

MANORIAL HERITAGE REGISTRY HISTORICAL RECORD EXTRACT

MHR-M-0035056 • MANOR
West Hagbourne or Windsor

Evidence status: Unverified
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Location: Hagbourne, Berkshire

LORDSHIP / TITLE ASSOCIATIONS

- West Hagbourne or Windsor | Associated | | Unverified

OWNERSHIP / HOLDER ACCOUNT

WEST HAGBOURNE, sometimes styled WINDSOR in Hagbourne, was held by Alwin, a freeman, in the time of

Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it came to Walter Fitz Other, constable of Windsor Castle

and founder of the Windsor family, whose grandson William de Windsor was holding land in Berkshire

of the king in chief in 1160 1. This William apparently died between 1194 and 1198, when his sons

Walter and William de Windsor divided the inheritance between them. William's portion included West

Hagbourne with its appurtenances; the service due from this manor was that of one knight. In 1222

William de Windsor was still apparently in possession of the manor when he admitted the right of

Bartholomew de Chilton to a tenement in Hagbourne. This was probably the land which he recovered in

1225 through trial by battle, after bribing Bartholomew's champion to come over to his side. In 1266

William his son, who had succeeded him before 1248, made a settlement whereby the manor of East

Hagbourne was to remain at his death to 'William son of William de Windsor,' probably his own son.

About 1273 a William de Windsor died seised of West Hagbourne, leaving an heir under age. It is

uncertain which William this was, but his heir was indisputably Richard son of a William de Windsor.

Richard de Windsor came of age in 1279, and in 1305 settled the manor on himself and his wife Joan

with remainder in succession to his sons Richard and William. Joan survived her husband and died on

21 January 1327 8. The manor descended to Richard de Windsor, the son, who died on 3 April 1367,

leaving a widow Clarice, who received in dower a considerable portion of the manor and a chamber at

the hall end with a solar or upper room and an oratory. The heir, Richard de Windsor's grandson, Miles Windsor, was a minor, and the rest of the manor was committed to Helming Leget, who married the widow Clarice, and subsequently to Adam de Wymondham, citizen and mercer of London. Sir Miles Windsor, kt., exchanged the remaining twothirds of West Hagbourne with Clarice widow of Richard de Windsor, who had married a third husband, John York. In return she surrendered her right to dower in Stanwell (co. Midd.), the head of the Windsor barony. She was still living in 1401, when the service due from her part of the manor was rated at a quarter knight's fee, while the remaining quarter fee was in the king's hands owing to the minority of Richard Windsor, son and ultimate heir of Brian son of Miles Windsor. Clarice York died on 3 March 1403 4, and West Hagbourne descended to Richard Windsor, who died seised of it on 16 April 1428. From his son Miles, who died about 1451, it descended to Miles's son Thomas, who entailed it on himself and his wife Elizabeth (Andrews) on 1 February 1465 6 and died seised on 29 September 1485. His heir was his son Andrew (or Andrews), whose eldest son and heir William Lord Windsor received the profits until his death in 1558. Edmund Windsor, his brother, then entered upon the manor on the ground that Lord Windsor had not fulfilled the conditions of his father's will whereupon the estate should pass to Edmund and to his brother Thomas. After some dissension concerning the jointure of Elizabeth widow of William Lord Windsor and afterwards wife of George Puttenham, Edward Lord Windsor, son and heir of William, made a conveyance of West Hagbourne to Anne Newton, widow, who was the mother of Mary (Bekingham) wife of Thomas Windsor. Upon her death, 31 August 1565, it descended to her daughter. Mary Windsor survived her husband and was succeeded by her eldest son Andrew Windsor of Bentley in 1574. He died childless on 4 October 1621, having bequeathed West Hagbourne to his nephews George and Thomas in succession. Apparently George Windsor did not live to succeed, and West Hagbourne passed to Thomas, who died at Long Ditton on 18 March 1630 1. Settlement had been made in 1627 on his son Andrew upon his marriage with Mary daughter of Robert Hatton of Long Ditton. Andrew Windsor died at Thames Ditton on 21 August 1632 and his wife survived, but their only child Robert died in infancy, 8 April

1633.

West Hagbourne accordingly descended to Richard Windsor, younger brother of Andrew. This Richard sold the manor in 1661 to Stephen Thompson of London, merchant, who with his wife Mary conveyed it to John Parrey in 1666. It was subsequently acquired by a member of the Pocock family, in which it remained for nearly two centuries. In 1805 it was the property of John Blagrove Pocock. It appears to have been acquired by George Harrison upon his marriage with Eliza Catherine Pocock. Their son James Samuel Harrison sold it in 1889 to Messrs. Eli and Leopold Caudwell, the former of whom, Mr. Eli Caudwell of Blewbury, purchased the second share in 1892. After his death it was sold in 1909 to Mr. Dennis Napper.

CONVEYANCE / DESCENT

- | Alwin | Recorded holder | |
- | About 1273 a William de Windsor | Recorded holder | |
- | Richard de Windsor | Descent | |
- 1403 1404 | Richard Windsor | Descent | |
- 1451 | Miles's son Thomas | Descent | |
- | Thomas | Passed | |
- | Richard Windsor | Descent | |
- 1661 | Stephen Thompson of London | Sale | |
- 1661 | John Parrey | Conveyance | |
- | George Harrison upon his marriage with Eliza Catherine Pocock | Purchase | |
- 1889 | Messrs. Eli and Leopold Caudwell | Sale | |
- 1909 | Mr. Dennis Napper | Sale | |

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