

Manor of Winslade

Overview

The overlordship of the manor of Winslade was held by the de Port family, followed by their descendants the St John and then Paulet families. The manor was held by the Tichborne family from 1349 until 1562, when it was sold by Francis Tichborne to his overlord William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester. It was subsequently held by the Paulet family from the 16th century to the first half of the 20th century, before being acquired by Lord Camrose in 1935.

Tichborne Family

The Domesday survey states that by 1086 Winslade was held of Hugh de Port by Walter.¹ In 1275, the manor was recorded as being held of John de St. John for a half a knight's fee by Alan de Hagheman.² Winslade was next recorded as being held by John de Knolle in 1316, with the reversion after his death subsequently granted to John de Tichborne in 1331, with the later presenting a rector, Alexander de Heymundescote, to the vacant church of Winslade as lord of the manor in the same year.³ Nicholas de Hagheman was recorded as lord of the manor during the episcopacy of Adam Orleton (1333-45) when he presented a rector, but Roger de Tichborne, son of John de Tichborne, was subsequently described as being the owner in 1349.⁴ Ownership of the manor continued with the Tichborne family until 1562 when it was sold by Francis Tichborne to his overlord William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester.⁵

Paulet Family

William Paulet died in 1572, ten years after his purchase of the manor of Winslade. He had inherited substantial lands in N.E. Hampshire and his position as a prominent member of royal government enabled him to accumulate both former monastic land and other lay estates. The land acquired during his lifetime left the Paulet family as the most prominent landowners in

¹ *Domesday Book*, 107.

² *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

³ *The Register of John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, 1323-1333*, vol 1, 393.

⁴ Egerton MS. 2033, f. 43d; *CCR 1349-1354*, 68.

⁵ TNA, CP 25/2/208/4ELIZIEASTER.

the county.⁶ His grandson William Paulet 3rd Marquess of Winchester, a noted catholic, incurred great debts as a result of his legal battles and the visits of Elizabeth I to Basing House. In order to economise, he moved into the lodge of Hackwood Park on the Winslade estate and demolished part of Basing House.⁷ After Basing House was destroyed during the First English Civil War, the Paulets returned to Hackwood.⁸ The estate continued to pass down the family line, until the death of Charles Paulet the 3rd Duke of Bolton in 1754. Charles had married Lady Anne Vaughan in 1713 and the union was widely known to have been deeply unhappy. In *The State Dunces Inscribed. To Mr Pope. Part II* reference is made to this, as well as a failed ‘plot’ by Bolton to divorce his wife, presumably in order to marry his mistress, Lavinia Fenton. In the copy held at Winchester College, a helpful annotation tells us that he ‘was s[ai]d to put a footman to bed his wife in order to obtain a divorce’.⁹ Bolton was never able to obtain the divorce and was only able to marry Lavinia on Anne’s death in 1751. As a result, all three of his children were illegitimate and the estates passed to his brother, Harry, after he died in 1754.¹⁰

In 1794, the death of Harry Paulet the 6th Duke without any immediate male heirs, led to Winslade and Hackwood House passing to Thomas Orde, the husband of Jean Mary Browne Powlett, the natural daughter of Charles Paulet the 5th Duke. Soon afterwards, on 7 January 1795, Thomas adopted the surname Paulet in addition to his own. Later, in 1797, Thomas was created Baron Bolton of Bolton Castle and on his death, in 1807, he was succeeded by his eldest son, William.¹¹ The tithe apportionment of 1839 records that almost all the land in the parish belonged to William 2nd Baron Bolton, with less than half of the total (260 a.) held in hand.¹² William died in 1850, with his estates and title passing to his nephew, William Henry,

⁶ L. L. Ford, ‘Paulet, William, first marquess of Winchester (1474/5?–1572)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/21622, accessed 23 March 2017].

⁷ H. R. Woudhuysen, ‘Paulet, William, third marquess of Winchester (c.1532–1598)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/21623, accessed 23 March 2017].

⁸ *Hist. Parl.*, 1604–29.

⁹ Paul Whitehead, *The State Dunces. Inscribed to Mr. Pope. Part II. Being the Last* (London: Printed in J. Dickenson, 1733), 4.

¹⁰ Matthew Kilburn, ‘Powlett, Charles, third duke of Bolton (1685–1754)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/21615, accessed 23 March 2017].

¹¹ Matthew Kilburn, ‘Powlett, Charles, third duke of Bolton (1685–1754)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/21615, accessed 23 March 2017].

¹² HRO, 21M65/F7/264/1, f. 5.

as 3rd Baron Bolton. In 1935, the manor and estate was purchased by the newspaper proprietor William Berry, Lord Camrose, the owner of the *Sunday Times* and *Daily Telegraph*.¹³ He was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the second viscount Camrose, with the estate subsequently acquired by a company, Lockwood 2002 Limited (incorporated in the British Virgin Islands), after the death of his widow in 1997.¹⁴

Lesser Estates in Winslade

In 1346, Nicholas de Hageman was said to have held one hide of land that formerly belonged to John de Knolle, but no further information survives for lesser landholders in Winslade prior to the 17th century.¹⁵ In 1662, Matthew Benjamin, husbandman, leased a cottage and land comprising 1 a. for a period of 99 years from Charles Paulet, 6th Marquess of Bolton.¹⁶ He subsequently leased a further 12 a. of land called 'Churchfields' from the duke for 99 years in 1670. This lease was renewed upon the death of the former in 1695, which was transferred to his daughter Dorothy, wife of Nicholas Durman. Part of Churchfields had since been incorporated into Hackwood Park so two acres of land called Hydes were substituted.¹⁷ This lease was subsequently renewed by their son, John, in 1733, but had ceased to exist by the time of the tithe award in 1839.¹⁸

In 1695, an estate called 'Harmewoods' or 'Harmonds' comprising 60 a. was purchased by Charles Paulet, now 1st Duke of Bolton, from Daniel Hoare, described as a yeoman of South Warnborough.¹⁹ In the same year, Ralph Heath, keeper of Hackwood Park, leased land called 'Bignel' for the yearly rent of 10s.²⁰ After his death, two years later, the lease was transferred to Samuel Prince the Elder, with the estate said to have comprised 4 a. called 'Home Close', 2 ½ a. called 'Hydes', 3 a. called 'Three Acres, an unnamed 7 a. close, 4 a. called 'Anchor lands', and 60 a. called 'Little Piddle'. Samuel Prince the Younger subsequently became the lessee on

¹³ Adrian Smith, 'Berry, William Ewert, first Viscount Camrose (1879–1954)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/30733, accessed 23 August 2016]; *Kelly's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight (1939)*, 595.

¹⁴ Land Registry, title reference: HP569360.

¹⁵ *Feud. Aids*, ii, 332.

¹⁶ HRO, 12M49/A83/2.

¹⁷ HRO, 11M49/M17, f. 43.

¹⁸ HRO, 12M49/A83/8; 21M65/F7/264/1.

¹⁹ HRO, 54M98/E/B2/10.

²⁰ HRO, 11M49/M17, f. 23.

the death of his father, in 1735, with the lease renewed in 1756 for a term of 13 years with the lands now described as Winslade Down and Drove Piddle.²¹ The tithe apportionment for the parish also shows that an estate comprising 63 a. was being leased by the Reverend John Orde in 1839.²²

Manor of Kempshott

Overview

The overlordship of the manor of Kempshott was held by the de Port family, followed by their descendants the St John and then Paulet families. The manor itself was held by the Tichborne family from 1316 until 1578 when it was sold to Henry Pinck. It was subsequently held by the Pinck family until 1770 when it passed by inheritance to Dorothy and John Lee. The manor then changed hands in the late 18th century, being acquired by Philip Dehany in 1773, James Morley in 1787, and John Crosse Cooke in 1788. It was then purchased by Edward Walter Blunt in 1832, before being acquired by Sir Nelson Rycroft in 1866. The estate was sold off by the Rycroft family in the early 20th century and Kempshott House itself was demolished in 1972.

Tichborne Descent

The Domesday survey states that by 1086 Kempshott was held of Hugh de Port by Walter.²³ In 1256, the manor was recorded as being held of Reginald Fitz Peter for half a knight's fee by Hugh de Sifrewast.²⁴ Kempshott remained in the possession of the Sifrewast family until the early 14th century, when it was inherited by Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger de Sifrewast. John Tichborne was then able to acquire the manor as part of his marriage settlement with Margaret and was recorded as being lord of the manor in 1316.²⁵ Kempshott remained in the

²¹ HRO, 12M49/A83/9; 54M98/E/B2/14.

²² HRO, 21M65/F7/264/1, f. 5.

²³ *Domesday Book*, 107.

²⁴ TNA, JUST 1/778.

²⁵ Toby Scott Purser, 'The County Community of Hampshire, c.1300-c.1530, With Special Reference to the Knights and Esquires' (unpublished PhD thesis, University of Southampton (Winchester), 2001), 104.

possession of the Tichborne family until 1578, when it was sold by Benjamin Tichborne to Henry Pinck.²⁶

Pinck Descent

Upon the latter's death, in 1611, the manor passed to his son, Robert Pinck, a senior proctor of New College Oxford. Yet Robert's successful university career meant that he continued to reside at Oxford after this date, where he was elected as warden of New College in 1617. His support for the king during the early stages of the First English Civil War, which included mustering and drilling the scholars of the college, led to his imprisonment by the parliamentarians from 12 September 1642 to 5 January 1643.²⁷ Robert died on 2 November 1647, and by a will dated 22 May of the same year, left Kempshott to his nephew Henry Pinck.²⁸ Henry was succeeded by his son, Thomas Pinck (d.1708), who served as mayor of Winchester from 1689-90. The estate then passed to the latter's son, the Reverend Henry Pinck, until his death in 1723, when he was then succeeded in turn by his son, Henry Pinck.²⁹ Henry died in 1770 and in his will left the estate to his niece Dorothy, wife of John Lee of Woolley Firs.³⁰ The manor was subsequently sold to Philip Dehany of Farleigh Wallop, esquire, in 1773, who rebuilt the manor house in brick.³¹ Philip Dehany was the son of David Dehany, a Bristol merchant, who owned sugar estates in Jamaica and Barbados. Philip also possessed property in Kent, London and Hampshire, and his interests in this particular area included Farleigh Wallop, Kempshott and his friendship with the Duke of Bolton at Basing.³²

Subsequent ownership

²⁶ HRO, 25M55/95.

²⁷ A. J. Hegarty, 'Pinck, Robert (bap. 1573, d. 1647)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/22289, accessed 23 March 2017]

²⁸ A. J. Hegarty, 'Pinck, Robert (bap. 1573, d. 1647)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/22289, accessed 23 Aug 2016].

²⁹ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Ser. 3), ii, 105–12; HRO, 55M67/T144.

³⁰ HRO, 55M67/T150; 55M67/T151; 55M67/T152; 55M67/T153; 55M67/T154.

³¹ HRO, 55M67/T157; 55M67/T158; 55M67/T159.

³² <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146638189>;
<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1754-1790/member/dehany-philip-1720-1809> [accessed 23.4.2017].

James Morley, an East India Company merchant, purchased the estate in 1787 but sold it in the following year to John Crosse Cooke, esquire.³³ From 1789 to 1795 the manor was leased by John Crooke to George Augustus Frederick, the Prince of Wales. He frequently visited the estate for hunting trips and after his marriage to Princess Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel in 1795, he spent his honeymoon at the property.³⁴ The estate was subsequently leased by Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester, from 1796 to 1803.³⁵ Carleton's career had been in Canada as a general and twice governor of Quebec. He retired to England in 1796 to the life of a country squire. He had already bought the nearby manor of Natley Scures.³⁶ Edward Blunt, esquire, purchased the manor from John Crosse Cooke's widow, Elizabeth, in 1832, with the estate later acquired by Sir Nelson Rycroft in 1866.³⁷ He was succeeded by his son Sir Richard Nelson Rycroft in 1894, who had leased the estate to Henry Gourlay by 1911.³⁸ After the latter's death, in 1915, the manor house remained unoccupied for some time before being used by the Ministry of War during the Second World War.³⁹ The estate, excluding Kempshott House, was purchased by Basingstoke Golf Club in 1927 from the Rycroft Estate, with the house itself being demolished in 1972.⁴⁰

³³ HRO, 55M67/171; HRO, 55M67/172; HRO, 55M67/173; HRO, 55M67/177; HRO, 55M67/178; HRO, 55M67/179.

³⁴ <http://kempshottmanor.net/1-Kempshott-Park.php>; RA GEO/MAIN/35331-2; GEO/MAIN/35342; GEO/MAIN/35350.

³⁵ <http://www.kempshottmanor.net/>.

³⁶ James Sturgis, 'Carleton, Guy. The first baron Dorchester', *ODNB*; G. McKelvie, Natley Scures: landownership', *VCH Hants* work in progress, accessed 23/04/2017.

³⁷ HRO, 55M67/T180; 55M67/T181; 55M67/T182; 55M67/T183; 55M67/T184; 55M67/E16; 55M67/E17.

³⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Hants* (1911), 175; *Burke's Peerage* (2003 edn), I, 1287.

³⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Hants, Wiltshire and Dorsetshire* (1915), 181; *Kelly's Dir. Hants, Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire and the Channel Islands* (1939), 197; <https://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/content/doclib/1107.pdf>, 27.

⁴⁰ <https://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/content/doclib/1107.pdf>, 27.