of three messuages and 49 acres of land in Sway and elsewhere from John vicar of Christchurch in part satisfaction of the £10 worth of land and rent which they had the right to acquire yearly.¹⁰¹ Free warren in their demesne lands of Sway was granted to the prior and convent in 1384.¹⁰² Sway continued in the possession of this house until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir John Williams with Sway Quarr and apparently became merged in the latter manor, as henceforth no separate mention of it is found.

In 1086 the abbey of Romsey held 1 hide in Sway,¹⁰³ afterwards known as the manor of Sway Romsey or South Sway, but when or by whom it was granted there is no evidence to show. The Abbess of Romsey was holding in Sway together with the Abbot of Quarr and the Prior of Christchurch Twyneham in 1316,¹⁰⁴ and the abbey held lands there until the Dissolution, when they were granted with Sway Twyneham and Sway Quarr to Sir John Williams,¹⁰⁵ and followed the descent of Sway Quarr (q.v.).

Mention is made of a mill in Sway in the 12th¹⁰⁶ and 13th centuries,¹⁰⁷ probably the water-mill granted to Sir John Williams with the manor in 1543,¹⁰⁸ but there is no later record concerning it.

In 1086 *WALHAMPTON* (Welnctune, xi cent.), consisting of half a hide, was held by Fulcoine of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury. Formerly it had been held by Alnod and had been worth 15s., but its value was now reduced to 10s.¹⁰⁹

Walhampton escheated to the Crown on the forfeiture of the estates of Robert de Bellesme son of Earl Roger at the beginning of the 12th century, and was then granted by the king to Richard de Redvers Earl of Devon, whose son Baldwin gave it to the priory of Christchurch Twyneham.¹¹⁰

In 1263 the possessions of the priory in Walhampton were further increased by the grant of one messuage and 40 acres of land by Ralph le Plumber and Christine his wife to John, Prior of Christchurch Twyneham. In return the prior was to provide reasonable sustenance both of victuals and clothing in the priory for Ralph and Christine.¹¹¹ A somewhat similar arrangement was made in the same year

with John Osborn and Ralph his son in respect of other lands in Walhampton.¹¹²

In 1285 the prior and convent were granted free warren in their demesne lands at Walhampton.¹¹³ The manor continued among the possessions of this house until the Dissolution,¹¹⁴ at which time it was held by John Castle and Joan his wife and their son William for their lives.¹¹⁵ The queen granted a renewal of the lease to William Castle and Elizabeth his wife and their son John in 1564,¹¹⁶ and to Elizabeth Castle, by this time a widow, and John Castle and William Castle in 1572, and in 1574 the reversion, after the expiration of the latter lease, was granted to Drew Drury and Edmund Downynge.¹¹⁷ Before 1631, however, it had been acquired by Sir George Trenchard, member of the well-known Dorset family of that name, who died seised of it in that year,¹¹⁸ leaving his property to his son Sir Thomas, who was holding in 1633.¹¹⁹ It passed before 1658 to Francis Hanbury of Lymington,¹²⁰ who held it certainly until 1670.¹²¹ In 1727 it was in the possession of Charles Bulkeley, probably member of the family of that name, which for many years held the manor of Lymington. He conveyed Walhampton by fine to William Tulse in that year.¹²² From the latter it apparently passed to

William Samber,¹²³ member of another Lymington family, who sold it in 1742 to Harry Burrard,¹²⁴ bowbearer to the king and riding forester of the New Forest, who represented Lymington in Parliament for forty-three successive years, was created a baronet in 1769, and, having no surviving issue, he settled the estate in tail-male upon his two nephews, sons of his brother William, the elder of whom, Admiral Sir Harry Burrard, succeeded him on his death in 1791.¹²⁵ The latter assumed the surname of Neale on his marriage in 1795 with Grace daughter of Robert Neale of Shaw House, Wilts.¹²⁶ He represented Lymington in many Parliaments during a period of forty-six years, and dying without issue in 1840 was succeeded in his estates by his brother, the Rev. George Burrard, chaplain-in-ordinary to four successive sovereigns. The latter was followed by his son Sir George Burrard, who died without issue in 1870. His half-brother Sir Harry Burrard inherited the estate, from whom it passed to his son Sir Harry Paul Burrard.¹²⁷ It was subsequently alienated by this family to Mr. John Postle Heseltine, who has lately sold it to Miss Morrison.



BURRARD, baronet.
Party fessewise and battled gules and azure a lion passant ermineois between three six-pointed molets or and a quarter argent with a sword erect in its proper colours therein.

⁹⁸ Ex inform. Mr. Nathaniel Bond, J.P., D.L.

⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 12 Hen. III.

¹⁰⁰ Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III, 174.

¹⁰¹ Cal. Pat. 1348-50, p. 414.

¹⁰² Chart. R. 7 & 8 Ric. II, m. 5, no. 6.

¹⁰³ V.C.H. Hants, i, 475a.

¹⁰⁴ Feud. Aids, ii, 316.

¹⁰⁵ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xviii, p. 131.

¹⁰⁶ Rutland MSS. (Hist. MSS. Com.), iv, 59.

¹⁰⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 11 Hen. IV.

¹⁰⁸ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xviii, p. 131.

¹⁰⁹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 511b.

¹¹⁰ Burrard, *Annals of Walhampton*, 1.

¹¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 47 Hen. III.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Cal. Chart. R. 1257-1300, p. 324.

¹¹⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 306.

¹¹⁵ Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. x, m. 14.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. 16 Eliz. pt. iv, m. 38.

¹¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxii, 99.

¹¹⁹ Recov. R. East. 9 Chas. I, rot. 11.

¹²⁰ Ibid. 1658, rot. 57.

¹²¹ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 101.

¹²² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 1 Geo. II.

¹²³ Recov. R. 8 Geo. II, rot. 162.

¹²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 16 Geo. II.

¹²⁵ Burrard, *Annals of Walhampton*, 191.

¹²⁶ Ibid. 127.

¹²⁷ Ibid. *Family of Burrard*, pp. x, xi.

The first record of *WARBORNE* (Werburne, xiv cent.) is found in 1316, when John Warborne and Roger Pilley are returned as joint owners of the vill of Warborne.¹²⁸ Beyond the mention of small parcels of land in Warborne held by the Bocland family in the 14th century,¹²⁹ no further record of Warborne is found until 1478, when the manor of Warborne passed by fine from John Reve and Joan his wife to Edward Berkley.¹³⁰ Before 1505, however, it had been acquired by the family of Filey,¹³¹ and it then followed the descent of Pilley (q.v.) until 1617, when it was conveyed by Thomas Wroughton and Mary his wife to George Wroughton.¹³² After this no further trace of Warborne is found until 1670, when Henry Bower appeared before the justice seat held at Lyndhurst in that year to assert his claim to the manor.¹³³ Warborne reappears with Pilley in a fine of 1726 in which John Chetwynd and Hester his wife, Arthur Hyde and Lawrence Hyde conveyed the manor to Sir James Worsley,¹³⁴ after which the two descents are again identical.

The *CHURCH* church of *ST. JOHN* consists of chancel, nave with a north chapel of three bays and a south aisle of six bays, a tower south-west of the chancel, a north vestry and south porch.

The first three bays of the present nave probably represent the nave of a 12th-century church, which would have had a small chancel. The first enlargement of this church was c. 1200, when a south aisle and

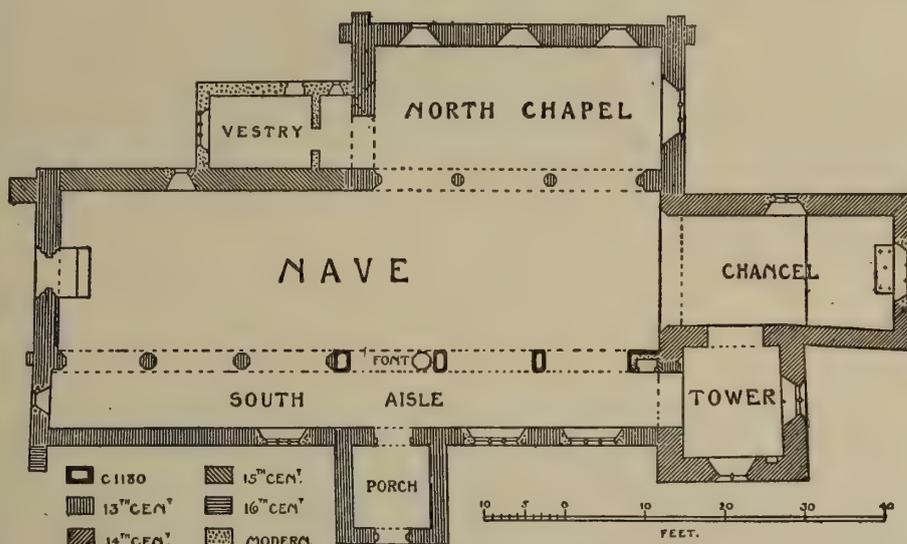
the first three bays of the existing south arcade were added. In the first half of the 13th century the nave was lengthened westwards, three more bays being added to the south arcade.

A 13th-century arch opening from the west end of the north chapel to the present vestry shows that a south aisle was prepared for if not built at the same time, but it has since disappeared. A north aisle probably existed before this time, but about 1250-60 was replaced by the present north chapel and arcade. In the 14th century, c. 1320, the chancel was enlarged to its present size and the tower built.

The east window of the chancel is a modern three-light traceried window in early 14th-century style, and the chancel has been considerably restored in modern times. In the north wall is a modern two-light window with old inner jambs, and in the south no window, but a two-centred arch of a single chamfered order opening into the ground story of the

tower, now used as an organ chamber. It has an east window of two lights with restored tracery, and in the south wall a trefoiled piscina and a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil over, both of 14th-century date. The 14th-century chancel arch contemporary with the chancel is acutely pointed, of two chamfered orders, dying into the responds with a broach stop between the orders; below the responds are cut away on a slant. The very irregular line of the south wall of the chancel is to be noted, the tower being set nearly square with the nave, while the south wall of the chancel has a marked southward inclination, which can only be due to the method of setting out.

The north arcade is of three bays with arches of two chamfered orders and a heavy chamfered label with good head stops. The responds are of stone and half round with moulded capitals and bases; but the round columns with their capitals, shafts, and bases are of Purbeck marble, the whole arcade being a very beautiful piece of 13th-century work. The



PLAN OF BOLDRE CHURCH

chapel is also of very good proportions, and has an east window with modern tracery of three lights in the original shafted jambs. The sill is cut down for the reredos of an altar, and below it runs a roll string, which is continued at a lower level below the north windows and again at a higher level on the west wall, ranging with the springing of the western arch.

In the north wall are three widely splayed lancets with moulded labels, which have apparently been widened on the inside at the glass line. In the west wall is a similar window, but larger and without a label. Below it a plain arch with chamfered angles opens into a modern vestry, which stands on the eastern part of the destroyed (or abandoned) 13th-century aisle, the weathering of its low pent roof still showing on the west face of the chapel wall.

In the north wall of the nave west of the vestry is a modern trefoiled light. The south arcade is of six

¹²⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

¹²⁹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 14 Edw. III.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* Trin. 17 Edw. IV.

¹³¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xviii, 4.

¹³² Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Jas. I.

¹³³ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*,

188.

¹³⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Geo. I.

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bays, the three eastern ones having plain round arches with chamfered angles, resting on narrow rectangular piers with chamfered angles stopped out just above the plain bases. There are no capitals, but a chamfered abacus runs round the pier. All the tooling is vertical, and the date must be at the very end of the 12th century. Against its west respond is set the east respond of the later work of three bays which have pointed arches of two chamfered orders and round columns with octagonal moulded capitals of a very good and deeply-cut section and bases hidden by the floor. The west window of the nave is modern in 14th-century style, part of the reveal being old. The west door, contemporary with the arcade, has three external continuous chamfered orders, with undercut label and returned stops. On the outer face of the west wall are a string-course and a shallow buttress, both original. The south aisle opens to the south chapel by a pointed chamfered arch and is lighted by three modern three-light traceried windows. The south door, having a two-centred head continuously moulded, and the porch date from the 13th-century extension of the aisle; above the door externally is a trefoiled opening. In the east respond of the south arcade are the remains of the rood stair with the original 15th-century wood framing in place. The tower is of two stages, the upper having been rebuilt in the 17th century of red brick with square-headed wooden belfry lights and an embattled parapet. The lower stage has a trefoiled light on the west above the south aisle roof and the south and east windows already noticed.

The font is octagonal with a plain bowl of 15th-century date and a tall modern stem and base. The chancel roof is modern, the nave plastered in a barrel vault with moulded ribs and foliate bosses at the intersections; it appears to be of 15th-century date, and may mark the time when the north aisle was destroyed. The aisle roofs are plastered. The altar table is of 17th-century date with carving and heavy moulded legs; in the vestry is another table rather later and less elaborate.

On the north wall of the nave is a very good marble and alabaster wall monument with the life-sized bust of John Kempe, 1652, inclosed in an oval frame under a pediment with cresting. Above is a shield with the sheaves and engrailed border of Kempe, and below a Latin inscription in eight lines. On the floor close to the west door is a portion of a slab with a 14th-century flowered cross.

The bells are three in number, the first and second cast in 1838, the tenor in 1867, all by Mears.

The plate consists of a late 17th-century silver chalice, a paten of 1669, the gift of James Worsley, a pair of patens of 1848 given by the Rev. Charles Shrubbs and the Rev. Henry Shrubbs, a flagon of 1830

given by Elizabeth Purvis of Vicar's Hill House, and a plated cup and cover.

The registers are as follows: (1) baptisms and burials 1596 to 1621 and 1626 to 1756, marriages 1596 to 1622 and 1627 to 1753; (2) baptisms and burials 1756 to 1795; (3) baptisms and burials 1795 to 1812. There are four printed marriage books: 1754 to 1777, 1777 to 1789, 1789 to 1805, 1805 to 1812.

The small brick church of *ST. PAUL*, East Boldre, consists of chancel, nave and turret with one bell. It was built in 1839, but was restored and the chancel added in 1891. The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten of 1839, a chalice of 1902, a paten of 1897, and a plated flagon given by Mr. J. Blount Thomas in 1890.

Richard de Redvers, who died in *ADVOWSON* 1107, confirmed to the priory of Christchurch Twyneham the church of Boldre with the chapel of Brockenhurst.¹³⁵ This confirmation was repeated by his son Baldwin Earl of Devon and by Henry Bishop of Winchester.¹³⁶ In 1291, by which time a vicarage had been ordained, the church of Boldre with a chapel was assessed at £21 6s. 8d., a pension to the priory of £2 13s. 4d. being chargeable on the vicarage as compensation for tithes in Boldre, Lymington and Brockenhurst.¹³⁷ In the *Valor* of Henry VIII the church was valued at £14 3s., the charges upon it with the pension reducing it to the net value of £11 2s.,¹³⁸ including the small tithes of Lymington; 3s. annually was also paid to the churchwardens of Boldre by the inhabitants of Lymington to provide a dinner for the 'quiristers and others,' a payment which apparently ceased in the 16th century.¹³⁹ The patronage remained with the priory until the Dissolution, when it was granted to George Mill,¹⁴⁰ who died seized of it in 1568.¹⁴¹ From him it passed to his nephew and heir Richard, son of his elder brother Thomas, who held it till his death in 1613.¹⁴² In 1617 Mary, jointly with her second husband Thomas Wroughton, conveyed the advowson to George Wroughton,¹⁴³ probably a son or brother of Thomas. After this date no connexion can be traced between the various patrons¹⁴⁴ until 1819, when the advowson was in possession of John Peyto Shrubbs,¹⁴⁵ whose descendant Mr. John Peyto Charles Shrubbs is the present patron.

Before 1329 a free chapel dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary was founded in South Baddesley for the accommodation of the inhabitants, as the parish church of Boldre was situated 2 miles distant.¹⁴⁶ A chantry was founded in this chapel by Henry de Welles, the lord of the manor, in 1329, and endowed with a messuage, 13 acres of land and 100s. rent and common of pasture in Baddesley for

¹³⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304. ¹³⁶ *Ibid.*
¹³⁷ Egerton MS. 2031, fol. 4; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 377; *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213.

¹³⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 18. In 1560 Robert Rande, the vicar of Boldre, was sued by the priory for nine years' arrears of pension, amounting to £24. The vicar in reply denied that any pension had ever been paid by his predecessors to the priory, and as a result of the inquisition held in the following year he was exonerated from payment (Exch. L.T.R.

Memo. R. no. 339). However, the question was again raised as late as January 1603, when a certain John Mawller declared he had heard that such a pension had once been paid, that both Robert Rande and Nicholas Barnard, vicars, had been sued for the same, whereupon the latter had given up his vicarage. Further, a certain Anthony Goodwyne stated that his father found by a record that a pension was due (Exch. Dep. Hil. 45 Eliz. no. 13).

¹³⁹ *Ibid.* 40 Eliz. no. 26; 29 Eliz. East. no. 1.

¹⁴⁰ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. v, m. 10.

¹⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxlviii, 25.

¹⁴² *Ibid.* cccxxxiv, 96.

¹⁴³ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 14 Jas. I.

¹⁴⁴ The following is a list of the patrons from 1626 to 1812: Maurice Merick, Anne Jones, Henry Jones, Henry Brougham, Henry Jones, Edward Butler, William Mitford, John Mitford, Charles Marsh, Amos Vialls and Mary and Launcelot Baugh Allen (Inst. Bks. P.R.O.).

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ Chant. Cert. Hants, 52, no. 50.



BOLDRE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



BOLDRE CHURCH : THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

all beasts except goats.¹⁴⁷ In the 16th century the chapel was valued at £4 2s. 9d., of which sum the inhabitants were stated to be paying £2 2s. 8d. 'of their only good will to have ministration there.'¹⁴⁸ Although the advowson in 1429 was said to belong to John Lisle, lord of the manor of South Baddesley,¹⁴⁹ the chapel was served in the reign of Edward VI by the vicar of Boldre. Thus in the survey of 1546 taken previous to the suppression of the chantry Nicholas Barnard, vicar of Boldre, was serving as chantry priest and was 54 years old. Of ornaments, jewels and chattels belonging to the chapel there were none.¹⁵⁰ A capital house and mansion with barn, stables, &c., lately belonging to the chapel, were granted in 1549 to Sir John Peryent and Thomas Reve.¹⁵¹

There are Congregational chapels in Warborne and East Boldre and a Baptist chapel in East Boldre.

The school founded in 1803 *CHARITIES* by codicil to will of the Rev. William Gilpin.¹⁵²—The original school having become extinct, the endowment was under a scheme of 23 November 1877 made applicable for educational purposes, including clothing of the children, in the districts of Boldre, Sway, East Boldre and South Baddesley. The official trustees hold a sum of £836 3s. 10d. consols on remittance account, also a sum of £313 10s. 7d. consols, on an investment account.¹⁵³

The infant school was built by the late W. J. C.

Moens, F.S.A., in commemoration of his ransom from Italian brigands, with the profits of his book recording his experiences.

Unknown donor's charity.—The poor are entitled to an annuity of £2 issuing out of the Pylewell estate.

The 'Minnitt Charity,' founded by the Rev. Francis Allen Minnitt, by deed dated 26 November 1889 is endowed with £60 3s. Bank of England stock, producing £5 14s. a year, or thereabouts, which is applied for the benefit of the poor, as defined by the trust deed.

In 1891 Miss Sarah Watson by will left a legacy for the repair of the fabric of the parish church, now represented by £29 15s. 1d. Bank of England stock, producing about £2 16s. a year. The sums of stock are held by the official trustees.

The Congregational church endowments.—(See under Lymington.) The official trustees hold a sum of £667 stock of the West of India Portuguese Railway, founded by William Lancaster by memorandum in writing of 10 March 1862, producing £33 7s. yearly, and £420 London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. stock given by Charles Rashley by deed 6 October 1884, producing £16 16s. a year. The income is paid to an evangelist.

In 1894 William Ingham Whitaker by will bequeathed £4,000 consols, the dividends to be paid to the incumbent of South Baddesley for the time being. The principal fund has been transferred to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

BRAMSHAW

Bremmessage (xi cent.); Brymbelshawe, Brem-saghe, Bremelshawe (xiii cent.).

Before 1895 part of the parish of Bramshaw was situated in Wiltshire, but in that year this portion was transferred to Hampshire and made a new civil parish called Bramshaw East.¹ Bramshaw contains 3,497 acres of land, of which 5 are covered with water, and Bramshaw East 1,578 acres.²

Bramshaw is thickly wooded, there being 336 acres of woods and plantations in the parish,³ including Bramshaw Wood in the north, which is said to have provided the timber for the roof of Salisbury Cathedral.⁴

The land rises from east to west, the height varying from 421 ft. above the ordnance datum in Bramblehill Walk in the north-west of the parish to 114 ft. near Brook in the south-east. From Bramblehill Lodge, in the north of the parish, one of the finest views in the forest can be obtained. A vast area of woodland stretches to the English Channel, broken only by Malwood Ridge over Minstead Valley, while the hills of the Isle of Wight can be seen in the distance.

The church stands on high ground in the north of

the parish and until the Act of 1895 it had the curious distinction of having its nave in Wiltshire and its chancel in Hampshire. Most of the inhabitants of Bramshaw are engaged in agriculture. There are 84 acres of arable land and 446 acres of pasture land.⁵ The soil is of a mixed character; the surface is clay and sand and the subsoil clay.

Fritham is a hamlet partly in Ashley Walk and partly in Bramshaw. It has a school and chapel opened in 1861, the latter being served by the vicar of Bramshaw. In East Fritham Plain there are three barrows locally called butts, the central one being known as Reachmore. In West Fritham are the Schultze Gunpowder Works, covering several acres of ground. Brook is a hamlet in the south of the parish, Furzley is a hamlet in Bramshaw East.

Two entries occur in Wiltshire *MANORS* Domesday relating to Bramshaw. One records that Ulnod held land in Bramshaw worth 10s. assessed at half a hide, which his father had held before him⁶; the second that a certain Edmund held half a virgate worth 30d.⁷

Odo of Bayeux was overlord of these lands in Bramshaw at the time of the Survey. In the late

¹⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 410; Chant. Cert. 52, no. 50.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, no. 42.

¹⁵⁰ Chant. Cert. 52, no. 50.

¹⁵¹ Pat. 3 Edw. VI, pt. vii, m. 8.

¹⁵² See 'Hampshire Schools,' *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 396.

¹⁵³ The original endowment amounted to £2,900 consols, transferred to the official trustees in 1868, of which £1,863 16s. 2d. stock was sold out in connexion with educational purposes in the other districts and £200 stock carried in 1892 to the investment account.

¹ Local Act 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 91;

Loc. Govt. Bd. Provis. Orders Confirm. (No. 12) Act 1895.

² Ordnance Survey.

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ Woodward, *Hist. of Hampshire*, iii, 40.

⁵ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

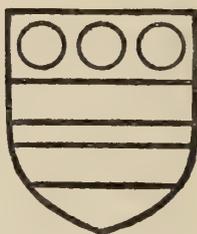
⁶ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 74a.

⁷ *Ibid.* 74b.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

14th century they were said to be held of the fee of the Earl of Warwick,⁸ and in the next century of the West family,⁹ but no connected descent can be traced.

The larger of the two holdings in Bramshaw mentioned in Domesday Book¹⁰ may probably be identified with the manor of Bramshaw, which, together with that of Britford (co. Wilts.), with which it was for some centuries associated, appears to have been granted by one of the Norman kings to the family of De Lacy some time during the 12th century. The evidence in support of such a grant lies in the fact that Parnel the widow of Ralph de Toni, to whom her father Walter de Lacy had granted Britford as a marriage portion in the reign of Henry III,¹¹ was seised of lands in Bramshaw which she granted to William Pincerna, her servant.¹² Margaret daughter of Parnel married Thomas de St. Omer, and the latter was holding the manor of Bramshaw certainly as early as 1284,¹³ and was still in possession in 1316.¹⁴ He left by his second wife Alice a son William, who succeeded his father before 1341.¹⁵ He was followed by a son Sir Thomas, who died in 1365. The latter by his second wife Margaret left a daughter Elizabeth, who married as her second and third husbands respectively Richard Horn and John Siward, each of whom held the manor in succession in right of his wife.¹⁶ John Siward predeceased Elizabeth,¹⁷ who lived until 1405.¹⁸ By her second husband, Richard Horn, she had a daughter Joan, who had married (1) John Siward, son of her mother's third husband, and (2) Robert atte More. On the death of her mother the manor passed to Joan and Robert¹⁹ in accordance with a previous settlement.²⁰ Since there was no issue of this marriage, Joan, who survived her husband, conveyed the property at Bramshaw in 1436 to trustees, by whom it was subsequently sold to Robert Lord Hungerford and Margaret his wife.²¹ The former died in 1459. His son and successor Robert was attainted in 1461 as a partisan of the Lancastrian cause and was beheaded²² after the battle of Hexham. Margaret his mother was allowed a life interest in the estate, but at her death in 1477-8 the manor passed by virtue of a royal grant made



HUNGERFORD. *Sable* two bars *argent* with three roundels *argent* in the chief.

in 1474,²³ to Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, who on his accession in 1483 granted it to John Howard Duke of Norfolk.²⁴ When the latter was slain at Bosworth Field two years later the manor came into the hands of the Crown. In 1485 Henry VII, having reversed the attainder of Robert Lord Hungerford, granted the manor to Mary granddaughter of the latter and wife of Sir Edward Hastings in consideration of the sufferings both families had undergone during the Civil War.²⁵ It apparently passed from her to her son George Lord Hastings, created Earl of Huntingdon in 1529, whose grandson, Henry third Earl of Huntingdon, sold the manor of Bramshaw (which from this time seems to have been also known by the alternative name of *MOORE CLOSES*) in 1561 to Thomas Dowse,²⁶ who held it till his death in 1601,²⁷ leaving as heir a son Francis who had married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Hampden Paulet. In 1646 Thomas second son of Francis sold the manor to George Cony,²⁸ and he in turn appears to have sold it to Jonathan Rivil, who was holding in 1670.²⁹ Rivil is said to hold the manor together with eight ancient messuages, four ancient cottages and 180 acres of land parcel of the said manor without the metes and bounds of the forest. It next passed, probably by purchase, to Hugh Blynman, who gave the manor the alternative name of Blynman's Inclosures³⁰ and in 1688 transferred it by fine to William Nichols.³¹ In 1700 it was acquired by Henry Goddard of Birchenwood,³² who left the whole of his property by will to Daniel Goddard subject to the payment of legacies amounting to £9,000. In 1713 the latter arranged to transfer the whole of the estates subject to this condition to Richard Paulet of Gray's Inn, who in return was to secure to him the possession of Birchenwood. The net gain of this transaction to Richard appears to have been the manors of Bramshaw and Canterton.³³ Bramshaw remained in the Paulet family until 1887, when it was purchased by Mr. George Edward Briscoe Eyre, J.P., the present owner.³⁴

The estate of *WARRENS* in this parish probably takes its name from the family of Warren who held property here as early as the beginning of the 17th century.³⁵ Simon Warren of Bramshaw in 1639 left all his estates in Bramshaw to his grandson Edmund Warren, who in 1670 asserted his claim before the justice seat held at Lyndhurst to one messuage and 24 acres of land in Bramshaw, parcel of the manor of Moore Closes.³⁶ Edmund Warren, probably son of

⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II, no. 31 ; 22 Ric. II, no. 43.

⁹ Feud. Aids, printed in Hoare's *Hist. of Wilts.* v, 248.

¹⁰ The second holding of half a virgate was possibly the later messuage and 22 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow and 13 of wood in Bramshaw held by John le White of Bramshaw in the early half of the 14th century and forfeited by him when he was hanged for felony to the lord of the manor of Bramshaw, William de St. Omer (*Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 201 ; Rentals and Surv. [Gen. Ser.], portf. 20, no. 27).

¹¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 155a ; Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v, ii, 100.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ William Butler held the vill of Bramshaw of Thomas de St. Omer for a yearly payment of half a mark of silver

and died seised of it in 1284 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 320).

In a list of rentals and surveys made in 1535 it is stated that Thomas de St. Omer 'held the vill of Brimbleshawe, sometime Boteler's, rendering for the said Boteler's life 40s.' (Rentals and Surv. [Gen. Ser.], portf. 20, no. 27).

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 201.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, p. 201 ; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 148.

¹⁶ Close, 18 Ric. II, m. 14 ; Chan. Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II, no. 31 ; 22 Ric. II, no. 43.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 22 Ric. II, no. 43 (Wilts.).

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. IV, no. 34.

¹⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. 8 Hen. IV, no. 16 ; Wilts. Mich. 14 Hen. IV, no. 91 ; *Feud. Aids*, v, 248.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. IV, no. 76.

²¹ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 276.

²² *Ibid.* 277.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, p. 467.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 1476-85, p. 359.

²⁵ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v (2), 100.

²⁶ *Recov. R. Mich.* 1561, rot. 704 ; Feet of F. Wilts. East. 11 Eliz.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxx, 105.

²⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 22 Chas. I.

²⁹ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 149 ; *vide Recov. R. Wilts. Trin.* 11 & 12 Geo. II, rot. 254.

³⁰ The name still survives in Blenman's Farm.

³¹ Feet of F. Wilts. East. 4 Jas. II.

³² *Ibid.* Mich. 12 Will. III.

³³ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v (2), 103, 106.

³⁴ *Recov. R. Trin.* 11 & 12 Geo. II, rot. 254 (ex inform. Mr. G. E. Briscoe Eyre).

³⁵ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v (2), 109.

³⁶ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*.

the latter, who inherited the estate, left it subject to a life interest on his wife to his cousin William Warren, whose son succeeded and in 1746 sold it to Samuel Young of Morecroft, near Romsey. The property passed in 1756 to his son William Young, who sold it in 1789 to Samuel Orr. From him it was purchased in 1798 by Mr. George Eyre,³⁷ who added to the property and built the large mansion which is the present seat of his grandson Mr. George Edward Briscoe Eyre.

A capital messuage called *BIRCHENWOOD* or *BURCHENWOOD HOUSE* in Bramshaw was sold for 1,000 marks in 1588 by Thomas Dowse, lord of the manor of Bramshaw, to Thomas Goddard of Southampton.³⁸ It continued in this family for several generations and was left at the beginning of the 18th century by Daniel Goddard to Elizabeth his daughter and heir, who had married Aaron Knight of Bramshaw. It passed from them to their son and heir Mylan, who in 1767 sold the estate to James Hibberd of Bishopstone (co. Wilts.).³⁹ By his will he left the estate to his great-nephew James Hibberd in tail-male, with contingent remainder in tail-male to John and William brothers of James, but owing to the failure of their issue the estate eventually devolved in 1787 upon his sister Rachel Brewer and his nephew James Turner, as co-heirs. Birchenwood fell by arrangement to the share of James,⁴⁰ after whose death it was sold to Mr. George Eyre of Warrens, whose grandson Mr. G. E. Briscoe Eyre is the present owner.

Birchenwood was termed a manor in the late 18th century, and Mr. George Eyre, the grandfather of the present owner, used to be called 'the laird of Birchenwood.' It had about seven tenants and was reputed to be one of the smallest and most interesting 'manors' in the locality on that account.⁴¹

There are five entries in the Domesday Survey relating to *FRITHAM* (Trucham, xi cent.). One records that Hugh de St. Quintin was holding 1 hide under Hugh de Port, which had been held by Wislac before the Conquest and was then worth 30s.⁴²; a second holding was that of 2½ hides which Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester, had held as part of the endowment of the cathedral church.⁴³ Alvrice the Little had held 1 hide and 2 virgates in parage worth £4⁴⁴; a certain Hunter 1 hide worth 30s.⁴⁵; while Earl Roger of Shrewsbury had held two manors at Fritham assessed at 2½ hides and worth 60s.⁴⁶ The whole of this land had been taken into the forest before 1086 with the exception of 1 acre held by Hugh de St. Quintin.

The first mention of Fritham after the Survey is early in the reign of Henry III, when Geoffrey de

Baddesley was stated to be holding half a carucate of land and his bailiwick in Baddesley and Fritham by a rent of 60s.⁴⁷ From this date Fritham followed the descent of South Baddesley in the parish of Boldre (q.v.) until 1429,⁴⁸ after which its descent has not been ascertained.

The church of *ST. PETER* consists *CHURCH* of a chancel 21 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. with a small north vestry, a nave 39 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft., a north transept 12 ft. 6 in. square, a south transept 21 ft. 2 in. by 16 ft. 8 in., and a tower at the south end of the south transept 10 ft. by 8 ft. The earliest part of the church is the west end of the nave, which is of mid-13th-century date, but from the west of the transepts eastwards the whole has been rebuilt, the transepts and tower belonging to the early part of the 19th century and the chancel and vestry being modern. There are large galleries with curved fronts at the west end of the nave in the south transept, the former dated 1828.

The east window of the chancel is a triple lancet, and there are single lancets to north and south. At the north-west is a small door to the vestry continuously roll-moulded. The head is modern but the jambs are of late 13th-century date. The chancel arch is modern, of 14th-century design.

On the north of the nave to the east is the opening to the north transept with a plain chamfered arch. Above and a little to the east of this is a small modern lancet as a pulpit light. The opening to the south transept is without an arch, and west of it is the blocked south door of the nave of mid-13th-century date with heavy roll mouldings in the arch carried down as shafts with small circular capitals. West again of this is a 16th-century window of two uncusped lights. There is also a modern external door to the gallery staircase. This wall has also been much repaired, refaced brickwork being used in bands in the flint rubble. The west window is of mid-13th-century date, and consists of three grouped lancets with heavy hollow-chamfered mullions, a moulded rear arch and internal undercut label with human heads at the springing. Above it is a modern trefoiled opening.

The north transept is built of brick, and has a modern stone window of three grouped lancet lights. The south transept is also of brick, and is lit by three three-light wooden-framed windows. The tower, of the same date and material, serves as an entrance porch, and also contains a staircase to the north transept gallery. It is surmounted by a square weather-boarded timber bell-chamber with louvred sound holes.

The roofs of the chancel and transepts are modern, but that of the nave is of early 15th-century date much restored. The moulded wall plate remains and also moulded and cambered tie-beams. The circular bowl of the font is old but so scraped as to be undatable.

The tower contains two bells. The treble is of 13th-century date, very long and tapered, and has a



EYRE of Warrens.
*Argent a chevron sable
with three quatrefoils or
thereon and a star or in
the chief.*

³⁷ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v (2), 106.

³⁸ *Ibid.* Tenements in Bysouthwood, or Bysouchwood, belonging to the lord of the manor of South Baddesley in the 14th century, may perhaps be identified with Birchenwood (see Close, 26 Edw. III, m. 4; De Banc. R. 491, m. 445).

³⁹ Hoare, loc. cit.; P.C.C. 324 Stevens.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Ex inform. Mr. G. E. Briscoe Eyre.

⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 512b.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 510b.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 514b.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 334.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 511a.

⁴⁷ *Testa de Newill* (Rec. Com.), 235b.

⁴⁸ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 26 Edw. III; *Cal. Cluse*, 1349-54, p. 516; Chan. Inq. p.m. 26 Edw. III, no. 24; 7 Hen. VI, no. 42.

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square lip. The second bears no marks, but is probably of late 18th-century date.

The plate consists of a plain silver chalice dated 1669 and a copy of the chalice together with a paten and flagon given in 1840 by Mr. G. E. Eyre of Warren.

The registers are as follows: (1) has all entries 1597 to 1703 somewhat mutilated; (2) the same 1703 to 1784 incomplete; (3) baptisms and burials 1754 to 1804; (4) marriages 1774 to 1812 and (5) baptisms and burials 1804 to 1812.

The church of Bramshaw belonged *ADVOWSON* at an early date to the Premonstratensian priory of Britford.⁴⁹ In 1158, however, Henry II granted the church, from which the monks had been expelled by Bishop Jocelin, to the cathedral of Salisbury, when it was appropriated to the resident canons.⁵⁰ From that date the patronage has been in the hands of the Dean

and chapter of Salisbury, who claimed forest privileges for themselves and their tenants as holders of the rectory of Bramshaw.⁵¹ In a survey of the parsonage or chapel made in 1649 it appeared that the lessees of the parsonage were bound to provide 'a sufficient curate and minister of honest and good reputation to serve the cure,' who was to be paid £8 yearly and be provided with a house and grounds. He was entitled to tithe eggs, to all fees and to the Easter offerings.⁵² The rectorial tithes were sold at the end of the 18th century under Pitt's Act for the redemption of land tax⁵³ to Mr. Samuel Orr, on whose death they were purchased by Mr. George Eyre, whose grandson, Mr. G. E. Briscoe Eyre, is the present lay rector.⁵⁴

Bramshaw was a peculiar of the archdeaconry of Salisbury until that archdeaconry was abolished in 1847.⁵⁵

There are no endowed charities in Bramshaw.

BROCKENHURST

The parish of Brockenhurst (Broceste, xi cent.; Brokenst, xiii cent.; Brokehurst, xiv cent.; Brocknes, xvi cent.; Brocknest, xvii cent.) contains 6,903 acres of land, of which 37 are covered with water. The village is situated on high ground on the main road from Lyndhurst to Lymington, and owing to its situation is extremely picturesque. The parish contains large patches of wood and moorland and the timber is exceptionally fine. There is a station on the London and South Western Railway.¹ The Boldre or Lymington River after flowing through the parish in a south-easterly direction passes out into Boldre and thence to the Solent.

Brockenhurst Church, one of the only two churches in the New Forest mentioned in the Domesday Survey, is built on rising ground on the western edge of Beaulieu Heath, a short distance out of the village. It is picturesquely surrounded by trees, and in the churchyard is a remarkably fine yew tree, and to the south-west near the church is the hollow stump of a still older yew.

Brockenhurst Park, containing 425 acres of land the property of Mr. E. J. H. Morant, the lord of the manor, descends eastwards from the village to the Boldre River. Rhinefield is the residence of Mr. Edward Lionel Walker-Munro, R.N.; Lady Cross Lodge of the Hon. Sir Charles John Darling, Justice of the High Court. New Park, which is Crown property, is mentioned as early as 1484, when 'the custody of the king's park called New Park' was granted to John Hoton *alias* Huton.² In a survey of 1615 it is described as 'divided with pales, lodges and ditches into several meadows and pastures and containing 416 acres and 12 perches, with lodge stables and appurtenances worth yearly £100: the timber trees and beech trees in the park

being in number 498. The park and lodge are in the tenure and occupation of Sir George Carye, who hath fully stocked the same with cattle and horses. The oak and beech trees within the park marked out for the use of the navy are in number 270.³ In 1670 it was added to by Charles II for the reception of red deer from France and subsequently granted as a farm to the Duke of Bedford, the Lord Warden. Carys, the residence and property of the Rev. Frederick Hermann Bowden-Smith, probably takes its name from John Cary, who held the office of riding forester to Charles II.⁴

There are 530 acres of woodland, 1,421 of grass and 548 of arable land.⁵ The soil is marl and loam, the subsoil gravel and in some parts clay.

Rhinefield is a township consisting of 7,360 acres 2 miles south-west from Brockenhurst station, constituted by an Order of the Poor Law Board 23 November 1868, and consisting of parts of Rhinefield and Wilverley Walks in the New Forest, which were extra-parochial before the passing of the New Forest Poor Law Act of 1866.

Field-names which occur in the 16th century are: Westsetley⁶ and Banetts,⁷ and in the 17th century Guydintill, Whilepill, Colehayes,⁸ Hinchersley⁹ and Ayshlatchmore.¹⁰

In 1086 Brockenhurst was held as *MANORS* 1 hide by Alvrice as his father and uncle had held it before him. Before the Conquest it had been worth 40s., but its value had doubled by the time of the Great Survey.¹¹

Edward Vunithingi, probably a descendant of Alvrice, held Brockenhurst in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. He was succeeded by a grandson Hugh, who presumably died before King Stephen granted Brockenhurst to Alvrice de Broclea

⁴⁹ Hoare, *Hist. of Wilts.* v (2), 108.

⁵⁰ *Old Registers of Sarum* (Rolls Ser.), i, 204.

⁵¹ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 253.

⁵² Woodward, *Hist. of Hampshire*, iii, 39.

⁵³ Act 38 Geo. III, cap. 60.

⁵⁴ Ex inform. Mr. G. E. Briscoe Eyre.

⁵⁵ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xxviii, 210.

¹ In the station waiting room there is an interesting collection of photographs of celebrities of the latter half of the 19th century taken and presented by Mrs. Cameron.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 480.

³ *Parl. Surv. Hants*, 1650, no. 20.

⁴ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 266.

⁵ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 80 (42).

⁷ *Early Chan. Proc. bde.* 149, no. 70.

⁸ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest* 118.

⁹ *Ibid.* 172.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 175.

¹¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 516a.



Pylewell in the County of Southampton  *The Seat of James Worsley Esq.*

BOLDRE : PYLEWELL IN EARLY 18TH CENTURY



BROCKENHURST : QUEEN'S BOWER OAK

NEW FOREST HUNDRED

BROCKENHURST

(Brookley) his kinsman to hold as his grandfather Edward Vunithingi had held, together with 'ministerium suum' in the New Forest. Henry II when Duke of Normandy granted Brockenhurst to William Spileman as it had been held by his grandfather Edward Vunithingi and his brother Hugh and Alvrice Parvus. King Stephen confirmed this charter, as did Henry II also when he became king.¹² In 1212 William Spileman was still holding lands in Hampshire (including Brockenhurst) by the serjeanty of finding litter for the king's bed and forage for his horse when he came to hunt at Brockenhurst, and this was probably the 'ministerium' before mentioned.¹³ In the reign of Henry III William Spileman, probably a son of the first William, was holding 1 carucate of land in Brockenhurst by the serjeanty of serving the king eleven days in England in time of war.¹⁴ He died in or before 1232¹⁵ and was succeeded by a son William, who survived him only six years, leaving as heir a minor,¹⁶ presumably the William Spileman who died in 1290 seised of the manor of Brockenhurst, leaving a son and heir Peter, aged twenty-eight years.^{16a} Peter Spileman died two years later,¹⁷ leaving as co-heirs his two sisters, Maud wife of John de Grimsted and Catherine married to Richard de Testwood. The former inherited the manor of Brockenhurst, and her husband John de Grimsted was holding it at his death in 1314-15 by the serjeanty of providing a horseman for twenty days in time of war and doing suit every forty days at the court of the forest.¹⁸ He was followed by a son John, during whose tenure a dispute arose as to his right of taking estovers of housebote, haybote and firebote in the demesne woods of the New Forest, then in the hands of Queen Philippa. John pleaded that this right had always belonged to his ancestors as lords of the manor of Brockenhurst and his claim was allowed.¹⁹

John de Grimsted died before 1346, and Margery his widow was granted one-third of the manor in dower and the custody of the remaining two-thirds during the minority of her son Thomas.²⁰ The latter died, however, in 1350,²¹ and his uncle and heir Peter de Grimsted granted the manor subject to the dower of Margery the same year to John de Beauchamp,²² who held it till his death in 1361.²³ His nephew and heir Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick the same year surrendered it to Edward III,²⁴ who in 1363 granted the custody of the manor for life to Richard de Pembroke for a yearly rent of £10,²⁵ and ten years later to John de Foxle on the same condition.²⁶ In 1388 a grant of the manor was made by the king to his half-brother Thomas de Holland Earl of Kent,²⁷ who could have held it for a short period only, as in 1399 John de Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln, died seised in his own right of

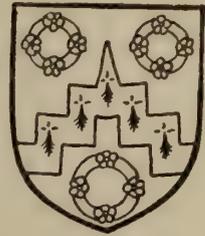
the manor of Brockenhurst.²⁸ He left no heir, and Brockenhurst consequently escheated to the Crown, which continued in possession until the middle of the following century, when it was granted to Henry Earl of Arundel.²⁹ He sold it in 1571-2 to Reginald Howse,³⁰ a merchant of Southampton, who conveyed it shortly afterwards to Walter Sherwood, from whom it passed to Richard Knapton, who was holding in 1582.³¹ It was next held by Alban Knapton³² his son, who was in turn succeeded by his son Robert in 1630.³³ William Knapton son of the latter was the next and last member of this family to hold the manor, and in 1670 he appeared before the judgement seat of the New Forest held at Lyndhurst formally to assert his claim to the manor of Brockenhurst.³⁴ He sold the manor in 1700 to Jeremiah Grey of Ibsley, who died in 1709, leaving it to his nephew John.³⁵ In the latter half of the 18th century the Morant family acquired Brockenhurst,³⁶ and Mr. Edward J. H. E. Morant, J.P., is the present lord of the manor.

Brockenhurst in common with all manors within the bounds of the New Forest enjoyed many special privileges. The lord had the right of common of pasture in all open places of the forest for eleven months in the year for all beasts except goats; also common of pannage for hogs and right of estovers of dead wood for all necessary fuel. He also claimed to hold his land 'quit and free from verderers and foresters without hindrance from the king.'

The view of frankpledge was attached to the manor.³⁷ A water-mill described in 1350 as 'broken down'³⁸ belonged to the manor. This is, however, the only mention of it.

Before the Conquest *BROCKLEY* (Broclea, Brochellie, xi cent.; Brokle, xiv cent.), assessed with Mapleham at 2 hides, had been held by a certain Ednod, but by 1086 it had been taken into the New Forest and was then worth 20s.³⁹

No further mention is found of Brookley until 1262, when John le Gras and Dionysia his wife conveyed half a carucate of land and 11s. 6d. rent in



KNAPTON. Gules a chevron dancetty ermine between three chaplets or.



MORANT. Gules a fesse argent fretty azure between three sitting talbots argent.

¹² Chart. R. 12 Edw. III, m. 20, no. 39.

¹³ Red Bk. of Exch. ii, 459.

¹⁴ Testa de Nevill (Rec. Com.), 235a.

¹⁵ Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.), i, 220.

¹⁶ Ibid. i, 317, 321.

^{16a} Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. I, 490.

¹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I, no. 21.

¹⁸ Cal. Inq. p.m. Edw. II, 271; Rentals and Surv. bde. 24, no. 7.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 14 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 21; Cal. Close, 1341-3, p. 194.

²⁰ Ibid. 1346-9, p. 25.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 102.

²² Cal. Pat. 1348-50, p. 565.

²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 34.

²⁴ Anct. Deeds (P.R.O.), A 3227.

²⁵ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), ii, 270b.

²⁶ Ibid. 320a.

²⁷ Cal. Pat. 1585-9, p. 516.

²⁸ Exch. Spec. Com. 2053.

²⁹ S. P. Dom. Eliz. cliii, 63.

³⁰ Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 13 & 14 Eliz.

³¹ S. P. Dom. Eliz. loc. cit.

³² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 5 Chas. I; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxiii, 42.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Abstract of Claims in the New Forest, 174.

³⁵ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Will. III.

³⁶ P.C.C. 23 Younge.

³⁷ Abstract of Claims in the New Forest, 76, 77.

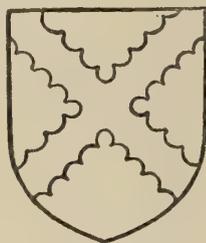
³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 102.

³⁹ V.C.H. Hants, i, 515.

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Brookley to William Spileman, member of the family who held the adjoining manor of Brockenhurst.⁴⁰ Before 1316, however, it had passed to Henry Toulouse.⁴¹ Nine years later he obtained permission to grant the manor to Richard de Tudeworth,⁴² who conveyed it in 1334 to John son of Ralph de Bokland and Margaret his wife, with remainder to their three sons, John, Thomas and Nicholas.⁴³ In 1347 John obtained a grant of a weekly market on Tuesday in his manor of Brookley and a yearly fair to last four days.⁴⁴ He was succeeded in 1362⁴⁵ by his brother Thomas, who died without issue in 1377 seised of Brookley, which then passed to his daughter Margaret, who had married John Worth.⁴⁶ The latter died in 1396, leaving a son John,⁴⁷ who succeeded, and on whose death in 1407 the manor came into the king's hands during the minority of John's heir.⁴⁸ The latter died under age in 1412, when his sister Elizabeth, who had married William Palton, became his heir.⁴⁹

On her death in the following year⁵⁰ the estate passed to the Tiptofts through Agnes, one of the daughters of John Worth, who had married Sir Payne Tiptoft. She had died in 1396, but the estate came to her son Sir John, who died seised of the manor in 1444.⁵¹ He left a son John Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded in 1470 and whose son Edward died unmarried in 1485.⁵² Joyce sister of the latter was the wife of Sir Edmund Dudley, and in 1490 their son Edward Lord Dudley jointly with his wife Cecily conveyed the manor to Geoffrey Downes.⁵³ Before 1551 it had passed probably by purchase to John Mill.⁵⁴ It remained in this family (*vide* Nursling) until the death of Richard Mill in 1613.⁵⁵ His wife Mary, who survived him, married Thomas Wroughton, and in 1620 the latter conveyed the manor to William Castell.⁵⁶ From him it apparently passed to the family of Knapton, who held the neighbouring manor of Brockenhurst, and in 1629 Alban Knapton was holding the manor of Brookley.⁵⁷ He was succeeded by his son and grandson, Robert and William Knapton respectively.⁵⁸ In 1682 the latter, who had married Cecily daughter of John Button of Lynington, conveyed the manor to Paul Burrard,⁵⁹ who had married Anne sister of Cecily.⁶⁰ Paul appears to have left the Brookley estate to his cousin John Burrard, High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1738.⁶¹ The



TIPTOFT. *Argent a saltire engrailed gules.*

latter bequeathed it at his death in 1765 to his natural son Edward Brailsford, the will being disputed without success by Sir Harry Burrard, eldest son of Paul.⁶² Edward was still holding the manor in 1782,⁶³ after which there is no further trace of manorial rights, which probably were allowed to lapse.

The grange of ROYDON was granted by Henry III⁶⁴ to the abbey of Netley, though there is no evidence to show at what precise date, and it remained with this house until the Dissolution.

Thomas Curteis was apparently lessee of the manor in 1377,⁶⁵ and he was succeeded in that year by John Lyly.⁶⁶ The next recorded tenant is John Cooke, 'friend' of Thomas Cromwell, who held a lease of Roydon at the beginning of the 16th century.⁶⁷ In 1533 the latter wrote to Thomas Abbot of Netley desiring him 'to grant to John Cooke a new lease for sixty years at the old rent of the farm called Roydon,' as being near the sea it would be convenient for him to serve in his office of Admiralty.⁶⁸

At the Dissolution Roydon returned to the Crown, and in 1577 it was granted to Roger Manners, third son of Thomas Duke of Rutland.⁶⁹ He died in 1587, and shortly afterwards it was apparently acquired with Brockenhurst by the family of Knapton,⁷⁰ who held it until 1700, when William Knapton conveyed the manor jointly with his son William to Jeremiah Grey,⁷¹ who died in 1709, leaving it to his nephew John.⁷² The latter appears to have sold it before 1738, as at that date it was held by Naphtali Hussey and Jane his wife, George Baker and Thomas South, from whom it passed to William Jenkins,⁷³ who twenty years later sold it to William Steele.⁷⁴ From the latter it was acquired in 1771 by Mr. Edward Morant,⁷⁵ whose son John was holding in 1812.⁷⁶ Mr. Edward J. H. E. Morant is the present lord of the manor.

In 1086 Wislac held half a hide in Hincelvelsei assessed at 20s., which was taken by the Conqueror into the forest.⁷⁷ This estate has been identified with Hincheseley in Brockenhurst, but it does not appear to have ever had any manorial history. In 1670 Henry Goddard appeared before the judgement seat held at Lyndhurst to assert his claim to a messuage called 'Hinchersley,'⁷⁸ and this appears to be the only mention found of it. The name survives today in Hinchelsea House and Wood.

Before the Conquest a certain Bolle held half a hide assessed at 40s. in Gretheham,⁷⁹ which has been identified as Greatnam on the borders of Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst parishes. The name still survives in Greatnam.

⁴⁰ Feet of F. Hants, file 10, no. 40 (46 Hen. III).

⁴¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 193.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1334-8, p. 179.

⁴⁴ *Pat.* 21 Edw. III, pt. iv, m. 21.

⁴⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* file 169, pt. i, no. 34.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 57 Edw. III (2nd nos.), no. 17; *Close*, 2 Ric. II, m. 12.

⁴⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 53.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 13 Hen. IV, no. 25.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* ⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 1 Hen. V, no. 53.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 21 Hen. VI, no. 45.

⁵² *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*.

⁵³ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 5 Hen. VII; *De Banc. R.* 5 Hen. VII, m. 21.

⁵⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xciv, 47.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* cccxxiv, 76.

⁵⁶ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 18 Jas. I.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* Hil. 5 Chas. I.

⁵⁸ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 174.

⁵⁹ *Recov. R. Hants, Mich.* 34 Chas. II, rot. 213.

⁶⁰ Burrard, *Family of Borard and Burrard*, 68.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 63.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Recov. R. Hil.* 22 Geo. III, rot. 486.

⁶⁴ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 76, 77.

⁶⁵ *Mins. Accts.* (Gen. Ser.), bdle. 1105, no. 13.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ *L. and P. Hen.* VIII, vi, 1502.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *Pat.* 20 Eliz. pt. i, m. 3; *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 76.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 12 Will. III.

⁷² *P.C.C.* 23 Younge.

⁷³ Feet of F. Hants, East. 11 Geo. II.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* Trin. 32 & 33 Geo. II.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* Hil. 11 Geo. III.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 52 Geo. III.

⁷⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 515.

⁷⁸ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 172.

⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 514.



BROCKENHURST CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



LYNDHURST : GENERAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH

The church (of unknown dedication) *CHURCH* consists of a chancel 24 ft. by 13 ft. 3 in., a nave 34 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 4 in., a north aisle 16 ft. 2 in. wide, a west tower 9 ft. 6 in. square surmounted by a short spire, a south porch and a small vestry to the east of the aisle. The earliest detail of the church is that of the south door of the nave, which is of mid-12th-century date, and the south and west walls of the nave are perhaps of the same date. Late in the 13th century the chancel was rebuilt in its present dimensions and in the 18th century the aisle and tower were added in brick.

The east window of the chancel is of four uncusped lights contemporary with the wall, with interlacing tracery formed by curved continuations of the mullions. There are two similar windows of two lights in the north and two in the south wall. All have been somewhat restored. Between the pair on the south is a small contemporary door with a plain pointed chamfered head. At the south-east is a small defaced piscina, probably original. Under the south-west window is a tomb niche of 14th-century date with a moulded septfoiled head curiously cusped. The chancel arch is quite plain, round-headed and plastered, dying into the chancel walls, and is of no great age.

The nave is of three bays. The north wall has been almost completely removed and the roof on that side is carried on a beam supported by two iron posts. To the south are two windows. The first is of 16th-century date and two trefoiled lights under a square-headed external label with head drips. Over this window is inserted a carved stone shield bearing a leopard rampant quartering a fretty coat. The second is a wood sashed opening to light the west gallery and is of late 18th-century date. Between them is the original south door with a round head of two orders, the outer enriched with horizontal zigzag, the inner square, and there is a label with a hatched ornament. The outer order is carried upon circular shafts with scalloped capitals, the abaci being broken round both orders. The west door to the tower and the door above it to the gallery are of late date.

The tower is of brick and of two stages with a curiously designed short octagonal brick spire springing from a circular dome. The angles are quoined and rusticated in brick and there is a moulded brick cornice. The belfry openings and the west door have semicircular heads.

The font of Purbeck marble has a square late 12th-

century bowl with shallow round-headed arcades and square leaf pattern on the sides. The circular central and angle shafts are modern.

The chancel roof is of 17th-century style, plastered, of a pointed barrel form with moulded wooden ribs, at the crowns of which are moulded and pierced wooden pendants. The nave roof is modern.

There is a 17th-century altar table, and the altar rails of early 18th-century date have turned balusters and moulded sills and ramped handrail of good design.

The font cover is 17th-century work, and in the nave is a large family pew, the west face of which has four panels of 17th-century woodwork.

There is a small 18th-century achievement of the royal arms carved in wood in high relief and a slightly earlier one bearing France modern and Hanover.

A large west gallery runs across nave and aisles.

The bells are six in number, recast by Pack & Chapman 1775.

The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten cover, flagon and alms-plate of 1735, given in that year by Dame Margaret Vandeput.

The registers are as follows : Book (1) mixed entries 1537 to 1673, (2) the same 1673 to 1750, (3) 1750 to 1796 for baptisms and burials and 1750 to 1754 for marriages, (4) baptisms and burials 1796 to 1802, (5) baptisms 1802 to 1812, (6) burials 1803 to 1812, (7) marriages 1754 to 1778 and 1778 to 1812.

The description of Brockenhurst *ADVOUSON* in the Domesday Survey included a church⁸⁰ which afterwards became a chapelry dependent upon Boldre. A vicarage was instituted in Brockenhurst in 1866,⁸¹ the patronage being vested in the Morant family. Mr. E. J. H. E. Morant is the present patron.

There is a Baptist chapel erected in 1841 and also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. An elementary school was built in 1863.

The school founded and endowed *CHARITIES* by will of Henry Thurston, proved in the P.C.C. 1745. (See article on Hampshire schools.⁸²)

The endowment funds consist of £440 2½ per cent. annuities and £608 4s. 3d. consols held by the official trustees, producing £26 4s. a year, which under a scheme of 22 July 1862 is applicable for the support of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the education of children and adults or children only of labouring or other poorer classes.

LINWOOD

The small extra-parochial district of Linwood containing 780 acres belongs only to the New Forest Hundred by its insertion in that hundred in 1831. However, its return was then given under Wood Green in Godshill tithing (Fordingbridge parish), and it has since been mostly added as a detached portion to Ellingham parish, while it is partly also in Broomy township. It lies between Minstead and Ringwood. Linwood Farm in the south-east apparently marks the only inhabited portion of the district.

LINWOOD (Lindewode, xiii cent.) is *MANOR* first mentioned early in the reign of Henry III when Hugh de Godshill, the owner also of land in Ibsley, held 1 carucate of land in Linwood and the bailiwick of Linwood for a rent of 60s.¹ At some date prior to 1271 Peter de Linwood gave all his holding in Linwood together with that of John de Nevill, that is to say two holdings in Linwood, to William le Rus and Adam de la Bere, as this grant was confirmed in that

⁸⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 516a. ⁸¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 1866, no. 6169. ⁸² *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 397. ¹ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235b.

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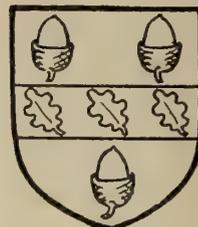
year.² Thirteen days later the grantees received a royal charter 'for good services rendered' by which they and their heirs and their men and tenants of the town of Linwood were declared free of the lawing of their dogs in the New Forest and were permitted to have their swine and beasts free of pannage and herbage without interference from the king's officers.³

In the early part of the 14th century Edmund de Kendall and Aubrey his wife were holding tenements in Linwood, a moiety of which, consisting of half a messuage and 1 carucate of land, was settled in 1325 on his daughter Agnes and her husband John le Waleys,⁴ with reversion to his daughter Felicia, who also entered into the agreement. The second moiety passed to Margaret, another daughter⁵ of Edmund, who married William de Mours. The moiety of Felicia, afterwards known as *EAST LINWOOD*, passed into the Norton family since she married John Norton,⁶ and in 1370 their son John de Norton died seised of her moiety, leaving a son and heir John, a minor of three years.⁷ This moiety then we may for convenience term the Norton moiety. It passed from father to son and was termed 'half the manor of Linwood' on the death of Richard Norton in February 1537.⁸ His son and heir John died in July 1561, leaving a son and heir Thomas.⁹ This moiety evidently passed from the Norton family to the family of Okeden in the latter half of the 16th century and in 1604 was conveyed by Sir William Okeden to Sir William Dodington of Breamore.¹⁰ By 1624, however, it had been again acquired by William Okeden under con-

ditions appointed in the conveyance,¹¹ and in 1670 his descendant, also William Okeden, pleaded before the justice seat held at Lyndhurst, though apparently



NORTON. *Vert a lion or.*



OKEDEN. *Sable a fesse argent between three acorns or with three oak leaves vert on the fesse.*

without warrant, the right to claim estovers, and to be quit of the expedition of his dogs in the New Forest by virtue of the charter of Henry III mentioned above.¹² From this date Linwood is not mentioned by name, its existence being merged in the Okedens' manor of Ellingham (q.v.).

Meanwhile the other half of the so-called 'manor,' the moiety of Margaret wife of William de Mours, had by the early part of the 15th century come into the hands of a Henry Smith, and from that date followed the descent of the manor of Harbridge (q.v.).

There are no endowed charities in Linwood.

LYNDHURST

Lindest (xi cent.).

Lyndhurst is a small parish in the heart of the New Forest containing 3,822 acres of land, of which only 3 are covered with water. The village is situated at cross roads $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lyndhurst Road station. It is principally composed of modern villas and somewhat larger houses, having largely extended as a residential district in recent years. There are, however, on the outskirts a number of the typical Hampshire cottages and small farms with deeply thatched roofs sloping sharply from back to front. Two miles from Lyndhurst near the Christchurch Road is the Knightwood Oak, one of the largest in the forest. The Beaulieu or Exe River rises in the north-west of the parish and for a short distance forms its northern boundary before passing into the neighbouring parish of Colbury.

The church, which in the reign of Edward I was referred to as 'the chapel attached to our lodgings at Lyndhurst,'¹ is situated in the centre of the village

on what appears to be an artificial mound. Close by the church is the King's House, the official residence of the deputy surveyor of the forest. Adjoining is the Verderer's Hall, within which is the so-called 'Stirrup of Rufus,' the ancient gauge of the dogs allowed to be kept in the forest without expedition, the 'lawing' being carried out on all 'great dogs' that could not pass through the stirrup.² Also in the same hall is carefully preserved the ancient royal coat of arms which was provided for the last justice seat held in Lyndhurst (1669-70). The court of swainmote is held regularly in the Verderer's Hall.

On the eastern side of Lyndhurst in one of the open spaces characteristic of the New Forest, formerly known as launds, are the golf links and the cricket ground and a mound locally known as Bolton's Bench supposed to be an ancient barrow. To the north of the village is Mount Royal, a hill so named by George III during one of his visits to the King's House. Many of the houses round

² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 174.

³ *Ibid.* p. 175. It is probable, however, that the latter charter refers to the later manor of Ibsley, as it was confirmed to Sir John Stourton, lord of that manor in 1440 (*Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 478).

⁴ Feet of F. Hants, file 20, no. 16.

⁵ She was probably daughter of Edmund by his second wife Margaret widow of James de Norton.

⁶ Berry in his *Hants Gen.* p. 106 states

that Felicia married John Norton, who married as his second wife a certain Alice by whom he had a son John, whereas by Felicia he had daughters only. This is wrong, for the inquisition on his death clearly states that he was a son of Felicia. Berry also calls Felicia daughter of Edward Kendall, whereas the inquisition and the fine of 1325 both call him *Edmund*.

⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 44 Edw. III, no. 50.

⁸ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), lviii, 118.

⁹ *Ibid.* cxxxi, 184.

¹⁰ Com. Pleas Recov. R. East. 2 Jas. I, m. 20.

¹¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 22 Jas. I.

¹² *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 199.

¹ Ex inform, the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, steward of 'the manor of Lyndhurst, and the hundred of Redbridge,' and deputy surveyor of the forest.

² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 436.



LYNDHURST : KING'S HOUSE



LYNDHURST : KING'S HOUSE : THE VERDERERS' HALL

Lyndhurst have interesting and some historical associations. Foxlease, formerly Coxlease (Cox Leyes), is mentioned as early as 1604 as 'part of the demesne lands of the manor of Lyndhurst containing 120 acres then in the tenure of William Brown by grant of Charles Earl of Devonshire.'³ Further mention of it is found in 1667, when Mabel wife of John Cole of Odiham petitioned Charles II for a lease in reversion for her husband of the house and grounds called Coxlease as a reward for her attendance on the late king in his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight.⁴ The present house was built towards the close of the 18th century in imitation of Horace Walpole's villa at Strawberry Hill and is the residence of Mr. Herman Barker-Hahlo. High Coxlease (formerly 'Coxlease wild ground') is a Crown wood adjoining Foxlease on the south. In it a residence belonging to Mrs. Eustace Smith has been built on a lease from the Crown. In 1784 the house known as Cuffnalls was purchased by and became the residence of George Rose, editor of the Marchmont Papers and friend of George III, who frequently visited him in his Hampshire home. It is now the seat of Mr. Reginald Gervis Hargreaves, J.P. Brooklands belongs to Lieut.-Col. William Martin Powell, J.P.; Wilversley Park with 58 acres is the seat of Mr. Henry Martin Powell, J.P.; Northerwood House of Col. Fenwick Bulmer de Sales La Terrière, J.P.; and Park Hill of Mr. Charles Edward Ridout.

Sir John Colborne, Baron Seaton, who fought at Corunna and Waterloo, was born at Lyndhurst in 1778. Dr. Wise, author of *The New Forest, its History and Scenery*, died here in 1690. Lyndhurst has given a title to John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor from 1827 to 1830.

The soil is loamy, the subsoil gravel. The parish contains 67½ acres of arable land, 574 acres of permanent grass and 835 acres of woodland.⁵

Emery Down is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1864 chiefly from parts of the parish of Lyndhurst abutting on Minstead.

Field-names met with in the 13th century are:—Grettenhamdune, Wolleyshulle, Coggersbrugge, Addelesley, Kerspoule, Mottlesfourde and Pleyinghulle.⁶

Pike's Hill and Bolton's Bench are hamlets in this parish.

At the time of the Great Survey *MANOR LYNDHURST*, which 'lay in Ambresbury,' belonged to the king. Before the Conquest it had been assessed at 2 hides, but by 1086 it was in the New Forest with the exception of 1 virgate which was held by Herbert the Forester.⁷

It is possible that this Herbert may have been the ancestor of the family of Lyndhurst who took their surname from this property. However that may be, in 1165 Herbert Lyndhurst appears as responsible to the Exchequer for 100 marks from his bailiwick of Lyndhurst,⁸ which possibly included the manor. He was succeeded by William Lyndhurst, presumably his

son, who was holding the bailiwick in 1202.⁹ From him it apparently passed to Richard Lyndhurst, and in 1251, the latter having forfeited the bailiwick for misconduct, it was granted by royal charter to his son William to hold by the payment of £34 to the Exchequer instead of the £10 rendered by his father.¹⁰ It is certain that this grant included the manor, as William granted that together with the bailiwick of Lyndhurst to Alan de Plunkenet, nephew and heir of Robert Waleran, in exchange for the manor of Rotherfield, and in 1270 Alan surrendered it to the king in exchange for manors in Somerset and Oxford.¹¹ Henry III then granted the manor together with the wardenship of the New Forest, which invariably accompanied the grant, to Eleanor of Castile, wife of Prince Edward.¹² She died in 1290 and two years later the king granted the custody of the manor to John Fitz Thomas,¹³ who apparently held it till 1299, when it was allotted as dower to Margaret of France on her marriage with Edward I.¹⁴ This grant was confirmed by Edward II on his accession,¹⁵

and Margaret held the manor till her death in 1318,¹⁶ when it was granted by the king in dower to Queen Isabel.¹⁷ On the death of Mortimer in 1330 the queen was sentenced to imprisonment for life and deprived of all her possessions with the exception of a pension of £3,000, and in the following year the king granted the manor of Lyndhurst to Queen Philippa,¹⁸ who two years later leased it to Sir Thomas West of Hempston Cantilupe (co. Devon).¹⁹ He died before 1343, and the queen then granted it to John de Beauchamp, brother of the Earl of Warwick,²⁰ who was taking a prominent part in the French wars, and this grant was confirmed by the king in the following year.²¹ The king appears, however, to have taken the manor into his own hands again before 1362, as in that year he granted it to Sir Richard Pembridge,²² probably for his services in the French wars, and he apparently held it till 1375, when a grant of it was made to John de Foxle for life.²³ He appears to have died shortly afterwards, as Richard II on his accession granted it to his half-brother Thomas Holland Earl of Kent,²⁴ and on his death in 1397 to another kinsman Edward Duke of York.²⁵ However, on the accession of Henry IV the latter was deprived of all lands he had received during the last two years of the reign of Richard II.²⁶ Afterwards he was restored to his estates,²⁷ and apparently held Lyndhurst till his death in 1415.²⁸

The next grantee of the manor was Edward Courtenay, eldest son of Edward Earl of Devon,²⁹ who died without issue in 1418, when Thomas



ELEANOR OF CASTILE. Gules a castle or for CASTILE, quartered with Argent a lion purpure for LEON.

³ Exch. Dep. Spec. Com. 2 Jas. I, 4472. ⁴ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1667-8, p. 70.

⁵ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905). ⁶ Rent. and Surv. Hants, 28 Edw. I, no. 57.

⁷ V.C.H. Hants, i, 455.

⁸ Pipe R. 11 Hen. II, rot. 5, m. 1 d.

⁹ Ibid. 3 John, m. 14.

¹⁰ Cal. Chart. R. 1226-57, p. 362; *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* ii, 109.

¹¹ Cal. Chart. R. 1257-1300, p. 150;

Cal. Close, 1307-13, p. 295.

¹² Ibid. loc. cit.

¹³ Cal. Pat. 1281-92, p. 487; *Abbrev.*

Rot. Orig. (Rec. Com.), 71b.

¹⁴ Cal. Pat. 1292-1301, p. 452.

¹⁵ Ibid. 1307-13, p. 216.

¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

¹⁷ Cal. Close, 1318-23, p. 57.

¹⁸ Cal. Pat. 1330-4, p. 55.

¹⁹ Ibid. p. 408; 1343-5, p. 142.

²⁰ Ibid. p. 142.

²¹ Ibid. p. 235.

²² Pat. 35 Edw. III, pt. iii, m. 25.

²³ Cal. Pat. 1377-81, p. 190.

²⁴ Ibid. 1422-9, p. 488.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.* xlv, 402.

²⁷ Ibid. ²⁸ Cal. Pat. 1405-8, p. 167.

²⁹ Ibid. 1422-9, p. 488.

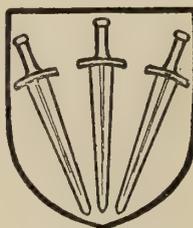
A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

Montagu Earl of Salisbury, who had accompanied the king on his expedition to France and had taken a prominent part in the battle of Agincourt, received the manor in reward for his services.³⁰ He apparently held it till his death in 1428, when it appears to have been granted to Humphrey Plantagenet Duke of Gloucester, who died seised of it in 1447.³¹ It then reverted to the king, who kept it in his own hands for the remainder of his reign. Edward IV on his accession made a grant of it for life to William Fiennes Lord Saye and Sele.³²

This grant was revoked in 1467 in favour of William Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel,³³ who as a staunch Yorkist had done good service to the king in the late wars. In accordance with the terms of the grant it passed on the death of William to his son Thomas, to whom in February 1490 the king confirmed the office of custodian and guardian of the New Forest in the manor and park of Lyndhurst.³⁴ Thomas died in 1524, leaving a son William, who apparently succeeded. Henry Earl of Arundel, son of the latter, died without male issue in 1581,³⁵ when the manor returned to the Crown. No further grant of it was made until 1600, when it was transferred to trustees,³⁶ who on the accession of James I granted it to Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devon.³⁷ He died seised of it in April 1606, leaving no legitimate heirs. His estates were inherited by a distant cousin Sir Henry Baker, the great-great-grandson of his great-great-aunt Constance Mountjoy (Terell).³⁸ The next grantee was Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton,³⁹ who died in 1624, leaving as heir a son Thomas under age, during whose minority the custody of the manor was granted to William Earl of Pembroke.⁴⁰ Thomas apparently held the manor till his death in 1667, when Charles II granted it to Charles Lord St. John of Basing, eldest son of the Marquess of Winchester,⁴¹ reserving to the Crown a yearly rent of £6, being £3 for herbage and pannage, £1 for turf and heath and £2 for all rents.⁴² The grantee formally asserted his claim to the manor before the judgement seat of 1670 held at Lyndhurst by Vere Earl of Oxford, as justice in eyre, the last



FITZ ALAN, Earl of Arundel. *Gules a lion or.*



PAULET, Duke of Bolton. *Sable three swords argent set pilewise with their hilts or upwards.*

held for the New Forest. He also claimed for his customary tenants, known as 'homage tenants,' common of pasture and pannage with full rights of estovers according to their ancient rights 'if sufficient timber and wood for their necessary estovers be not found growing upon their several tenements.'⁴³ Lord St. John was created Duke of Bolton in 1689 for his share in the settlement of William and Mary as king and queen, and received a renewal of the grant of the manor of Lyndhurst.⁴⁴ He died in 1699 and was followed successively by a son and grandson both named Charles. In 1746 John Duke of Bedford appears on the Court Rolls as lord of the manor of Lyndhurst, on whose death in 1771 it was granted to William Henry Duke of Gloucester, brother of the king. He died in 1805, and the manor was then held by Frederick Duke of York, second son of George III, until his death in 1827. Up to this date the wardenship of the New Forest had always accompanied the grant of the manor, but in 1827 the court baron was held by the steward of George Harrison, lord of the manor (but apparently not Lord Warden), whose last court was held in 1831. At this date the Crown appears to have resumed possession of the manor, and henceforth the courts were held by the successive stewards of the manor. The latter, too, assumed an entirely different character. From this time it was held that the manor was 'not important to be kept'; the larger copyholds therefore became enfranchised, while others fell into the king's hands on the death of the tenants. At the present day one copyholder only is left. The last court was held in 1898.⁴⁵

In 1359 by the advice of the keeper of the forest the manor was inclosed with a ditch and hedge,⁴⁶ but these have apparently long since disappeared. In 1787 the copyholds of the manor, which included estates in Minstead, Burley, Bartley Regis and Poulner near Kingswood, consisted of 625 acres. Heriots had then been discontinued for many years.⁴⁷ A manor-house probably existed here at a very early date. In the reign of Edward I an order was given for 'twenty oaks to make laths for the use of the queen's manor-house at Lyndhurst.'⁴⁸ This house was probably superseded by the hunting lodge built at Lyndhurst in the 14th century,⁴⁹ and the number of state documents dated from Lyndhurst attest the frequency of the royal visits. Constant references are made in public records to the repair and enlargement of this lodge.⁵⁰ In 1388 a hall was built within the lodge,⁵¹ known later as the Verderer's Hall. The 'old house' was repaired and enlarged by order of Henry VIII.⁵² By the 17th century, however, the accommodation had become insufficient for the needs of the Stuart kings and in 1635 an order was issued for the sale of 250 loads of timber 'at the highest

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 488.

³¹ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 25 Hen. VI, no. 26.

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, p. 125.

³³ *Ibid.* 547. The grant was made in fee tail with reversion in fee simple to the Crown.

³⁴ *Pat.* 5 Hen. VII, pt. i, m. 33.

³⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1595-7, p. 231. It was ascertained by special commission in 1596 that after the death of Henry Earl of Arundel certain persons, William Broune, James Reynolds and others, had taken the profits of the manor, by what

title the jury did not know (*Exch. Dep. Spec. Com.* 39 Eliz. no. 2052; 39 & 45 Eliz. no. 2070).

³⁶ *Close*, 42 Eliz. pt. iii.

³⁷ *Add. MS.* 33278, fol. 157; *Exch. Dep. Spec. Com.* 2 Jas. I, no. 4472.

³⁸ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. (Ser. 2), ccvii, 146.

³⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1623-5, p. 422.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1667-8, p. 211.

⁴² *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 278-80.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 280-1.

⁴⁴ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1689-90, p. 20.

⁴⁵ *Ex inform.* the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, steward of 'the manor of Lyndhurst and the hundred of Redbridge' and deputy-surveyor of the New Forest.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-60, p. 568.

⁴⁷ *Rep. of Forest Lands*, 1787, p. 7.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 370.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 1354-60, p. 476.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 516; 1388-92, pp. 14, 40, 168.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 1385-9, p. 414.

⁵² *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 450.



LYNDHURST : SWAN GREEN



LYNDHURST : EMERY DOWN

profit for building lodgings for the king's use and service adjoining the old house of Lyndhurst with outhouses and a stable for forty horses.⁵³

The work was apparently not carried out immediately, as Secretary Coke writing from Lyndhurst two years later says: 'This morning His Majesty and all that hunted with him in the forest were roundly wet and the weather has continued so extreme that since his return to Lyndhurst scarce a room in his house has held out the rain.'⁵⁴ More attention was given to the King's House in the reign of Charles II when the work of enlarging and restoring it was carried on and apparently finished. In 1669 the repairs cost £500⁵⁵ and in the following year £1,500 was raised by the sale of 'tops and lops' to be employed in rebuilding the stables.⁵⁶ Again in 1671 £1,750 was paid to the paymaster of the works for repairs at the King's House at Lyndhurst.⁵⁷ Reference is thus made to it by Thomas Baskerville, who visited Lyndhurst in 1679: 'The King's House is well-built with good stables belonging to it. Here at this time happening to be a court kept for the foresters were much good company met together and they had a good feast at a small inn near the King's House.'⁵⁸ In 1789 it is described as 'the possession of the Lord Warden,' who was allowed £70 a year for keeping the house and stables in repair.⁵⁹ It remained in the occupation of the Lord Warden until the death of the Duke of Cambridge in 1848. It was then taken into Crown hands by the Department of Woods and made the residence of the deputy surveyor instead of New Park.⁶⁰

In 1851 the building was much altered and the hall, which up to this period had preserved its customary form, was altered and the rooms above it destroyed; two bays were also added to the front of the house, and windows with plastered brick mullions inserted throughout the building, replacing the original wood frames. In recent times the building has been restored to very much its original form and rooms built again above the hall. The prisoners' dock, tables and chairs of considerable age are preserved in the hall. The staircase appears to date from Jacobean times. The windows on the south-east side have moulded stone architraves.

A park was attached to the manor of *PARK* Lyndhurst from a very early date. In 1299 it covered an area of 500 acres, the profits from the honey gathered there amounting to 2s. per annum.⁶¹ In 1313 mention is made of 'the close of Queen Margaret at Lyndhurst.'⁶² Later in the century the Sheriff of Southampton was ordered to provide the necessary transport for the work of inclosing the king's park at Lyndhurst.⁶³ In 1358 John de Beauchamp was charged to sell sufficient timber from the park of Lyndhurst to defray the expense of making four lodges and ridings in the forest.⁶⁴ In 1387 and again in 1428 payments were made for the fencing and repairing of the palings of the king's park at Lyndhurst.⁶⁵ At the beginning of the 17th century there

is mention of certain arable land and woodland commonly called 'The Old Park of Lyndhurst.'⁶⁶ After this date the references to it are less frequent, but it is always mentioned separately in the grants of the manor.

In 1334 the king granted a yearly fair to last three days, viz. on the eve, the day and the morrow of St. James the Apostle, to Queen Philippa in her manor of Lyndhurst.⁶⁷ This is the only mention found of a fair, and it is probable that it was only granted for life.

The church of *ST. MICHAEL CHURCHES* consists of a chancel with north organ chamber and vestry, a nave with shallow transepts and aisles, a north-west tower and a south porch. The whole building is modern and is built in brick with stone dressings in a rather free adaptation of 13th-century style. The interior is finished in hard burned brick in bands of various colours and cut and moulded bricks are considerably used. The roof is extremely ornate with nearly life-sized carved figures of angels on the corbels.

The most interesting feature of the church is the wall-painting at the east of the chancel by Frederick (Lord) Leighton of 'The Ten Virgins.'

The tower is surmounted by a stone spire of a fair height and contains a ring of modern bells. There are no traces or fittings of an earlier structure.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover of 1757, another chalice of 1841, a paten of 1847, a flagon given by 'Mrs. Jone Benet' in 1694, a silver-gilt chalice of 1871, two silver-gilt patens and a flagon of 1885 and a silver-gilt mounted glass flagon.

The registers are as follows: Book (1) beginning in 1737 has baptisms to 1789, burials to 1798 and marriages to 1754; (2) baptisms 1790 to 1812 and burials 1799 to 1812; (3) marriages 1772 to 1812. Some earlier entries are at Minstead.

CHRIST CHURCH, Emery Down, is a plain red brick building in 13th-century style.

Lyndhurst was and is a chapelry *ADVOWSONS* attached to the church of Minstead (q.v.).

Emery Down was formed as a district chapelry out of Lyndhurst in 1864.⁶⁸ The living is a vicarage in the alternate gift of Major C. Boulton of Kenilworth and the Ven. William Bree, D.D., Archdeacon of Coventry.

There are a Roman Catholic chapel of Our Lady of the Assumption and St. Edward, built and endowed by M. Edouard Souberbielle in 1895-6, a Baptist chapel founded in 1700 and a meeting-room for Plymouth Brethren.

Charity of Thomas Brown, founded *CHARITIES* by will, 1667. (See under Christ-church.)—The yearly sum of £3 is received by the rector, who is entitled to retain 10s. for preaching a sermon on New Year's Day, the residue being applicable in the distribution of clothes or bread.

⁵³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1634-5, p. 606.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 1637, p. 374.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 1669, p. 153.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1670, p. 407.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 1671, p. 217.

⁵⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. ii, 51.

⁵⁹ *Report on Woods and Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown*, v, 7.

⁶⁰ Ex inform. the Hon. Gerald Lascelles. For a description of the house see *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 450.

⁶¹ Rentals and Surv. bdle. 14, no. 57.

⁶² *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 137.

⁶³ *Cal. Close*, 1354-60, p. 6.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* p. 476.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 337; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), ii, 595; *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 468.

⁶⁶ Exch. Dep. Spec. Com. 2 Jas. I, no. 4472.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 329.

⁶⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 1864, no. 5169.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

In 1692 Joan Bennet by will left £20 for the poor. In 1766 a rent-charge of £1 per annum was secured on property adjoining the meeting-house. The annuity is regularly paid and applied with the before-mentioned charity.

In 1814 the Rev. Scrope Berdmore by will directed his executor to place £200 stock in such a manner that the interest might be received annually by the rector and distributed annually about Christmas among the poor. The sum of £200 consols is held by the official trustees in respect of this legacy.

In 1824 Elizabeth Dege by will bequeathed a sum, now represented by £179 13s. 3d. consols, with the official trustees, the dividends to be applied in the distribution of bread.

The annual dividends of these charities, amounting to £9 9s. 8d., are remitted to the rector for application.

John Dege, by will proved in the P.C.C. 25 March 1830, left £360 consols, the income to be distributed in bread.

In 1856 Elizabeth Woodfield, by will proved 5 March in that year, bequeathed £400 consols, the dividends to be applied for educational purposes, subject to the preservation and maintenance in thorough repair of the family vault and of the two marble tablets above the vault of the late Robert Woodfield in the parish church.

In 1881 Jean Baptiste François Ernest de Chatelain, by will proved 21 September, bequeathed the sum of £666 13s. 4d. consols, the dividends to be applied for keeping in good repair the tomb of the testator in the churchyard, the surplus to be applied in providing bread for poor to be distributed annually at the end of January.

The three sums of stock are held by the official trustees, by whom the dividends amounting yearly to £35 13s. 4d. are remitted to the rector and churchwardens, of which £8 15s. is applied for educational purposes in respect of Woodfield's charity and the residue in accordance with the respective trusts.

In 1858 3a. 1r. 17p. were conveyed for the purposes of allotments. A sum of £100 left by the will of Sir J. Schoedde, proved 1862, was expended in laying out the ground. The land produces £5 a year, which is paid towards providing a parish nurse.

In 1787 William Phillips, by his will proved in the P.C.C. (*inter alia*), bequeathed £1,250 stock for the preaching of the word of God at the meeting-house and for the support of a school, and further directed that certain residuary estates should be settled for charitable purposes. The trust funds of the two branches of the charity now consist of £1,250 consols and £799 11s. 2d. consols held by the official trustees.

The charity is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 24 January 1896, whereby the trustees thereby constituted are directed to pay a moiety of the income of the £1,250 towards the stipend of the officiating minister of the Baptist chapel, who is also to receive the other moiety of the income

so long as a Sunday school in connexion with the same chapel is carried on, or failing the fulfilment of this condition for the purposes next mentioned. The income of the £799 11s. 2d. consols is directed to be applied in the purchase of books for a free library, in clothing for poor children, and outfits for poor children leaving a public elementary school.

In 1754 Grace Carpenter conveyed to trustees 5 acres of land, the rents and profits, subject to the payment of £1 to the poor in bread, to be paid to the minister of the Baptist chapel. The land known as 'Barnaby's meadow' is let at £15 a year.

In 1770 Elizabeth Cox by deed gave a yearly rent-charge of £1 issuing out of land called 'Burton' at Brockenhurst for the minister of the same chapel. The annuity is duly paid by Mr. Morant.

In 1833 William Hinves, by will proved in the P.C.C. on 23 January, bequeathed a legacy for charitable purposes connected with the Baptist chapel. The legacy is represented by £75 15s. 3d. consols, with the official trustees. The yearly income derived from these charities amounts to £69 2s. 4d.

In 1906 Harry Lewis Saltarn, by will proved in the Principal Probate Registry 10 November (among other charitable legacies), bequeathed to the managers of the public elementary schools the sum of £1,500, the income thereof to be applied towards providing an annual treat to the children attending those schools, to be called the 'Saltarn Treat,' and providing prizes, if there be any surplus.

The legacy was invested in the purchase of £1,630 7s. 7d. India 3 per cent. stock, with the official trustees, producing a yearly income of £48 18s.

By an Order of the Board of Education, dated 10 June 1908, the body of trustees was constituted, to consist of six representative trustees to be appointed in equal proportions by the Managers of the Lyndhurst School, the Emery Down Church of England School, and St. Mary Roman Catholic School.

Emery Down.—Endowments for Incumbent of Christ Church, Emery Down.

Vice-Admiral Frederick M. Boulton, by will proved 1877, bequeathed 28 Netherland Government 2½ per cent. bonds and 29 shares in the General Steam Navigation Co. to Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in trust to vary investments at discretion and accumulate income as in the will mentioned and then to pay income to the incumbent, subject to his being resident.

Miss Charlotte Anna Boulton, by her will proved 1896, devised a house and garden for parsonage (transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), also bequeathed £10,743 0s. 4d. consols (transferred to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty) in trust for augmentation of income of incumbent.

The Emery Down Cottages Endowment Charity consists of £585 19s. 8d. Bank of England stock, with the official trustees, producing yearly £55 10s. 4d. which by a declaration of trust 1876 is applicable for repairs of the almshouse and for benefit of inmates.

MINSTEAD

Mintestede (xi cent.) ; Menestede (xv cent.).

The parish of Minstead, including Canterton, London Minstead and Alum Green (formerly extra-parochial), contains 13 acres of land covered with water and 10,321 acres of land, of which 399 acres are arable, 1,263 are permanent grass and 2,832 woodland¹ exclusive of the New Forest.

In the small village in the north-east of the parish are the rectory, the village smithy and the inn with its sign, a copy of 'The Trusty Servant' of Winchester College. West of the village are the parish church and the village school. The rest of the village is composed of scattered deep-roofed and thatched cottages. Three streams known as the Fleet Water and the Bartley Water flow through the parish in a south-easterly direction. In Canterton Glen, upwards of a mile from Minstead, is Rufus Stone, marking the site of the oak tree from which the arrow which proved fatal to William Rufus is said to have glanced. Near this glen is Stony Cross, one of the highest parts of the forest, from which Romsey Abbey may be seen.

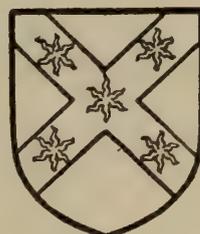
The soil is loam. The subsoil to the south of Stony Cross is of Barton clay and to the north of Bracklesham beds. The tops of the hills are gravel and are from secondary deposits.

The manor-house is a fine old brick building in a park of 400 acres, of which 200 acres are planted with rhododendrons. Sir John Compton made this his residence at the end of the 18th century and very much enlarged the house. Castle Malwood, rebuilt by Mr. Charles Hill in 1892, is now the property and residence of Mr. Hanbury. At Castle Malwood Lodge, now called 'Malwood,' the residence of Lady Harcourt, is one of those fortified earthworks of which so many exist in this part of Hampshire. Blackwater House is the seat of Mr. Francis Compton, M.A., D.C.L., D.L., J.P., and Canterton Manor of Mr. John Jeffreys, J.P. The ruined manor-house of Canterton, reputed to have been mostly burnt down some centuries ago, is in the occupation of the game-keeper of Mr. John Jeffreys.²

Before the Conquest *MINSTEAD*, *MANORS* assessed at 3½ hides, was held by a certain Godric Malf, whose sons in 1086 were holding half a hide ; the remaining 3 hides had been taken into the New Forest. A house in Winchester worth 12*d.* yearly was attached to the manor.³

By deduction from facts, stated below, it is shown probable that the name 'Ivez' or 'Ives'⁴ was used alternately for that of Minstead in the 12th and early 13th centuries, and yet was also the name of a fee held by a special serjeanty by the descendants of the sons of Godric Malf, including lands in Minstead, Bisterne (in Ringwood) and Totton. These

three manors were from the first closely associated. They were held by Godric Malf before the Conquest, by his sons in 1086, and followed the same descent in later years, so it is reasonable to suppose they were also associated in the 12th century. Yet Minstead under that name does not appear from the 11th to the 13th century. However, in 1186-7 tallage was due to the king from 'Ivez, Budesthorn (Bisterne) and Todinton (Totton)' which had belonged to Hugh de Ivez and Robert son of Ulf.⁵ At a later date (1189-90) the sheriff was accounting for Robert's portion only,⁶ and two years later the tallage for that portion was rendered by the men of Bisterne and Totton.⁷ The portion of Hugh de Ivez had undoubtedly by that time passed to his heir, and that heir was probably the Andrew de Ivez who at the time of the *Testa de Nevill* was holding 1 virgate of land in Totton,⁸ and was probably identical with the Andrew de Minstead who was about this time, according to an undated charter, granting out adjoining lands to Guy de Testwood.⁹ At the time of the *Testa de Nevill* Reginald de Bettesthorne, who also evidently held the portion in Totton that had belonged to Robert son of Ulf,¹⁰ and Maud de Ivez were holding jointly in Ivez a carucate of land for the service of one man armed with a halberd for forty days in England and for finding the king whenever he should stay at Ivez straw for the couch and fodder for his horse.¹¹ Maud de Ivez, probably widow of Hugh¹² and mother of Andrew, was probably holding her moiety in dower, but she evidently died before 1248-9, in which year Andrew de Ivez or Minstead (as he is alternately called) was said to hold jointly with John de Bettesthorne, then a minor, son and heir of Reginald and Maud, half a hide in Testwood, Eling and Bisterne by serjeanty.¹³ This land was described on the death of Andrew the same year as land and a mill in 'Ives' held for half the above serjeanty.¹⁴ His son and heir William, already thirty years old, succeeded to this property¹⁵; the other half remained with John de Bettesthorne son of Reginald and Maud. Thus in 1255-6 John de Bettesthorne and William de Ivez were said to be holding their land conjointly by the above serjeanty,¹⁶ while in 1279-80 they were given as John de Bettesthorne and William de Minstead.¹⁷ Moreover, at these same dates William as William de Minstead was granting out neighbouring lands in Totton and Testwood (q.v.).



BETTESTHORNE. *Argent a saltire gules with five stars or thereon.*

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² Ex inform. Mr. John Jeffreys, J.P.

³ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 515*b*.

⁴ Judging from the local situation of Eyeworth, the Domesday reference to Iware cannot be to Ivez, if the identification as Eyeworth is correct (*V.C.H. Hants*, i, 455).

⁵ Pipe R. 33 Hen. II, m. 14 d.

⁶ *Gt. R. of the Pipe* (Rec. Com.), 198.

⁷ Pipe R. 3 Ric. I, m. 14.

⁸ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

⁹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), C 2027.

¹⁰ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 235.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Hugh evidently died before 1186, and reckoning that Maud was about twenty at that date, which is quite possible,

since Andrew was evidently an infant, she would be about seventy at the time of the *Testa de Nevill* entry.

¹³ Assize R. 776, m. 33.

¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. III*, 36.

¹⁵ *Excerptia e Rot. Fin.* ii, 65.

¹⁶ Assize R. 778, m. 42 d.

¹⁷ Ibid. 787, m. 85 d.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

After this time the name of 'Ivez' disappears, but the Minsteads and the Bettesthorns were holding side by side in Minstead and Totton their respective halves of the fee. Thus in 1272 settlement was made on John de Bettesthorne¹⁸ and Margaret his wife of one messuage, 1,050 acres of land, 1,000 acres of wood, 3s. 5d. rent in Minstead, the advowson of Minstead Church and land and rent in Totton, &c., representing the Bettesthorne moiety.¹⁹ In 1316 Walter de Bettesthorne, presumably son of John and Margaret, was holding Minstead conjointly with Juliane widow of William de Rivers, who represented the Minstead interest,²⁰ and was probably widow of John de Minstead²¹ (who seems to have been a son of William) before her marriage to William de Rivers. She was, it seems, succeeded by a Thomas de Minstead, possibly her son by her first husband. Thomas died in 1361, leaving two infant daughters and heirs, Isabel aged three and Christina aged one and a half years.²² In the meantime the Bettesthorne moiety of Minstead had passed from Walter to Richard, presumably his son, who also died in 1361, leaving as his heirs two daughters, Joan and Margaret, and one grandson, John Bradeway son of his daughter Agnes.²³ The Bettesthorne moiety was thus divided into thirds.

In 1361-2 Joan and Margaret were said to be holding their share of the messuage and lands in Minstead for the serjeanty above described conjointly with the heirs of Thomas de Minstead.²⁴ A year later (1363) they settled their two-thirds on themselves for life with reversion to John de Bettesthorne²⁵ son of Roger de Bettesthorne and lord of Bisterne (q.v.). This John is said to have died in 1380,²⁶ and to have been succeeded by a son John who died in 1399²⁷ holding the two-thirds of the Bettesthorne moiety of Minstead jointly with the heirs of Thomas de Minstead. The third which John Bradeway held was at his death in 1396-7 also said to be held jointly with the heirs of Thomas.²⁸ However, Elizabeth wife of John Berkeley²⁹ acquired the two-thirds by inheritance from her father John de Bettesthorne,³⁰ and her son and heir Maurice Berkeley acquired not only the Bradeway third,³¹ but also the Minstead moiety, since he died in 1460³² seised of the whole manor, leaving a son and heir also Maurice known as Maurice Berkeley of Bisterne. The latter at his death in 1474³³ left a son William, who was concerned in the rebellion of the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III and was attainted in the

first Parliament of that reign.³⁴ His estates were apparently forfeited and Minstead was granted in the following year to John Hoton 'for his good service against the rebels,' to hold by a rent of £5 yearly.³⁵ He could, however, have held the manor for a short period only, as in 1489 Katherine formerly wife of William Berkeley, now married to Sir Henry Grey of Codnor, brought a suit against Katherine sister and heir of William and John Brewerton her husband for one-third of the manor of Minstead as her dower.³⁶ The result appears to have been in favour of the latter, as in 1494 she died seised of the manor.³⁷ She left as her heir a daughter Werburg, aged six years, who married first Sir Francis Cheyney and afterwards Sir William Compton of Compton Wynyates (co. Warw.), Groom of the Bedchamber and favourite courtier of Henry VIII, who was knighted after the battle of the Spurs for his valiant conduct.³⁸ Werburg predeceased her husband three years³⁹ and he then held the manor till his death in 1528.⁴⁰ He left as heir a son Peter, aged six years,⁴¹ whose wardship was granted by the king first to Cardinal Wolsey⁴² and after his disgrace to George Earl of Shrewsbury, who married him in 1537 to his daughter Anne.⁴³ Peter died in 1544, leaving a posthumous son Henry,⁴⁴ who was created Lord Compton in 1572. He was among the peers who tried Mary Queen of Scots and at her funeral is described as one 'of the four principal assistants to her corpse.'⁴⁵ He died in 1589⁴⁶ and was succeeded in his Hampshire estates by his youngest son Henry. In 1649 Richard son of the latter conveyed the manor to trustees for the purpose of barring the entail.⁴⁷ He suffered a recovery of the property and in 1670 he appeared before the judgement seat held at Lyndhurst before Vere Earl of Oxford, justice in eyre—the last held for the New Forest—to assert formally his claim to the manor. The record of this court is interesting as showing the special privileges attached to the manor of Minstead. After describing the estate as 'adjoining to the waste soil of the forest of Charles II without any separation or enclosure,' he claimed for himself and the tenants of the manor common of pasture and common of mast 'without



COMPTON of Compton Wynyates. Sable a leopard or between three helmets argent.

¹⁸ John was a minor on the death of his father in 1242 and was in the custody of William de Bettesthorne and John de Ives or Minstead (*Tessa de Nevill* [Rec. Com.], 231b).

¹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, 1 Edw. I, no. 2.

²⁰ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

²¹ The John de Ives who was appointed guardian of John de Bettesthorne in 1242 could hardly have been a son of William de Ivez or Minstead. This John, who was supposedly first husband of Juliane, is evidently the John referred to in 1348-9 when Margaret wife of Roger de Bettesthorne of Bisterne died seised of 2 carucates in Bisterne held of the heir of John de Minstead, namely, either Juliane or Thomas.

²² Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 121.

²³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 34.

²⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 264.

²⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 37 Edw. III. John paid £8 in 1361-2 for licence to acquire this land (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* [Rec. Com.], ii, 268).

²⁶ Aitchison, *Ancient Manors of Minstead and Bisterne*, 6.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II, no. 6.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 20 Ric. II, no. 10.

²⁹ *Vide* Feet of F. Div. Co. 7 Hen. IV, no. 12.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II, no. 6. Her husband John de Berkeley died in 1427 seised of a fourth part of a knight's fee in Minstead representing the two thirds.

³¹ In the same way as he acquired the Bettesthorne moiety of West Tytherley (q.v.).

³² Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. VI, no. 50.

³³ Aitchison, *Manors of Minstead and Bisterne*, 8.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 514.

³⁶ De Banc. R. Hil. 4 Hen. VII, rot.

405.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), x, 156.

³⁸ Aitchison, *Manors of Minstead and Bisterne*.

³⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 978, no. 7.

⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xlvi, 60.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv (3), 5317 (3).

⁴³ Aitchison, op. cit.

⁴⁴ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 992, no. 1.

⁴⁵ Aitchison, op. cit.

⁴⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxiv, 37.

⁴⁷ Com. Pleas Recov. R. Mich. 1649.



MINSTEAD : RUFUS STONE



MINSTEAD : CASTLE MALWOOD

paying anything therefor,' free ingress and egress in the waste lands of the forest, to search for all his animals there straying, the right to hold view of frankpledge twice a year, the right to estrays found in the manor and honey found in the woods; also to have all his woods in the custody of his own woodward appointed at the court baron of the manor and his manor free of forest officials. He also claimed the right to the left shoulder of all deer found within the woods of the manor. Finally on the day of the holding of the view of frankpledge he claimed for himself and his steward the right to kill and carry away one deer.⁴⁸

Richard Compton died in 1684 and was succeeded by his only surviving son Henry, who had married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Hoby.⁴⁹ Henry died in 1702 and was followed by a son Hoby, at whose death unmarried in 1714⁵⁰ the estate was inherited by his brother Henry,⁵¹ who also died without issue in 1724. By his will dated the previous year his Hampshire property, including Minstead, passed to his wife Eleanor daughter of John Willis of Ringwood, who married as her second husband Dr. Charles Bave. On her death without issue in 1742 she left Minstead to her nephew Henry Willis, second son of her brother James Willis, on condition that he took the name of Compton.⁵² He was Sheriff of Hants in 1758 and was a noted racing man, being an original member of the Jockey Club founded in 1753. His racing career extended from 1751 to 1786, during which time his horses ran in 119 races, of which he won forty-one.⁵³ He died at Bath in 1786, leaving a son Henry, who succeeded, but only survived him one year, when the property passed to his brother John, who was Sheriff of Hants in 1797 and kept the hounds from 1800 to 1803.⁵⁴ He died in the latter year, his eldest son Henry Combe then being a boy of fourteen. Henry became Sheriff of Hants in 1819 and took a prominent part in suppressing the 1830 agrarian riots at Fording-bridge. One of the pikes with which his men were armed is now in the manor-house.⁵⁵ His son Henry who succeeded him was sheriff in 1871, and on his death in 1877 his son Mr. Henry Francis Compton became lord of 'the manor of Minstead and Brook,' as the manor, including all his property at Brook, is known at the present day.⁵⁶

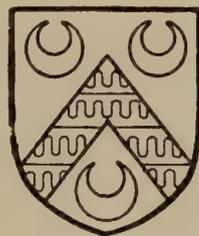
In the time of the Confessor *CANTERTON* (Cantortun, xi cent.) was held by Chenna and was assessed at half a virgate. He was, however, only allowed to retain one half of his holding, the remainder being taken into the New Forest. It had formerly been worth 20s. : in 1086 the shares of the king and his tenant were 16s. and 4s. respectively.⁵⁷

The records of the early history of Canterton are very scanty, but at an early date it gave its name to a family who were possessed of land in the neighbourhood and certainly held property in Canterton as early as 1227, as in that year Roger de Sevenhamton

gave a messuage and all his lands in Canterton which he had of the gift of Ralph de Canterton to the church of the Holy Trinity at Mottisfont.⁵⁸ From scanty documentary evidence it is clear that this family continued to hold property in Canterton during the next two centuries. In 1316 Nicholas Canterton was returned as lord of the vill of Canterton,⁵⁹ and he was apparently succeeded by a son Andrew, who was collector of customs in the port of Southampton in 1343.⁶⁰ In 1473 John Canterton died seised of Canterton,⁶¹ then for the first time called a manor, which he held jointly with Alice his wife of the Earl of Arundel at a rent of 6s. 1d. Alice survived and continued to hold the property till her son came of age.⁶² From him it appears to have passed to William Canterton, who in 1556 conveyed the manor by fine to Philip Darvalt,⁶³ probably only for the purpose of a settlement, as the same year John Ringwood and Jane his wife transferred it to Alexander Mill.⁶⁴ In 1580 Roger Mill (probably a son of Alexander) and Alice his wife conveyed the manor to Nicholas Fuller,⁶⁵ who the same year jointly with Sarah his wife sold it to Thomas Goddard, member of an old Wiltshire family who had held land in Hampshire since the reign of Henry I, and with whose descendants it remained for a century and a half.

In 1608 Thomas Goddard was summoned before the Attorney-General to show by what right he held the manor of Canterton. Thomas in his reply stated that he held it under the king as of his manor of Lyndhurst by suit of court and the payment of a small annual sum⁶⁶—an answer presumably satisfactory to the court, as Thomas was holding the manor at his death in 1623.⁶⁷ He was succeeded by a son Henry, who died four years later, having left the manor by will to his nephew Henry, then an infant, son of his brother William.⁶⁸ On the death of William in 1640 Alice his widow petitioned for the wardship of her son,⁶⁹ who subsequently succeeded and was holding the manor in 1684.⁷⁰ In 1703 David Goddard, probably son or grandson of Henry, sold the property to Richard Paulet of Little Testwood,⁷¹ whose kinsman John Henry Beaumont fifteenth Marquess of Winchester sold it in 1887 to Mr. John Jeffreys, the present owner.⁷²

Previous to the County of Southampton Act of



GODDARD. Gules a chevron wair between three crescents argent.



JEFFREYS. Ermine a lion and a quarter sable.

⁴⁸ *Abstract of Claims in the New Forest*, 232-5.

⁴⁹ Aitchison, op. cit. 16.

⁵⁰ *Recov. R. East.* 13 Anne, rot. 23.

⁵¹ *Gent. Mag.* lix, 112. ⁵² *Ibid.* lxi.

⁵³ Aitchison, op. cit. 19, 20.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 23, 24.

⁵⁶ *Ex inform. Mr. John H. Sampson,*

agent to Mr. Compton.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 510a.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 41.

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 317.

⁶⁰ A. W. *Michelmersh and its Antiquities*,

41; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, p. 32.

⁶¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 13 Edw. IV, no. 29.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Recov. R. Hil.* 2 & 3 Phil. and

Mary, rot. 155; *Feet of F. Hants*, Hil.

3 & 4 Phil. and Mary.

⁶⁴ *Feet of F. Div. Co.* Mich. 4 & 5

Phil. and Mary.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* Mich. 22 & 23 Eliz.

⁶⁶ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1623-5, pp. 569,

573.

⁶⁷ *W. and L. Inq. p.m.* lxxviii, 74.

⁶⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dcciv, 95.

⁶⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1640-1, p. 228.

⁷⁰ *Com. Pleas Recov. R. Trin.* 36

Chas. II, m. 2.

⁷¹ *Feet of F. Div. Co.* Mich. 2 Anne.

⁷² *Ex inform. Mr. John Jeffreys.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

1895⁷³ part of the manor of Canterton was in Wiltshire.

In the defence of Thomas Goddard in 1608 he mentions 'an ancient farm with a dwelling-house belonging to the demesne of the manor called the site or farm of the manor of Canterton with common of pasture in the commons and wastes of Brook Heath and Shave.'⁷⁴

A mill was attached to the manor of Canterton as early as 1348,⁷⁵ probably the water-mill of which mention is made in several documents of the 17th century.⁷⁶ The last notice of it is in 1703.⁷⁷

The church of *ALL SAINTS* consists of chancel with a large pew on the north and a south vestry, nave with a north pew and large south transept, west tower and north porch. The internal arrangement produces a very quaint effect, the transept being almost as long as the nave, and two large galleries entirely fill up the west end of the church. The chancel and nave are of stone, partly plastered, and all the rest of the building is in red brick. The chancel and nave seem to date from the first half of the 13th century, but the font belongs to the latter part of the 12th century and some of the walling of the church may be as old as it is. The brick additions are all of 18th-century or later date, including the tower, which, however, appears to have replaced an earlier one, for in the west wall of the nave are the jambs of a segmental headed arch, which may be of 13th-century date. The east window of the chancel is a modern double lancet. The pew on the north side has a fireplace, carpet and cushioned seats, while that to the north of the nave, though larger, has fewer domestic comforts. The chancel arch dates from the first half of the 13th century and has three engaged shafts in the jambs, while the arch, of two chamfered orders, is nearly straight-sided and has been rebuilt, the original curve being clearly shown on the stones of the arch. The north door is of the same date as the chancel arch, and has two orders with continuous edge-rolls broken by a shallow undercut abacus at the springing; the label is double chamfered. The porch is of brick and on the outer doorway are the initials and date R E W S C W 1683, doubtless, in spite of their spacing, those of the churchwardens for the year.

The south transept has three windows, each of three wood-framed lights. On the south wall of the nave below the gallery is a three-light trefoiled 16th-century window, the head in a very distorted condition, and over it is another light for the gallery. The 'three-decker' pulpit, though disfigured by graining, makes a very effective group, with its hexagonal canopy, the shape of which is spoilt by an

added piece at the back; it is partly of 17th-century woodwork and on the north side of the steps to the chancel is the mutilated base of a 15th-century screen. Most of the benches in the chancel and nave have moulded back rails and are probably of 17th-century date, and the gallery fronts are very good specimens of 18th-century panelling.

The font stands in front of the pulpit and has a square Purbeck marble bowl with four restored angle shafts, stem and base. On its west face is our Lord's Baptism, on the east an Agnus Dei, on the north a lion with two bodies and a single head, and on the south two eagles having what may be a conventional tree between them. The surface is a good deal damaged, as the font has been buried in a garden.

The bells are three in number, the first bearing the inscription 'Love God R B 1604'; the second 'Sancta Maria'; the third 'In God is My Hope.'

The plate consists of a silver parcel-gilt chalice of probably 17th-century date, a silver paten with gilt edges of 1836, a silver paten of 1876, a flagon parcel gilt of 1739 and a plated almsdish.

The first book of registers contains mixed entries 1683 to 1762, the second baptisms and burials 1764 to 1812.

There is also a copy 1762 to 1768 with mixed entries.

The first mention of a church in *ADVOWSON* Minstead is in 1272, when, attached to the Bettesthorpe moiety of Minstead, it was settled on John de Bettesthorpe and Margaret his wife.⁷⁸ In 1291 it was assessed with the chapel of Lyndhurst at £6 13s. 4d.⁷⁹ It followed the descent of the manor,⁸⁰ Mr. Henry Francis Compton, the lord of the manor, being the present patron.

Among possessions forfeited for superstitious uses in the reign of Edward VI was land worth annually 1s. which had been 'appointed for ever to have continuance, of whose graunt they know not, to mayntayn 2 lightes.'⁸¹

Charity of Thomas Brown, founded *CHARITIES* by will 1667. (See under Christchurch.)—The yearly sum of £6 is received by the rector, who is entitled to retain 10s. for a sermon on New Year's Day, the residue in the distribution of clothes or bread.

In 1814 the Rev. Scrope Berdmore, D.D., by his will directed his executor to place the sum of £200 stock in such a manner as that the annual interest might be received by the rector to be distributed by him among the poor people of the parish on or about 6 April. The trust fund consists of £200 consols with the official trustees. The yearly income of £5 is distributed in bread.

⁷³ Local Act 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 91.

⁷⁴ A. W. Michelmersh and its Antiquities.

⁷⁵ Cal. Pat. 1348-50, p. 223.

⁷⁶ Cal. S. P. Dom. 1623-5, p. 569;

Abstract of Claims in the New Forest, 172.

⁷⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 2 Anne.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* Hants, 1 Edw. I, no. 2.

⁷⁹ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 213a.

⁸⁰ *Inst. Bks.*; Aitchison, op. cit.

⁸¹ *Chant. Cert.* Hants, 52, no. 51.



MINSTEAD CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-WEST



MINSTEAD CHURCH : THE 'THREE-DECKER' PULPIT

LYMINGTON BOROUGH

LYMINGTON BOROUGH

Lentune (xi cent.); Leminton, Lyminton, Lymington (xiii cent.).

The quiet town of Lymington lies on the western bank of the Lymington River, about 2 miles from the Solent. The mud flats lining the little creek lie exposed except at high tide, and behind them is a level sweep of land rising to the west; the town stretches from the river up the hill. The original borough would seem to have been a strip of land lying by the river bank and its wharf, and probably included the High Street and the land to the south. In evidence of this it would appear that when the borough boundaries were extended in the middle of the 13th century the 'extension' lay on the north side of the church, which lies at the west end of the High Street, a long wide way leading up the hill at

Flushard at the close of the 17th century, and probably identical with the three closes called Fleshetts in the tenure of John Pope in 1589-90.⁹ Possibly here, too, may have been 'the lord's mead.'⁹ Both these plots of land, however, seem to have been in the manor of Old Lymington and without the limits of the borough which was contained in 'the Hundred Acres.' Within this 'Hundred Acres' was the Barfield, commonable land, on which the lord of Buckland had the right of 'breach' with ten kine and a bull.¹⁰ North of Barfield was Buckland Hill, with further common and a pound wherein the stray cattle of New Lymington folk were confined.¹¹ Some of the waste of the manor was inclosed by John Long in or about 1609, but part was still uninclosed in that year, and on it was a certain green hill thought to be butts and a 'summer bugg'¹² and a cross where the farmers of Buckland 'at the time of the procession kept drinking.'¹² The earthwork known as Buckland Rings was probably part of this waste.¹⁴ On the lower ground there was a water-mill in 1340 belonging to the fee of Buckland,¹⁵ and in 1299-1300 there was at Peisford a second mill, held by tenants paying a yearly rent of 1 lb. of pepper.¹⁶

Lymington has never played any notable part in the affairs of the kingdom at large, though, according to tradition, it has been thrice burnt in French raiding expeditions. In spite of its mud flats it was said to be growing into some repute as a watering-place in 1778,¹⁷ and baths were erected in about 1830. In the Boundary Commission Report of 1831, however, the commissioners did not give a hopeful prospect for the borough. From the general appearance of the town, the absence of manufactures and trade and its unfitness as a bathing-place there was no likelihood of any considerable addition in the number of houses, of which there were then 427, only 232 being worth £10 a year. The inhabitants were chiefly tradesmen 'of a middling description,' and there were only 260 ratepayers. The present yacht-building industry dates from about this time,¹⁸ and Lymington is now, perhaps, best known as a harbourage for those yachting in the Solent. But if Lymington has never been famous for political events it has latterly had several well-known persons connected with it in various ways. William Allingham held an office in the customs here; Coventry Patmore lived here from 1891 until his death in 1896; Henry Francis Lyte, the author of the hymns 'Abide with me' and 'Pleasant are Thy courts above,' held the curacy here, and here wrote many of his works.¹⁹ Its nearness to Portsmouth made it in the 18th and 19th centuries, as now, a favourite place for naval officers to make a home.



right angles to the stream. Here there are still some houses with good 18th-century fronts, but the old Town Hall has gone,¹ and with it the Blind House and the permanent booths that stood in a row down the middle of the street. Here must have stood in 1675 the 'Nagg's Head,' the 'George,' the 'White Lion' and the 'Bugle'²—one of them doubtless that tavern at which scandal said the vicar of Boldre played tables one day while the congregation vainly waited in church for evensong.³ Parallel to the High Street on either side there ran a lane, each connected with the main road by a transverse way crossing just above the Town Hall. Probably the original Town Hall was that belonging to the manor, and described in 1299-1300 as 'the hall with a garden containing $\frac{1}{2}$ acre,' and worth 7s. per annum saving repairs.⁴ In the reign of Edward III it was spoken of as a house with a little close used for holding courts, and worth nothing beyond repairs.⁵ In the 17th century the hall had come to be regarded as the property of the burgesses, but it was admitted that the courts of the lord were always held there.⁶ In the section thus formed to the south lay Holme's Mead, belonging to the town and let in 1676 for 17s.⁷ Just east of it lay the land of Christchurch Priory, and across the road and to the south was a piece of land known as

¹ It was taken down in 1780. St. Barbe, *Records of the Corporation of the Borough of New Lymington*, 41.

² King, *Old Times Revisited in the Borough of Lymington* (ed. 2), 71.

³ Exch. Dep. East. 29 Eliz. no. 1.

⁴ Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 56.

⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 6.

⁶ King (op. cit. 21-7) has traced the history of the various halls.

⁷ Ibid. 71. ⁸ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. xiii, m. 14.

⁹ Ibid. 31 Eliz. pt. v, m. 31.

¹⁰ Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 Jas. I, no. 3.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² There was also a summer house at Payne Lane end, made by cutting and lopping an elm tree (ibid.).

¹³ Ibid. ¹⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 345.

¹⁵ Feet of F. Hants, East. 14 Edw. III, no. 69.

¹⁶ Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 56.

¹⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xv, App. i, 243.

¹⁸ Grove, *Views of the Principal Seats . . . in the Neighbourhood of Lymington*.

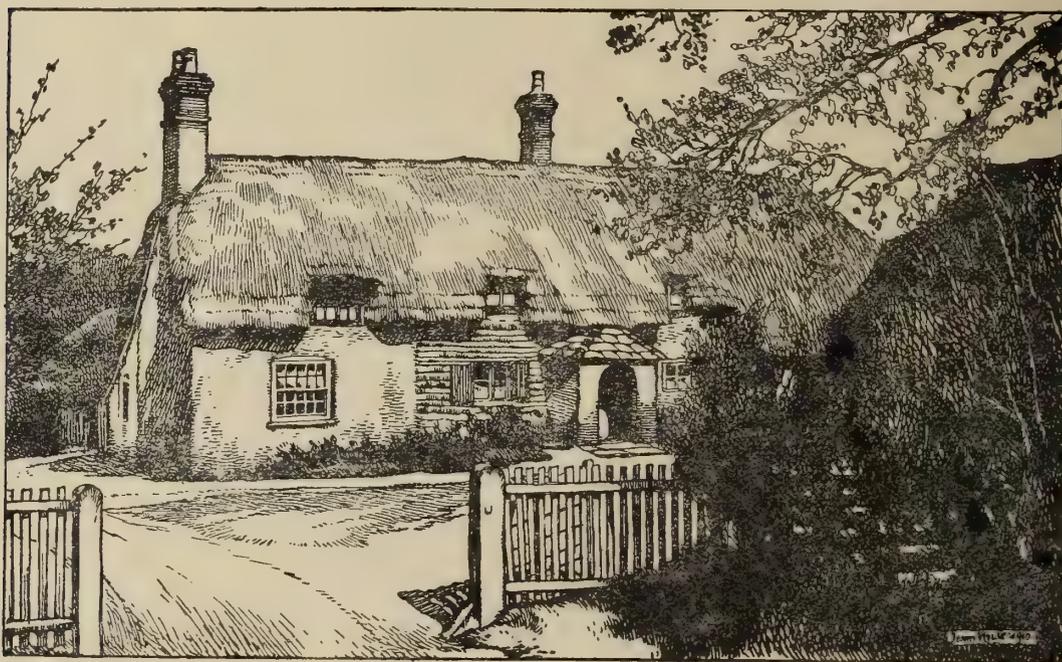
¹⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The parish of Lymington contains the manors of Old and New Lymington and the borough of New Lymington. In 1086 the manor of Old Lymington with its vill alone existed,²⁰ and no mention is made in the Domesday Survey of the salterns here that in 1147 were already important.²¹ About a century later the vill was so prosperous that a fresh extent of the manor was made and the rent of the tenants increased by 10s. 9d.²²; apart from the salterns, some of which were held in villeinage and some in demesne,²³ the accounts of the reeve of the manor in 1269-70 present the usual items of a rural community.²⁴ At what date the manor of New Lymington was formed is not known, but the mesne borough on the river bank probably came into being in the 12th century,²⁵ and owed its origin to the proximity of the salterns and the conveniences of the wharfrage for the light ships of the time. The prosperity of the settlement must have increased rapidly, for by the

all tenements erected after the incorporation, unless erected upon the site of tenements standing at the time of incorporation, or upon ground attached to such tenements, are exclusive of the borough.²⁹ Moreover, by the charter of 1271 the two tenements of the Abbot of Beaulieu were expressly excluded from participation in the liberties and acquittances of the borough.³⁰ It was doubtless concerning these two tenements that a dispute arose at the beginning of the 14th century³¹ between the abbey and the borough over tolls; in the end it was agreed that the abbey might buy and sell free of toll while bound to do its part in the defence of the town.³²

The borough of Lymington was *BOROUGH* a mesne borough held of the lords of the manor of New Lymington. It was apparently established under the charter of William de Redvers (1184-1216),³³ which is only known to us by a confirmation of his great-grandson



AMPRESS FARM, LYMINGTON.

middle of the 13th century Baldwin de Redvers extended the limits of the borough,²⁶ so that from this time it was comprehended within 'the Hundred Acres' and was practically conterminous with the manor of New Lymington.²⁷ The boundaries were not, however, defined until 1795,²⁸ and as late as 1847 certain tenements within the borough area were assessed not in it but in the manor. This fact was well known in 1833, when tradition had it 'that at some early period, on an incursion of some French, a great part of the then town was burnt, that what remained became incorporated as a borough, and that

Baldwin de Redvers³⁴ (1246-62). This Baldwin not only confirmed the charter of William de Redvers, but, as has been already mentioned, extended the borough on the north so as to include the Hundred Acres which it afterwards covered. In 1271 Isabella de Fortibus granted the burgesses a new charter, by which they obtained all such liberties and free customs, quittances and toll as free burgesses enjoyed throughout her land.³⁵ The borough, under this charter, was to be held at a yearly rent of 30s., and, further, the burgage rent was fixed at 6d. from the messuages both of the original borough and of the

²⁰ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 511.

²¹ Charter cited by Warner, *Topog. Remarks*, ii, App. i.

²² Mins. Accts. bde. 984, no. 2.

²³ *Ibid.* Exch. K. R. Extents, 85;

Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 56.

²⁴ Mins. Accts. bde. 984, no. 2.

²⁵ See below. ²⁶ Exch. K. R. Extents, 85.

²⁷ *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep.* i, App. ii, 743.

²⁸ *Ibid.* ²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Exch. K. R. Extents, 85.

³¹ *St. Barbe*, op. cit. 2 Edw. II, i.e.

1309; King, op. cit. 12 Edw. II, i.e.

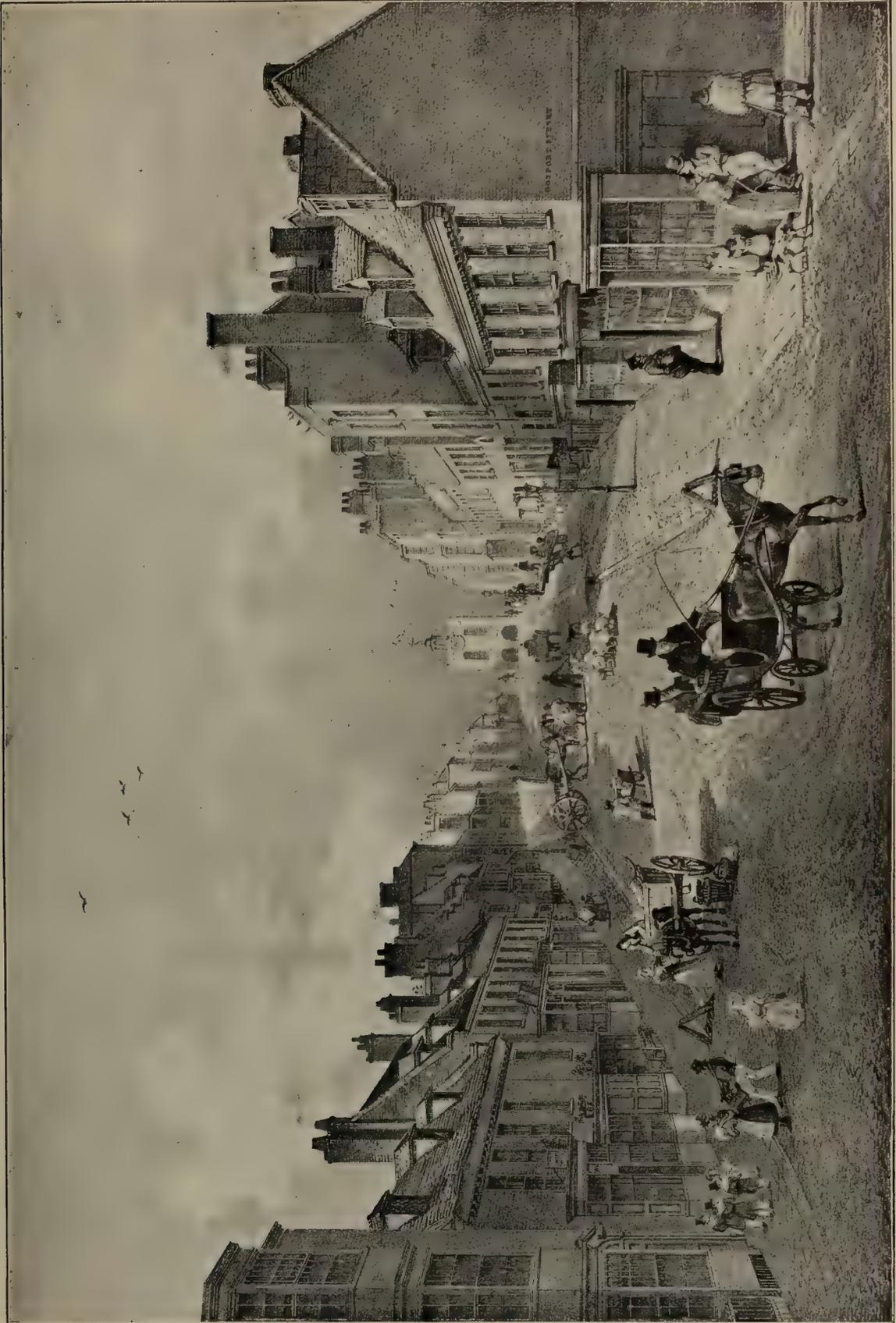
1319.

³² King, loc. cit.

³³ King, op. cit. 229 reciting charter from the Beaulieu Chartulary in the possession of the Duke of Portland.

³⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, iii, 101-2.

³⁵ Exch. K. R. Extents, 85.



LYMINGTON : HIGH STREET
(From an old print)

LYMINGTON BOROUGH

extension, and the townsmen obtained the collection of the toll while perquisites of court were expressly reserved to the lord.³⁶ All pleas arising in the borough were to be settled before the bailiffs of the lord, and ameracements were limited to 30d.; they were to be quit of shire and hundred court, and had liberty to choose their own reeve (*prepositus*), who was to be presented and sworn at the lord's court.³⁷ The charter of Isabella further granted to the burgesses the toll and stallage in the extension of the borough made by Baldwin de Redvers, her brother.³⁸ In 1404 the burgesses obtained a confirmation of the charter of 1271 by indenture from Edward Courtenay Earl of Devon.³⁹ From that time the rights of the borough were not re-stated until 1578, when a writ of *quo warranto* was issued,⁴⁰ probably with a view to the grant of Parliamentary franchise in the interests of the Crown; on the production of the indenture of 1404 the rights of the burgesses were fully recognized. In 1688 a second writ of *quo warranto* was issued against the borough, but the mayor and burgesses pleaded that they were a corporation by prescription, and the Crown proceeded no further.⁴¹ 'The Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Lymington' were still governing the town under the charters of 1271 and 1404 when the commissioners drew up their report in 1833.⁴² Two years later the borough was reconstructed⁴³ and incorporated under the style of 'The Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Lymington,' the government being vested in a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors.

An extent of 1299-1300 shows that in the borough there were thirty whole burgages and forty-nine parts, making a total of fifty-one burgages; the new burgages of the extension would seem to have been generally larger holdings; one consisted of eight and a-half burgages, and the whole amounted to thirty-seven and a-half burgages.⁴⁴ The usual rent from a cottage was 2d.⁴⁵

In 1269-70⁴⁶ the reeve of the borough rendered account of 30s. from the ferm of the tolls and market, and Isabella de Fortibus confirmed this composition in the following year⁴⁷; owing to the nature of the arrangement no details of the incidence of the toll are mentioned.⁴⁸ It must have been under this right of toll that the burgesses claimed to have anchorage and keelage in the 16th century,⁴⁹ and that in 1833 the borough officers claimed 'one bushel of coal from every ship that discharged at the port and six pennyworth of fish from every boat bringing fish to the quay,'⁵⁰ these dues forming the emoluments of the mayor (see *infra*).

Of the early history of the body of burgesses of Lymington little record has been preserved. The courts leet of the manor of New Lymington retained all the police and a certain amount of the civil jurisdiction in the hands of the lord,⁵¹ leaving the burgesses to organize defence and regulate certain branches of trade. 'The bailiffs and commonalty' supplied the demand of Edward I for ships for his navy⁵²; Edward II made a similar order 'to the bailiffs, men and commonalty' in 1324,⁵³ and in 1334 'the bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty' received a grant of certain privileges from the burgesses and commonalty of Southampton.⁵⁴ In 1408-9 'the bailiffs and burgesses' granted certain common land to John Pepwhyte under the common seal.⁵⁵ The present common seal⁵⁶ came into use in the 17th century, and shows on the sea a ship with one mast, her sail furled; on the sinister side of the mast an escutcheon of the arms of Courtenay with a label of three points.⁵⁷ The style of the borough from the close of the 16th century until 1835 was that of 'The Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Lymington.'

In 1584 a body of orders was issued which shows that the Common Hall met at irregular periods, its members assembling at a special summons,⁵⁸ the penalty for non-attendance being a fine of 5s. for each offence or two days and two nights' imprisonment.

The Parliamentary history of Lymington, which began in 1584 with the election of two members,⁵⁹ was destined to have an influence paramount over the story of the borough until the early 19th century, though it was not until another hundred years had passed that the right of the burgesses alone to elect members of Parliament was established. In the first and four subsequent elections of the reign of Elizabeth both election and return were made by the scot and lot men who joined with the mayor and burgesses, each indenture bearing a clause stating that the burgesses had authority from the community.⁶⁰ In 1588 there occurs the first notice of the election of a non-resident as a burgess of Lymington⁶¹; five years later Robert Pamplyn, the queen's page, was similarly elected.⁶² From the accession of James I onwards the mayor and burgesses alone elected, their privilege being distinctly valuable in the party warfare that followed the Restoration. Whig feeling was predominant among the burgesses, over whom the family of Burrard had already obtained a political leadership; the majority of the inhabitants of the town were Tories. John Burrard and Richard Holt were returned as members of the Convention Parliament

³⁶ Exch. K. R. Extents, 85.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ St. Barbe, *op. cit.* i.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Bohun, *A Collection of Debates, Reports, Orders and Resolutions of the House of Commons touching the Right of Electing Members*, 209.

⁴² *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep.* i (1835), App. ii, 743; St. Barbe, *op. cit.* 42.

⁴³ Under the *Mun. Corp. Act*, Stat. 5 & 6 Will. IV, cap. 76.

⁴⁴ Exch. K. R. Extents, 85.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ *Mins. Accts. bdle.* 984, no. 2.

⁴⁷ Exch. K. R. Extents, 85.

⁴⁸ Ibid.; *Mins. Accts. bdles.* 984, no. 973; 8, no. 19; 984, no. 14.

⁴⁹ King, *op. cit.* 4.

⁵⁰ *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep.* i, App. ii, 746.

⁵¹ Ct. R. King (*op. cit.*) (Gen. Ser.), portf. 201, no. 28, gives extracts from the Ct. Leet Bks. In January 1279 it was recorded at the Pleas of the Forest held at Winchester that 'the men of the New Forest of Lymington are quit, and ought to be of expeditating their dogs of the same town up to a certain number, to wit 32 dogs. And if there are more mastiffs in the said town they ought to be expeditated or expeditation shall be given for them according to the custom of the

assize of the forest' (Exch. T. R. For. Proc. 161, m. 7).

⁵² *Anct. Correa.* xix, 85.

⁵³ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 188.

⁵⁴ King, *op. cit.* 106.

⁵⁵ Bohun, *A Collection of Debates . . . of the House of Commons touching the Right of Electing Members*, 210.

⁵⁶ St. Barbe, *op. cit.* 4; S. P. Dom. King William's Chest 7, no. 17; King (*op. cit.*) says it was paid for in 1699.

⁵⁷ St. Barbe, *op. cit.* 4.

⁵⁸ Ibid. 29.

⁵⁹ *Ret. of Memb. of Parl.* i, 415.

⁶⁰ S. P. Dom. King William's Chest 7, no. 17.

⁶¹ St. Barbe, *op. cit.* 31. He had seisin by delivery of 1d. ⁶² Ibid.

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of 1688-9 by the mayor and burgesses, while 'the scot and lot men' at a rival election returned Thomas Jervoise and Thomas Cromwell. The mayor and burgesses refused to recognize the claim of the 'popular' candidates, who presented petitions in Parliament in 1690 and 1691.⁶³ In December of the latter year the Committee of Privileges reported that the Corporation of Lymington was a corporation by prescription and that the mayor and burgesses alone had the franchise.⁶⁴ To this the House agreed. In 1695 a second petition was presented with a like result,⁶⁵ and in 1710 the 'populace' made a last attempt to participate in the election, but their claim was disallowed.⁶⁶ Even at this date only fifteen or sixteen out of seventy burgesses were inhabitants of Lymington,⁶⁷ the rest being honorary burgesses whose chief and recognized function was to support the family in power at the Parliamentary elections.⁶⁸ From this time onwards the elections became not so much struggles between two political parties as between the adherents of the rival families of Burrard and Paulet. This may be illustrated by the events of 1745 when the mayor, a strong partisan, knowing that most of his opponents were away from Lymington, called a meeting and elected fourteen of his own party as burgesses.⁶⁹ The contest between the two families ended in an agreement by which the Burrards obtained the patronage on condition that the Paulet nominee was returned to the Parliament of 1774.⁷⁰ The Burrards further secured their position by first electing thirty-nine new burgesses and then by obtaining the re-enactment of by-laws limiting the number of burgesses to fifty, depriving the mayor of power to elect burgesses unless the number were under twenty and stipulating for six days' notice of a meeting of the burgesses.⁷¹ From 1774 until 1832 the patronage of the borough was regarded as the private property of the Burrards, who at will elected burgesses 'in order to strengthen and support their family interest.'⁷² In 1831 the constituency, which returned two members to Parliament, consisted only of thirty-eight electors.⁷³ With the reconstruction of the borough in 1835⁷⁴ this state of affairs came to an end, but Lymington continued to return two members to Parliament until 1867. By the Representation of the People Act⁷⁵ it still retained one member until 1885, when by the Redistribution of Seats Act⁷⁶ its representation was merged in that of the New Forest division of the county.

The earliest extant charter of Lymington contained a clause directing that no burgess should be made reeve of the borough but he who should be chosen by common consent and presented to the lord.⁷⁷ In 1269-70 Robert de Lisle (L'Isle) rendered account as reeve of the borough, and among the expenses of the year was 12*d.* paid to the reeve and bedel, an item also mentioned in 1271-4 and 1297-9.⁷⁸ The first mention found of the 'bailiffs

and commonalty' occurs in a letter addressed by them to Edward I,⁷⁹ and they received writs under that style in 1308⁸⁰ and 1346,⁸¹ when they were ordered to prevent the bringing in of papal bulls or instruments prejudicial to the king. Though bereft of its glory the office of bailiff still existed in 1598, when the burgesses passed a resolution that none but burgesses should be elected to this office, an order that was afterwards cancelled.⁸² In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries the officers of the borough seem to have been much the same as in 1833, when they were a mayor, a recorder, a town clerk, a town serjeant and burgesses to an indefinite number.⁸³

A mayor is first mentioned by that name in the Town Books in 1508, when Robert Bishop held the office, and with the lord of the manor signed an agreement between the boroughs of Southampton and Lymington.⁸⁴ Like the bailiff, the mayor was chosen by the burgesses, the day of election being the Sunday after St. Matthew's Day, though from 1651 until the Restoration the date was changed to the Tuesday before Michaelmas⁸⁵; from early in the 19th century the election was made on the Monday following.⁸⁶ Before the reform of 1835 the burgesses met on that day and inspected the 'Record,' a list containing the names of the outgoing mayor and two other burgesses. They then struck off the Record the name of the mayor, who submitted to them the names of three burgesses suited to fill the vacancy; the burgesses had, however, power to elect an entirely new Record. If an individual burgess proposed a name of a burgess other than those named by the mayor, the mayor read out the whole list, and the Record was filled by a majority of votes. When the Record was completed the names upon it were submitted to the outgoing mayor and the burgesses, who by a majority of votes elected from among them the mayor for the ensuing year. In 1677, 'for the preventing of animosities and other inconveniences which may arise at the choice of a fit person to serve as mayor for this town,' the ballot was adopted; but six weeks later the burgesses concluded that the order was 'prejudicial and inconvenient,' and rescinded it accordingly.⁸⁷ The new mayor, generally the burgess whose name was last placed upon the Record, then attended the court leet, and, after paying homage, was sworn in and admitted to office.⁸⁸ In 1653 the court leet fined William Burrard £5 'for not taking upon him the office of mayor, as he was enjoined at the last law-day,' as well as £10 for not taking the oath of office.⁸⁹ An entry in the town books implies that before 1586 the 'rents, entries and forfeits' were claimed by the mayor as his emoluments; but in that year these were secured to the town, the mayor being granted 'the benefit of the wool'⁹⁰ until the expiration of the lease of Holme's Mead,⁹¹ which he

⁶³ Bohun, op. cit. 208.

⁶⁴ Ibid.; S. P. Dom. King William's Chest 7, no. 17.

⁶⁵ Bohun, op. cit. 210.

⁶⁶ Carew, *Historical Acct. of the Rights of Election of the several Counties, Cities and Boroughs of Great Britain*, 342.

Ibid.

King, op. cit. 85, 107.

Ibid. 157.

Ibid. 158.

⁷¹ *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep.* i, App. i, 744.

⁷² King, op. cit. 160.

⁷³ *Boundary Com. Rep.* pt. ii, 225.

⁷⁴ Under Stat. 5 & 6 Will. IV, cap. 76.

⁷⁵ Stat. 30 & 31 Vict. cap. 102.

⁷⁶ Ibid. 48 & 49 Vict. cap. 23.

⁷⁷ King, op. cit. 229; Exch. K.R. Extents, 85.

⁷⁸ *Mins. Accts. bdles.* 984, no. 2, 3;

978, no. 19.

⁷⁹ *Anct. Corres.* xix, 85.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 75.

⁸¹ Ibid. 1346-9, p. 163.

⁸² St. Barbe, op. cit. 26.

⁸³ *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep.* i, App. ii, 743.

⁸⁴ St. Barbe, op. cit. 2.

⁸⁵ King, op. cit. 154.

⁸⁶ *Munic. Corp. Com. Rep.* i, App. ii, 743.

⁸⁷ Ibid. ⁸⁸ King, op. cit. 155.

⁸⁹ Ct. Leet Bks. King, op. cit. 212.

⁹⁰ St. Barbe, op. cit. 29-30.

⁹¹ *Vide supra.*

LYMINGTON BOROUGH

was then to have 'in respecte of the greate trouble and chardge he shall be put to by reasone of his sayde offyce.'⁹² In 1599 the finances of the town were straitened by a dispute with certain 'disobedient persons,' and Holme's Mead was let, the mayor being compensated by a yearly sum of 50s.⁹³ This order was rescinded at a later date, and in 1833 the only emoluments of the mayor were one bushel of coals from each ship unloading at the port and six-pennyworth of fish from each fishing boat.⁹⁴ The chief function of the mayor was the regulation of the trade of Lymington as affected by its markets and fairs, quay and wharf.⁹⁵ He also acted as treasurer of the borough, and in 1584 the burgesses threatened that if he did not cause all forfeits to be paid in his year of office and accounted for at its end he would have 'to paye the same in that case of his owne purse.'⁹⁶

The stewards are mentioned in 1584, when two burgesses were appointed to that office,⁹⁷ their duty being to collect the dues from the market and quay and account for them to the mayor.⁹⁸

In 1596 a 'recorder' is mentioned,⁹⁹ though the borough possessed no courts. The name was probably assumed in emulation of other towns, for in 1698 'recorder' was used as synonymous with 'steward,' and in 1833, though the name 'steward' had disappeared, the recorder remained, without either functions or emoluments.¹⁰⁰ In practice the place of the stewards was taken by the town clerk, first mentioned in 1699.¹⁰¹ In 1727 the burgesses 'ordered that the town clerk do receive the rents and do account for the same.'¹⁰² The ale-taster was always a burgess, and held office for a year, his appointment being made at the time of the mayor's election. Although it is probable that an officer of the borough had been appointed ale-taster at a much earlier date, he is first mentioned in 1602,¹⁰³ and in 1652 the court leet fined Richard King 40s. for refusing the office.¹⁰⁴ The town serjeant held office at the pleasure of the mayor and burgesses, and is first mentioned in 1675, when 30s. were given him as his yearly wage,¹⁰⁵ a sum increased to 45s. in 1681.¹⁰⁶

Of the origin of the Saturday market, which is still held in Lymington, no record remains, but the charter of Baldwin de Redvers speaks of the toll, while in 1269-70 the reeve of the borough rendered account of 30s. from the ferm of the toll and market.¹⁰⁷

The right to hold a fair on St. Matthew's vigil, feast and morrow was granted by Henry III to Baldwin de Redvers in 1257,¹⁰⁸ and is mentioned in his grant to the borough.¹⁰⁹ In 1269-70 the reeve of the borough rendered no account from the tolls of the fairs, since the constable Hugh de Manby was answerable¹¹⁰; shortly afterwards these tolls yielded 17s. 4½d.,¹¹¹ though in 1297-9 the amount had

dropped to 3s. 8d.,¹¹² and the average in 1299-1300 was returned as 6s. 8d.¹¹³ The stallage of the fair had been granted by Isabella de Fortibus to the burgesses in 1271,¹¹⁴ and they claimed this with the picage in 1578,¹¹⁵ when the fair was said to be held in the High Street. This fair is still held there on 2 and 3 October, but a second fair, said in 1578 to be also held in the High Street on the feast of St. Philip and St. James, has been discontinued during the last thirty years.¹¹⁶

Concerning the internal regulation of trade apart from the markets and fairs little information has been preserved, but the orders of 1584 forbade, under a penalty of 5s., the taking of a stranger as tenant without the mayor's consent.¹¹⁷ That some further attempt was made to exclude aliens is evident from the further order of 1587, by which it was enacted that none 'shall use or occupye anie kinde of crafte occup'ion or trade within the Towne' without first compounding with the mayor.¹¹⁸ In this connexion may also be mentioned an agreement made in 1594 by the mayor and burgesses and sundry butchers of the town, by which it was determined that all tallow should be delivered to John Pratt, the town chandler, at a fixed price of 2d. per lb., on the understanding that Pratt sold candles at 3s. per lb. to the inhabitants of the New Town and the burgesses living in the Old.¹¹⁹

The manor of Old Lymington undoubtedly owed its importance to its salterns,¹²⁰ the proximity of which must have greatly influenced the growth of the town; but while the tenants of the manor were labouring at their salterns it is evident that the burgesses were no less busily employed in faring over seas. The first known mention of the bailiffs and commonalty of Lymington occurs in their reply to the mandate of Edward I for the supply of three ships for his navy.¹²¹ The larger ships, they said, were at sea and in the keeping of God, they had only little cogges left and these were not sufficient for war. However, they offered to furnish one large ship at their own cost for three weeks after the Assumption.¹²² In 1324 the king demanded two ships instead of one from Lymington, 'Boldre' and 'Kyavene,'¹²³ and two years later Maurice de Brune and others were appointed to survey the ships of over 50 tons burden in the town of Lymington.¹²⁴ Some of the names of these merchantmen have been preserved. In 1349 Nicholas de Stok, a merchant of Norwich, and Thomas de Coventry, a merchant of Bristol, chartered the *Rode Cog* of Lymington, John de Ouse, master, to bring wine, mead, leather, canvas and other goods from Harfleur to England.¹²⁵ Again in 1342 a barge of Lymington was trading with wine and other merchandise between Brittany and Weymouth.¹²⁶ Salisbury seems to have looked upon Lymington as a convenient port, for in 1434 one of her merchants complained

⁹² St. Barbe, op. cit. 30.

⁹³ Ibid. 31-2.

⁹⁴ *Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835) *Rep.* i, App. ii, 746.

⁹⁵ St. Barbe, op. cit. 29.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 26.

⁹⁷ Ibid. 30.

⁹⁸ Ibid. 26.

⁹⁹ *Munic. Corp. Com.* (1835) *Rep.* i, App. ii, 744.

¹⁰⁰ St. Barbe, op. cit. 26.

¹⁰¹ King, op. cit. 110.

¹⁰² St. Barbe, op. cit. 27.

¹⁰³ King, op. cit. 212.

¹⁰⁴ St. Barbe, op. cit. 26.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Mins. Accts. bdle. 984, no. 2.

¹⁰⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 470.

¹⁰⁸ King, op. cit. 229.

¹⁰⁹ Mins. Accts. bdle. 984, no. 2.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. no. 3.

¹¹¹ Ibid. bdle. 978, no. 19.

¹¹² Exch. K. R. Extents, 85.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ King, op. cit. 4.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ St. Barbe, op. cit. 29.

¹¹⁷ Ibid. 31.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ For an account of these see article

on Industries in *V.C.H. Hants*, v.

¹²⁰ *Anct. Corres.* xix, 85.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, p. 188.

¹²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 310.

¹²⁴ Ibid. 1348-50, p. 387.

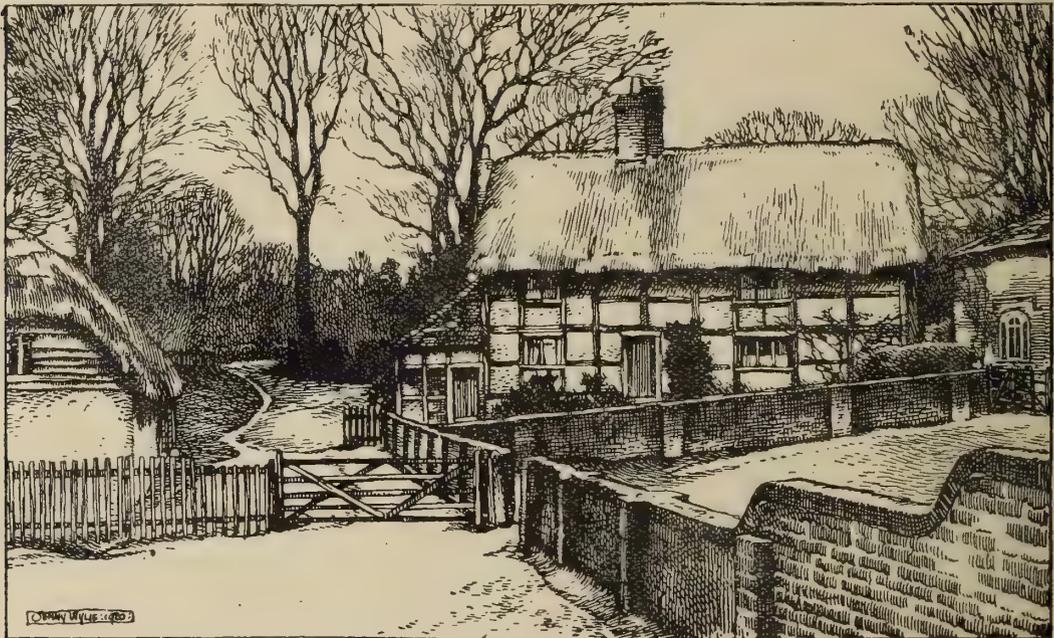
¹²⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1341-3, p. 500.

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of the arrest of his ship the *Marie* of Lymington,¹²⁷ and in 1462 the citizens chartered the *Trinity* of the same port as their contribution to the fleet that put to sea under the Earl of Kent and Lord Audley.¹²⁸ It is not likely that the men of Lymington confined themselves to trade; acts of piracy, such as that committed by two men of Lymington in 1426 against the *Christopher* of Sluys belonging to John 'of Rows,' were doubtless frequent.¹²⁹

During the Middle Ages Lymington would seem to have been particularly engaged in the wine trade, and the prosperity of the town in 1325 was such that the men of Southampton lodged a formal complaint with the Crown that whereas they had been granted all privileges as a port between Hurst and Langstone, in aid of their fee-farm, yet the men of Lymington had taken customs from certain ships putting in there. Southampton obtained a pronouncement from the courts in its favour,¹³⁰ but the complaint cropped up again and again. Thus in 1328

auntz of the Havene of Lymyngton' in 1432, setting forth that in the past 'many divase shippes and vesselx with grete substaunce of merchaundises not staple ware but other were wont to put in there, but that of late there have been no customers, and the ships have therefore discharged elsewhere.'¹³⁶ The result of this was that the customers of Southampton were required to supply deputies for Lymington and for the collection of duty on goods other than staple.¹³⁷ The arrangement was not entirely satisfactory, and in 1508 the two towns agreed on a schedule of goods the duty on which was assigned to Southampton, while keelage, wharfage and other duties went to Lymington.¹³⁸ Disputes with Southampton on the collection of duty continued until 1730, when a judicial decision secured the petty customs to Lymington.¹³⁹ In the 17th century the carriage of New Forest timber formed an important item in the trade of the town,¹⁴⁰ and Lymington ships are mentioned as trading with Bordeaux,¹⁴¹ and as carrying salt and



PASSFORD FARM, LYMINGTON.

the town of Southampton declared that the men of Lymington had taken and carried away customs to the amount of £600,¹³¹ and in 1330-1 two customers were appointed for the port of Lymington,¹³² while a chief butler there is spoken of in 1334.¹³³ In 1346 there is record of the appointment of a king's yeoman for the port,¹³⁴ and in the same year masters of ships bringing in wine there were ordered to take security from the assignees 'that they would take the same to the accustomed places where the wines have been wont to be gauged.'¹³⁵ A petition was addressed to Parliament by 'the marchauntz and poeere inhabit-

hops to Ireland,¹⁴² corn from Moran¹⁴³ and coal from Wales.¹⁴⁴

Domesday Book records that one *MANORS* Lening or Leving held 1 hide of land at *LYMINGTON* in parage under Edward the Confessor. Attached to this land was woodland which William annexed to the New Forest, and the assessment of the hide was lowered to half a hide in consequence, the value dropped at the same time from 20s. to 15s. The hide was granted to Earl Roger of Shrewsbury,¹⁴⁵ who held it in 1088, when Fulcuin was his tenant there. From Earl

¹²⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1429-36, pp. 441, 446.

¹²⁸ *MSS. in various Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Com.), iv, 126.

¹²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 343.

¹³⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 351; St. Barbe, op. cit. 2 quoting Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 220-1.

¹³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 286.

¹³² *Ibid.* 1330-4, pp. 166, 514.

¹³³ *Ibid.* 1334-8, p. 23.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.* 1345-8, p. 163.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.* 167.

¹³⁶ *Anct. Pet. no.* 1271; *Rot. Parl.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 417.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*; *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 205.

¹³⁸ St. Barbe, op. cit. 2.

¹³⁹ Lewis, *Topog. Dict.*

¹⁴⁰ Cf. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1631-3, p. 372.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1672-3, p. 300.

¹⁴² *Ibid.* 1666-7, p. 503.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.* 1673-5, p. 479.

¹⁴⁴ *Stuart Papers* (Hist. MSS. Com.), i,

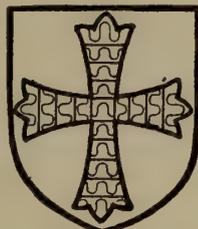
¹⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 511.

LYMINGTON BOROUGH

Roger Lymington descended, with his other lands, to his son Hugh Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1098, and was succeeded by his brother Robert.¹⁴⁶ On the accession of Henry I Robert took up the cause of Robert of Normandy, and in 1102 suffered forfeiture.¹⁴⁷ Lymington was then granted with Christchurch (q.v.) by Henry I¹⁴⁸ to Richard de Redvers, and like Christchurch¹⁴⁹ descended to Isabella de Fortibus, whose right to Lymington was attacked by the Prior of Breamore in 1267. The prior's



REDVERS. Or a lion azure.



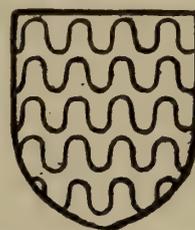
DE FORTIBUS. Gules a cross paty vair.

claim was based on a grant made by the will of Baldwin, the late earl, who was buried in the priory. He also produced a charter given by Isabella herself confirming the gift and another confirmation made by Henry III on the testimony of Eleanor the queen.¹⁵⁰ Isabella admitted that Baldwin had granted the manor to Breamore Priory for a term of years, but since the prior had no seisin at the time of the earl's death the royal charter was of no avail. Her own charter of confirmation she maintained was exacted from her during the barons' wars, when she had remained loyal to the Crown in spite of the persistence of Simon de Montfort. After the battle of Lewes, while 'robbers and disturbers of the peace of the kingdom rode ravaging with horses and arms throughout England,' she had sought shelter at Breamore only to find in the prior a friend of Simon de Montfort the younger, to whom she had been 'sold seditiously' for 50 marks. In despair she had offered the charter upon the altar of the priory church of St. Michael of Breamore, and, the bribe proving successful, she was allowed to escape from the priory, though Simon de Montfort pursued her from place to place with horse and arms, desiring to capture her and seditiously abduct her until she found refuge in Wales. That Isabella's version was true may be inferred from the final agreement by which in return for £20 land in 'Portbyri' the prior acknowledged her right to the manor of Lymington, and returned to her the charter in dispute.¹⁵¹ Avelina, the only daughter of the Countess Isabella, died in her mother's lifetime in 1274, and in 1293 the countess sold to the king the Isle of Wight with Christchurch and other manors.¹⁵² On her death in the same year Edward I

took the manor of Lymington, as a member of Christchurch, into his own hands,¹⁵³ and in 1299 he assigned it to Queen Margaret as part of her dower.¹⁵⁴ In 1302, however, Henry Courtenay, cousin and heir¹⁵⁵ of Isabella, successfully claimed the manor of Lymington, maintaining that it had never been a member of Christchurch Twyneham and was not included in the grant to the Crown.¹⁵⁶ In 1315 Hugh was empowered to enfeoff his mother Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Lord le Despenser, in the manors of Old and New Lymington,¹⁵⁷ and he was returned as lord in 1316.¹⁵⁸ Hugh Courtenay died in 1340 and was succeeded by his son of the same name,¹⁵⁹ who in the following year had livery of the 'manor of Breamore and Lymington . . . held in chief' by the service of two knights' fees,¹⁶⁰ New Lymington being assessed in 1346 at half a fee.¹⁶¹ Hugh died in 1377 and was succeeded by his grandson Edward,¹⁶² who in 1385 received licence to grant messuages, land and rent in Old and New Lymington to feoffees.¹⁶³ Dying in 1419 he was succeeded by his son Sir Hugh Courtenay,¹⁶⁴ and he in 1422 by his son Thomas, then a child but eight years old.¹⁶⁵ In the Wars of the Roses Thomas Courtenay remained a firm Lancastrian, and his principles were inherited by his son Thomas, who succeeded his father in 1458,¹⁶⁶ and, being made prisoner at the battle of Towton, was beheaded in April 1461.¹⁶⁷ Lymington, with his other lands, was confiscated,¹⁶⁸ but in the July of the same year his brother Henry received licence to enter freely into the manor of Lymington,¹⁶⁹ and in the following February Edward IV granted him the manor and borough, confirming them to him in 1465.¹⁷⁰ However, after the death of Henry in 1467 the king granted Lymington to Walter Blount¹⁷¹ created Lord Mountjoy in 1465.¹⁷² He died in 1474 and was succeeded by his son Edward, then a child of seven years¹⁷³; the close of his minority must almost have coincided with the accession of Henry VII, who in October 1489 restored Lymington to Edward Courtenay as heir of Henry, the grant being afterwards allowed by Parliament.¹⁷⁴ As Edward died childless, the manors passed to his sister Joan wife of William Knyvet, and on her death without issue to her sister Elizabeth, who had married Sir Hugh Conway, kt.



COURTENAY. Or three roundels gules.



BLOUNT, Lord Mountjoy. Barry wavy or and sable.

¹⁴⁶ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 135.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

¹⁴⁹ Lymington did not pass to Joan daughter of William de Redvers, but directly to his grandson Baldwin.

¹⁵⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 172;

Cur. Regis R. 182, m. 1 (52 Hen. III).

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² See Christchurch.

¹⁵³ The Mins. Accts. are extant for 27-9 Edw. I, bdlc. 974, no. 19, 20.

¹⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 452.

¹⁵⁵ His father was a grandson of Mary only daughter of William de Redvers, sixth Earl of Devon.

¹⁵⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 84; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 30 Edw. I, no. 20; *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 537.

¹⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 268.

¹⁵⁸ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 315.

¹⁵⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 14 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 27.

¹⁶⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, p. 607.

¹⁶¹ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 328.

¹⁶² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 51 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 6.

¹⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 17.

¹⁶⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. V, no. 75.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid. 10 Hen. V, no. 29b.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid. 36 Hen. V, no. 38.

¹⁶⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 105.

¹⁶⁸ *Pat.* 5 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 18.

¹⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 70, 152.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid. 429, 443.

¹⁷¹ *Pat.* 7 Edw. IV, pt. i, m. 3.

¹⁷² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, v, 398.

¹⁷³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 14 Edw. IV, no.

24. ¹⁷⁴ *Pat.* 5 Hen. VII, pt. i, m. 19.

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Possession of the manors was confirmed to them in 1490, but they too were childless.¹⁷⁵ In 1511 Henry VIII granted the reversion of the manors to William Courtenay Earl of Devon and Katherine his wife,¹⁷⁶ sixth daughter of Edward IV, but William died shortly afterwards and the grant was confirmed to Katherine in 1512.¹⁷⁷ From her it descended in 1527 to her son Henry created Marquess of Exeter in 1511,¹⁷⁸ and it was among the possessions confiscated on his attainder and execution in 1539.¹⁷⁹ Lymington remained in the hands of the Crown until 1541, when it formed part of the jointure of Katherine Howard.¹⁸⁰ On her execution it was once more forfeited and granted by Edward VI in 1553¹⁸¹ to his uncle, Sir Henry Seymour, kt. One of the first acts of Queen

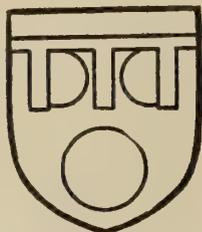
Mary was to release Edward Courtenay Marquess of Exeter, who had been imprisoned in the Tower since the execution of his father, and Lymington was restored to him in May 1554.¹⁸² He died unmarried at Padua in 1556 and Lymington again came into the hands of the Crown.¹⁸³ Portions of it were leased in 1589 and 1590; in 1593 it was granted for a term to Thomas and William Fortescue and seven years later it was granted in fee to Nicholas Lord Zouche and Elizabeth his wife.¹⁸⁴ The latter in 1601 conveyed Lymington to Charles Earl of Nottingham and Katherine his wife,¹⁸⁵ who held it for less than eight years, Abraham Campion, citizen and cloth-maker of London, being the lord in 1609.¹⁸⁶ He died in London in 1611¹⁸⁷ and was succeeded by Henry, his son, and Lymington is said to have been held by his descendants in 1664.¹⁸⁸ However, in 1665 Bartholomew Bulkeley was in possession¹⁸⁹ and was succeeded by a son of the same name, whose son Thomas was followed by a son Bartholomew.¹⁹⁰ In 1733 the manor was in the hands of Thomas Missing,¹⁹¹ who, with Thomas Marday and James Missing, conveyed it in 1778 to Clewer Stares.¹⁹² Mrs. Elizabeth Gwitton had become lady of the manor by 1785-90¹⁹³ and was still holding it in 1795¹⁹⁴; but in 1805 she sold it to George Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards of Winchester. In 1834 the bishop's eldest son

William Edward Tomline, sometime M.P. for Truro, sold it to John Pulteney, who died in 1849, having by his will devised this manor and his other estates to uses under which his grandson John Granville Beaumont Pulteney became tenant for life. Mr. J. G. B. Pulteney died in 1875, leaving an only son, Mr. Keppel Pulteney, the present lord of the manor.¹⁹⁵

The manor of *NEW LYMINGTON* followed the descent of the older manor, and is practically continuous with the borough.

As a member of the manor of Old Lymington the overlordship of *BUCKLAND* (Boclande, xiii cent.) followed the descent of that manor (q.v.).¹⁹⁶ Its recorded history begins in the 13th century when Nigel de Buckland with the consent of Nigel his son and heir granted a saltern to the monks of Quarr in the marsh of Oxeheye; this was probably in the early years of the century, for in 1299-1300 John de Buckland, apparently a son of the younger Nigel,¹⁹⁷ was holding 28 messuages, a water-mill and a saltern of the manor of Old Lymington.¹⁹⁸ In 1316 William de Percy, possibly a trustee, granted to this same John 2 carucates of land, 45 acres of meadow, 57 acres of pasture in Buckland, Arnewood and other places.¹⁹⁹ Before 1340 John had been succeeded by William de Buckland, who in that year made a settlement of the land on himself and his wife Joan with remainder to Robert, their son and heir.²⁰⁰ Robert probably died before his father, or could only have held the manor a short time, since in 1362²⁰¹ a Sir John de Buckland died seised of the manor, assessed at one eighth part of a fee, leaving a brother and heir Thomas.

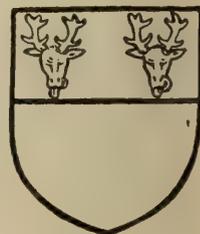
A few years afterwards it must have come into the hands of Walter Sydelyng, who died before 1397,²⁰² leaving two daughters and co-heirs, Margery, who married John Durneford, and Amflesia, who married Thomas Colyngton, to whom the manor descended in two moieties.²⁰³ Both John and Margery Durneford had died childless before 1413,²⁰⁴ when Thomas Colyngton also died, having survived his wife, whose heir was her cousin Agnes daughter of Emmote the sister of Walter de Sydelyng.²⁰⁵ The two moieties of the manor thus became united in the hands of Agnes, then a woman of fifty,²⁰⁶ and possibly married to a member of the Popham family, for in 1417 it was held by Henry Popham, who before his death in that year had settled it on his younger son John Popham,²⁰⁷



COURTENAY, Earl of Devon. Or three roundels gules and a label azure.



CAMPION. Argent a chief gules with an eagle or therein.



POPHAM. Argent a chief gules with two hart's heads caboshed or therein.

¹⁷⁵ Pat. 5 Hen. VII, pt. i, m. 19.

¹⁷⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, i, 2080.

¹⁷⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iii, 106.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.* iii, 107.

¹⁷⁹ Exch. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), file 989,

no. 4.

¹⁸⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, g. 503

(25).

¹⁸¹ Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 201, no.

28.

¹⁸² Pat. 1 Mary, pt. x, m. 9.

¹⁸³ *Ibid.* 31 Eliz. pt. v, m. 31; *ibid.*

32 Eliz. pt. xxiii; Com. Pleas D. Enr.

Trin. 32 Eliz.

¹⁸⁴ Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. xix, m. 32.

¹⁸⁵ Add. Chart. 25253; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 43 & 44 Eliz.

¹⁸⁶ Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 Jas. I, no. 3.

¹⁸⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), v, 93.

¹⁸⁸ King, op. cit. 188 n.

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁰ Phillipps, *Visit. of Hants*, 11.

¹⁹¹ King, op. cit. 216.

¹⁹² Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 17 Geo. III.

¹⁹³ King, op. cit. 220.

¹⁹⁴ St. Barbe, op. cit. 3.

¹⁹⁵ Ex inform. Mr. Keppel Pulteney.

¹⁹⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Ric. II, no.

12; 1 Hen. V, no. 11; De Banc. R. 564, m. 240 d.; Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. IV, no. 13.

¹⁹⁷ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), B. 2661; Feet of F. Hants, 10 Edw. II, no. 3.

¹⁹⁸ Rentals and Surv. portf. 14, no. 56.

¹⁹⁹ Feet of F. Hants, 10 Edw. II, no. 8.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.* 14 Edw. III, no. 69.

²⁰¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, no. 34.

²⁰² As appears by De Banc. R. 564,

m. 240 d.

²⁰³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. V, no. 11.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.* ²⁰⁵ *Ibid.* ²⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. V, no. 36.

LYMINGTON BOROUGH

and in 1444-5 certain trustees demised the whole manor to Margaret widow of Henry Popham.²⁰⁸

Shortly after this the manor seems to have been again divided into two moieties through the succession of co-heiresses. In 1473 a John Long died seised of the manor of Barton Stacey (q.v.) and half the manor of Buckland in right of Margaret his wife.²⁰⁹ He was succeeded by Thomas his son, and he in 1497 sold this moiety of the manor to John Long,²¹⁰ who in his turn dealt with it by fine in 1567.²¹¹ In 1601 he sold it to Sir Walter Long,²¹² mentioned as lord of half the manor of Buckland in 1609. He died in 1611 and was succeeded by Walter, his son, then a minor,²¹³ who was still holding the land in 1621, when he was party with John Long to a settlement.²¹⁴

The second moiety of the manor was held in 1524 by Sir Thomas Lovell, kt.,²¹⁵ who by his will bequeathed it to Thomas Manners Lord Roos in tail male. In 1534 Richard Colville and others conveyed it to Matthew Hardys.²¹⁶ Ten years later it was in the hands of William Kellaway and Anne his wife,²¹⁷ whose daughter Mary married William Button of Alton and brought this moiety into that family.²¹⁸ They were succeeded by their eldest son Sir Ambrose Button,²¹⁹ who held it in 1609.²²⁰ Settlements were made of the manor on their younger sons Edward and Henry Button, with contingent remainders to their nephew John son of John Button and others. Both Edward and Henry died without male issue, and in 1624 the succession passed in accordance with the settlement.²²¹ The fourth John Button of Buckland died without issue in 1679, when his lands were divided between his sisters and co-heirs, Anne wife of Paul Burrard, Cecilia wife of William Knapton and Elizabeth wife of John Burrard.²²²

The heritage of Elizabeth was further divided between her daughters and co-heirs: Mary who married Robert Knapton, Sarah, who married Hugh Harsnet, and Betty wife of Ralph Hastings.²²³ It was their children who conveyed some rights in the manor to George Midleton in 1713.²²⁴ In 1705 the entirety of the manor passed to William son of Cecilia and William Knapton.²²⁵ His trustees in 1716 conveyed it to Edward Dummer, who left co-heiresses, one of whom was Mary wife of John Bond. In 1775 the co-heiresses made a conveyance under which John son of Mary and John Bond ultimately became tenant in tail of the manor. John Bond lived at Buckland in 1790 and in 1802 sold lands in Buckland, but not the manor, to George Tomline. These lands have followed the descent of the manor

of Lymington and are now owned by Mr. Keppel Pulteney. The old manor-house known as Little Buckland was sold by Mr. Pulteney to Captain Cotton, the present owner, in 1895.

The church of *ST. THOMAS OF CHURCH CANTERBURY* consists of chancel with continuous nave, north chapel, transepts, and aisle with a north porch, containing a stair to the gallery above, a tower south-west of the chancel, a south aisle with gallery and a west gallery approached by a stair from a passage and doorway at the west end. There is little of real architectural interest, but the north chapel dates from the end of the 13th century, and the chancel, retaining a mid-13th-century piscina, is doubtless older. Traces of an arcade discovered in its south wall show that it had a south chapel also, and the north transept is probably on old lines. All other evidence of ancient work is destroyed, but enough remains to show that the church was of considerable size and importance by the end of the 13th century.

The present tower dates from 1670, and possibly represents an earlier one in this position. The nave and aisles appear to be entirely of the 18th century or later. Records of work done in 1682, 1756 and 1792 give the dates for these works, but in modern times most of the windows have been fitted with Gothic tracery, and the general external effect is that of a much-restored Gothic building.

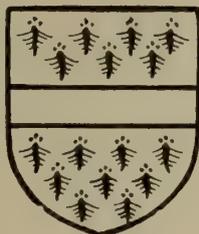
The east window of the chancel is modern of five lights in 15th-century style. On the south wall is a trefoiled piscina recess of 13th-century date, with a well-moulded arch and shafted jamb and two modern three-light windows.

The rear arches and jambs of the east and two north windows of the north chapel are original and of very good detail, with moulded labels, and in the case of the east window engaged shafts in the jambs. The pair of buttresses on the north-east angle are also original, but the window tracery is entirely modern.

The window in the north transept is modern, of three lights, and has some very poor foreign stained glass representing the nailing of Christ to the cross. West of this in the north aisle are three modern two-light windows.

The interior is full of galleries; a large one at the west containing the organ, another in the south aisle, and a third running the full length of the church, from the east wall of the north chapel to the west end of the nave. All have panelled wood fronts, and are carried on pairs of plastered columns, with similar pairs above them to support the roofs. The principal entrances to the church are under the tower and at the west of the nave, and over the latter is a five-light window with modern tracery of 15th-century style.

The roofs of the chancel, nave, north chapel and transept are of a mediæval type common in the district, with arched plaster ceilings divided into



BUTTON. *Ermine a fesse gules.*

²⁰⁸ Close, 23 Hen. VI, m. 14.

²⁰⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. IV, no. 13; 1 Ric. III, no. 1.

²¹⁰ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 12 Hen. VII.

²¹¹ Ibid. Hil. 9 Eliz.

²¹² Ibid. Hil. 43 Eliz.; Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 Jas. I, no. 3. In 1609 no freeholders of the manor were known, 'but one copyholder' (Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 Jas. I, no. 3).

²¹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxvii, 125.

²¹⁴ Com. Pleas D. Enr. Hil. 19 Jas. I, rot. 94.

²¹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xli, 30.

²¹⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 26 Hen.

VIII; cf. Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclxxxiv, 67 and Com. Pleas D. Enr. East. 16 Chas. II, rot. 6.

²¹⁷ Feet of F. Hants, Trin. 36 Hen. VIII.

²¹⁸ Berry, *Hants Gen.* 34.

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 Jas. I, no. 3.

²²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxiii, 189.

²²² Berry, op. cit. 34.

²²³ Phillippis, *Visit.* 11.

²²⁴ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 11 Anne.

²²⁵ Ex inform. Mr. Keppel Pulteney and Captain F. Cotton.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

panels by thin moulded ribs, with carved bosses at the intersections. On the chancel roof is the date 1720, and some cherubs' heads at the east end are certainly of this time, but in the main the roof must be old work repaired. The bosses are crudely coloured, and in themselves are of very poor workmanship; but some seem mediæval, and this is notably the case in the north transept, where the Trinity emblem of the three fish in triangle occurs, as well as an angel holding a shield with its lettering in late Gothic. Much of the work looks to be 18th-century imitations of 15th-century details. The altar table is dated 1673, with the initials I. K. P. W., but there are otherwise no old wood fittings, and the font is comparatively modern. The only monument of interest is a small brass to Joan wife of Francis Guidott, whose death on Christmas Day

Sheffield plate, one of the latter bearing the date 1806.

The registers are contained in seven books. Book 1 has all entries, 1662 to 1709 (incomplete to 1683); 2, the same, 1709 to 1754; 3, baptisms and burials, 1754 to 1812; 4, 5, 6, and 7, marriages only, 1754 to 1764, 1764 to 1772, 1772 to 1785, and 1785 to 1812 respectively. There are also two volumes of churchwardens' accounts, 1669 to 1797; vestry minute books, 1738 to 1812; and a minute book of poor-house committee, 1775 to 1790.

The earliest known record of a chapel at Lymington is in a charter of 1141-55 by which Baldwin de Redvers granted to Christchurch Twyneham the church of Boldre, with its chapels of Brockenhurst and Lymington.²²⁶ The right of presenting a chaplain



LYMINGTON CHURCH, INTERIOR

is thus recorded, 'Natale Christi cum Christo celebravit. Anō Dñi 1668.' On a shield is Guidott Party saltirewise nebuly or and azure with two crescents gules in the or and a chief azure with a leopard between three fleurs de lis or therein quartering Party a griffon counter-coloured in an engrailed border.

There are nine funeral hatchments and many late mural monuments throughout the church.

On the stair at the west end are the royal arms of George I, dated 1716.

There are eight bells.

The plate consists of two silver chalices, of 1774 and 1840 respectively, two silver patens of 1774 and one of 1840, and a flagon and two almsdishes of

to the chapel probably belonged to the vicar of Boldre from the first; at the close of the 16th century it was still the custom for the churchwardens and inhabitants of Lymington to go to Boldre on Midsummer Day and render a wax taper and 3s. to the churchwardens there, in consideration of a dinner for the two priests, clerks and choristers.²²⁷ The tithes were also paid to the vicar, who appears to have paid the salary of the chaplain, though the amount does not appear. In 1657, on the petition of the mayor and burgesses, the Commonwealth Council ordered the trustees for the maintenance of ministers to allow the minister of Lymington an augmentation of £50.²²⁸ In the early 19th century the practice was for the vicar of Boldre to nominate a curate and for the

²²⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 304.

²²⁷ Exch. Dep. East. 29 Eliz. no. 1; East. 40 Eliz. no. 26.

²²⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1657-8, p. 149.



LYMINGTON CHURCH



LYMINGTON : TOWN AND HARBOUR

LYMINGTON BOROUGH

parishioners to present,²²⁹ but in 1870 the chapelry of St. Thomas of Canterbury was erected into a vicarage, the Bishop of Winchester being patron.

The chantry of St. Edward the Bishop at Buckland is first mentioned in 1396-7 when the advowson was granted with 2 carucates of land by Edward Courtenay to John and Margery Durneford.²³⁰ It was held by the successive owners of the second moiety of the manor, being in the hands of Richard Colville in 1534²³¹ and in those of Sir William Kellaway ten years later,²³² when it is last mentioned. About this date it is called a free chapel, founded for a priest to sing for the ease of the tenants there. The value of the chapel was 66*s.* 8*d.*, which the priest received as salary, and it was said that there were no ornaments, plate, jewel goods or chattels appertaining thereto.²³³ It seems, however, to have been endowed with some land, for in 1609 it was stated that the only land round Buckland Common not belonging to Buckland was the 'Chantry' Close.²³⁴

The Roman Catholic chapel of Our Lady of Mercy and St. Joseph was built in 1859. There are also a Baptist chapel, founded in 1688, a Congregational chapel, founded in 1700, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and the Salvation Army have a meeting place.

Fulford's School, founded by
CHARITIES George Fulford by deed, 1668.²³⁵—

In addition to land and buildings, the school is endowed with £156 17*s.* 3*d.* consols, with the official trustees, who also hold a sum of £313 14*s.* 6*d.* consols, representing a legacy of £300 by will of Ann Burrard, bearing date 4 July 1777. The income is applied in support of the National school, conveyed by deed 1835.

Charity of Thomas Brown (see under Christchurch).—The share applicable in Lymington amounts to about £12 10*s.* a year, of which 10*s.* is paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on 1 January, and the residue is applicable in clothes, bread or otherwise.

In 1721 George Burrard, by will proved in the P.C.C., gave to the poor £100 to be laid out for their benefit. The principal was originally laid out in the erection of almshouses, subsequently added to the poor-house. Under order of the Poor Law Board, 1853, a sum of £130 was invested in £143 8*s.* 11*d.* consols in respect of this charity.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Rogers, who died in 1814, by his will bequeathed £1,000, the income thereof to be applied for the benefit of ten old and indigent men and women, five of each sex. The trust fund consists of £1,082 4*s.* 10*d.* consols, producing yearly £27 1*s.*, which is divided equally among the ten recipients.

Howe's Charity.—In 1868 Lieut. Thomas Rogers, R.N., by will proved at Oxford 27 May, bequeathed £2,100 consols, to found a charity to be called after his wife, the income to be distributed on 21 October in every year in overcoats, cloaks or blankets amongst poor men and women attending church, the minister to receive £1 and the churchwardens 10*s.* each. The stock is held by the official trustees. In 1906 44 persons received £1 each.

Nonconformist Charities :—

The Congregational Church Endowments—The official trustees hold the trust funds following, namely :—

£544 0*s.* 11*d.* India 3 per cent. stock, income applicable under deed of 6 November 1787 in defraying expenses; £500 13*s.* 11*d.* like stock, income applicable under deed of 2 August 1890 in maintenance, clothing and education of poor children belonging to Presbyterian congregation, residue for poor of same; £255 India 3½ per cent. stock, arising from gifts of Sarah Jefferey and Ann Burrard, by deeds, dated respectively 2 May 1745 and 1 June 1787, for the minister, and £391 6*s.* 1*d.* India 3 per cent. stock, also for the minister, under will of Charles Rice dated 23 February 1854. See also under East Boldre.

The New Lane Baptist Chapel, founded in 1688, is endowed with a house in New Street, a garden in Gosport Street containing 3a. 3r. 15p., and 5a. 1r. 6p. of meadow-land, producing yearly £70 or thereabouts, applicable under deeds of 1792 and 1878 towards the pastor's stipend and repairs. In 1883 Robert Wheeler, by will proved at London 9 March, bequeathed £10,000 consols, the dividends of which are applicable in the payment of £50 to the minister of the same chapel, and the residue for poor widows, children and indigent poor members of the congregation. The stock is held by the official trustees.

²²⁹ Barnes, *Handbk. to the Town of Lymington*, 37.

²³⁰ De Banc. R. 564, m. 240 d.

²³¹ Feet of F. Hants, East. 26 Hen. VIII.

²³² Ibid. Trin. 36 Hen. VIII.

²³³ Chantry Cert. Hants, no. 21.

²³⁴ Exch. Dep. Mich. 7 Jas. I, no. 3.

²³⁵ V.C.H. Hants, ii, 387.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

BEAULIEU LIBERTY

Bellus Locus Regis (xiii cent.) ; Bewley (xvi cent.) ; Beaulie (xvii cent.).

The parish of Beaulieu contains 9,914 acres, which include 2,974 acres of arable land, 2,345 acres of permanent grass and 2,699 acres of woods and plantations.¹ Denny Lodge,² the northern part of the parish, which was formed into a township in 1868, comprises 10,832 acres. Of these 31 acres are arable, 158 acres permanent grass and 2,947 acres woods and plantations.³ Extending over a large area



are Beaulieu Heath and the Denny Lodge Walk of the New Forest. The whole parish also includes 95 acres of water, 135 acres of tidal water and 1,157 acres of foreshore. The geological formation consists of the Bagshot and Bracklesham beds in the north and the oligocene series in the south, with alluvial deposits at the mouth of the Beaulieu River,⁴ which winds through the parish and empties itself into the Solent. The chief crops are cereals. The elevation varies from sea level up to nearly 150 ft.

The remains of the abbey and the church stand in a bend of the Beaulieu River. The old gatehouse was fitted up at the Dissolution for the use of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley. It is now known as Palace House, and is still the residence of the lord of the manor. The remains of a wine-press are still to be seen, and brandy was made from grapes grown here as late as the beginning of the 18th century. The village lies immediately south of the site of the monastic buildings across the river, which is here spanned by a bridge. 'The village itself,' says a modern writer, 'with its ancient water-mill, its

palace of the Montagus and the Abbey of Beaulieu, a grey ivied ruin, has a distinction above all Hampshire villages, and is unlike all others in its austere beauty and atmosphere of old-world seclusion and quietude.'^{4a}

Otterwood, mentioned in Domesday Book, is half a mile east and Penderley 2 miles north-west. Sowley is a hamlet $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west of Beaulieu. From the large pond there the abbey fish-ponds were stocked (*vide infra*). At Bucklers Hard, near the mouth of the river, John second Duke of Montagu, known as 'John the Planter,' projected a town and docks as a *depôt* for the produce of the island of St. Lucia, then in his possession. The plan, however, came to nothing. In 1894 Lord Montagu of Beaulieu erected a pier there for the use of excursionists.

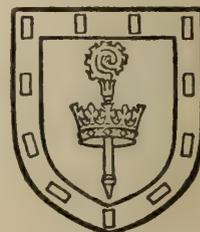
There are roads running from Beaulieu to Lyndhurst, Lymington and Marchwood, and the site of a Roman road passes through the north-east of the parish.

Beaulieu Road station on the Southampton and Dorchester Railway is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the village.

The following place-names occur:—'Blekedon' (Black Down) (xiii cent.),⁵ 'Notle,' 'Codelesdon,' 'la Gunildcrofte,' 'la Fermcroft,' 'Colverle' (Culverley) (xiv cent.),⁶ 'Swins'ys,' 'Bromhaies,' 'Mindisherne,' 'Newlandes,' 'Beckheath,' 'Ravensbeake' (xvii cent.).⁷

In 1205 King John founded Beaulieu *MANOR* Abbey, endowing it with lands in the New Forest,⁸ which remained to it until

the Dissolution. In 1220 the abbot and monks obtained permission to mark off their land from the forest with a dyke,⁹ and in 1235 the forest officers were instructed to assign them a carucate of heath in the bailiwick of Richard Foillet, containing 100 acres by the king's perch, to make up 5 carucates, four of which had been assigned to them in another part of the forest.¹⁰ Such close proximity to the forest must have been a sore temptation to abbots of sporting proclivities, and in 1278 Abbot Dennis obtained pardon—on payment of 40 marks—for making three breaches in Beaulieu Close and placing



BEAULIEU ABBEY.
Gules a crossier ensing a royal crown or and a border sable billetee or.

¹ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

² In 1346 the keeper of the New Forest was ordered to make a trench at 'Dinne' 100 ft. broad to enlarge the highway through the middle of the forest (*Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 135).

³ Statistics from Bd. of Agric. (1905).

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

^{4a} W. H. Hudson, *Hampshire Days*, 37-8.

⁵ Pat. 28 Edw. I, m. 24.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 366. In 1638 the Earl of Southampton was to have licence for felling underwood and timber in Culverley Copse (*Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1638-9, p. 167).

⁷ Pat. 12 Chas. I, pt. xx, no. 4.

⁸ Cf. *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 140; Dugdale, *Mon.* v, 683. The bounds of the abbey demesne are given as follows: scilicet cum tota terra angulorum super mare in praedicta foresta a primo termino super mare sicut aqua cadit in mare sub Colgrimesmore, quae Freiswater dicitur; et exinde usque ad caput de Colgrimesmore ubi mora se furcat; et exinde usque ad caput occidentale de Bromhaye per fossatum usque ad longum vadum, et de longo vado usque ad fossatum de Hurpleya quod dominus rex Ricardus incepere fecit, et de fossato illo usque ad vadum de Hareford

(Hartford). Et de illo vado per mediam hydram recta linea usque ad originem fontium de Schirebourne quae tendit usque ad praedictam abbatiam de Bello-loci Regis. Et de origine fontium aquae praedictae recta linea usque ad alveum fossati super quem eadem abbatia fundata est, et praedictum alveum praedicto vado de Hareford cum fluctu maris in ascendendo et descendendo infra utramque ripam, ita quod quicquid est infra praedictos terminos remaneat praedictae abbatiae Belli-loci Regis.

⁹ *Close*, 5 Hen. III, pt. i, m. 21.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 119.



BEAULIEU : THE PALACE HOUSE FROM THE RIVER



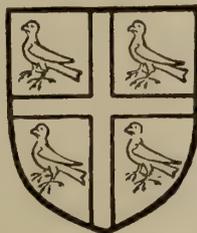
BEAULIEU : THE VILLAGE

BEAULIEU LIBERTY

there stakes and engines for taking deer, as well as for hunting a stag and taking a buck in the forest.¹¹ In 1300 the monks had licence to inclose 8 acres of waste of their own soil at Black Down, near Holbury,¹² and in February 1324 they had a grant to hold 223½ acres of waste land in the south bailiwick of the forest, for which they had received no charter.¹³ These comprised 80½ acres in 'Notle,' 22 in 'Codelesdon,' 38 in Otterwood, 25 at 'la Gunildcrofte,' on both sides of the water, 50 at Culverley, and 8 at 'la Fermcroft.' A rent of 4d. an acre was charged, and the abbot and convent were to inclose the land with a small dyke and a low hedge, leaving free ingress and egress from the nearest highway. They were further to claim no common outside this area.¹⁴ These inclosures were not, however, permitted to be made without protest. The abbot's dykes were filled up, and his hedges and stakes uprooted and burnt. His men went in fear of their lives, and at 'Notle' were so badly beaten that he lost their service for a long time.¹⁵ The matter had not been settled completely two years later, in June 1326, when those who had not appeared to answer these charges were pardoned of outlawry on condition that they surrendered themselves to prison and stood their trial if the abbot should proceed against them.¹⁶

The abbey lands were held in free alms, and on this ground the abbot in 1341 obtained for himself and his successors freedom from attending Parliament.¹⁷ In 1405, and again in 1438, the Beaulieu manors, because of waste and impoverishment caused by misrule, were put in the hands of trustees.¹⁸

In April 1538 the abbey and all its possessions were surrendered to the Crown,¹⁹ and, notwithstanding the desires of Arthur Plantagenet Viscount Lisle,²⁰ they were at once granted to Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton.²¹ This grant comprised the house and site of the monastery, the church, steeple and churchyard, the manor and the great close of



WRIOTHESLEY. *Azure a cross or between four falcons argent.*



MONTAGU. *Argent a fesse indented of three points gules and a border sable, quartered with Or an eagle vert.*

Beaulieu, with another close lying near by, and the three chapels of Boverey, Througham and St. Leonards within the limits of the great close, tithes in the grange and farm called Leonards.²²

In 1544 Wriothesley gave an annuity of £60 from the manor to Richard Cox, clerk,²³ and in the following year one of £100 to Robert Peterson, clerk.²⁴ He was created Earl of Southampton in 1547 and died in 1550,²⁵ being succeeded by his only son Henry, who died seised of Beaulieu in 1581.²⁶ His son Henry, third Earl of Southampton, forfeited all his honours in 1601 for his part in the rebellion of the Earl of Essex. He was restored, however, on the accession of James I, who regranted him the Beaulieu estate,²⁷ of which he died seised in 1624.²⁸ His son Thomas, the fourth earl,²⁹ was a faithful servant of the Stuart cause, and Charles I was often at Beaulieu in the early days of his reign.³⁰ In August 1635, however, the king laid claim to Beaulieu as Crown property, and in October the earl was deprived by a forest court of land worth £2,000 a year.³¹ The following year Charles consented to nullify this unjust decree, granting the earl absolute freedom from the forest laws over the site of the abbey and certain other lands in the manor.³²

On the earl's death without surviving male issue in 1667 his honours became extinct and Beaulieu passed to his youngest daughter and co-heir Elizabeth, wife firstly of Jocelyn (Percy) eleventh Earl of Northumberland and secondly of Ralph (Montagu) first Duke of Montagu.³³ Thence it passed to the son of the second marriage, John second Duke of Montagu, whose honours became extinct on his death in 1749.³⁴ Beaulieu was then equally divided between his two daughters and co-heirs, Isabel wife of Sir Edward Hussey (afterwards Hussey-Montagu), created Lord Beaulieu of Beaulieu in 1762 and Earl of Beaulieu in 1784,³⁵ and Mary wife of George Brudenell, afterwards Montagu, fourth Earl of Cardigan and first Duke of Montagu of a new creation.³⁶

Marshe, Herd Grove, Penygrove, Vinary Crofte and Vachery, the park called Througham Park, the messuage called the Lodge in the same, the grange and farm called Southlegh (Sowley), the fishpond called Southlegh Pond ('Fail not to purchase Southlee Pond, the storer and foundation of your stews at Leonard's and Titchfelde, though some prefer Southwik, which is a good shifting house and but four miles off' (John Crayford to Wriothesley, 12 Apr. 1538 : *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii [1], 750), the messuages and houses called Beck Lodgyng and 'le Bayly's House' thereto belonging, the closes, &c., called Newlands and Thornes and the grange and farm called Otterwood.

³³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), g. 800 (36). This annuity was the cause of a lawsuit in 1562 between Joan, the earl's widow, and Cox, who had become Bishop of Ely. He fled the country in 1554 and had his goods confiscated to the Crown, but on his return demanded a continuance of the annuity, asserting, 'The same is

no goodes ne chattells but a frehold w^{ch} any person may suffer to cease for a tyme, and after demaunde the same at the tenants hande agayne when he will' (*Chan. Proc.* [Ser. 2], bdle. 163, no. 3).
³⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), g. 465 (101).

³⁵ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 193.
³⁶ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. (Ser. 2), cxvii, 46.
³⁷ *Pat.* 1 Jas. I, pt. ii; 5 Jas. I, pt. xv.
³⁸ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. (Ser. 2), ccciv, 141.
³⁹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 5 Chas. I, rot. 98; Feet of F. Hants, Mich. 5 Chas. I.
⁴⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom. passim.*
⁴¹ *Dicr. Nat. Biog.* lxiii, 154.
⁴² *Pat.* 12 Chas. I, pt. xx, no. 4.
⁴³ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 195 n.; *Recov. R. Hil.* 3 Anne, rot. 230.
⁴⁴ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, v, 344.
⁴⁵ *Recov. R. East.* 8 Geo. III, rot. 483; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, i, 284.
⁴⁶ Feet of F. Hants, East. 33 Geo. II; *Recov. R. East.* 33 Geo. II, rot. 160; Feet of F. Hants, East. 16 Geo. III; East. 18 Geo. III.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, p. 270.

¹² *Inq. a.q.d.* file 30, no. 15; *Pat.* 28 Edw. I, m. 24. The present Black Down is some distance from Holbury Farm.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, p. 366.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 1324-7, p. 67. ¹⁶ *Ibid.* 281.

¹⁷ *Pat.* 15 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 35.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, p. 488; 1436-41, p. 152.

¹⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 660.

²⁰ 'I wish your lordship had Bewley,' his agent, John Husee, wrote in June 1536, 'but I think it would be time lost to sue for it' (*ibid.* x, 1058).

²¹ *Ibid.* xiii (1), g. 1519 (67).

²² 'Leonard's farm is worth £40 a year, and is better for you during your buildings than Swanwick' (John Crayford to Wriothesley, 12 Apr. 1538 : *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii [1], 749). The grant also included lands called 'le Olde Parke,' Park Furlong, Little Guychards, Great Guychards, Berchery (Bergerie) Furlong, Oxlesae, Huckerslegh, Hode Mede, Great

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

The entire property was, however, subsequently vested in Lord Beaulieu,³⁷ but on his death without issue in 1802 it passed to Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Lord Montagu (ob. 1790) and wife of Henry (Scott) third Duke of Buccleuch.³⁸ The estate continued to be held by the Dukes of Buccleuch and Queensberry until 1884, when Walter Francis (Montagu-Douglas-Scott), the fifth duke, left it to his second son Henry John, who was in the following year created Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.³⁹ His son John Walter Edward (Douglas-Scott-Montagu) second Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is now lord of the manor.

Fairs for horses and cattle are held at Beaulieu on 15 April and 4 September.⁴⁰

A mill is mentioned in 18th-century conveyances of the manor.⁴¹ To-day there is the site of a mill close to Palace House and a corn-mill at the north end of the village.

Two small holdings in *OTTERWOOD* in this parish are entered in Domesday Book⁴² and one in 'Hariforde,' which may be the later *HARTFORD*.⁴³ These are entered under Redbridge Hundred and were all three in the New Forest.

The abbey of Beaulieu *BEAULIEU ABBEY AND CHURCH* was placed in the heart of the New Forest, on the north bank of the River Exe, at a point from which two smaller valleys diverge. It was surrounded by a precinct embracing roughly a square of 58 acres. The inclosing wall is traceable on all but the east side, and was 10 ft. high, 2½ ft. thick, with a gabled coping of small stones. The entrance was at the south-east corner, and the outer and inner gatehouses still remain.

The outer gatehouse has a wide segmental-headed doorway of entrance surmounted by a gable, in which are three loops, and there is a small room for a porter on the east side. Within the gate was a narrow court or lane running direct to the inner gatehouse. On the east side was the mill, of which the south end remains as high as the eaves, but the rest has gone, though the foundations have been traced. The mill was divided in two parts and in both were wheels driven by water, taken in wide culverts from the mill-pond above. Northward was a large barn or garner, of the same width as the mill, and it had a porch on the west side.

The inner gatehouse of 14th-century date has, since the suppression, formed part of a dwelling-house, now known as 'Palace House' and the residence of the Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. It consists of a porch and an inner hall, with a bay on either side of each and a chapel above. The main arch of entrance is flanked by deep buttresses and is surmounted by a canopied niche. There was a small door on the west side for foot passengers, but it has been destroyed by an inserted window. The division wall and the inner face were arranged in the same way as the front except that the main arch in the former is rebated for doors. Both parts of the gatehouse are vaulted, which is a modern restoration and is unusually rich, having wall, cross, ridge, diagonal and two inter-

mediate ribs all moulded, but without bosses. A vice in the middle of the west side leads to the first floor and from thence is continued with a smaller vice up to the roof. The first floor is occupied by two parallel chapels connected with each other by two pointed arches. The northern chapel has a square-headed east window with heavy reticulated tracery and retains its piscina. The southern chapel has a piscina with a locker, and its west window of three lancet lights with attached columns is earlier than the rest of the building.

Within the inner gate was the great court of the abbey containing the guest houses, stables, brewhouse, bakehouse and other buildings, but of these nothing remains except a few scattered foundations at the north end. The chief group of buildings occupied the east side of the court and had the church to the north.

The church was of greater area than any of the Cistercian order in this country. It was 336 ft. in length by 186 ft. across the transepts and in plan was unlike any other English example. The whole building save for the aisle wall next the cloister has been pulled down to the ground, but the foundations remain for the most part and have been completely traced by excavation.

The presbytery was of three bays with an apsidal end, surrounded by two aisles, the outer of which was divided into ten chapels.

The north transept was of four bays with aisles on both east and west sides, and at the north end was another bay forming a porch or galilee similar to that at Cîteaux. The south transept was of the same length as the north, but had only an eastern aisle divided into three chapels. The west wall had in its thickness the night stairs to the dormer, an arrangement only paralleled by those at the daughter house of Hayles. Beyond the transept, in a corresponding position to the galilee, were the vestry and library, which had the south wall of unusual thickness, suggesting that the structural transept extended above them, in which case it would measure 216 ft. from end to end.

The nave was of nine bays with aisles and had an entrance at the west end, inside of which a considerable amount of the tile flooring was found. The wall of the south aisle is 10 ft. thick, with deep arched recesses in each bay towards the cloister in order to reduce the bulk of the wall. Internally each bay is marked by a vaulting column, and above a string-course, 10 ft. from the ground, is recessed about 2 ft. and contains a pair of lancet windows. In the easternmost bay is the processional doorway of three moulded members, and in the eighth bay is another doorway, which is an insertion. The last bay contains marks of the doorway of the stairs to the lay brothers' dormer and another door to a vice in the south-west angle. In the middle of the easternmost bay of the nave was a rough foundation, which must have supported the *pulpitum*, though its position is further east than might have been expected. No other evidence of internal arrangements has been found, save that in the westernmost bay of the

³⁷ Sir Thos. Gatehouse, MS. Surv. of Hants, 1778.

³⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, ii, 49.

³⁹ *Ibid.* ii, 50 n.

⁴⁰ The Abbots of Beaulieu had a fair at Faringdon (co. Berks.), but not apparently at Beaulieu.

⁴¹ *Recov. R. East.* 33 Geo. II, rot. 160; *East. 8 Geo. III*, rot. 483.

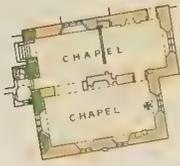
⁴² *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 513.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

BEAULIEU ABBEY

HISTORICAL GROUND PLAN

SCALE OF FEET
0 50 100 150 200

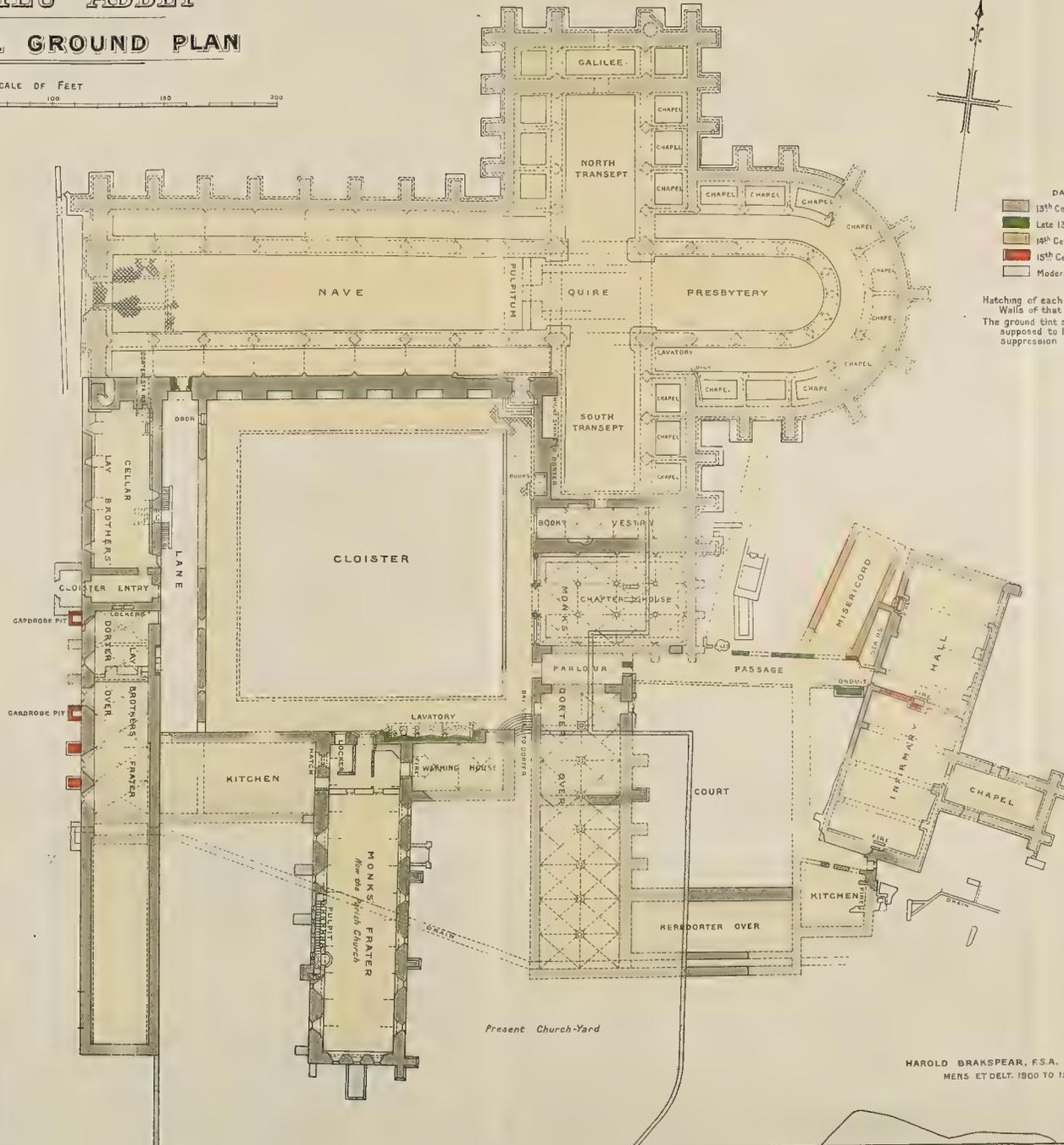
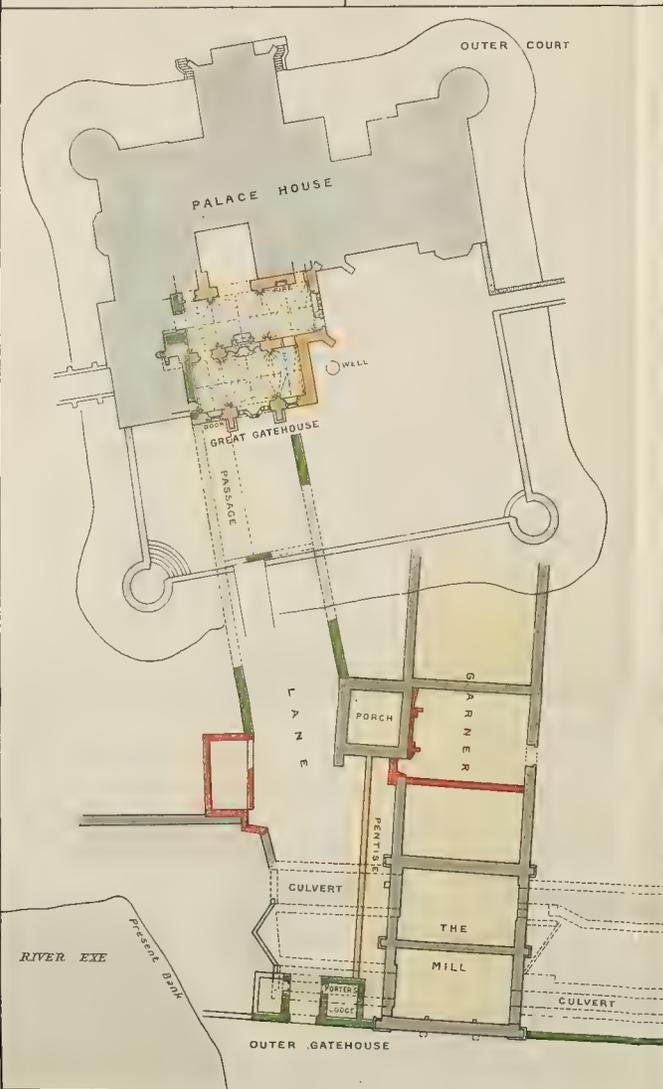


UPPER FLOOR OF GREAT GATEHOUSE

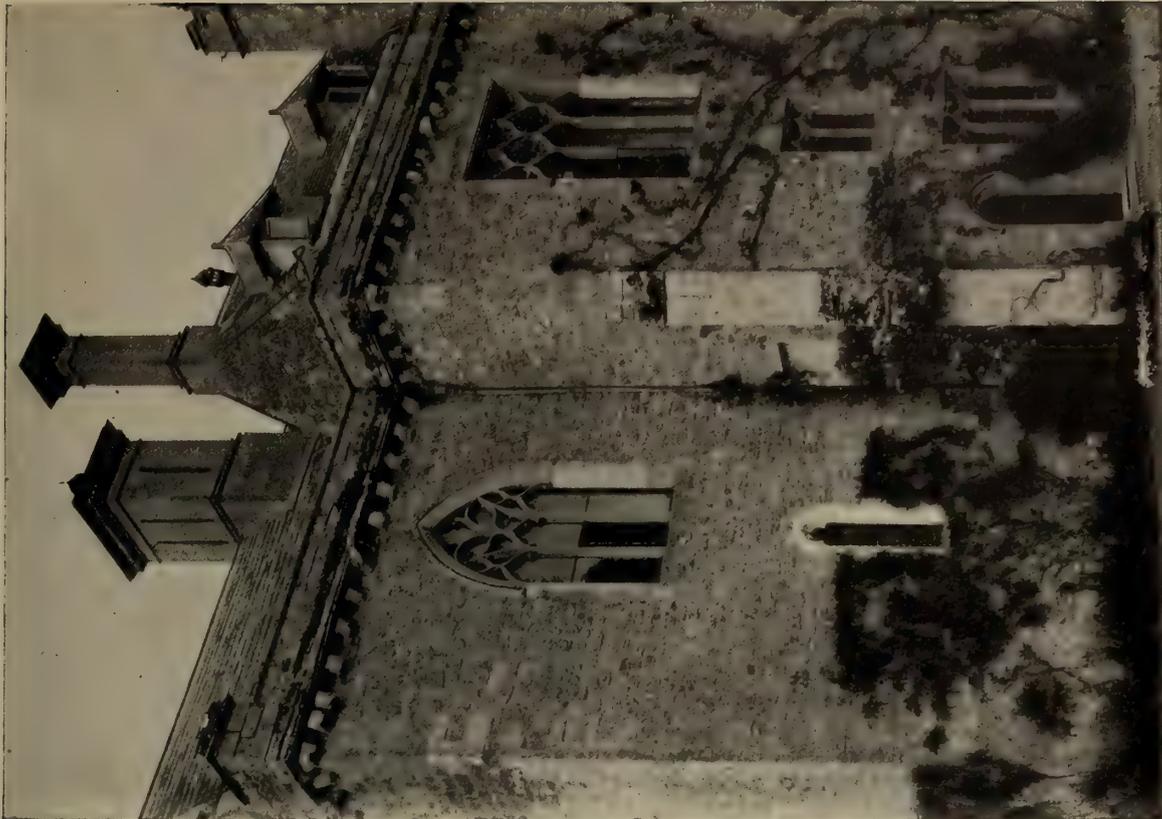


- DATES
- 13th Century
 - Late 13th Century
 - 14th Century
 - 15th Century
 - Modern

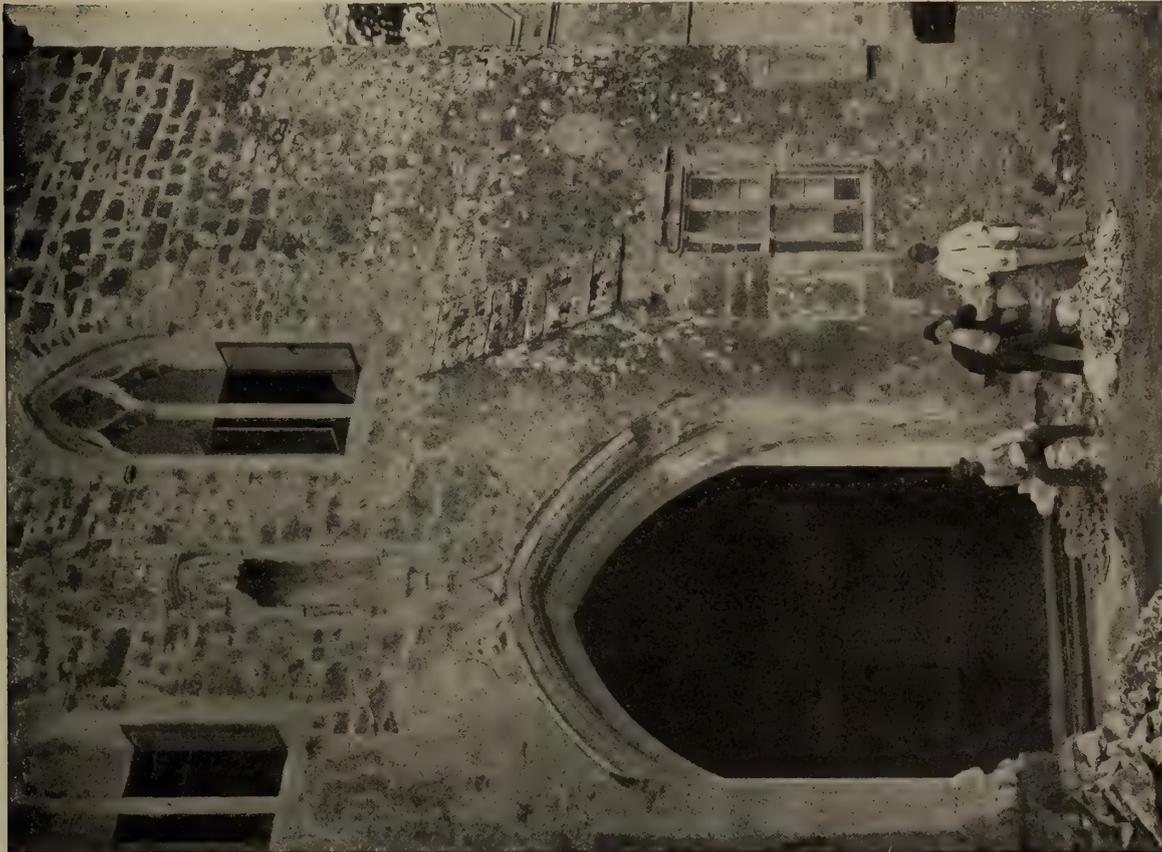
Hatching of each colour shows destroyed Walls of that period
The ground tint shows the parts that are supposed to have been roofed at the suppression



HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.
MENS ET DELT. 1800 TO 1903



BEAULIEU ABBEY : EAST SIDE OF THE GREAT GATEHOUSE



BEAULIEU ABBEY : SOUTH SIDE OF THE GREAT GATEHOUSE

BEAULIEU LIBERTY

south aisle of the presbytery was the drain from a lavatory.

The cloister was 138 ft. square, and was surrounded by alleys covered with lean-to roofs, supported upon open arcades of Purbeck marble next the garth. In the transept wall is a vaulted recess to contain the common book cupboard.

Next the transept was a long building vaulted in five bays, but divided at the first bay from the west by a cross wall. The western part was the library, opening from the cloister, and the eastern the vestry, entered by a door in the south end of the transept, and contained in its side walls remains of cupboards for vestments.

Southward was the chapter-house, of which the east end has completely gone. The west end is formed of three pointed arches, originally supported by marble shafts. The middle arch was the entrance, and those at the sides had dwarf walls, and were probably subdivided. The chapter-house was vaulted in three spans, carried by marble pillars, and around it was a stone seat raised upon a step.

Next the chapter-house was the parlour, of which scarcely anything remains but its plain segmental arch of entrance from the cloister.

Extending southward from the parlour was the subvault of the dorter, having a row of circular pillars down the middle, of which the base of the northernmost remains. Part of its east wall remains in the present graveyard, together with a fragment of a cross wall at the third bay, but its southern end is uncertain. Above this, and extending over the chapter-house up to the church, was the dorter of the monks, gained by a flight of steps at its north end and another on its west side. Of the latter the lower steps, of quadrant form, remain projecting into the south-east angle of the cloister.

The reredorter, of which nothing but the foundations of its side walls were found, extended eastward from the south end of the dorter, and had the drain, 4 ft. wide, on its south side.

On the south side of the cloister, next the dorter stairs, are the remains of the entrance to the warming-house. This was vaulted in two square bays, and had a hooded fireplace at its west end.

Adjoining the warming-house, but placed north and south, was the frater, now used as the parish church. It was entered from the cloister by a moulded doorway of three members, which retains an original door with its ironwork, and in the gable above are three lancet windows. In the east wall are six tall lancet windows, and in the west four, in two pairs. In the middle of the west side is the pulpit, entered by a wall stair having an open arcade on coupled columns next the frater, and each bay is vaulted. The pulpit has a semi-octagonal stone corbel, carved with leafwork, which supports a front of stone with panelled faces. In the recess behind is a doorway to a vice, contained in a turret, which led to the parapet. At the north end of the west side is the hatch from the kitchen, formed by a depressed arch of three chamfered members. In the north wall, adjoining the hatch, is a large locker, now formed into a window. The frater is covered with an arched rafter-roof of the 14th century divided into bays with transverse ribs, and has longitudinal ribs with bosses at the intersections.

The kitchen occupied the remainder of the south side of the cloister, but of it nothing remains.

Between the frater and warming-house doors are the remains of the lavatory, which, though of the 13th century, is an insertion. It consisted of three open arches, upon columns, projecting from the wall face, and flanked on either hand by splayed arches. The back of the lavatory is recessed into the wall, and has a grooved ledge for the pipe, off which the water was drawn by a row of taps. The basins were segmental on plan, very shallow, and carried on moulded capitals with truncated columns dying into deeply splayed plinths.

On the western side of the cloister was a narrow court or lane, with the long building for the housing of the lay brothers on its west side. This building was originally no less than 264 ft. in length, of which the northern half remains tolerably perfect. On plan it is divided roughly into three parts. The northernmost part was cellarage, and is lighted by loops on the west side; between this and the next division is the cloister entry, which has a simple doorway at either end, and is covered with a barrel vault. The second part was apparently the frater of the lay brothers, originally vaulted into six bays, of which the two northern remain, and lighted by deeply splayed lancets on the west. At the north end are two round-headed lockers. Beyond the south wall the main drain of the abbey crossed the range. The third division seems to have been of one story only, and may have been the lay brothers' infirmary, but it was much altered at the suppression, and its arrangements are not clear. Over the northern part and the frater was the dorter of the lay brothers, lighted by narrow loops on the west and approached by a straight stair at the north end from the church and by two pairs of stairs on the east. At the south end was the reredorter, over the drain, but contained within the range, like that for the monks at Kirkstall.

Eastwards of the claustral buildings was the infirmary of the monks, which has completely disappeared above ground, but a considerable amount has been traced by excavation. The great hall was placed north and south, though not parallel to the other buildings, was divided into eight bays by cross arches carried upon piers projecting into the hall, and gained from the parlour next the chapter-house by a wide passage. The fourth bay from the north is narrower than the rest, and probably carried a louvre over a central fire; it had the entrance in its west wall. In the sixth bay on the east side is a small moulded doorway, which led into the chapel. This projected eastward, and had double buttresses to the eastern angles. At the south end of the hall are the remains of a fireplace; there was another in the second bay on the west, and a third in a late wall just beneath the suggested central lantern.

The infirmary kitchen seems to have been at the south end of the hall, but the remains of it are very fragmentary.

In the passage just outside the infirmary door is a block of masonry with moulded base which supported the conduit to which the water supply was brought for dispersal to the various buildings. Immediately opposite are remains of a flight of stairs against the hall wall, which seem to have led to an upper floor over the northern end of the hall itself. On the west side of these steps was an added room, 18 ft. wide but of uncertain length, which in consequence

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

of its position was probably the misericorde or rater where meat was allowed in later monastic days to be taken thrice a week.

One hundred yards northward of the church are the ruins of a large building placed east and west, having a projecting wing to the north. The main portion was a barn or hayloft, over a cellar, the roof of which was carried by a row of wooden posts on either side, dividing it into a nave and aisles. It originally extended a bay and a half further west than the present end. The northern wing was also above a cellar, and from its north end a causeway level with the first floor leads to the high land beyond the precinct still known as 'the vineyards.' For many years this ruin has been called 'the wine-press,' and such seems to have been its use, especially when it is compared with the plan and 16th-century description of that at Clairvaux.

The water supply was obtained from springs, in the high ground east of the abbey, which were collected into a conduit and conveyed thence in lead pipes by gravitation. The conduit is circular on plan, 12 ft. in diameter, with a plain domed ceiling and is entered by a small shouldered doorway on the west side.

The fish stews were arranged up the two small valleys north of the precinct, and there were at least six, four up the north valley and two up the north-east, through which from the spring-head from where the water supply is obtained runs the Shireburn. Each pond is formed by solid earthen banks from one side of the valley to the other, and some appear to have had side channels, so that an upper one could be emptied without interfering with a lower pond. There were also two small stews eastward of the infirmary.

Owing to the convenient position of Beaulieu upon a tidal river, the whole of the building materials could be brought by sea. The freestone for external work came from Binstead, next Quarr Abbey in the Isle of Wight, for internal work from Caen, in Normandy, and the marble for inside capitals, columns and bases from Purbeck. The walling generally was of rubble formed of wasters from the Binstead and Caen blocks mixed with beach boulders, and had freestone dressings throughout, though the church walls seem to have been faced with ashlar both inside and out. The roofs of many of the buildings were covered with slate of a poor quality which probably came from Cornwall. The floors of the important buildings were laid with tiles of a fair quality which seem to have been made near the site, as clay is still dug on the manor which burns to a similar texture. The patterns are various and a quantity are preserved in the floors of two garden houses opposite Palace House.

A number of architectural fragments are preserved in the lay brothers' frater, together with three grave slabs. Of these latter one of the 14th century measures 10 ft. 1½ in. in length by 2 ft. 9 in. in breadth. In the middle is the housing for a brass effigy under a rich canopy which is of white stone inlaid in the slab. Round the edges was an inscription having each letter incised in a little square of white stone; most is obliterated, but that which was on the north reads, 'JESV · CRIST · OMNIPOTENT · FI' Another slab, also of Purbeck, has the housing of a lady under

a cusped canopy and of the inscription '✠ HIC : IACET : YSABELLA : PRIM' is all that is legible. The third slab is perfectly plain and the inscription is perfect : '✠ DAV | N : WILLAME : DE : CORNWALLE : | GIST : ICI | : DEV : DE SA PALME : EIT : PITE : ET : M | ERCI.' He was a Prior of Beaulieu, who was made abbot of the daughter house of Newnham on 12 September 1272 and died at Beaulieu in 1288.⁴⁴ There is also a small coffin 1 ft. 11½ in. in length, tapering from 14½ in. to 12½ in. and 9½ in. deep; it contains two heart-shaped sinkings and is covered with a slab 3 in. thick. In one of the sinkings was a green-glazed vase, and the coffin was doubtless for the reception of the heart and entrails of some distinguished person whose body was buried elsewhere.

On the large manor of Beaulieu the monks had granges at Herfords, Otterwood, Bockelodginge and St. Leonards.

Though all but Bockelodginge are represented by farms of the original name, *ST. LEONARD'S GRANGE* is the only one of which any remains are left, and these consist of a chapel and barn.

The chapel is a detached building of late 13th-century date, of which all the walls remain to their full height, save half that on the north and the east gable. The east window has lost its arch and tracery, but was originally of four lights, and is flanked on either side by a large niche with pinnacled side shafts and trefoiled head, under a straight-sided pediment terminated by a foliated cross. The side walls had each two single-light windows, and on the south side are the remains of a piscina and a locker. There is a similar locker in the north wall. The west end had a pointed doorway and a window of three lights with plate tracery; inside was a gallery 6 ft. wide carried on corbels in either side wall.

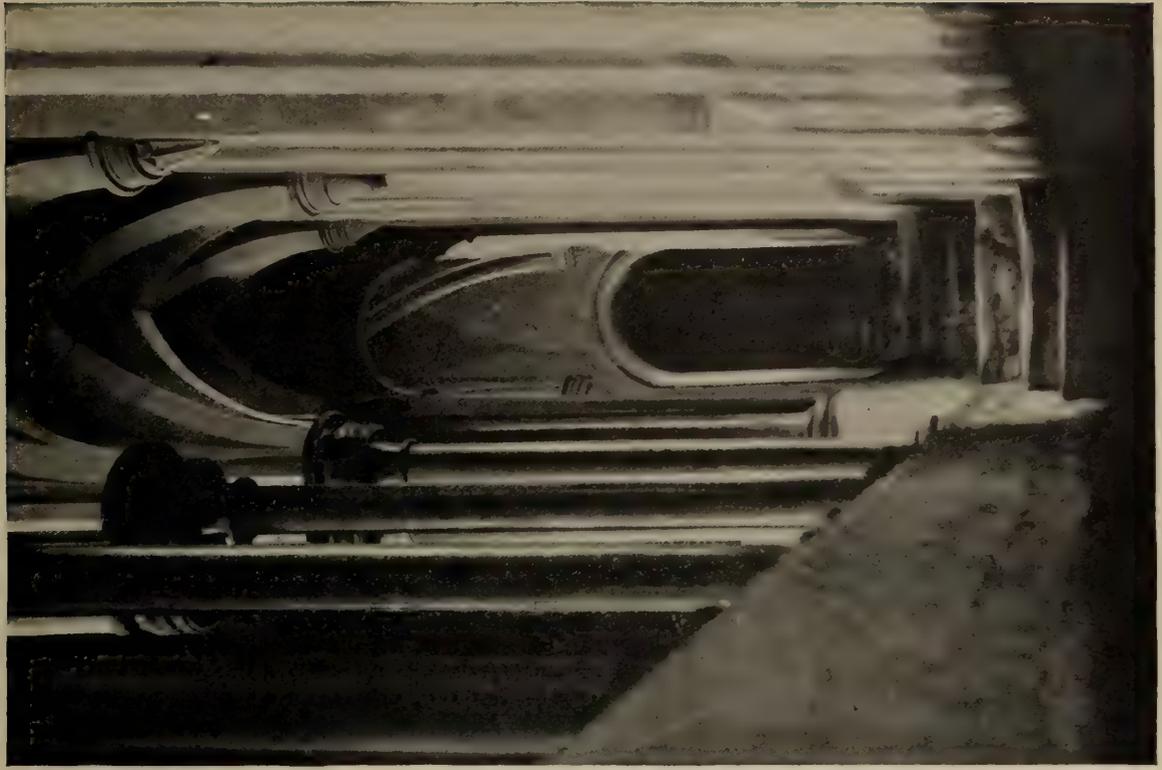
A few foundations of uncertain character have been found (1906) on the north side of the chapel, but no other indications of the original buildings remain.

South-eastward from the chapel are the remains of a great barn 216¼ ft. long by 61¼ ft. wide. Of this the east gable, north wall and part of the south, with half the west gable, remain to their full height. The barn was divided into seven bays by wooden posts, forming a nave with side aisles about 15 ft. wide. Opposite each post were buttresses to the side walls and other larger buttresses opposite each line of posts to the gables. There is a large segmental-headed doorway, with the valves opening outwards, in the middle of the north side, and to the west a smaller door opening inwards. Both doors were protected by a porch, the beginnings of the side walls of which remain as buttresses. The only windows seem to be two narrow square-headed loops high up in each gable.

The plate consists of a silver chalice of 1734, inscribed, 'Pray for the soul of Far Edmond Flanagan who got me made in ye year 1734'; two silver-gilt chalices, one of 1846, the other undated; a silver paten of 1887; two silver-gilt patens of 1846 and 1895; a silver-gilt flagon of 1845, given by Jane Margaret widow of Henry James Lord Montagu of Boughton, in 1846, and a copper-gilt alms plate.

The registers are in six books. The first contains all entries 1654 to 1705; the second baptisms and marriages 1706 to 1745 and burials 1706 to 1734;

⁴⁴ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* v, 693; Register of Newnham.



BEAULIEU ABBEY : PASSAGE AND STEPS TO FRATER PULPIT



BEAULIEU ABBEY : PART OF CLOISTER LAVATORY AND FRATER DOORWAY



BEAULIEU ABBEY : THE OUTER GATEWAY



BEAULIEU ABBEY : PART OF NORTH SIDE OF THE CLOISTERS

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the third has baptisms and burials 1745 to 1783 and marriages 1745 to 1754, the burials 1734 to 1745 being lost; the fourth has marriages only, 1754 to 1812, and the fifth and sixth baptisms and burials 1783 to 1802 and 1802 to 1812 respectively.

In 1227, twenty-two years after the foundation of the abbey, the church of Beaulieu was completed.⁴⁵

The rectory and advowson were *ADVOWSON* kept in the king's hands when the Beaulieu lands were given to Wriothesley in 1538. They were, however, granted him in January 1544,⁴⁶ and have ever since been held with the manor.⁴⁷ Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is the present patron.

Three chapels, those of Boverey, Througham and St. Leonard, were included in the grant to Wriothesley in 1538.⁴⁸ The remains of St. Leonard's Chapel are still in existence, and there is the site of another chapel by Park Farm.

The district church of *ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST* at Park, of red brick with Bath stone facings, was built in 1906.

There is a school for boys, built in 1858, and a

school for girls and infants built in 1841. There is also a mixed school at Park, in the southern extremity of the parish.

The Poor's Money consists of *CHARITIES* £120 18s. 1d. consols, held by the official trustees, arising from original gift of £70, mentioned in the Parliamentary returns of 1786, by an unknown donor, and accumulations. The yearly dividends, amounting to £3 os. 4d., are distributed at Easter amongst widows and persons having families.

Daniel Elliott, by will dated 24 February 1628, devised an annuity of £40, applicable as to one moiety for the establishment of a lecturer in this parish, and the other moiety for the like purpose in All Hallows, Bread Street, London.

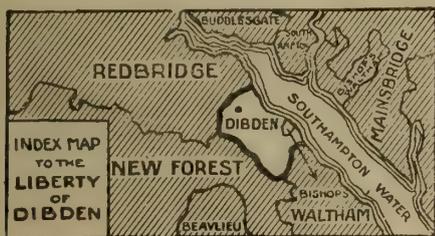
The annuity is charged upon, or issuing out of, lands in the parish of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, now the property of Mr. George Onslow Churchill, of Alderholt Park, Salisbury.

By an order of the Charity Commissioners of 23 July 1907 the rent-charge is vested in the official trustee of charity lands.

DIBDEN LIBERTY

Depedene (xi cent.); Dupeden (xiv cent.); Debden (xvi cent.).

At the Great Survey and throughout the middle ages Dibden was included in Redbridge Hundred.¹ In 1831 the liberty consisted only of the parish,² but Mudie, who published his history of the county in 1838, included also Beaulieu, Fawley and Exbury.³ The liberty, he wrote, 'occupies the eastern part of the New Forest district; and its form resembles that of a triangle, having its two seaward sides about 8 miles in length each and its landward side about 9 miles. Some parts of the interior are very bare, being upon the worst portion of the crag sand; but the coasts are very beautiful—more so, perhaps, than those of any other part of the district.'⁴



The total area of the parish is 3,270 acres, comprising 471½ acres of arable land, 1,100 acres of permanent grass and 201 acres of woods and plantations.⁵ There are also 325 acres of land covered by tidal water and 710 acres of foreshore. The level of the land rarely rises much above 100 ft., the highest parts being to the south in the district of

Dibden Purlieu. The soil is sandy and the subsoil of the latest Eocene formation.⁶ The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats.

A little cluster of buildings consisting principally of the school and the home farm form the village, the main population being scattered over the parish, which is notable for the large number of farms it contains. The church stands in the north-west with only the rectory and Dibden Farm in its immediate neighbourhood. A mile to the east is Westcliff Hall, and south of that Depedene Brow, the residence of Col. Charles Edward de la Poer Beresford, with grounds of 300 acres. Langdown House, the property and residence of Mrs. Benskin, standing in a considerable park, lies to the south of Hythe, a detached portion of Fawley. The Windmill, the property and residence of Mr. Frederick Hewett, and Purlieu House, the residence of Mr. Arthur Herbert Edwards, are both in the south of the parish.

The site of a Roman road runs along the Denny Lodge boundary.

An Inclosure Act for Dibden was passed in 1790.⁷

Among early place-names may be mentioned 'Thommesheyes' and 'Whetelond'⁸ (xiv cent.).

DIBDEN was held by Ode of the *MANORS* king in 1086. In the time of the Confessor, of whom it had been held by Chetel, it was assessed at 5 hides, but three of these had been taken into the New Forest and only one paid geld in 1086. There were a salt-pan and a fishery in the manor.⁹ The overlordship belonged in the 12th century to Reynold de St. Valery,¹⁰ who died in 1166, and his son Bernard de St. Valery,

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 141.

⁴⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), g. 80 (42).

⁴⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xcii, 78; *Pat. 1 Jas. I*, pt. ii; 5 *Jas. I*, pt. xv; *Recov. R. Hil.* 3 Anne, rot. 230; East.

33 *Geo. II*, rot. 160; East. 8 *Geo. III*, rot. 483.

⁴⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 1519.

¹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 513; *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318, 327, 349.

² *Pop. Ret.* (1831).

³ *Mudie, Hants*, ii, 292. ⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Statistics from *Bd. of Agric.* (1905).

⁶ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, Geological Map.

⁷ *Blue Bk. Incl. Awards*.

⁸ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A 3718.

⁹ *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 513.

¹⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 9 Edw. II, no. 30.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

who was killed at the siege of Acon in 1190,¹¹ is doubtless to be identified with the Bernard who was lord of Dibden in 1167.¹² Descending with his granddaughters to Robert Count of Dreux, it fell, with the rest of the honour of St. Valery, into the hands of the Crown, when it was given to Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, the younger brother of Henry III,¹³ whose son Edmund Earl of Cornwall died in 1300 seised of a fee there which belonged to the honour of St. Valery, the king being his heir.¹⁴ Dibden was thereafter held of the Crown as of the honour of St. Valery,¹⁵ and afterwards as of the honour of Wallingford,¹⁶ to which the less important lordship had doubtless been attached by the Earl of Cornwall. It was thus held in the reign of Henry VII of Arthur Prince of Wales.¹⁷



RICHARD Earl of Cornwall. *Argent a lion gules with a golden crown in a border sable with bezants.*

The demesne of Dibden was early split up into three parts¹⁸ which seem at first to have been looked upon as one manor divided and later as three manors. By a lost charter, confirmed by Henry II, Reynold de St. Valery gave a third of the manor to Edmund and Osbert de Dibden at a yearly rent of 33s. 4d.¹⁹ Edmund's name occurs constantly in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II.²⁰ Nicholas de Dibden held a third of a fee of Edmund Earl of Cornwall in 1300,²¹ and Richard de Dibden was one of the three holders named in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316.²² He died shortly afterwards seised of one-third of the manor and leaving a son and heir Nicholas, aged eighteen months,²³ to whose mother Joan the custody of the estate was ordered to be delivered in June 1316.²⁴ Nicholas de Dibden was holding in 1346²⁵ and Thomas de Dibden in 1428.²⁶ It was presumably this last who closed the male line of the Dibdens, for Agnes daughter and heir of Thomas de Dibden married Edmund Brudenell, who died about 1469.²⁷ The only child of this marriage was a daughter Alice, who inherited her mother's property and became the



WALLER of Groombridge. *Sable three walnut leaves or between two cotises argent.*

wife of Richard Waller of Groombridge (co. Kent), who died in 1486.²⁸ In 1503 it was found that his son John Waller might without damage grant the manor of Dibden to St. Swithun's Priory at Winchester,²⁹ but he evidently changed his mind, for it belonged to his grandson Richard Waller on his death about 1551.³⁰ In 1594 William son of Richard Waller sold the manor, which in 1575 he had mortgaged to Anthony Kempe of London, to William Webbe,³¹ who was already lord of the other two manors in Dibden (*vide infra*). Since that date the three have not been divided and have usually been treated as one manor. In April 1616 William Webbe, who had been knighted, was granted free warren in the manor of Dibden,³² and in the following June was licensed to hold court leet and view of frankpledge twice in the year there.³³ He died in 1627, leaving an only daughter and heir Rachel wife of Sir John Croke of Chilton (co. Bucks.), on whose issue the manor was settled in remainder.³⁴ John Croke, son and heir of Sir John and Rachel, had succeeded by 1650³⁵ and was still holding five years later, when he was begging discharge of a tenement lately held by William Woodson, a recusant, in the manor for which he had already compounded.³⁶ Direct evidence at this point fails, but it is probable that the manor shortly passed like the advowson to William Churchill, who presented in 1663,³⁷ and thence to the Harris family,³⁸ who had the patronage of the living throughout the 18th century. James Harris father of James first Earl of Malmesbury dealt with the manor by fine in 1756,^{38a} and the earl presented to the church in 1796.³⁹ Before the middle of the 19th century it had passed to Edward Nourse Harvey of Over Ross (co. Heref.). A Mr. Ross bought it in 1861,⁴⁰ but in the following year sold it to the Romsey Charity Commissioners, the present lords of the manor.⁴¹

The manor of *DIBDEN HANGER* derived its distinctive suffix from the family first found holding it. John atte Hanger was apparently seised of this land here in 1276,⁴² and on the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall in 1300 Richard son of Richard atte Hanger held a third of a fee of him in Dibden.⁴³ This Richard was still holding in 1316⁴⁴ and his son and namesake in 1346.⁴⁵ By 1422 both this and the manor of Dibden Poleyn (*vide infra*) had come to the hands of John Hall, who granted them at that date to John Roger or Rogers.⁴⁶ Consequently in the 'Aid' of six years later John Rogers junior appears with Thomas de Dibden in the place of Richard atte Hanger and Walter Nott.⁴⁷ After the death of John Rogers, his wife Ann, who married

¹¹ *Gen. iv*, 241.
¹² *Pipe R. 13 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 182.
¹³ *Ex inform. Mr. J. H. Round*.
¹⁴ *Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I*, no. 44.
¹⁵ *Ibid.* 9 *Edw. II*, no. 30.
¹⁶ *Ct. R. portf. 212*, no. 3, 9; *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, vi, 59; xiii, 52; xviii, 24.
¹⁷ *Ibid.* vi, 59.
¹⁸ Known in the 15th century as Dibden's Fee, Hanger's Fee and Poleyn's Fee (*Ct. R. portf. 212*, no. 3, 9).
¹⁹ *Cited Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. II*, no. 30.
²⁰ *Pipe R. 11 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 11; 12 *Hen. II*, 102; 13 *Hen. II*, 182; 14 *Hen. II*, 178; 22 *Hen. II*, 195; 24 *Hen. II*, 111.

²¹ *Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I*, no. 44.
²² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318.
²³ *Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. II*, no. 30.
²⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, p. 295.
²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 327. ²⁶ *Ibid.* 349.
²⁷ Lipscomb, *Hist. of Bucks.* ii, 447.
²⁸ *Ibid.*; cf. Berry, *Hants Gen.* 109.
 There is an unaccountable lack of inquisitions *post mortem* on the Dibden manors during the 14th and 15th centuries.
²⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, xviii, 24.
³⁰ *Ibid.* xcvi, 98. See also Stoke Charity, *V.C.H. Hants*, iii, 449.
³¹ *Com. Pleas D. Enr. Trin. 17 Eliz.* m. 36; Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 36 Eliz.
³² *Pat. 14 Jas. I*, pt. xix.
³³ *Ibid.* pt. xi; *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1611-18, p. 375.

³⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, ccclxxix, 111.
³⁵ *Recov. R. East. 1650*, rot. 11.
³⁶ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 3234.
³⁷ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*, *vide infra*.
³⁸ The forest rights of John Harris were admitted in 1670 (*Woodward, Hist. of Hants*, ii, 350 n.).
^{38a} Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 29 Geo. II.
³⁹ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*.
⁴⁰ *Woodward*, op. cit. iii, 74.
⁴¹ *Ibid.* See under Romsey.
⁴² *De Banc. R.* 13, m. 49 d.
⁴³ *Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I*, no. 44.
⁴⁴ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318.
⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 327.
⁴⁶ *Close*, 1 *Hen. VI*, m. 21.
⁴⁷ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 349.

DIBDEN LIBERTY

John Tuchet Lord Audley,⁴⁸ held the manor. She died seized of it in 1498, leaving a son Henry Rogers, aged fifty-two, as her heir.⁴⁹ In 1544 Sir John Rogers grandson of Henry sold the manors to William Webb,⁵⁰ Mayor of Salisbury in 1523 and 1534, who died in 1553.⁵¹ His son William Webbe dealt with the manors in 1554 and 1568⁵² and died seized thereof in 1585, leaving a son William,⁵³ who in 1594 purchased the manor of 'Dibden's Fee,' thus uniting the three estates, which have never since been divided (*vide supra*).

In 1300 Walter Nott held one-third of a fee in Dibden of the Earl of Cornwall as of the honour of St. Valery.⁵⁴ Sixteen years later John Nott was one of the three holders of the vill,⁵⁵ and he in 1346 had been succeeded by another Walter.⁵⁶ In 1360 Walter Nott, parson of the church of Michelmersh, reserved a messuage and 2 carucates in Dibden from a grant of land which he made to Romsey Abbey.⁵⁷ Shortly after this the estate came into the hands of the family which gave it its distinctive name of *DIBDEN POLEYN*. John Poleyn presented to the church in 1369⁵⁸ and again in 1396,⁵⁹ and in 1413 a third part of the manor and advowson of Dibden,⁶⁰ with six messuages and various lands, was settled on Margaret wife of John Poleyn, with remainder to John Fromond and Maud his wife and the heirs of John Fromond.⁶¹ By 1422 the manor had come, with Dibden Hanger, to the hands of John Hall,⁶² and thereafter followed the same descent.

The church of *ALL SAINTS CHURCH* consists of chancel 21 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 9 in., nave 48 ft. 2 in. by 14 ft. 6 in., north aisle 11 ft. wide, south aisle 14 ft. wide and a west tower 14 ft. 9 in. wide and 14 ft. 6 in. deep.

The proportions of the nave suggest that its walls represent those of a 12th-century church, which would have had a small chancel to the east. Early in the 13th century this chancel was replaced by the present one with its wall arcades on each side, which presumably contained 13th-century windows. The chancel arch was built at the same time. Following the chancel, further enlargement of the church was carried out by the addition of the south aisle with the present arcade, and this was in its turn followed by the north aisle and arcade. The north aisle wall has been rebuilt in modern times, and the tower was added in 1884. The east window of the chancel is modern, of three lights in 14th-century style, but the reveal is old and has a continuous wave-mould. On the north wall is a wall arcade of two bays of a single chamfered order. Springing at the east from a half-round shaft with moulded capital in the north-east angle, the middle shaft is half-octagonal, and the west end dies into the west wall of the chancel. In each bay a window has been inserted, probably at a late date, and made up of the trefoiled heads of 14th-century lights which have belonged to windows with tracery over.

The south wall has a similar arrangement of bays, the head of the second being altered to give room for the window. The windows have cinquefoiled lights and blocked spandrels above under a square head; they are probably of late 15th-century date. In this wall is a piscina with pointed head and continuous mouldings of 14th-century date. It is almost on a level with the floor, showing that the chancel was originally considerably lower; the floor of the nave was also somewhat lower than at present, but it seems probable that the chancel floor, following the fall of the ground from west to east, was originally lower than that of the nave.

Below the second window in the south wall is a blocked doorway showing on both faces of the wall, though externally it is only 18 in. wide. It has a low four-centred head of the date of the window, but the jambs may be older. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, which originally appear to have died into the wall but in later times have been mutilated. The north arcade is of four bays with arches of two chamfered orders, the responds shafted and with small moulded capitals; the piers are octagonal with moulded capitals; their bases are hidden by the floor.

The south arcade has similar bays and arches, the capitals are a little earlier in date and the responds are half-octagonal with moulded capitals. The west nave wall had apparently been thickened when the present tower arch was added and the tower built, for the outer order overlaps the respond of the arcade. The north aisle has a modern east window of two lights; in the north wall are three windows of two plain lights with a pierced head, almost entirely new, and there is a modern door in the west wall.

The south aisle has a late 13th-century east window of three plain lancets with pierced spandrels. The angle of the reveal is moulded and with the sill is carried down for the aisle altar. In the south wall are three windows of the same date, some portions only having been restored; these three windows have moulded rear arches and jambs. The south door contemporary with the aisle has shallow continuous mouldings consisting of a chamfer between two small flattened rolls. The porch is probably late; it has a stout oak beam on either side laid to serve as a seat. The tower, entirely modern, is in two stages with diagonal buttresses. It has a west window of three lights, a south window of two lights, single-light belfry windows and embattled parapet.

The roofs are modern, the nave having four dormer windows on each side. The south aisle roof however is partly of 17th-century date. The altar rails date from the same century and consist of twisted baluster shafts with a heavy rail; on each side of the gate are carved shields of Croke quartered with Haines. The first window in the north chancel wall has fragments of old glass with the same arms. The opposite window has two pieces of old glass, one a

⁴⁸ She married John Rogers before Audley, not after, as G.E.C. states (see *Complete Peerage*, i, 200).

⁴⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 52.

⁵⁰ Feet of F. Hants, East. 36 Hen. VIII; East. 38 Hen. VIII.

⁵¹ See Hoare, *Hist. of Mod. Wilts.* iii (5), 20.

⁵² Recov. R. Mich. 1 & 2 Phil. and

Mary, rot. 1175; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 11 Eliz.

⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxi, 189.

⁵⁴ Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. I, no. 44.

⁵⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 318. ⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 327.

⁵⁷ Inq. a.q.d. file 336, no. 11.

⁵⁸ *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, 25.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 201. The three lords of Dibden presented in turn. See Advowson.

⁶⁰ This is, of course, taking the three parts of the St. Valery fee as one manor.

⁶¹ Feet of F. Hants, Hil. 14 Hen. IV. John Fromond of Sparsholt once presented to the living during the episcopacy of Beaufort (1404-47) (Egerton MS. 2034, fol. 11b).

⁶² Close, 1 Hen. VI, m. 31.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE

female figure with cloak over the head, the other a male saint, right hand raised in benediction and a book in the left.

In the north aisle is a 17th-century table, to which two panels have been added to form a cupboard. These consist of four pieces of blind tracery of flowing type, the work being good. The font dates from c. 1200, and has a square marble bowl with central stem and a square base. The sides of the bowl show traces of decoration with lines and curves.

In the tower is a 13th-century tomb slab, the edges worked to a hollow chamfer, and with a flowered cross and lobe-shaped leaves along the stem.

In the churchyard are carved headstones, as at Eling, one of 1750 to a Mrs. Wyatt being apparently the prototype of the mariner's tomb at Eling. Busts of the husband and wife are cut above the inscription, with a single heart over them; their four children and a ship are also shown.

The bells are eight in number and modern.

The plate consists of a silver chalice and paten cover, undated, a silver paten of 1696, a silver flagon of 1871 and a pewter tankard-shaped flagon of late 17th-century date.

The earliest book of registers is a printed copy containing baptisms and burials 1750 to 1796, the second the same, 1796 to 1802, the third printed, baptisms 1802 to 1812, the fourth burials 1803 to

1812. There are two printed marriage books, 1754 to 1778 and 1778 to 1812.

While the manor of Dibden was *ADVOWSON* in three parts the right of presentation belonged to each of the lords in turn.⁶³ The advowson continued with the manor down to the lordship of the Harrises, who presented throughout the 18th century.⁶⁴ In 1838 Joshua Powel presented,⁶⁵ but by 1841 the patronage had been acquired by Alexander (Baring) first Lord Ashburton, whose successors held it until 1865. Shortly afterwards it was acquired by Edward Nourse Harvey, formerly lord of the manor. From him it passed in 1894 to the Rev. William Frederic Berry, rector of the parish, from whom it was acquired in 1898 by the Izard trustees, the present patrons.

In 1262 Ralph, the rector, had a dispensation to hold an additional benefice, as Dibden was worth hardly more than ten marks.⁶⁶

In 1291 the church was valued at £16 13s. 4d.,⁶⁷ and in 1535 the rectory was worth, beyond reprises, £5 12s. 11d.⁶⁸

In the 14th century licence was granted to reconsecrate the churchyard of Dibden, which had been polluted by bloodshed.⁶⁹

The school has accommodation for 100 children.

There are apparently no endowed charities in this parish.

⁶³ Egerton MSS. 2032-4, *passim*; *Wykeham's Reg.* (Hants Rec. Soc.), i, *passim*. In 1276 John atte Hanger and Nicholas

de Dibden had a dispute about it (De Banc. R. 130, m. 49 d.).

⁶⁴ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Papal Letters*, i, 381.

⁶⁷ *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), 210b.

⁶⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 20.

⁶⁹ Egerton MS. 2033, fol. 52.



DIBDEN CHURCH: THE NAVE LOOKING EAST

DA A history of Hampshire and
670 the Isle of Wight
H2H5
v. 4

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too worn to be
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