

## SOME NOTES ON THE MANOR OF EAST TYTHERLEY.

BY MRS. SUCKLING.

WHEN the Hampshire Field Club visited East Tytherley in 1904 the late Mr. Shore alluded to the generally accepted tradition that two of the tenants of the Manor fought for Harold and were slain at Hastings. More documents are now available to aid research, and in the "Victoria History of Hampshire" is a translation of the Domesday Survey of 1086. At that date both East and West Tytherley were held by tenants under the King, but only in the Tytherley held by "Alwi, the son of Saulf," are there mills—namely, two, which stood on the site of Holbury Mill and Ford Mill—because in East Tytherley there was water to turn them. Unfortunately, this rules out the Hastings story, for it is clearly of West Tytherley that Domesday relates that "It was held by Alwin, the son of Turber," whose tenancy, however, was disputed, because there was no evidence that his predecessor's rights had ever been confirmed by King William. This predecessor was probably one of the three tenants who held West Tytherley as three manors under Edward the Confessor, for Domesday continues, "Two of these who held the manor were slain at the battle of Hastings," evidently suggesting that the third would not have been likely to have been approved by King William. His name was also Alwin, but above it in small letters is the word "Ret." Possibly the scribe intended to alter Alwin into Alured (see "V. C. H. Hants," I, 505). In 1086, at the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor of Tytherley included lands in Holbury and Lockerley, which continued to extend into Lockerley parish after the members of Holbury and Lockerley had been separated from the main manor.

Assessments in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II seem to indicate that the Tytherleys were still held by the Crown; in 1168 there had been serious trouble in the district. Two years earlier Alan de Neville, as King's Marshal, had held an assise of the New Forest, with the result that the Sheriff accounts, in the Pipe Rolls, for 6s. 8d. recovered from the effects (sold) of Roger Bentley, 19s. 2d. from the chattels of those who had fled from justice, and the Tithings of Tytherley had been fined one mark for failure to arrest and to deliver to justice a fellow who had escaped. As Roger Bentley had not been fined, in that case he would have had to personally account for the money, and he was not included in the general item concerning those who fled; it can only be assumed that he was hanged. Towards the end of the twelfth century the manor was held by the family of de Columbières, who took their name from Columbières, near Bayeux, in Normandy, and first settled in Kent. They were hereditary cupbearers to the Crown—probably from the Norman Court—and are therefore often referred to as the Coparius or Cuparius, whence their descendants became Cooper. Thomas de Columbars, who was lord of East Tytherley between 1195 and 1229, held in 1196 ("Feet of Fines, Hants, 13th Henry III"), with other possessions, one hide of land in Lockerley, and gave to the Priory of St. Denys by Southampton his half of Basset's Mill, which stood upon the site of the present "Ford Mill" at Lockerley.

Thomas was the father of Michael de Columbars, Governor of Winchester Castle, and of Mathew, his heir, who, on succeeding to his father's lordship, granted the Church of Tiderleg, together with certain lands belonging to it, to the Priory of St. Denys (Add. MSS., 15314, fol. 111d), and the appropriation was confirmed by Bishop Orleton in 1334. In 1207 Michael gave 200 marks for leave to marry Alice de Croc, the daughter of Elias de Croc ("Additions to Dugdale's Baronage"), who was a descendant of Croc the Huntsman, the holder of Crux Easton Manor at the Domesday Survey. By this marriage he was to have the office of forester at Elias Croc's death, "but he died in 1234, and his widow, as daughter and

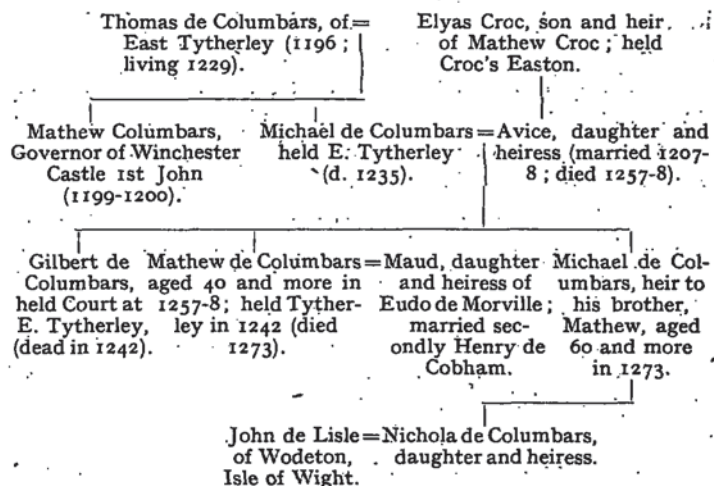
heiress of Elias Croc, had livery of the bailewick of the Forest of Chute until her death in 1258." Francis Townsend, Windsor Herald, in his "Additions to Dugdale's Baronage," says that:—"Michael de Columbars, who in Anno 1st John gave 200 marks to the King to marry Avice, the daughter of Elias Croc (and was probably brother of that Mathew who was one of the Governors of Winchester Castle in 1199), was the father of Mathew, who married Maud de Morville; that Avice, the widow of Michael, died in the 43rd Henry III, leaving Mathew, her son and heir, 40 years old; that the said Mathew died in first of Edward I (1272) without issue by the said Maud de Morville, leaving Michael, his brother and heir, sixty years old. And that Maud, the widow of Mathew, married Henry de Cobham." He bore Gules, on a chevron three estoiles ("The Feudal Coats of Arms, Edward II Roll"). Michael de Columbars "inclosed the park at Tiderleg with a ditch and hedge," and was succeeded by his son Gilbert; who "confirmed his father's gift of Tiderleg Church with the consent of Mathew, his son and heir" (Add. MSS., 15314, fol. 111d). In the St. Denys Cartulary Gilbert is clearly described as son and heir of Michael and father of Mathew, and on the same authority it is stated that he "kept his court at Tiderleg." He died before 1244, and was followed in the lordship of the manor by his son Mathew, who was "aged 40 and more," in 1257. In the year 1245 "he paid 100 marks for leave to keep the park of Tiderleg inclosed and to inclose his grove at Holbury, called Caufaunde, and another Grove at Tiderleg called Norston, so that the beasts of the chase may have free entry and exit."

Thomas de Columbars had a small manor (held at the Conquest by Alwi), which is believed to comprise the present "Lockerley Water Farm." It is recounted that Mathew enlarged this manor in 1241, and in 1271 received a grant of a weekly market on a Wednesday at his Manor of Lockerley, and a yearly Fair on the Eve of St. John Baptist ("Cal. Char. R.," 1257-1300, p. 177). In 1259-60 the same Mathew was Governor of Salisbury Castle, and was one of the rebel barons at the Battle of Lewes, but made his peace by

the Dictum de Kenilworth. This Dictum was that each should compound for his rebellion by forfeiting five years' rent of his lands and estates; on making his peace with the King, 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 Tiderleg, with its members of Holbury and Lockerley, which were within the metes of the Forest of Buckholt." The lawing of dogs in the ancient law of the Forest was to cut off the claws of the dog's fore-feet every three years for the preservation of the King's game.

The arms of Maheu de Columbars are given in the Roll of Henry III as "Argent, a chief Gules." Foster's "Feudal Coats of Arms" gives the following:—"Maheu de Columbars (Henry III. Roll) bore (1) Argent a chief Gules, Glover Roll; (2) (Edward III) Gules a chief Argent, a cross recercele counterchanged; Jenyn's Ordinary. In St. George and Arden Rolls the chief becomes per fesse argent and gules, and the cross moline counterchanged." He was married in the year 1237 to Maud, daughter and heiress of Eudo de Morville ("Cal. Close Rolls," 1270-88, p. 161), but died childless in 1273, when his brother Michael was found to be "his next heir and sixty years of age and more." The Morville arms were an Eagle displayed. Henry de Cobham bore Gules, on a chevron or three fleurs-de-lys azure (Ed. II Roll). There was a Robert de Columbars of Wiltshire who bore a cross patty fitchée *temps* Henry III, and a family of five Philip de Columbars in succession at Stowey in Somerset, beginning in 1155 and ending 1343 in Philip Baron Columbars, who died *s.p.*, and bore Gules, a bend or, a label of three points argent. Mathew's widow married Henry, son of John de Cobham, in Kent; and Nichola, daughter and heiress of Michael, became the wife of John de Lisle of the Isle of Wight. So ended the lordship of the Columbars, who must so often have worshipped within the thirteenth-century church at Tytherley, and may even have given the mitred and mass-robed figures in the glass of that period still to be seen in the porch.





(According to the Roll of Henry III (Glover's Roll), "Mehew de Columbars" bore "Argent a Chief Gules.")

By 1310 the manor had passed into the hands of the Crown, and in 1335 Edward III granted it to Queen Philippa, who held it till her death in 1369. Her name is still preserved in "Queen's Croft" and "Queen's Wood" in the vicinity of the Devil's Bank, which is, says tradition, part of the old enclosure of Michael de Columbars, close to the old Roman road leading from Salisbury to Winchester. Also that "King John passed along Bull's Drove, in the same locality, on his way to meet the barons in 1215, and that his horses were watered at a pond still known as "King John's Pool."

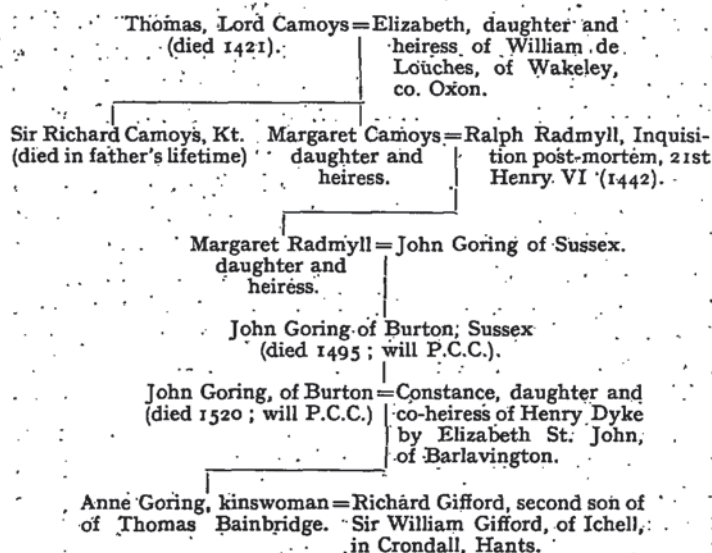
On February 9th, 1486, King Henry VII granted "the custody of the manors and lordship of Tuderley and Lockerley, formerly Columbars, with all things pertaining thereto, from Michaelmas last past, for seven years at a yearly rent of £4 6s. 8d. to George Bainbridge." He died at Tytherley in the fourth year of Henry VIII, and, according to his inquisition post-mortem ("Chanc. Inq. P.M." Ser. II, xxviii, 9), taken at Winchester on August 13th, 1513, "Roger Bainbridge was his son and next heir and 30 years of age and more." In view of the great interest that attaches to the personality of Thomas, son and heir of Roger Bain-

bridge, a very exhaustive search has been made for his "kinship" to Anne Goring, wife of Richard Gifford, who succeeded him, at East Tytherley in 1559. The name of Bainbridge occurs in the county of Westmoreland, and in the West Riding early in the fifteenth century, where at Sedberg, according to some early Chancery proceedings (1486-93, 1503-15, 11537), a family of landed interests flourished for several generations, with successive Christian names identical with those of Tytherley's lords. Moreover, it is believed that Christofer Bainbridge (born 1464, died 1514), Archbishop of York, was not only a contemporary, but a relative of George Bainbridge, who was granted Tytherley in 1496, the year following Christofer Bainbridge's institution as Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Warden of St. Julian's Hospital, Southampton—a "non-residential office" which he held from 1495 until 1505. A native of Hilton, near Appleby, Westmoreland, it is noteworthy that he shared the same birth-place with Bishop Langton of Winchester, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, before Bainbridge, and may have taken the latter under his wing. Certain it is that Bainbridge rapidly rose to eminence, from Pŕebend of South Grantham, 1486, Master of the Rolls, 1504, Dean of Windsor, 1505, Bishop of Durham, 1507, Archbishop of York, 1509-14, Ambassador to Rome, 1509, made Cardinal 1511, and died July, 1514. He appointed as the executor of his will Dr. Richard Pace, a Winchester boy, educated under Bishop Langton, but for some unexplained reason Wolsey appears to have considered himself entitled to the Cardinal's effects, since he sent directions to Rome for all his clothes to be sold there, and for the vestments and altar cloths to be shipped to himself.

George Bainbridge, when he obtained the grant of Tytherley, was apparently a young married man, with a son, Roger, about three years of age, who in 1522 was "a gentleman of Wolsey's privy chamber," as appears from the following letter written by Sir Thomas Cheyne to Wolsey, dated "St. Germain's the 10th of February 1522" (detailing the proceedings):—"On the arrival of Roger Bainbridge with letters to 'My Lady' on high matters of State." Again, in 1534, in

a list of "Bills to be signed" in Cromwell's "Reminiscences": "Roger Bainbridge . . ." It therefore is suggested that Roger was still about the Court in 1534, and that his wife was a daughter of John Goring by Constance Dyke, who was grand-daughter of Elizabeth St. John of Barlavington, Sussex. Sir William Goring, of Burton, Sussex, died possessed of Barlavington (see his will, P.C.C., proved January 16th, 1555-6). From the search that has been made, there is now no doubt that Elizabeth was the daughter and heiress of William St. John, the direct descendant of Edward St. John of Barlavington (died 1340) by Eva Dawtrey, his wife (died 1354). Also, that Elizabeth, by her first marriage with Henry Dyke, was mother of another Henry Dyke—the father of Constance Dyke, who was described in the litigation following the proving of her grandmother's will as "the nigh kinswoman of Elizabeth" ("Early Chancery Proceedings," 1505-15, 316). Also, that Sir John Shurley, cofferer to the King (who benefited under the will for £400) (P.C.C. Adeane, of "Elizabeth Massey, widow"); "had married Elizabeth, sister of John Goring, aforesaid." The will itself, dated February 13th, 1505-6, clearly proves the descent of Anne Goring, and therefore her claim to the quarterings which are impaled with the Gifford arms on the monument in East Tytherley Church—viz.:—(1) Goring; (2) Dyke (they assumed St. John arms); (3) Camoys; (4) de Louches (?); (5) Radmyll.

The sketch pedigree shows the descent of Anne Goring:—



In the will of John Goring (John Goring, P.C.C. Mayne-  
boring, proved February, 1520-1) (Anne's father), dated  
October 16th, 12th Henry VIII, he names his unmarried  
daughters, Sybil, Eleanor, Jane, and Anne. He appointed as  
his executors John Dawtrey "the elder," Richard Covert,  
and the Prior of Heringham, Sussex. Richard Gifford, who  
married Anne Goring (after her father's death), was the second  
son of Sir William Gifford of Ichell, in Crondall, by Eleanor,  
daughter of Sir John Paulet, K.B., "Commander of the Army  
of Henry VII in France." He was, therefore, nephew of Sir  
William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester (died 1572, aged  
97), and of Joan, wife of John Kingsmyll, Chief Justice of the  
Common Pleas, whose son, Sir John Kingsmyll of Sydmington,  
married Constance, sister of the above-mentioned Anne  
Goring. Unfortunately, Berry's "Hampshire Pedigrees" are  
wrong in making John, son of Sir William Gifford, the father  
instead of the brother of Richard. John died in his father's  
lifetime in 1528, having married (c. 1522) Joan, daughter of  
Henry Brydges, of Newbury, by whom he had a son, John



(born 1523, died 1563), who succeeded his grandfather at Ichell on June 17th, 1549. In Sir William Gifford's will, proved (P.C.C. Populwell, 43) November 21st, 1549, there are several points of interest—viz., "son-in-law Haydock, Cicily Haydock, Agnes Gover, daughters Alice, and Mary, gdcson's William Burle, and William Walmyngton, wife Joan and" (her) "son Sir Jerome Gifford." This was his second wife, a daughter of Sir John Rogers of Dorsetshire, and of Marsh Court next King Somborne. In 1537 Richard Gifford, then aged 36, acquired the manor and park of King Somborne, from the Crown on a long lease, and settled in that village, where, says tradition, was the "Palace of John of Gaunt."

The manor belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, and in its "Miscellaneous Books" is preserved a charming description of the house that was the Gifford's home for so many years. ("Duchy Lanc. Misc. Books," Chap. XV, fol. 4):—

"The seytuacon. of the sayed mansion and manor place being in a very wholesome and healthy ayre, with a fair and annycient House, with all necessarie and convenient houses of office. . . . Having within the same, good and sweet water, fair orchards, gardynes, and wells, both fit and convenient. A park well furnished with dere and conies, and the fyshinge of the river there. . . ." On the suppression of the Religious Houses at the Reformation, and the wholesale inclosing of land, the men of Hampshire joined in the general rising, which extended from Cornwall, under the Mayor of Bodmin, to Norfolk under Kett; and as a result, at King Somborne in 1552, it was reported that "there be no dere in the park, as it was destroyed, and the pale broken down at the time of the rebellion." No doubt the smaller parks of Michelmersh and Tytherley suffered in like manner.

The Kingsmylls, Giffords, and Bainbridges, with others of their circle, adopted the Reformed faith, and in March, 1551, Sir J. Kingsmyll (Sheriff of Hampshire in 1543) was one of the Hampshire commissioners to take inventories of church goods. In 1538, at the dissolution of the Priory of St. Denys, the Rectory of East Tytherley had fallen into the King's hands. Thomas Bainbridge, the bachelor lord of the manor, was

known to be an ardent Protestant who would violently oppose any return to the old faith ; therefore he would be under observation when Mary succeeded her brother, Edward VI. "During the bitter years of Mary's reign Hampshire rallied to the old religion, so that the county happily was almost free from religious persecution. . . Nevertheless there was a county burning during White's Episcopate. . . A few months before the Queen's death Thomas Bainbridge, a gentleman of position, after examination before the Bishop, was condemned to the stake. . . ."

Before continuing the story, it may be well to quote the following from an old parchment, dated April 26th, 1558, although so faded and worn that it is almost illegible ("Chanc. Inq. P.M.," 4th and 5th Philip and Mary): It was probably the result of long travail of soul on the part of Thomas Bainbridge, who sought by its means to preserve to his family the home that was evidently dear to him. Its date suggests a picture of spring sunshine, when all the buds in Tytherley's park were bursting into leaf, and the rooks overhead in the trees beside the church—old even at that time—were calling to each other from their nests. A picture all of peace, into which there may have ridden the figures of Richard and Anne Gifford, arriving from King Somborne, to presently alight before the door of the manor house. Inside, awaiting their coming, would be "the Indenture" itself, ready for the signature of "Thomas Bainbridge" (who) "in consideration of the marriage between Richard Gifford and Anne his wife, the kinswoman of the said Thomas" . . . who "conveys all his interests in the manors of Tiderleg and Lockerley, with lands in Broughton and Wiltshire, to Richard and Anne" . . . and their heirs male. And in default, "to the heirs male of the Lady Constance Kingsmyll of Sydmonston." The legal formalities ended, the husband and wife would ride sadly homewards, with the precious deed in their keeping, recognizing the peril in which Bainbridge stood. Perhaps they tried to persuade him to escape, but evidently, very highly exalted in spirit, he chose to remain for what might betide. The blow fell on May 28th, when, summoned to Winchester,

he must have bidden good-bye to his "mansion house at Tiderleg," and, with steadfast face, have ridden off through the familiar lanes for the last time. "For although he might have lived a pleasant life in the possessions of this world," says Fox, "yet, to follow Christ, had rather enter into the straight gate of persecution to the Heavenly possessions of life in the Lord's kingdom; than have present pleasure with an unquiet conscience. . . ."

The contemporary account adds that, "On account of the heretical and diabolical opinions, which in his life time he held, the said Thomas Bainbridge, on the 28th of May, was for the same attainted and condemned by sentence of the Church, and on the same day was committed to the secular authorities, and on the 6th day of August was burnt" ("Chanc. Inq. P.M.," September 18th, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary).

Richard Gifford, although always styled "of King Somborne," on Bainbridge's death appears to have moved to East Tytherley, where he made his will on October 28th, 1568, desiring to be buried in its parish church. He gave to "Anne my beloved wife all my stuff of household stocks in, and upon my house and grounds at Tytherley, and half of all my linen at Somborne" (and) . . . "the chamber where in myself did use to lye, with all the stuff there in, to herself; if she shall list there to lye, as long and as often as it shall please God. . . . I give to her my little curtall, the iron gelding, the grey mare, and her own nagg. To my son, Henry, my lease of the manor of Somborne. . . ." (Will P.C.C. Sheffield, proved May 7th, 1569). This long will is both locally and genealogically useful, and it is noteworthy that his bailiff, to whom he gave his dwelling at Tytherley for life, was named Alexander Ingram—a very old manorial name. Richard Gifford was buried in the south-east corner of the nave of Tytherley Church, where a canopied tomb, 19 feet high, was erected with a long Greek inscription, and another in English. His effigy represents him with a beard and moustache, clad in armour, and kneeling with clasped



hands. Facing him, in widow's hood and mantle, is his wife. Behind her one daughter, behind him three sons. The inscription reads:—"Here lies Richard Gifford. Second son of Sir William Gifford of Ichell Kt. and Anne his wife, daughter of John Goring of Burton in Sussex Esquire, who lived here zealous followers of God's holi word and great maintainers of good hospitalitie, benifcence to the poor, and careful traivailers for the good of their neighbours. They had issue three sons, Henri, John, and William, and one daughter, Katherine, married to Sir Henri Wallop of Farley Kt. The said Richard left this life the 15th daie of November A.D. 1568 and of his age 69."

His brother-in-law, Sir John Kingsmyll, had predeceased him in 1556, leaving a widow (Constance Goring) surviving at Sydmonston, where she made a will (P.C.C. Ketchyn, 14) (interesting as to her household effects), and died in 1581, leaving a numerous family of sons and daughters. Her son, Henry Kingsmyll, of Freemantle, who died in her lifetime in 1577, bequeathed "to my good Aunt Gifford a Geneva Bible of the good print." Another son, Sir George Kingsmyll, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in 1593 made the will of Richard Whitehead of West Tytherley, who died there in that year as the husband of Richard Gifford's sister, Mary. All going to show the intimacy that must have prevailed at that time among the inniates of the surrounding houses (*ibid.*, 24, Darcy).

Of the three sons represented upon their father's monument, John Gifford, the second son, left two sons—Hamden (born 1574, died 1649), and Philip, who died at Lockerley in 1654 on a leasehold estate, where he made his will (*ibid.*, Scött, 29), naming sons and grandchildren, who seem to have succeeded him there for many years. William, the third son, died unmarried in 1622; while Henry, who was knighted, renewed his father's lease of King Somborne in 1589, when the park "had 200 head of deer." He was married before 1573 to a widow with young children—Susan, daughter of Henry Brancker, of Earlstoke, Wiltshire, the widow of Robert



Halswell of Halswell, Somerset (the fine Tudor mansion is still extant), to which her son, Sir Nicholas Halswell, succeeded, and married the daughter of Sir Henry Wallop. Sir Henry Gifford, who predeceased his mother, was buried at Tytherley on November 3rd, 1593, leaving a family of four sons and four daughters. To revert to Anne, widow of Richard Gifford, she continued to reside at Tytherley during the twenty-five years following her husband's death, and there made her will on February 13th, 1593-4, leaving bequests to numerous grandchildren, notably to her executor and successor, "William Gifford of King Somborne," to whom she left some interesting legacies "in the hall, parloir, best, and second best chambers." At Tytherley she mentioned her "little clock which hangeth in the parloir" and her "Linen wheel." To Sir Henry Wallop, her son-in-law (born 1540, died 1599), she gave "a gold bowl and cover with the Gifford arms worth £10," and to her "daughter, the Lady Katherine Wallop," various articles of furniture and her "silver ewer." It was Sir Henry Wallop and his wife who "sumptuously entertained Queen Elizabeth and her suite for several days at Farley Wallop." She bequeathed "her little nagg" with "a side saddle" to her "cousin, Mrs. Jane Fleming," who could be none other at that date (1593) than the lady of Broadlands—namely, the daughter-in-law of Sir Francis Fleming, who died there on August 27th, 1558, bequeathing a ring to Richard Gifford. Sir Francis's widow, "the lady Jane Fleming," who died in 1587, was a daughter of John Covert of Slaugham, Sussex. Anne Gifford died on March 24th, 1594, and was succeeded in the estates by her grandson, William Gifford, who died unmarried on October 29th, 1597. He was succeeded by his brother Richard, who married his first cousin, Winifred, daughter of Sir Henry Wallop, and with her entertained King James I and his Queen at King Somborne early in that monarch's reign, who knighted him on the occasion. On the authority of the "Hants Feet of Fines," it is stated that Sir Richard Gifford sold the manor of East Tytherley in 1626 to Sir Henry Wallop (born 1568, died 1642), his brother-in-law and cousin. Possibly it was some kind of

family arrangement, since in 1628 there is mention in the State Papers of the "outlawry of Sir Richard Gifford and Sir Nicholas Halswell" (Charles I, Vol. C, xix, No. 33). It is certain that Robert Wallop, son of Sir Henry (born 1601, died 1667), the regicide, was a trustee for the disbursement of certain monies, and, according to the will (P.C.C., proved November 25th, 1647) of Sir Richard Gifford, paid annually £40 to each of the latter's unmarried daughters. Moreover, Philip Gifford "the elder" (the grandson of Mistress Anne), in his will made at Lockerley on January 20th, 1653, names "the monies now due unto me from my cousins, Robert Wallop and Richard Gifford Esquires, which is about the Sum of £900." It is impossible to think of Tytherley and its surroundings during the Civil War without recalling the excitement that prevailed in the district, and the anxieties that must have possessed the womenfolk belonging to the various manors. Richard Gifford, "Junior," early took part with the Parliamentarians, and in 1642 is mentioned in a list of Hampshire gentlemen on that side. His cousin, Robert Wallop, was one of the Commissioners on the trial of the King, and, as a result, ended his life in the Tower of London; while another cousin, Richard Whitehead, of West Tytherley, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and in a law-suit complained that, when absent on duty, "the Souldiers of the King's Army miserably ransackt and plundered" his house, and burnt all his deeds and papers. It was this same Colonel Richard Whitehead who is said to have been so merciless to his starved prisoners, and to have remarked that "cruelty to cavaliers was an acceptable work of God." Also, that he had no fear, even if the King should prevail, as he had secured his lands and had sufficient to maintain him." Sir Richard Gifford was buried at Tytherley on November 28th, 1643, leaving Dame Winifred surviving with two sons and four daughters. Among the latter was Susanna (born 1605, died 1628), who was buried in the church of Farley Chamberlayne with her baby, as the widow of John St. John, lord of that manor, whose monument always excites interest.

Richard Gifford, "Junior," who was married before the year 1654 to Anne, daughter of Sir Gerard Fleetwood (of Crawley, Hants, by Mary, daughter of William Dutton, of Sherborne), died as her "widower" in 1661-2 in some apparent trouble, if not of disgrace. His will was proved on February 12th, 1661-2, by Henry Halswell and John Tynte, Esquires, and witnessed by his neighbours, Thomas Edmunds of Bossington, John Kelsey of Piddleworth, and Francis Rivett. He was practically the last "Gifford of King Somborne, for his son and heir, Richard, (born 1654) left the county on his marriage in July, 1675, with the great Somersetshire heiress, Mary, daughter of Thomas Crinland, of Cannington and Withycome in that county. He died in 1679, leaving an only child and heiress, Jane Gifford (will proved, P.C.C., October 4th, 1679), who was thrice married, and died *sine prole* in 1702. So ended the Giffords.

In 1654 the Manor of East Tytherley passed into the possession of Chief Justice Henry Rolle (born 1589, died 1656), a Devonshire man, who was buried at Shapwick, in Somersetshire, on July 30th, 1656. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Alderman Thomas Bennett, a London merchant, and sister of the well-known Royalist Colonel, Sir Humphrey Bennett, M.P. for Petersfield. Their only son, Francis, succeeded to the Manor of Tytherley, and was knighted at Portsmouth on March 1st, 1665, being at that time Sheriff for Hampshire. He was married in his father's lifetime to Priscilla, daughter of Thomas Foote, sometime Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had a family of three sons and five daughters. Apparently they occupied the Giffords' Manor House, since five of their children were baptized in the church, and they appear to have been on very friendly terms with "Mrs. Anne Gifford, widow of Lockerley," who, in a will dated there on April 26th, in the fourth year of Charles II (P.C.C. 1664), desiring to be buried in Tytherley Church beside her late husband, gave "unto my noble friend Francis Rolle Esquire of East Tytherley, the three pictures that are already in his house. . . . To his son, Henri Rolle, a china bason, and a picture of a naked boy. . . . To Margaret Rolle, his daughter, two china

dishes, which are in my closett. Supervisor of this my will Mr. Robert Rolle of the Inner Temple, to whom I give a gold ring set with diamonds." This will alludes to "the chamber over the kitchen" at Lockerley, "the parloir," and the "closett," wherein were the pictures and the china. She was probably the wife of one of the three sons of Philip Gifford "the elder," who died in 1654, since she mentions her "niece and nephew Philip and Dorothy South."

In the old county map, preserved in the Museum at Winchester, is a sketch of a gabled Tudor mansion close to old Lockerley Church, which may represent a house that was described to the Rev. Stafford F. Bourdillon (late Vicar of East Tytherley) by Thomas Day, who was born in that village in 1813, and who well remembered it as "standing opposite to Ford Mill, having stone mullioned windows and a large flagged kitchen with a fine oak mantlepiece, also some large elm trees surrounding the house in which there was a rookery." And to this Mr. Richard Southwell, an old inhabitant, adds the information that "the house was called the monastery." An interesting fact, as it is reminiscent of the thirteenth-century grant of the site to the Canons of St. Denys, when Thomas de Columbars gave them his half of Basset's Mill, and shortly after they "purchased from Walter Basset his other half of the mill, together with his moor by the mill pond, and the island before the mill" (Add. MSS., 15314, fol. 87). The "Monastery" was pulled down in 1833, and the present house then erected known as "Lockerley Water."

It is believed that "early in the reign of Charles II the Rolle family caused the greater part of the interior of East Tytherley Manor house to be taken out and a large hall and grand saloon made, also a parapet erected to give the house a more imposing appearance, thus hiding the dormer windows in the roof. They employed French artists to decorate the saloon with exquisitely carved panelling, and elegant friezes, and cornices. Their work was to be seen in the ceilings of the hall, grand hall and staircase, for all this was of the Louis



XIV period. Most of the timbers in this house, on its destruction in 1903, were found to have been used before, whilst in the centre of the foundations walls were found of stones, some moulded and some plain, also large quantity of faced flints, proof that the material was of an older house. But what is of great interest is, that in the cellars, and used as part of the foundation walls, there was found about six feet of faced flint wall three feet thick, with columns showing an entrance, apparently into a very old mansion or chapel, older than the present church, which dates from the thirteenth century." Since that account of the old house was written, the ruins have been examined by a local archæologist, who writes:— "The originall Hall at East Tytherley evidently stood to the east of the church, the mediæval Hall stood to the south of its site, that is to say, to the south-east of the church, where the ground is raised by its stone foundations for a considerable space. These foundations being below the present raised level have wrongly conveyed the suggestion of cellars, and the so-called 'entrance into a stone chapel, earlier in date than the church itself,' is neither more nor less than one side of the entrance of the mediæval stone hall, or its gate house. This entrance faced, I think, a road running north and south, between these foundations and the church, but long since gone. The stop and mouldings of this large entrance suggest a fourteenth or fifteenth-century Hall of much importance, and this is supported by remains of the fish ponds." Local tradition is positive that formerly there were "ruins of a house of King John's time," from which was taken some ancient stone window-frames used on a farm at Bentley, but there seems to be no record of the destruction of such a house or the building of another. When the manor house was pulled down in the year 1903, a paper, dated 1679, and a penny of 1672, were found, suggesting a possible date for the alterations. A quaint bottle of Elizabeth's time, and a curiously shaped candlestick were also discovered at the same time, the latter being reminiscent of the "candlesticks" mentioned in the will of Richard Gifford in 1568. Sir Francis Rolle died at Tytherley, and, according to the

parish registry, was buried in woollen on April 6th, 1686, under a stone in the south-east corner of the chancel, now covered up. In his will, dated December, 1678 (proved February 3rd, 1686-87) (P.C.C., 29, Foot) he names his six daughters and "son Henry Rolle, who hath married without my and his mother's consent, to the great grief and disparagement of his family." Dame Priscilla Rolle survived her husband 22 years, and in her will (proved July 7th, 1708) (P.C.C., 168, Barrett), after naming her daughters (married and unmarried), refers to the children of her "son Henry Rolle, deceased." From this it appears that the latter was the only surviving son of his parents, and that he predeceased his mother, leaving three sons and three daughters, all surviving in 1708, but the sons were all dead in 1730. Of the latter, John Rolle shot himself in the grand saloon, and was buried in the church on May 31st, 1727. He was followed by the last remaining brother, Samuel, who, by a will proved on January 13th, 1729-30 (P.C.C., 17, Auber), left all his "lordship and lands to his cousin, Colonel John Rolle of Stevenstone, Devonshire, and to his heirs for ever." The Colonel died shortly afterwards, when his son, Henry, succeeded to the manor, and, as Baron Rolle, died *sine prole* in 1759. He was succeeded by his brother Dennis, who, together with his wife, Anne Chichester, was occupying the mansion house at Tytherley in 1750, and in 1755-7 baptised two of their four daughters in the church. The name of Dennis Rolle still lingers around the manor, where his initials, "D.R.," may be seen upon old boundary stones, notably at Gatmore Pond, a lonely place on the top of Paine's Hill Down; and another stone remains at "Pimple's Corner," near the "Devil's Bank." This is just off the highway from Mottisfont to Broughton, at the cross-roads, where in 1770 a young girl named Priscilla Parsons was buried, whose nickname was "Pimples." She was a domestic servant at the manor house, and took her life by poison. Mr. Southwell says:—"In those days, and long after, the butter and country produce was carried on horseback up the old Bridle Track leading from Exeter to Winchester. It can be traced through Downton,

Dean, and West and East Tytherley, past East End Farm, and Bentley, by Heywood, and the old glass works to Bossington. Thence to Horsebridge and King's Somborne, and so on to the ancient Rack and Manger Inn; and on to Winchester, where, in the old Market House, on the left hand side on entering, was the stall allotted to Holbury." The Bridle Track was the cause of a dispute between the lords of the two Tytherleys when Mr. Thistlewait desired to use a part of the track near East Tytherley for carts and heavy traffic. To this the Rolles objected, and to obtain their end threw up a high embankment all along the north side of East Tytherley Park. Tradition has it that the cedar-trees near the old mansion were planted by Dennis Rolle, whose four daughters were so devoted to arboriculture that "they planted, with their own hands, the elm-trees on either side of the North walk." On their father's death in 1797, they continued to live (unmarried) with their brother John, who was created Baron Rolle in 1796, and who sold the property in 1800 for £56,000.

The advertisements of the sale of East Tytherley describe "a capital mansion house, fine fish ponds, gardens, stables, and coach houses." It was purchased by Mr. William Steele Wakeford of Andover, a nephew of Anne Steele, the Broughton poetess. He is believed never to have resided at Tytherley, but he has the credit of giving the living (which was a donative) to the first resident Vicar of the parish in the person of the Rev. Edward Phillips. The latter, who entered upon his ministry in 1803, and remained for fifty years, much beloved, resided in a cottage situated upon the site of the present parsonage lawn.

"The church, which until 1863 remained a charming relic of the 13th century," writes a well-known antiquary, "has suffered from the root of all evil—even the beautiful tomb of Richard Gifford, who died in 1568, has been cut in half, and only the upper half preserved—and that on the floor below the west window. Incidentally it may be noted that the figure, carved in stone, representing Gifford in the family

group of six, has before him on the ground as he prays a helmet with a curiously ornamented visor, in that it has a serrated and carved edge. The original helmet from which this was copied stands on the top of the tomb, surmounted by the remains of the crest of the Giffords. This is but one more evidence that the favourite suit of armour of the deceased in mediæval times was often sent to the sculptors of his tomb as the best portrait available. In the porch and in the vestry are preserved three charming little figures—two Bishops and one of Our Lord—from fourteenth-century painted glass, which probably filled the triple lancet windows over the altar. The coeval altar itself seems, like the monument, to have been cut in two, and one end converted into a desk. In the graveyard are at least two fourteenth-century stone slabs or coffin lids, bearing the floreated cross, or its traces, re-used for gravestones, with names and dates cut upon them in the sixties and seventies. Originally they would commemorate early Rectors of Tytherley. Alas! for all is vandalism."

In 1846 the church contained several curious monuments, and in the aisle were two full-length crosses supposed to represent priests. Previous to the alterations to the church in 1863 the south porch, at the entrance of the building, was a peculiar arch, supposed to indicate the age of the structure, as being about 600 years old. There was a gallery at the west end, and at the back the arms of Queen Anne. The alterations comprised reroofing the church and demolishing the ancient wooden bell-tower, raising the walls, and also the floor, which put it on a higher level; but covered up all the tombstones. The edifice was previously entered on the north side by a descent of three steps. At that time the Gifford monument, then standing 19 feet high, was moved from the south-east corner to its present position. Mr. Richard Southwell well remembers "the church music" consisting of "a clarionet, bugle, flute, bassoon, and bass viol," played with zeal by old inhabitants "who just did rattle out the Old Hundreth."



In 1822 the property changed hands again, when the manor was halved, and the mansion house and park passed into the possession of Mr. Isaac Goldsmid (created a Baronet 1841, died 1859). It was during his absence in 1830 that the machinery rioters, to the number of some fifteen hundred, surrounded the house, and demanded money and wine of Mrs. Goldsmid and her daughters. The ringleaders were finally induced to call off those who were battering the door by the persuasions of a Mr. Richard Southwell, who represented the unprotected state of the ladies, and eventually the rioters departed. Mrs. Goldsmid soon after entered her "glass coach" and drove away, "vowing never to return, and she never did." Mr. Goldsmid then let the house furnished in 1835, and never occupied it again.

The tenant was General Jonathan Yates, of the Life Guards, a bachelor uncle of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman. The General "was a great sportsman, and kept a pack of Harriers at his kennels at the corner of the School ground." He was also a noted cock-fighter, laying down turf in the grand saloon for matches, and erected a "glass Summer House" (screened by yews) at the fish pond, for the purpose of Sunday gatherings. In his time the South-Western Railway only went as far as Winchester, and the General, when desiring to use it, was wont to drive to that town in his "Pick Axe Coach," with three horses, two wheelers and a leader. He was buried in Tytherley churchyard on October 2nd, 1854, at the age of 70, much regretted by the poor. From that time, save for caretakers, the mansion was never occupied until, owing to the partial collapse of the roof, it was pulled down in 1903. The "Tythe Barn" of the manor of East Tytherley stood near the present pillar-box, the pound and the stocks a little way beyond, where the drive to the mansion turned off from the road to pass between two low lodges, long since gone. Relics they were of a bygone age, and, like the old house itself, have passed into oblivion, and their places know them no more. Only the park remains to recall the years that are gone, where the leaf-buds still open to the spring

sunshine, and the rooks, as of yore, pass slowly overhead, where the ancient church still stands, among the bygone inhabitants of East Tytherley.

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