

## *Overview*<sup>1</sup>

Herriard was held before the Norman Conquest by Erlence and by Hugh de Port by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086.<sup>2</sup> Between the 13th and 16th centuries the manor was held by the Coudray family. Thereafter, Herriard descended on two occasions through the female line. In the 16th century the manor came into the hands of Richard Paulet via his wife Elizabeth Coudray. In the 17th century, Thomas Jervoise became lord of the manor via his wife, Lucy Paulet. As of 2015 the manor of Herriard remains in the hands of the Jervoise family. Various lords of the manor were involved in events of national significance such the Hundred Years Wars, the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the English Civil War while successive lords of Herriard from the 17th to 19th centuries were prominent parliamentarians.

The hamlet of Southrope is also contained within the parish of Herriard. It was separate until the mid-13th century after which it followed the descent of Herriard. Like the manor of Herriard, parts of Southrope were leased separately at various points between the 16th and 18th centuries.

The other major landholder in Herriard during the medieval period was Wintney Priory which held the manor of Wintney Herriard Grange. The manor was the product of several grants of land in Herriard, Southrope and Ellisfield to Witney Priory. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the manor was granted to William Paulet, first marquis of Winchester and was held by his descendants until it was sold to the Jervoise family in 1851 after which it followed the same descent as the manor of Herriard.

During the Middle Ages successive lords of Herriard sub-let parts of their lands in the parish. The survival of leases from the thirteenth century onwards in the papers of the Jervoise family means that the lesser landholders in Herriard are better documented than would normally be expected.

## *Overlordship*

Hugh de Port was overlord of Herriard in 1086.<sup>3</sup> His descendants remained overlords throughout the Middle Ages: William de St John during the reign of Henry III.<sup>4</sup> John de St John during the early 14th century<sup>5</sup> followed by Edmund de St John and his son Hugh de St

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<sup>1</sup> The original VCH Hampshire entry for Herriard referred to documents that had been loaned by Mr F.H.T. Jervoise. The Jervoise estate and family papers are now held at the Hampshire Record Office.

<sup>2</sup> A. Williams and G.H. Martin (eds.), *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* (London, 2002), 108.

<sup>3</sup> *Domesday Book*, 108.

<sup>4</sup> TNA, CP25/1/203/6 no. 176.

<sup>5</sup> *CIPM*, vii, no. 244 (p. 185).

John<sup>6</sup> who died as a minor in the king's wardship on 18 August 1347.<sup>7</sup> In 1526 the overlordship of the Herriard was held by Herbert Fitz Peter.<sup>8</sup>

### *Coudray Family*

The Domesday survey states that by 1086 Herriard was held of Hugh de Port by Walter.<sup>9</sup> During the reign of Henry II, Herriard was held by Henry de Herriard [Heriet],<sup>10</sup> and in the early 13th century by John de Heryerd. His son, Richard de Heryerd, died in 1221 leaving his sister Maud as heiress.<sup>11</sup> She married Richard de Sifrewast who thus acquired Herriard which he held for service of 1½ knight's fees of Herbert Fitz Peter in 1235.<sup>12</sup> Maud later granted the manor of Herriard to Fulk de Coudray who was the stepson of her grandson Richard.<sup>13</sup> Around 1250 a consideration of 50 marks from the manor was given by Reginald, son of Peter, to Fulk.<sup>14</sup> The inquisitions *post mortem* for Fulk de Coudray in 1251/2 stated that he held the manor of Herriard of Reginald, son of Peter, for service of 1½ knight's fee which descended to his son Peter who was fourteen at the time the writ ordering the inquisition was issued.<sup>15</sup> Presumably this was the same Peter de Coudray who, on 13 July 1296, along with his brother Thomas, appointed Nicholas de Farnham, clerk, as bailiff of the manor of Herriard.<sup>16</sup> The following year the manor was settled upon Thomas de Coudray<sup>17</sup> who held the manor for a knight's fee.<sup>18</sup> He was succeeded by his son, another Thomas, who died in 1349.<sup>19</sup> The latter was succeeded by his son Fulk de Coudray who himself died childless and was succeeded by his cousin Henry de Coudray to whom seisin of the manor was delivered on 1354.<sup>20</sup> Henry was recorded as lord of the manor in 1359.<sup>21</sup> Henry similarly

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<sup>6</sup> *CIPM*, ix, no. 52 (p. 39).

<sup>7</sup> *CIPM*, ix, no. 52 (p. 37).

<sup>8</sup> TNA, C142/48/168.

<sup>9</sup> *Domesday Book*, 108.

<sup>10</sup> *Pipe Roll, 13 Hen. II*, Pipe Roll Society, ix (1889), 187; *Pipe Roll, 14 Hen. II*, Pipe Roll Society, x (1890), 179.

<sup>11</sup> *Cal. Charter Rolls*, iv, 393.

<sup>12</sup> TNA, CP25/1/203/6 no. 176.

<sup>13</sup> HRO, 44M69/C/228.

<sup>14</sup> HRO, 44M69/C/220.

<sup>15</sup> *CIPM*, i, no. 230. The IPM itself is undated but writ ordering the inquisition to be conducted were dated 26 November 1251. It is likely that the inquisition was taken shortly after the issuing of the writ. A later copy survives in a hand from the late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century which is held in the estate papers of the Jervoise family – HRO, 44M69/D12/3/1.

<sup>16</sup> HRO, 44M69/C12.

<sup>17</sup> TNA, CP25/1/205/15 no. 225.

<sup>18</sup> HRO, 44M69/C39.

<sup>19</sup> *CIPM*, ix, no. 187.

<sup>20</sup> HRO, 44M69/C267.

<sup>21</sup> HRO, 44M69/C135.

died childless and was succeeded by his nephew Edward in 1365.<sup>22</sup> Herriard presumably formed part of the dower of Henry's widow, Joan, who was granted the manor on 26 June 1365.<sup>23</sup>

Edward de Coudray came of age at some point before January 1377<sup>24</sup> and was recorded as lord of Herriard in 1380.<sup>25</sup> He is probably the same Edward Coudray who was a man-at-arms in Sir Bilbert Talbot's company for a naval expedition in 1387<sup>26</sup> and was in the company of Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, the following year.<sup>27</sup> One of his sons, John Coudray, was paid 6s. 8d. by Winchester college for bringing them news about Henry V's victory at Agincourt in 1415.<sup>28</sup> His first appearance in local government was as a juror at a Hampshire session of the peace in 1390 and served as an MP for Hampshire in 1402, 1417 and 1423. Coudray was also close to William Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, serving the bishop in various capacities. In 1391 he was appointed attorney to receive seisin of the manor of Andwell on behalf of Winchester college and was later appointed bailiff of Highclere by Wykeham. He is also known to have dined with the bishop's household in May and July 1393.<sup>29</sup> In his will Wykeham left Coudray a bequest of £5.<sup>30</sup> Coudray continued to serve on the bishop's estates during Henry Beaufort's episcopate, holding the office of bailiff of Bishop's Sutton from 1406-7.<sup>31</sup> Coudray died at some point between making his will on 12 January 1428 and 5 February 1428, the date of probate. His will requested that he was buried in the church at Herriard and left 46s. 8d. for work on its bell tower.<sup>32</sup> He was succeeded by Peter<sup>33</sup>, his son and heir, who had previously served in Humphrey, duke of Gloucester's

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<sup>22</sup> *VCH, Hants*, iii, 367 – the original VCH entry for Herriard gives no references to these deaths. The previous three sentences correspond with footnotes 15, 16 and 17. Footnote 15 and 17 both state: 'Ex inform. Mr F.H.T Jervoise'. Footnote 16 states that Edward de Coudray is mentioned in an Assize Roll. The document is dated to 1367 and discusses his widow Joan's claim to her disseisin of 1 messuage, 20 acres of land and 8 acres of woodland in Herriard – TNA, JUST1/1476 m. 4. The History of Parliament biography provides the same information, presumably since this information was taken from the 1911 VCH Hampshire – *H.O.P, 1386-1421*, 680-1.

<sup>23</sup> HRO, 44M69/274.

<sup>24</sup> *H.O.P, 1386-1421*, ii, 680; *Wykeham's Register*, ii, 428.

<sup>25</sup> HRO, 44M69/C/280.

<sup>26</sup> TNA, E101/40/33 m. 12; [http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search\\_musterdb.php](http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search_musterdb.php) [accessed 19 Oct 2015].

<sup>27</sup> TNA, E101/41/5 m. 1; [http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search\\_musterdb.php](http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search_musterdb.php) [accessed 19 Oct 2015].

<sup>28</sup> Daniel Spencer, 'How did news of the battle spread around England', <http://www.agincourt600.com/how-did-news-of-the-battle-spread-around-england/> [accessed 19 Oct 2015].

<sup>29</sup> *H.O.P, 1386-1421*, ii, 680-1.

<sup>30</sup> G.H. Moberley, *The Life of William of Wykeham, Sometime Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Winchester, 1893), 348.

<sup>31</sup> HRO, 11M59/B1/154; R.A. Brown, 'Bastard Feudalism and the Bishopric of Winchester, c. 1280-1530' (unpublished PhD thesis, University of Winchester (Southampton), 2003), 297; *H.O.P, 1386-1421*, i, 413.

<sup>32</sup> *Reg. Chichele*, ii, 375-6.

<sup>33</sup> He was recorded as holding the manor later that year: *Feudal Aids*, ii, 344.

retinue in France in 1417 during Henry V's conquest of Normandy.<sup>34</sup> Herriard then passed through the male line of the Coudray family throughout the 15th and early 16th centuries.

### *Paulet Family*

It was the death of Peter de Coudray on 10 April 1527 that enabled the manor to come into the possession of the Paulet family. The manor was released in tail to his widow Dorothy on 7 June 1527.<sup>35</sup> Dorothy died on 16 May 1529 with no male issue but three daughters Joan, Elizabeth and Margery, aged 10, 8 and 5 respectively.<sup>36</sup> Joan married Peter Kydwelly<sup>37</sup> and Margaret married William Riche.<sup>38</sup> Both Joan and Margery, along with their husbands, granted their respective thirds of the manor to Elizabeth and her husband Richard Paulet which meant that the manor remained intact.<sup>39</sup> Richard was the younger brother of William Paulet, who became first marquis of Winchester on 11 October 1551. William was a powerful local lord and was an important figure in national politics from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Elizabeth I.<sup>40</sup> The Dissolution of the Monasteries enabled Henry VIII's government to grant land to prominent courtiers with Hampshire being one of the largest, and most lucrative, sources of newly available land. The Paulets along with the Wriothesleys were the prime lay beneficiaries from the dissolution in Hampshire.<sup>41</sup> A receipt for £40 dated 10 September 1536 shows that Richard Paulet received certain monastic goods in Wiltshire from Edward, earl of Hertford, High Chamberlain.<sup>42</sup> His son, John Paulet, died before his mother in September 1579.<sup>43</sup> Herriard thereafter descended to John's son, Elizabeth and Richard's grandson, Richard Paulet.<sup>44</sup> Richard was active in local government during the early 17th century.<sup>45</sup> He also kept various papers relating to political events, including a copy of James I's letter to 'the Catholiques of England' on his accession in 1603.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>34</sup> TNA, E101/51/2 m.1; [http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search\\_musterdb.php](http://www.medievalsoldier.org/search_musterdb.php) [accessed 19 Oct 2015].

<sup>35</sup> HRO, 44M69/C469.

<sup>36</sup> TNA, C142/48/168. – Manor for service of 1 knights fee, worth £13 6s 8d yearly. A copy of this was made, probably in the late sixteenth or seventeenth century – HRO, 44M69/D12/3/17.

<sup>37</sup> TNA, CP25/2/37/246/32HENVIIIITRIN no. 130.

<sup>38</sup> TNA, CP25/2/37/247/34HENVIIIIEASTER no. 121.

<sup>39</sup> TNA, CP25/2/37/247/34HENVIIIIEASTER no. 121.

<sup>40</sup> 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 19 Oct 2015].

<sup>41</sup> John Hare, *The Dissolution of the Monasteries in Hampshire*, Hampshire Papers, 16 (Winchester, 1999), 12-15.

<sup>42</sup> *L&P, Henry VIII*, xviii, no. 160.

<sup>43</sup> TNA, C142/191/79.

<sup>44</sup> TNA, CP43/25 rot. 36; TNA, CP25/2/210/30ELIZIHIL.

<sup>45</sup> HRO, 44M69/G8/158; HRO, 44M69/J9/128; HRO, 44M69/J9/138; HRO, 44M69/J9/141

<sup>46</sup> HRO, 44M69/G2/486.

### *Jervoise Family*

It was another failure of the male line that once again meant that the manor descended to another family, the Jervoises. Richard Paulet died without male issue and the manor was settled upon his daughter Lucy, who married Sir Thomas Jervoise in 1601.<sup>47</sup> The Jervoise family were notable parliamentarians for Hampshire between the 17th and 19th centuries. Thomas Jervoise sat as MP for Whitchurch (Hants) in both the Short and Long Parliaments of Charles I's reign and was a staunch supporter of the parliamentarians.<sup>48</sup> He served as a parliamentary captain during the English Civil War.<sup>49</sup> The significant extent of involvement with, and commitment, to the Parliamentary cause is suggested by his exemption from a general pardon given to the inhabitant of Hampshire by Charles I that was published at Reading on 28 November 1642.<sup>50</sup> After the Civil War he claimed £15,000 for damage done to his properties in several counties, including Herriard which, because of its proximity to Basing House, suffered damage to the value of £6,000 for "corn, cattle and other provisions 'commandeered'".<sup>51</sup> On 14 September 1649 he was awarded £9,000 by parliament from the Marquis of Winchester's estates.<sup>52</sup> He was buried in Herriard after his death 20 October 1654.<sup>53</sup> He was succeeded by his son Thomas Jervoise of Herriard who was elected as an MP for Hampshire in 1680 and 1689 and died on 13 May 1693. He was succeeded by his son, also called Thomas, sat as a Whig MP for Hampshire in four parliaments.<sup>54</sup>

The manor continued to be held by the Jervoise family throughout the 18th century. Tristram Huddleston Jervoise held the manor in 1776 but died childless in 1792. Prior to his death he devised the Herriard estate to his nephew George Purefoy Jervoise in 1794.<sup>55</sup> Tristram had clear ambitions for his nephew and wrote to the Prime Minister, William Pitt 'the Younger' on 31 October 1792 stating that George 'is reported to be a gentleman or tolerable capacity and good behaviour' and that Tristram was 'ambitious of his [George]

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<sup>47</sup> F.H.T Jervoise, 'The Jervoises of Herriard and Britford', *The Ancester*, no. 3 (1902), 3.

<sup>48</sup> *H.O.P., 1604-1629*, 901-4.

<sup>49</sup> His activities in Hampshire during the English Civil War are recorded in: G.N. Godwin, *The Civil War in Hampshire (1642-45) and the Story of Basing House*, new and revised edition (London, 1904), 2-3, 21-3, 39, 71, 102, 104, 140, 205, 218, 223, 256.

<sup>50</sup> Godwin, *Civil War in Hampshire*, 205. The other two men exempt were William Waller, knight, and Richard Norton, esquire.

<sup>51</sup> Godwin, *Civil War in Hampshire*, 314.

<sup>52</sup> Godwin, *Civil War in Hampshire*, 370-1.

<sup>53</sup> TNA, PROB11/241 fol. 43.

<sup>54</sup> *H.O.P., 1660-1690*, 651-2.

<sup>55</sup> *H.O.P., 1830-1832*, 907.

being a senator'.<sup>56</sup> He served as an MP for Salisbury between 1813 and 1818 and for the Hampshire between 1820 and 1826. Amongst his parliamentary activities he opposed Catholic relief in 1813 and the revised Corn Laws in March 1815. He is known for opposing 'the unconstitutional use of the military' and opposed the suspension of *habeas corpus* in 1817.<sup>57</sup> In 1839 he owned 2,454 acres out of the 2,923 acres in Herriard in 1839.<sup>58</sup> His dominance of landholding in Herriard was further evident in a recent calculation showing that he held 83 per cent of the parish's titheable acreage in 1842.<sup>59</sup> George died childless at Herriard in December 1847 and was succeeded by his sister Mary.<sup>60</sup> Herriard then passed to Mary's son Francis Ellis Jervoise,<sup>61</sup> and then Francis Michael Ellie Jervoise, esquire.<sup>62</sup> In 1903 Francis Henry Tristram Jervoise, esquire, was recorded as being lord of the manor in various directories<sup>63</sup> and denoted as 'Major' from 1923 onwards,<sup>64</sup> presumably as a result of his military service in World War One. As of 2015 the manor is still owned by the Jervoise family.

### Lesser Estates

The fortunate survival of various leases now held in the papers of the Jervoise family dating from the 13th century onwards has enabled a comparatively detailed picture of the minor landholders in Herriard to emerge.

### *Coudray Leases*

The Coudray family have been characterised as absentee landlords because of a series of grants that show them leasing out the whole manor on several occasions from the late 13th to the 15th century.<sup>65</sup> In 1297-8 Peter de Coudray leased the manor of Herriard for three years to

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<sup>56</sup> TNA, PRO30/8/148

<sup>57</sup> *H.O.P.*, 1790-1820, 904-5; *H.O.P.*, 1830-1832, 907-8.

<sup>58</sup> HRO, 21M65/F7/11/1.

<sup>59</sup> John Hare, 'The Nuns of Wintney Priory and their Manor of Herriard', *Hampshire Studies* (forthcoming). I would like to thank Dr Hare for allowing me to see this article prior to publication.

<sup>60</sup> *H.O.P.*, 1830-1832, 908; TNA, PROB11/206/40.

<sup>61</sup> *White's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight* (1859), 510; *Kelly's Post Office Dir. Hants* (1867), 547; *Kelly's Post Office Dir. Hants* (1875), 100; *Kelly's Dir. Hants and Dorset* (1878), 284.

<sup>62</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Hants and Dorset* (1885), 587; *Kelly's Dir. Hants, Wiltshire and Dorset* (1889), 153; *Kelly's Dir. Hants* (1895), 184.

<sup>63</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight* (1903), 200; *Kelly's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight* (1907), 220; *Kelly's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight* (1915), 248.

<sup>64</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight* (1923), 252; *Kelly's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight* (1931), 251; *Kelly's Dir. Hants and the Isle of Wight* (1939), 273.

<sup>65</sup> 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 Winchester (Southampton), 2001), 157-8.

Robert de Dogemersfeld for the pasturing of 150 sheep and 200 ewes.<sup>66</sup> On 2 February 1315 Thomas de Coudray granted the manor for life to James de Moun, Ceclie de Bello Campo and Roger de Essex for a yearly rent of £26 for the first 15 years and £100 thereafter.<sup>67</sup> Thomas later leased the manor to Nicholas ate Hurste who quitclaimed all of his rights to the manor on 13 November 1335.<sup>68</sup> The manor, along with the hamlet of Southrope, was held on 1 May 1351 by Robert Achard, knight, and his wife Agnes for the term of the lives by a further grant made by Thomas de Coudray.<sup>69</sup> Achard had been in possession of a knight's fee in Herriard since at least 1346.<sup>70</sup> In 1365 Edward Coudray granted the manor to John, rector of St Martin's Winchester, Roger Savage, Sir Robert atte Hethe, chaplain, Robert, son of John atte Moure, Sir Robert le Whelere chaplain, Roger Engleys and Ralph Henlep.<sup>71</sup> Edward made a similar grant to Sir John de Insula Bona Knt., Gilbert Shotesbroke, Richard Daunvers, John atte More and his son Robert More on 11 June 1380.<sup>72</sup> The manor was later granted to William Brokas, Thomas Rotherwelle, John atte Moure, Ingelram atte Moure, and Nicholas Brygges, vicar of Herriard on 23 February 1422.<sup>73</sup>

#### *Other Lesser Landowners*

The earliest recorded lesser landowners in Herriard are Walter le Ghelden, William Botild, William Coterpente and Robert the Miller who were noted in a grant from Matilda Heryerd to Fulk de Coudray in c. 1240.<sup>74</sup> During the 1240s, ½ virgate of land in Herriard, previously held by Alice, widow of Aylmar de Herierd in villenage, was leased by Fulk de Coudray to Richard Herriard.<sup>75</sup> It is uncertain if this is the same ½ virgate between Kings Highway and the monastery of Witney that Peter de Coudray granted to Nicholas and his wife Alice in 1259.<sup>76</sup> In 1428 Thomas Yeredele held ¼ knight's fee in Herriard which previously had been held by Peter de Coudray.<sup>77</sup> For most of the 14th and 15th centuries the surviving records only reveal those who occupied the whole manor after the manor was leased to them by the Coudray family.

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<sup>66</sup> HRO, 44M69/C243.

<sup>67</sup> HRO, 44M69/C252.

<sup>68</sup> HRO, 44M69/C76.

<sup>69</sup> HRO, 44M69/C106.

<sup>70</sup> *Feudal Aids*, ii, 330.

<sup>71</sup> HRO, 44M69/C279.

<sup>72</sup> HRO, 44M69/C280; HRO, 44M69/C188.

<sup>73</sup> HRO, 44M69/C443.

<sup>74</sup> HRO, 44M69/C/221.

<sup>75</sup> HRO, 44M69/C295.

<sup>76</sup> HRO, 44M69/C/1.

<sup>77</sup> *Feudal Aids*, ii, 344.

The Paulet and Jervoise families similarly leased parts of the manor from the 16th century onwards. A piece of land known as 'Forfilde' was leased for five years to John Elkynes on 24 February 1585.<sup>78</sup> An 18 a. field called 'Furfield' was leased to Richard Froste and Thomas Black of Winslade, labourers, on 5 February 1594.<sup>79</sup> Two parcels of land containing 27 a. known as 'Upper Chaterden' and 'Ponde Warren' were leased, on 4 April 1602, to Robert Bagnall, minister of Herriard.<sup>80</sup> On 25 May 1609 a close called 'Lowerwash Housefield' was leased to George Hall, husbandman of Herriard, for three lives.<sup>81</sup> On 19 March 1610 an 18 a. close called 'Pondloes' was leased for 21 years to George Bennet, parson of Tunworth.<sup>82</sup> Several closes of meadow and arable called John Halls, Further Meadow, Pond Close and Yew Tree Close along with various other lands were leased to Richard Hellyer of Herriard, yeoman on 1 March 1705.<sup>83</sup>

Multiple leases survive for some lands over a longer period of time that who successive lessees. A messuage, 2 a. of meadow, a 3½ a. close called 'Matts' and a 2½ a. close called 'Hambleton' was leased for life to Alice Jervoise, widow, on 27 July 1682. The same land was then leased for life to Winckfield Brockwell, clerk of New Sarum, Wiltshire, on 14 September 1725 and by Richard Huse, yeoman of Britford, on 15 September 1725.<sup>84</sup>

A messuage called 'Taplins' along with other lands in Herriard was leased to various successive yeoman inhabitants of Herriard in the 18th century. On 30 July 1725 the messuage was leased to John Buckingham. After his death Mary Buckingham, who was presumably his daughter as she is denoted as 'spinster', was leased the messuage on 7 August 1749. Thereafter the messuage was leased to Richard Pusey, yeoman, on 20 September 1762 and John Newland on 20 September 1776.<sup>85</sup>

## Southrope

Southrope closely followed the descent of the manor of Herriard. The two 13th century inquisitions *post mortem* indicate that Southrope was a hamlet not a manor.<sup>86</sup> The first was in

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<sup>78</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/4.

<sup>79</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/8.

<sup>80</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/28.

<sup>81</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/32.

<sup>82</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/36.

<sup>83</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/58.

<sup>84</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/46.

<sup>85</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/61.

<sup>86</sup> It is also referred to as a hamlet in other documents: e.g. *Curia Regis Rolls, 1237-1242*, nos. 20, 34, 117H, 1239.

the IPM for Maud de Meryerd which states that Southrope was a hamlet,<sup>87</sup> although the calendared IPM for Fulk de Coudray is uncertain whether Southrope was a manor.<sup>88</sup>

In the late 12th century Southrope was held by Richard le Malle by a grant of Henry II by serjeanty of keeping a falcon of the king.<sup>89</sup> In 1221 Maude de Herriard and her husband Richard Sifrewast paid a fine to enter the lands of Richard de Herriard in Southrope.<sup>90</sup> Matila de Herierd leased to Fulk de Coudray the advowson and hamlet of Suthrop with the exception of 20s. rent from the lands of Walter le Ghelden, William Botild, William Coterpende and Robert the Miller.<sup>91</sup> Fulk de Coudray held Southrope of the king for service of 10s. yearly.<sup>92</sup> Thereafter Southrope followed the descent of Herriard. Although it followed the same descent as Herriard, feets of fines from the 16th and 17th centuries clearly show that although the hamlet of Southrope was in the parish of Herriard it was never incorporated into the manor of Herriard.<sup>93</sup>

#### *Southrope - Leases*

Several leases survive for land in Southrope from the late 16th century onwards. On 12 January 1588 Richard Lee of Herriard, gentleman, leased a messuage and a barn and close called Redcroft and certain lands in the common fields to Thomas Lee of Ellisfield, carpenter for life. The same land was leased to Thomas Lee of Herriard, yeoman, on 7 December 1686, presumably a descendant of Thomas Lee of Ellisfield. Robert Huse of Herriard, yeoman, leased the same land for life on 20 March 1736, the same day in which he leased other lands in Southrope.<sup>94</sup>

On 14 January 1618 Robert Hacke of Herriard, yeoman, leased a messuage and lands called Whitewood from John Wyn of Elsted, Sussex, clerk. The same Robert Hacke then leased the same land from Thomas Cooper of Lasham, yeoman. Thereafter the same land was leased by William Guidott of Herriard, gentleman on 22 January 1654 and by Grace Edward of Herriard, widow on 9 August 1693. The land was then leased by two consecutive members of the gentry from outside Hampshire. John Powell of New Saurm, Wiltshire, gentleman, leased the land on 1 June 1720 followed by Michael Cockburn on St Martin in the Fields,

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<sup>87</sup> *CIPM*, i, no. 66.

<sup>88</sup> *CIPM*, i, no. 230.

<sup>89</sup> *CIPM*, i, no. 66.

<sup>90</sup> *Cal. Charter Rolls*, iv, 393.

<sup>91</sup> HRO, 44M69/C/221.

<sup>92</sup> *CIPM*, i, no. 230.

<sup>93</sup> TNA, CP25/2/37/246/32HENVIIIITRIN, no. 130; CP25/2/37/247/34HENVIIIIEASTER no. 121; CP25/2/386/16JASIEASTER; CP25/2/527/13CHASIEASTER; CP25/2/528/22CHASITRIN.

<sup>94</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2.

Middlesex, on 2 February 1727. The final lease, which included a further 16 a. of land, was to Richard Huse of Herriard, yeoman, on 20 March 1736,<sup>95</sup> the same day in which he leased two messuages and closes and in Southrope and various other general parcels of lands in the common fields of Herriard for 99 years.<sup>96</sup>

A messuage called 'Hockleys' was leased for life by three yeomen between 1696 and 1786. John Winkworth of Southrope leased the messuage on 2 October 1696. He was followed by Richard Huse of Herriard on 20 March 1736, the same day he was taking out leases on various other lands in Southrope. Thereafter Robert Wise of Herriard leased the messuage on 10 October 1779.<sup>97</sup>

### **Wintney Herriard Grange**

Wintney Herriard Grange was a manor created from several grants of land in Herriard, Southrope and Ellisfield to Witney Priory throughout the middle ages. Geoffrey Fitz Peter, the overlord of Herriard, founded Witney Priory at some point between 1154 and 1171.<sup>98</sup> Although it was the Fitz Peter family that founded the priory, much of its support came from the de Herriards of Herriard and Sherborne who made several grants of land to the priory which formed its manor in Herriard.<sup>99</sup> The priory's calendar of prayers recorded that Richard de Herriard was responsible for starting the rebuilding of the church in stone.<sup>100</sup> A charter of Edward I, which was enrolled on the charter rolls on 12 November 1281, confirmed an earlier charter of Richard son of Richard de Herriard which confirmed a gift of ½ virgate of land in Southrope made by Richard Makerel to the nuns of Wintney. The land had initially been granted to John and Thomas Makerel by Richard de Herriard.<sup>101</sup> Maud de Herriard had alienated 3½ marks rent from Southrope to the priory during her life.<sup>102</sup> In 1259-60 Henry III made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a virgate of land in Southrope from the prioress of Hartley Wintney as part of his manor of Odiham claiming it was alienated without license. Richard de Sifrewast was called to warrant the prioress's right, which he did.<sup>103</sup> The matter was finally resolved when Edward I granted in free alms 1 virgate of land in Southrope along

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<sup>95</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/40.

<sup>96</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/63.

<sup>97</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/51.

<sup>98</sup> Diana K. Coldicott, *Hampshire Nunneries* (Chichester, 1989), 36.

<sup>99</sup> John Hare, 'The Nuns of Wintney Priory and their Manor of Herriard', *Hampshire Studies* (forthcoming). I would like to thank Dr Hare for allowing me to see this article prior to publication.

<sup>100</sup> Coldicott, *Hampshire Nunneries*, 36

<sup>101</sup> *Cal. Charter Rolls*, ii, 256-7.

<sup>102</sup> *CIPM*, i, no. 66. The inquisition is dated 12 February 1246.

<sup>103</sup> KB26/168 rot. 8.

with five marks rent to the nuns of Wintney on 10 November 1281.<sup>104</sup> By 1428 the land which the priory had been granted amounted to half a knight's fee.<sup>105</sup> At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the lands which belonged to the priory were granted to William Paulet, first marquis of Winchester<sup>106</sup>, who was the comptroller of Henry VIII's household and brother of Richard Paulet who was lord of the Herriard.<sup>107</sup> The Paulets continued to hold the manor<sup>108</sup> until it was sold by Lord Bolton to F.J.E Jervoise on 29 September 1851.<sup>109</sup> Thereafter the descent followed that of Herriard.

### **Manor Farms**

Around 1597-8 the manor house of Herriard was burned down by a fire. Soon after the garden of the manor house along with an adjoining orchard<sup>110</sup> and 18½ a. of pasture on the west side of Lowes were leased to Thomas Wallington of Herriard and Nicholas Lipscombe, husbandman, on 23 February 1598.<sup>111</sup>

By the 18th century there were two farm houses in Herriard, the main manor farm house, known as West Farm, and another known as East Farm. West Farm, was leased to several men from other counties. On 5 September 1795 the manor farm was leased for life to Thomas Powell, yeoman of Wilton, Wiltshire. It was then leased to William Sparrow, gentleman of Newmarket, Suffolk on 10 October 1802 who, along with George Purefoy Jervoise, leased the manor farm to Stephen Isaacson, gentleman of London, on 24 July 1806.<sup>112</sup>

In contrast, East farm, along with inclosed lands called 'Guyes', was predominantly leased for life to men from Hampshire, firstly, Richard Watridge, yeoman of Church Oakley on 6 September 1736. The manor was then leased to Richard Watridge of Herriard, presumably the heir to the previous tenant, on 20 September 1762. Thomas Wheeler, yeoman of Herriard, took over the lease on 20 September 1776.<sup>113</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> *CPR, 1272-1281*, 463.

<sup>105</sup> *Feudal Aids*, ii, 344.

<sup>106</sup> *L&P, Henry VIII*, xi, no. 385.

<sup>107</sup> Ford, 'Paulet, William, first marquess of Winchester', *ODNB*,

[<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/21622>, accessed 19 Oct 2015]

<sup>108</sup> TNA, C66/1181 rot. 7; TNA, C2/JASI/K4/14; TNA, CP43/878 rot. 47

<sup>109</sup> HRO, 44M69/D1/6/K1. The agreement of the sale was made two months earlier on 28 July 1851: HRO, 44M69/D1/6M/3.

<sup>110</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/16.

<sup>111</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/17.

<sup>112</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/71.

<sup>113</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/67.

Dalmans farm along with various parcels of arable and meadow called Eastfields (10 a.), Herriards Deans (8 a.) and Wellfield (5 a.), Long Meadow, Samsons tenement and a close called Cold Harbour in Southrope were collectively leased for life to successive yeomen from Herriard in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. John Dalman was leased these lands for his life on 2 October 1696. Two leases to Henry Lewis exist from 1725 dated 12 and 30 July respectively.<sup>114</sup> It is uncertain if these leases refer to the same Henry Lewis or if they refer to one Henry Lewis who died and was succeeded by an heir.

### **Other Landowners**

As stated above, the dominance of the Jervoise family in Herriard is evident in the tithe return for 1839.<sup>115</sup> in Herriard. There were fourteen other landowners in 1839 the most notable of whom was the duke of Bolton, owner of the former Wintney Priory manor, who held 276 a. of land as well as holding 23 a. from the Glebe and leasing 23 a. Thomas Hennys, who himself held an additional 57 a. Among the other prominent landholders in 1839 were Hannah Clarke (40 a.), Richard Wise (28 a.) and John Appleton (14 a.).<sup>116</sup> The Jervoise family continued to be the principal landowners in Herriard and increased its monopoly with the acquisition of Herriard Wintney manor in 1851. Until 1889 various directories state that Jervoise was the principal landowner in Herriard but that there were other small landholders.<sup>117</sup> Thereafter, members of the Jervoise family are recorded as being either the sole or principal landowner.

One reference to landholding not from the Jervoise papers comes from the Papist Roll from Easter 1717 in which Henry Smallwood of St Andrews, Holborn, Middlesex, painter and stainer leased a tenement and lands in Herriard and Ellisfield to William Merriat.<sup>118</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> HRO, 44M69/E2/52.

<sup>115</sup> By 1859 the size of Herriard had increased to 2963 acres – White's *Dir. Hants .and the Isle of Wight* (1859), 510.

<sup>116</sup> HRO, 21M65/F7/11/1.

<sup>117</sup> White's *Dir. Hants .and the Isle of Wight* (1859), 510; Kelly's *Post Office Dir. Hants* (1867), 547; Kelly's *Post Office Dir. Hants* (1875), 100; Kelly's *Dir. Hants and Dorset* (1878), 284; Kelly's *Dir. Hants and Dorset* (1885), 587.

<sup>118</sup> HRO, Q25/3/3.