

OLD BASING: LANDOWNERSHIP 1500-2015

For much of its history, the parish of Basing was divided between four manors. The manor of Basing, the largest of the four, occupied approximately three-quarters of the parish, measuring 3,716 a. in the late 18th century,¹ and 3,842 a. in 1841.² At the southern end of the village are the impressive ruins of the medieval castle and great Tudor mansion house of the marquesses of Winchester, destroyed during a celebrated civil war siege. The manor of Basing Byfleet, with its manor house neighbouring the parish churchyard, occupied several small blocks of land in the south and east of the parish.³ The manor of Lickpit or Lychpit spanned the boundary with Sherborne St John to the east of the main village.⁴ The fourth manor, Cufauds, occupied the north of the parish.⁵ Hackwood House, the former hunting lodge that was enlarged to replace Basing House, straddles the parish's south-west border, its grounds overlying the former park of Hackwood and parts of Basing's common fields.

Basing Manor

At the start of the 16th century, the manor was held by the Paulet family, it having passed to them through marriage. Following the death in 1428 of Thomas Poynings, fifth Baron St John of Basing, a partition of his estate was made between the three daughters of his deceased son. The manor of Basing was amongst the portion that was allotted to Constance, the wife of John Paulet (d. 1492),⁶ from whom it passed to their son John. A soldier who commanded royal soldiers at the battle of Blackheath in 1497, he was made a Knight of the Bath in 1501 and died in 1525.⁷

It was the distinguished career in royal service of his son William, noteworthy for its longevity in a period of particular turmoil, which drew Basing into prominence. Paulet's rise to prominence was unremarkable at first, restricted as it was to administration within his native county. He served as sheriff of Hampshire in 1511, 1518 and 1522, and was first named to the county bench in 1514. It was probably through service to Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester and a dominant figure in Hampshire, that he came to wider notice, perhaps as steward of the diocese, an office he certainly later held under Wolsey. Knighted before the death of his father, Paulet was a member of the council by February 1526. He served as MP for Hampshire between 1529 and 1536, and combined the lucrative mastership of the wards with high office in the royal household during the 1530s and 1540s, before

¹ HRO, 25M63/E1, f. 42; HRO, 11M49/E/P5-10.

² TNA, IR 29/31/15; HRO, 21M65/F7/179/1.

³ HRO, 11M49/E/P5-10, P11; TNA, IR 29/31/15.

⁴ HRO, 11M49/E/P5-10; 50M63/B70/47.

⁵ HRO, 11M49/E/P5-10.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, I, p. 355.

⁷ *ODNB*, No. 21611 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015].

being appointed lord high treasurer in 1550. His great-great-grandfather's barony of St John was revived in his favour in 1539, two years after he had successfully proved his title to the estate,⁸ and he was created earl of Wiltshire in 1550, and marquess of Winchester in the following year. He retained his office and position at court through the conflicting politics of the reigns of Edward, Mary and Elizabeth, only dying in 1572, reputedly at the age of 97.⁹

The striking career of the 1st marquess enabled the acquisition of a large landed estate, and established his family amongst the wealthiest and most prominent in England, with the family becoming a dominant element in Hampshire.¹⁰ Paulet demonstrated his new status by rebuilding his house, beginning with a 'licence to crenellate' in 1531. (10) He rebuilt the old castle within the ringwork, and, subsequently, constructed a grand new house to the north-east. Together Basing House was reputedly the largest private residence in the country, and successive monarchs from Henry VIII to Charles I were entertained there.¹¹¹² The 1st marquess was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who died four years later. The 3rd marquess, John's son William (d. 1598), was sheriff for Hampshire in 1560, and lord lieutenant of the county from 1585.¹³ His eldest son, also William (d. 1629), who succeeded his father as marquess, as a Catholic took little part in public life. He incurred great debts entertaining Elizabeth I at Basing, and was dogged by legal battles with his illegitimate siblings over the family estate. He is said to have demolished part of Basing House and moved instead to the park lodge at Hackwood.¹⁴

The 5th marquess, his son John (d. 1674), is famed for the defence of Basing House for two years against Parliamentary forces.¹⁵ An avowed Catholic, his treatment by Parliament following the fall of the garrison to Cromwell's forces was perhaps severe. The marquess remained in custody in the Tower from 1645 until the early 1650s,¹⁶ and Parliament considered executing him for his Royalism.¹⁷ Basing House was levelled after its fall, a process aided by an order that the brick, stone and other building materials would be made freely available to anybody who would carry them away,¹⁸ the results of which are still evident in the built character of the village today. In September 1646, it was resolved that his estate should be sold,¹⁹ but in the following January they were ordered to be mortgaged to raise money for the

⁸ TNA, E 368/311, Easter 29 Hen. VIII, ro. 23.

⁹ ODNB, No. 21622 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015]; *Hist. Parl.*, 1509–58.

¹⁰ Fritze

¹¹ TNA, C 66/656, m. 34 [Pat. 22 Hen. VIII, p. 1, m. 34].

¹² *L&P Hen. VIII*, IX, 619–20; *CSPD*, 1591–4, pp. 97, 504; 1601–03, p. 98; Addenda, 1548–65, p. 504; Addenda 1580–1625, p. 428; *CSPD*, 1623–25, p. 27; HRO, 44M69/L51/4.

¹³ ODNB, No. 21623 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015].

¹⁴ *Complete Peerage*; *Hist. Parl.*, 1604–29.

¹⁵ ODNB, No. 21621 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015].

¹⁶ ODNB, No. 21621 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015].

¹⁷ *CJ*, VI, 165.

¹⁸ *CJ*, III, 309.

¹⁹ *CJ*, III, 677.

army.²⁰ In 1649 Sir Thomas Jervoise and Robert Wallop were granted £9,000 and £10,000 respectively from the estates of the marquess towards their losses in Parliament's service.²¹ The tenants of Basing manor were said to be 'miserably poor' in 1650, and the authorities struggled to recoup the arrears of rents from the estate.²² The marquess' estates were included in Act of Sale of 1651,²³ and the manor of Basing was sold to Wallop in remittance of the sums owed to him.²⁴ The estates were restored to the marquess by an Act of Parliament in 1662,²⁵ but with the demolition of the house Basing ceased to be the principal seat of the family. A new smaller house was built in the grounds of the castle,²⁶ and the family relocated to Hackwood house.²⁷

The influence of the family within Hampshire was also restored, with successive family members representing the county in the House of Commons, and serving as lord lieutenant. The first of these was Charles (d. 1699), the estranged Protestant heir of the 5th marquess. An active Whig who was prominent in the Exclusion crisis, he was dismissed from his offices of lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county in 1676, to be restored in 1689, when he was created 1st duke of Bolton for his support of the Glorious Revolution.²⁸ He also began the process of making Hackwood park into a great country house.²⁹ His son, also Charles (d. 1722), took the courtesy title earl of Wiltshire on his father's elevation to the dukedom. A Whig like his father, he fell from favour in 1710, but was restored by his positions by George I in 1714.³⁰ When his son, Charles (d. 1754), was summoned to the Lords during the life of his father, a drafting error which substituted the title of baron Pawlet of Basing for the customary barony of St John of Basing was subsequently held to be the creation of a new peerage.³¹ After the death in 1751 of the 3rd duke's childless first wife, he married the actress Lavinia Fenton, who had been his mistress since 1728 and with whom he had three illegitimate sons, all given his surname. At his death in 1754, the new barony of Pawlett of Basing was held to have become extinct, and the remainder of his estates and titles passed to his brother Harry (d. 1759).³² His son and heir, Charles (d. 1765), died without legitimate heirs after

²⁰ A&O, I, 1056–57.

²¹ CJ, VI, 290, 296; *Cal. Comm. Com.*, I, 348.

²² *Cal. Comm. Com.*, I, 253.

²³ A&O, II, 520.

²⁴ *Cal. Comm. Com.*, IV, p. 2533; HRO, 44M69/D12/3/53, and 44M69/F5/4/3.

²⁵ LJ, XI, 472; *HMC 7th Report*, 160; Parliamentary Archives, HL/PO/PB/1/1662/14C2n36.

²⁶ *Hants VCH*, vol. iv, p.120.

²⁷ *Hants VCH*, vol. iv., p.122.

²⁸ *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 210–11; *ODNB*, No. 21613 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015]; *Hist. Parl.*, 1660–90, pp.276–9, 279–80

²⁹ Pevsner, *North Hants.*, 304–9

³⁰ *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 211–12.

³¹ *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 212–14.

³² *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 214.

shooting himself in his house in London.³³ After the death of his brother and heir Harry in 1794, also childless, the dukedom became extinct.³⁴

Whilst the remaining titles passed to his distant cousin, George Powlett of Amport, the estates, including Basing, descended to Jean, the illegitimate daughter of the 5th duke, and her husband, Thomas Orde (d. 1807), who took the additional surname Powlett.³⁵ A staunch supporter of Pitt who had served as Irish secretary during the 1780s until ill health had forced his retirement,³⁶ he was created baron Bolton in 1797.³⁷ He set about consolidating the family's estates, purchasing back into hand several small copyholds in advance of inclosure of the village,³⁸ a process that was continued by his son William (d. 1850)³⁹ during the early 19th century.⁴⁰ Nevertheless, some 855 a. of the manor were still held by copy at the time of the tithe award in 1841.⁴¹

After the death of the 2nd lord Bolton in 1850, the estate passed to his nephew William (d. 1895), who chose to make Bolton Castle in Yorkshire the main family seat. From this time, Hackwood House was leased to a number of tenants, including George Curzon, 1st marquess of Curzon (d. 1925). Following the death of William, 4th lord Bolton in 1922,⁴² the family attempted to divest itself of property within the manor, putting much of the northern portion of the parish up for sale in 1923.⁴³ At the same time, some 36 a. were sold to Charles Brake, for the building of the Byfleet estate.⁴⁴ In 1931, the family still owned a total of 3,290 a. in the parish, however.⁴⁵ Hackwood House and park were sold to the press baron William Ewert Berry, 1st viscount Camrose in 1946.⁴⁶ He died in 1954, and was succeeded by his son John Seymour Berry, 2nd viscount Camrose (d. 1995). His heir was his brother William Berry, lord Hartwell, who sold the estate in 1997.⁴⁷

Basing Byfleet Manor

The manor of Basing Byfleet was held by the family from which it had taken its name. The family estate in Basing also comprised 34 a. called Ashmore, held of the

³³ *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 214–15; *Hist. Parl.*, 1714–54, p. 365; 1754–90, p.315.

³⁴ *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 215–16; *ODNB*, No. 21617 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015].

³⁵ *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 216; *ODNB*, No. 20811 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015].

³⁶ *Hist. Parl.*, 1754–90, p. 232.

³⁷ *Hist. Parl.*, 1790–1820, p.232

³⁸ HRO, 11M49/396; Q23/2/105.

³⁹ *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 217.

⁴⁰ HRO, 11M49/E/T81–94, 259–72, 274–357, 396, 406–12, 444–62, 471–81.

⁴¹ TNA, IR 29/31/15; HRO, 21M65/F7/179/1.

⁴² *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), II, 217.

⁴³ HRO, 23M72/E44.

⁴⁴ HRO, 121M99.

⁴⁵ HRO, 54M98/E/B5/13; 54M98/D3.

⁴⁶ *ODNB*. No. 30733 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015]; NHLE, No. 1000332; HRO, 11M49/E/B6/28; 54M98/D3.

⁴⁷ *ODNB*. No. 75729 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015]; HRO, 72M98/B1.

manor of Basingstoke, and 70 a. called Hamonsdown, held of the marquess of Winchester's manor of Weston Patrick. At the death of Thomas Byfleet in 1500, the estate passed to his brother John,⁴⁸ who was succeeded in turn by his son Thomas,⁴⁹ and grandson John (d. 1620).⁵⁰ His son Robert died in 1641, having settled the manor on his son Thomas.⁵¹ After the death of Thomas in 1643,⁵² the manor was retained by his widow, Mary, and her second husband Francis Dickens,⁵³ who still held the manor in 1681.⁵⁴ The coheirs of Thomas and Mary Byfleet were their daughters Mary, wife of Weston Browne, and Margaret, wife of Anthony Bedingfield.⁵⁵ They conveyed their half-shares of the manor respectively to Francis Bacon in 1667, and to Peyton Bacon and Robert Hastings in 1669.⁵⁶ These were probably mortgages, however, as Mary and Weston Browne settled their estate on their daughter, also Mary, in 1678.⁵⁷

The estate had passed to the Matthew family by 1696, when it was held by Jane, the widow of Brian Matthew (d. 1645) of nearby Hoddington. It may have been acquired by her son, John (d. 1688), who left his estate to his mother in trust for his nephew, John Limbrey (d. 1738),⁵⁸ the son of his sister Jane and Henry Limbrey.⁵⁹ Jane Matthew duly conveyed the estate to her grandson John Limbrey in 1696.⁶⁰ It then passed to his son John (d. 1801),⁶¹ on whose death the estate passed to his nephew, Thomas Limbrey Sclater Matthew (d. 1809) of Tangier Park.⁶² By his will, the manor was left to his sister, Elizabeth (d. 1814), who left the estate to their half-sister, Penelope (d. 1843).⁶³

Her heir was her nephew, William Lutley Sclater (d. 1885) of Hoddington,⁶⁴ whose son George adopted the additional surname of Booth in 1857.⁶⁵ A Tory MP for North Hampshire who was responsible for the Public Health Act of 1875, he acquired in 1869 the property that would be renamed Old Basing House,⁶⁶ at the

⁴⁸ TNA, C 142/17/37; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, II, 321.

⁴⁹ HRO, 149A10/B1/1/1.

⁵⁰ TNA, C 142/390/139; WSA, 332/243; *Visitation of Somerset 1623*, ed. F.T. Coleby, Harleian Soc., XI (1876), p. 18.

⁵¹ TNA, C 142/498/79.

⁵² TNA, C 5/58/20.

⁵³ TNA, C 7/579/71.

⁵⁴ HRO, 148M71/9/3/5.

⁵⁵ TNA, C 5/58/20.

⁵⁶ TNA, CP 25/2/720/19CHASIIIEAST; 25/2/720/21CHASIIITRIN.

⁵⁷ TNA, CP 25/2/722/30CHASIIITRIN.

⁵⁸ TNA, PROB 11/

⁵⁹ *Visitation of Hampshire 1686*, ed. G.D. Squibb, Harleian Soc., n.s., X (1991), p. 184.

⁶⁰ HRO, 10M57/E25.

⁶¹ Memorial inscription, Upton Grey church.

⁶² HRO, 17M48/248; 149A10/B1/1/17.

⁶³ HRO, 17M48/248; 149A10/B1/1/17.

⁶⁴ HRO, 149A10/B1/1/17; *Complete Peerage*, (2nd ed., 1912), I, 449.

⁶⁵ *ODNB*, No. 24844 [accessed 16 Sep. 2015].

⁶⁶ NHLE, no. 1339574.

northern end of the village.⁶⁷ Sclater-Booth, created baron Basing in 1887,⁶⁸ and elected the first chairman of Hampshire County Council two years later, died in 1894.⁶⁹ He was succeeded by his son George (d. 1919),⁷⁰ whose estate in Basing comprised a total of c. 349 a. in 1910.⁷¹ Golds farm was shortly afterwards sold to John Tucker, one of the tenants.⁷² It was sold to the judge Sir Frederick John Wrottesley (d. 1948), whose executors sold the estate in 1950.⁷³ After the death of the 2nd Lord Basing, the remainder of the estate was sold by his son John (d. 1969) in 1920.⁷⁴ Browns farm was sold to the tenant, Frances Mansbridge,⁷⁵ whilst Byfleet farm and Moorham farm were sold in 1920 to Ernest Wigg. Wigg left his estate to his sister Maria Elizabeth Wigg, who sold Moorham to Isabel Bryant and Frederick Morris, and Byfleet farm to John Jones Snelson (d. 1926).⁷⁶ Snelson's widow Florence sold most of the land to Charles Brake for the development of Byfleet estate.⁷⁷

Cufauds

The manor of Cufauds, held by the family of the same name, occupied the north of Basing and extended over the boundaries into the neighbouring parishes of Sherborne St John and Bramley.

William Cuffaud was succeeded by his son, also William,⁷⁸ who was succeeded by his eldest son Simon, who was in possession by 1547,⁷⁹ and still in 1567.⁸⁰ He died childless in 1588,⁸¹ when he was succeeded by his nephew Alexander, the son of Simon's brother William and Mary, the niece of Cardinal Pole and the granddaughter of the countess of Salisbury.⁸² Through her, the Cuffauds could claim to be descended from the Plantagenet kings. He was succeeded by his grandson Matthew (d. 1676),⁸³ whose father Simon had died in 1619.⁸⁴ A recusant,

⁶⁷ HRO, 10M57/SP123.

⁶⁸ *Complete Peerage*, 2nd ed. (1910), I, 449–50.

⁶⁹ HRO, 38M49/D4/61/1.

⁷⁰ *Complete Peerage*, 2nd ed. (1910), I, 450.

⁷¹ HRO, 152M82/4/5.

⁷² HRO, 149A10/B1/2/27.

⁷³ *Who Was Who*, IV: 1941-50 (London, 1952), 1268; HRO, 51M76/P/5/5. He also leased the manor house at neighbouring Newnham

⁷⁴ *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, 106th ed. (1999), pp. 209-10.

⁷⁵ HRO, 149A10/B1/1/22.

⁷⁶ HRO, 121M99/2/3/3.

⁷⁷ HRO, 121M99/2/3/4–5.

⁷⁸ *Visitation of Hampshire*, 200.

⁷⁹ HRO, 31M57/521.

⁸⁰ HRO, 31M57/169.

⁸¹ TNA, C 142/222/14.

⁸² 'The Holy Ghost Chapel and Marie Cufaude', *The Antiquary*, V (1882), 239–44; *Visitation of Hampshire*, 35–36; *Visitation of Sussex*, 89.

⁸³ HRO, 31M57/169, 176; 1676AD/035.

⁸⁴ 'The Holy Ghost Chapel and Marie Cufaude', 241. HRO, 31M57/176; 1619AD/026.

like his father, Matthew Cuffaud's estate was sequestered until 1655.⁸⁵ He was succeeded by his son Simon,⁸⁶ who was succeeded by his son John (d. 1701).⁸⁷ After his death, the estate descended to his cousin Henry, the son of John's uncle Francis.⁸⁸ After the death of Henry in 1736,⁸⁹ his widow Martha sold the estate to John's widow, Anne, who had subsequently married John Fincham,⁹⁰ who purchased the estate for their son, also John Fincham.⁹¹ He sold the estate to John Waters in 1753,⁹² whose son John sold the estate to his neighbour, John Chute of the Vyne in 1769.⁹³

Chute died without issue in 1776, when he was succeeded by his cousin Thomas Lobb,⁹⁴ the grandson of John's uncle Thomas Chute. Thomas Lobb, who assumed the surname of Chute on inheriting the estate, was succeeded by his son William in 1791, who served as MP for Hampshire for 30 years and founded the Vyne Hounds.⁹⁵ William Chute died without issue in 1824 and was succeeded by his unmarried brother, Revd Thomas Vere Chute, rector of South Pickenham and Moulton St Michael's in Norfolk. On the latter's death in 1827, the estate passed to William Lyde Wiggett,⁹⁶ the son of Revd James Wiggett, rector of Crudwell, and a cousin of Ann Wiggett, the wife of Thomas Lobb Chute. On inheriting the Vyne, Wiggett adopted the additional surname of Chute. He died in 1879, when he was succeeded by his son, Chaloner William Chute.⁹⁷ The estate, divided into Cufaude Farm and Cowitch farm, was sold in 1919, when the former was sold to the tenant, A. Kimbrey, and the latter, then called Upper Cufaude's farm, was purchased by Hampshire County Council.⁹⁸

Lickpit

Lickpit was held by the Whithead family at the start of the early 16th century, owners of the neighbouring manor of Eastrop.⁹⁹ Maurice Whithead, who died in 1496–7, was succeeded by his young son John.¹⁰⁰ He was succeeded by George (d. 1520), probably his brother, when Lickpit was described as 60 a. of wood and 20 a. of

⁸⁵ *Cal. Comm. Com.*, II, p. 1487–88.

⁸⁶ HRO, 31M57/138, 169.

⁸⁷ HRO, 31M57/141, 144; TNA, PROB 11/462/411.

⁸⁸ HRO, 31M57/145, 148.

⁸⁹ HRO, 31M57/150.

⁹⁰ HRO, 31M57/151.

⁹¹ HRO, 31M57/159.

⁹² HRO, 31M57/162–6.

⁹³ HRO, 31M57/130, 170–1.

⁹⁴ HRO, 31M57/177.

⁹⁵ *Hist. Parl.*, 1790–1820, pp. 443–44

⁹⁶ HRO, 31M57/130.

⁹⁷ *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 15th ed. (1937), pp. 412–13.

⁹⁸ HRO, H/CL7/22.

⁹⁹ *VCH Hants. IV*, pp. 147–49.

¹⁰⁰ TNA, C 142/11/104.

meadow held of Sir John Paulet's manor of Basing.¹⁰¹ George was succeeded by his son John (d. 1527),¹⁰² whose heir was his brother Augustine (d. 1557),¹⁰³ and he was followed in turn by his son Richard (d. 1593).¹⁰⁴ His son Henry (d. 1629),¹⁰⁵ knighted in 1603, was a diligent local official,¹⁰⁶ appointed a justice in 1602 and sheriff in 1609. He represented the county and the towns of Winchester and Stockbridge in the early years of the Charles I's reign, and was an ardent supporter of the Court.¹⁰⁷ His son and heir Richard (d. c.1663), a justice from 1629 and sheriff in 1636, was a prominent Parliamentarian who represented the county in the Short and Long Parliaments.¹⁰⁸ He made an obvious contrast both with his father and with the main power in Basing, the Paulets. Secluded from Parliament at Pride's Purge,¹⁰⁹ he continued to serve as a magistrate and assessment commissioner within Hampshire during the Interregnum.¹¹⁰ A Presbyterian in religion, he supported a Hampshire petition in favour of tithes in 1653,¹¹¹ and was appointed an Ejector in 1654.¹¹² His younger son, Richard, was MP for Stockbridge in 1659 and 1660,¹¹³ whilst his elder son, Henry (d. 1684),¹¹⁴ represented Portsmouth in the Convention Parliament, despite his Parliamentarian background. He served in the royal army during the second Dutch war, but was twice removed from the county bench during the 1670s, presumably for his godly sympathies. Elected to represent Stockbridge in 1679 and 1680, he was a Whig who voted in favour of the Exclusion Bill.¹¹⁵ Henry's son Richard (d. 1693) was a supporter of the Prince of Orange who represented Stockbridge in Parliament from 1689 until his death four years later.¹¹⁶

The estate may already have passed out of the family's hands by this time,¹¹⁷ and was in the possession of Thomas Head of Hampstead Norris (Berks.) by 1740.¹¹⁸ His sister married Edward Horne of Pyrton (Oxon.) two years later,¹¹⁹ and Lickpit

¹⁰¹ TNA, C 142/35/38, 106; E 150/973/3; HRO, 4M53/141, f. 69.

¹⁰² HRO, 4M53/141, f. 69v; TNA, PROB 11/19/429.

¹⁰³ TNA, C 142/114/26; HRO, 4M53/141, f. 69v.

¹⁰⁴ TNA, C 142/235/97; HRO, 4M53/141, f. 69v-71v; 5M50/2004; *Cal. Pat.*, 1557-58, pp. 253-54.

¹⁰⁵ TNA, C 142/448/92.

¹⁰⁶ *Sir Henry Whithed's Letter Book*, Hants. Record Ser., I, *passim*.

¹⁰⁷ *Hist. Parl.*, 1604-29, pp.

¹⁰⁸ *Hist. Parl.*, 1604-29, pp.

¹⁰⁹ David Underdown, *Pride's Purge: Politics in the Puritan Revolution*, 2nd ed. (London, 1985), 389.

¹¹⁰ A&O, II, 42, 308, 477, 674, 1080, 1378.

¹¹¹ BL, Add. MS. 24861, ff. 67-72.

¹¹² A&O, II, 975.

¹¹³ *Hist. Parl.*, 1604-29, pp. 764

¹¹⁴ *Visitation of Hampshire 1686*, ed. G.D. Squibb, Harleian Soc., n.s., X (1991), p. 48.

¹¹⁵ *Hist. Parl.*, 1660-90, p708

¹¹⁶ *Hist. Parl.*, 1660-90, pp.708-9

¹¹⁷ The adjacent manor of Eastrop had been sold between 1686 and 1696: *VCH Hants. IV*, pp. 117.

¹¹⁸ *Recov. R. Mich.* 14 Geo. II, rot. 221.

¹¹⁹ *London Evening Post*, 18 Feb. 1742, p. 2.

was conveyed to Mary Jane Horne (d. 1827) in 1765.¹²⁰ The manor was in the possession of her husband, also Edward Horne, until his death in 1808.¹²¹ His estate descended to his nephew Henry Hulton (d. 1820).¹²² It may have been part of an estate that was sold in that year,¹²³ or it may have descended to his son Edward Horne Hulton. The estate was put up for sale in 1834, and was held jointly by Richard and William Curtis at the time of the tithe award in 1841,¹²⁴ when *c.* 158 a. of the manor's *c.* 225 a. lay in Basing. The estate was put up for sale in 1850, two years after William's death.¹²⁵ Lickpit was in the possession of George Lamb (d. 1875) of Worting in 1865,¹²⁶ who left it to his grandson Percy, who sold the estate in 1893.¹²⁷ It was purchased by Walter Robertson Hoare (d. 1941),¹²⁸ the businessman who had Daneshill House and gardens laid out upon the estate by Edward Lutyens between 1900 and 1903.

Deanlands

A freehold farm in the east of the parish was held by the Deane family as part of an estate that occupied 240 a. in Basing, Rotherwick, Hartley Waspell and Newnham. The premises were owned in the early years of Henry VIII's reign by James Deane of Basingstoke, and descended from him to his son John.¹²⁹ His son Henry was succeeded by his son James (d. 1653).¹³⁰ His son John, a child during the civil war, was tried and condemned for treason, for his part in the failed Royalist uprising of 1655.¹³¹ Held in prison until the following year,¹³² his estates were confiscated by the Protector,¹³³ but were restored to him in 1659 with the payment of a £200 fine.¹³⁴ With lands in Hampshire, Wiltshire and Berkshire, after the Restoration Deane was an assessment commissioner and justice of the peace in all three following the

¹²⁰ TNA, C 54/6178, m. 29; CP 43/729, rot. 406. Uncatalogued Hulton Horne collection, 18 boxes, acc. 8489, Oxfordshire Record Office may yield more information. Norfolk Record Office, MC 121/245, 593 x 8.

¹²¹ HRO, Q22/1/1/184; TNA, PROB 11/1475/266.

¹²² TNA, PROB 11/1629/253.

¹²³ Norfolk Record Office, MC 121/245, 593 x 8. No mention of the estate was made in Mary Jane's will of 1827: TNA, PROB 11/1725/271.

¹²⁴ Basing tithe award, 1842: HRO, 8M61/29.

¹²⁵ TNA, PROB 11/2067/119; HRO, 10M57/SP70.

¹²⁶ HRO, 19M52/5.

¹²⁷ HRO, 27M81/1-15.

¹²⁸ *The Times*, 4 July 1941, p. 7.

¹²⁹ TNA, C 1/775/1-2.

¹³⁰ *Visitation of Hampshire 1530, 1575, and 1622-34*, p. 199; Wilts and Swindon Archives, 562/1; TNA, PROB 11/230/104.

¹³¹ *Hist. Parl.*, 166-90, pp.; W.W. Ravenhill, 'Records of the Rising in the West, AD 1655', *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, XIII (1872), 116-86.

¹³² *CSPD*, 1656-7, pp. 24-25.

¹³³ TNA, E 178/6056.

¹³⁴ *CSPD*, 1658-9, pp. 251-2.

Restoration. He was elected MP for Great Bedwyn (Wilts.) in 1679, and represented Ludgershall (Wilts) from 1689 until his death in 1694.¹³⁵ He was succeeded by his son James,¹³⁶ whose estate was mortgaged to his uncle, Thomas Deane (d. 1683) of Freefolk.¹³⁷ It appears to have passed to Thomas' son, also Thomas (d. 1703), whose widow obtained an Act of Parliament in 1706 in order to sell the estate.¹³⁸

The estate was sold to William Strode of Barrington (Som.) in 1719, when it comprised 100 a. in Basing and Newnham, and Strode sold it to James Battin of Burkham in 1726.¹³⁹ The estate passed to his son James Magewick Battin (d. 1777),¹⁴⁰ whose son Joseph died without children in 1812.¹⁴¹ His heirs were his nephews Thomas and James Battin Coulthard, and the land in Basing was part of the estate allocated to the latter following a partition in 1815.¹⁴² The estate was put up for auction in 1828,¹⁴³ and was in the possession of Edward Redman (d. 1850) at the time of the tithe award in 1841. Redman directed his executors to sell the farm after his death for the benefits of his nephews and nieces,¹⁴⁴ and the estate was put up for auction in 1855.¹⁴⁵ William Tucker appears to have been in possession by 1865.¹⁴⁶ In 1899, the estate, comprising c. 65 a. in Basing, was put up for sale by Charles and Edwin Tucker,¹⁴⁷ but Edwin was still in possession in 1910.¹⁴⁸ Like Golds farm, it was sold to Justice Wrottesley, and sold by his executors in 1950.¹⁴⁹

Andwell Farm

A small estate of c. 70 a. belonged to Winchester College as part of Andwell farm.¹⁵⁰ This was part of the lands of Andwell priory with which William of Wykeham had endowed his new College in 1391.¹⁵¹

¹³⁵ *Hist. Parl.*, 1660–90, pp.201–12; 1690–1720, pp.865–66

¹³⁶ WSA, 562/2; HRO, 5M52/T19, 182.

¹³⁷ Mary Deane, *The Book of Dene, Deane, Adeane* (London, 1899), 21; HRO, 5M52/T19.

¹³⁸ 4 & 5 Anne, c. 31; HRO, 5M52/T182.

¹³⁹ HRO, 44M69/D1/15/11/2.

¹⁴⁰ *Register of Admissions to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple*, ed. H.A.C. Sturgess, p. 333; TNA, PROB 11/1036/266.

¹⁴¹ TNA, PROB 11/1535/108.

¹⁴² HRO, 21M67/3.

¹⁴³ *The Times*, 12 June 1828, p. 7.

¹⁴⁴ HA 1850A/90.

¹⁴⁵ *The Hampshire Advertiser*, 28 July 1855, p. 2.

¹⁴⁶ HRO, 19M52/5.

¹⁴⁷ HRO, 11M49/E/B6/21.

¹⁴⁸ HRO, 152M82/4/5.

¹⁴⁹ See above.

¹⁵⁰ TNA, IR 29/31/15; HRO, 21M65/F7/179/1; 152M82/4/5.

¹⁵¹ See Landownership, Up Nately, published on-line at

<http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/sites/default/files/work-in-progress/landownership.pdf>.