

UPTON GREY: LANDOWNERSHIP c1000- c1540

Upton Grey comprised two main manors. On the north side of the valley, one was in secular hands and its land-owning family, the Greys, left a permanent mark on the name of the parish. On the south side of the valley was a manor (Hoddington) which throughout the Middle Ages belonged to the cathedral priory of Winchester. Hoddington passed into secular hands in the later 16th century, but the division of the parish's landownership between these two manors is clearly reflected in the tithe apportionment of 1839.¹

Upton Grey

Descent of the Manor

In 1066 "Aoltone" was held by Azur of King Edward in alod. In 1086 it was held by Hugh de Port.² The history of the manor in the 12th century is obscure, but at the beginning of the 13th century, land in Upton was in the hands of the 'de Ireis' family. Walter de Iries granted the virgate of land in Upton called 'Sevenacre' and 'la Roede' to Robert de Arundel for his homage and service and 10 marks in 1200-1220.³ It may have been this same land that Thomas de Ireis quitclaimed to Robert de Arundel in 1206 for a consideration of 20s.⁴ In 1229/30 Editha, widow of Thomas de Ireis, successfully claimed dower against William de Arundel in Upton.⁵ She also claimed dower against the prior of Monk Sherborne, who claimed Thomas de Ireis has sold him the land in question five years before his death.⁶

The 'de Ireis' family clearly sold their interest in the manor to the Arundel family, possibly the 'Dorset or Somerset branch of the Arundel family.'⁷ In 1219 Peter son of Godfrey was acknowledged as the right holder of a virgate of land in Upton to hold of Hugh de Arundel. This agreement was made in the presence and with the consent of William de Arundel, Hugh's chief lord.⁸ In 1236 William de Arundel confirmed to the prior and convent of Merton a gift that his father, Hugh de Arundel, had made to the priory.⁹ In 1241 William de Arundel made a promise to grant half the manor of Upton to Robert Wachan, when the term of eight years for which he had demised it to Hugh de Cumbe had expired. When William's son and heir, William, came of age the half manor was to revert to him.¹⁰

¹ HRO, 21M65/F7/241/1 & 2

² *Domesday Book*, p.108.

³ Queens College Oxford MS DD Bodleian Library 262.

⁴ TNA CP 25/1/203/3, no.16.

⁵ *Cal. Curia Regis Rolls, 1229-1233*, no.87, 365.

⁶ *Cal. Curia Regis Rolls, 1229-1233*, no.1166.

⁷ *VCH Hants*, vol 3, pp.382-6.

⁸ TNA CP 25/1/203/4, no.46.

⁹ TNA CP 25/1/203/6, no.45.

¹⁰ TNA CP 25/1/203/7, no.58.

This William made a grant of a virgate of land in Upton to his sister Mariota and her husband Nicholas le Meysun.¹¹ Moreover William the younger also sold the manor of Upton to John de Grey, lord of Codnor, who held it as one knight's fee of John de St John.¹² In 1272 John's widow, Lucy de Grey, complained upon the escheator's seizure of the manor into the king's hands, because she had been jointly enfeoffed of the manor with John.¹³ That same year Lucy de Grey came to an arrangement with the widow of William de Arundel, who held dower in Upton whereby all that land was granted to Lucy in return for her 'honourable sustenance'.¹⁴ Upton descended through John de Grey's son, Henry to his son Richard de Grey who held the manor in 1328-9¹⁵ and John de Grey in 1336 and 1347.¹⁶

The manor continued to descend in the line of the de Grey family. In 1433 Roger Illyngworth granted to Henry, lord of Grey the lands in Upton and elsewhere that he lately had of the gift and feoffment of Richard, lord of Grey.¹⁷ When Henry died in 1444, Upton was in the hands of Richard's wife, Elizabeth.¹⁸ In 1467 Henry Grey of Codnor, knight acknowledged the manor of Upton to be the right of Richard Illyngworth, knight and his son, Richard Illyngworth for a consideration of £40 sterling.¹⁹ Richard Illyngworth (d.1512) held the manor of John Paulet, knight, as of the manor of Basing by knight service. His next heir was William Illyngworth, aged 17.²⁰

Extent of manor

In 1086 the manor consisted of 6 ploughlands.²¹

Value of Manor

The manor was worth £10 in 1066 and 1086, but £8 when received by Hugh de Port.²² The manor was valued in extents taken in 1450/1, 1466/7 and 1512/13 variously at £6, 100s. for half the manor, and £6 13s. 4d. respectively.²³

Jurisdictional Rights

The lords of the manor had the right to tallage their tenants. In 1328/9 the *nativi* made a fine of 13s. 4d. in order not to be tallaged on this occasion but to bring the fine to the lord on a

¹¹ Queens College Oxford, MS DD Bodleian Library 271.

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m., 1216-1272*, no.810.

¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m., 1216-1272*, no.810.

¹⁴ HRO 148M71/9/5/18.

¹⁵ Nottingham University Library MI 6/173/243; *Cal IPM, 1327-36*, no 244

¹⁶ *Cal IPM, 1336-47*, no 82; *1347-52*, no 52

¹⁷ HRO 10M57/T213.

¹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m., 1442-7*, no138

¹⁹ HRO 10M57/T210.

²⁰ TNA E 150/964/10.

²¹ *Domesday Book*, p.108.

²² *Domesday Book*, p.108.

²³ TNA C 139/144/34, C 140/21/35, E 150/964/10.

given day.²⁴ In 1339 Richard de Grey, lord of Codnor received a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Upton.²⁵

Hoddington

Descent of the Manor

In 1046 King Edward granted six hides of land at Hoddington in South Warnborough to Alfwin, bishop of Winchester.²⁶ Hoddington was still held of the bishop of Winchester in 1086, at which time it was being used for the sustenance of the monks of Winchester.²⁷ It remained in the hands of the monks when finally the disputes between the monks and the bishops of Winchester were resolved in 1284.²⁸ The manor was held by the prior and convent of St. Swithun's, Winchester in 1300 when the monks received a grant of free warren in their demesne lands, which included Hoddington (*Hoddinggeton*).²⁹ Extant account rolls of the hordarian of the cathedral priory, the official responsible for supplying the monastic kitchen, reveal that from 1327 the manor was by then assigned to this official.³⁰ It seems probable that this had been the case from the 13th century. Certainly, it is not included in the composite manorial accounts (1248-1326) which comprise the main part of the priory estate (but not those assigned to the obedientiaries or monastic officials) from 1248 to 1326.³¹ Nor was it included in the listing of livestock from the estates of the prior in 1390-2.³² The manor was still managed by the hordarian in 1533.³³

Extent of manor

The manor contained six ploughlands in 1086, two of which were demesne.³⁴ The wood of 'Pountelay/Pountele' comprised 10 acres.³⁵ The lord had his own wood called 'le Prevet'.³⁶ In 1340 the prior and convent were said to hold two carucates of land.³⁷

Management of the Manor

²⁴ Nottingham University Library MI 6/174/243.

²⁵ *Cal. Chart.*, 1327-41, 306.

²⁶ Peter Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an Annotated List and Bibliography* (London, 1968), no.1013.

²⁷ *Domesday Book*, p.100.

²⁸ *Registrum Johannis de Pontissara*, C. Deedes (ed) vol II, p 236

²⁹ *Cal. Chart. 1300-1326*, 1.

³⁰ *Compotus Rolls of the Obedientiaries of St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester* ed. G.W. Kitchin (Winchester, 1892), p.253

³¹ HRO, DC/J1/1-18

³² HRO, DC/J9

³³ *Compotus Rolls of the Obedientiaries of St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester* ed. G.W. Kitchin (Winchester, 1892), p.302.

³⁴ *Domesday Book*, p.100.

³⁵ TNA SC 2/201/19, m.5.

³⁶ TNA SC 2/201/20, m.1.

³⁷ TNA E 179/173/10, rot.7.

Although we lack any manorial accounts before 1524/5, it seems likely that its management followed a similar pattern to that of other manors on the priory estate with a period of direct management followed by a period when the manor was again leased out. The convent and prior of St Swithun's, Winchester took a more active hand in the management of the manor of Hoddington in the 14th century than at the end of the medieval period. The hordarian accounted for the robe of a sergeant or bailiff at the manor of Hoddington in the 1330s.³⁸ Later, from the late fourteenth century through to the early sixteenth century, no household servants were recorded at the manor by the hordarian.³⁹ A shift from direct cultivation to more stable leasing is also suggested by the greater fluctuations in the value of the liveries sent from Hoddington to the hordarian between 1327 and 1336 when compared with those between 1382 and 1495.⁴⁰ The manor was certainly leased out by 1524 when John Matthew was named as its farmer.⁴¹

The woodland had been leased out from an earlier date. In 1404 John English and William Warde undertook to hold the wood of 'Pountele' for a term of 18 years, rendering 8d to the hordarian at Michaelmas.⁴² In 1444 'Pountelay' was again leased out, together with a pasture called 'le Sley', to William Vycary for a term of 20 years for the increased consideration of 5s. per annum for the underwood and 3s. 4d. for the pasture.⁴³

Tenure and labour services

Entry fines were payable when new tenants took over tenancies and heriots on the death of the previous tenants.⁴⁴ The custom of the manor allowed a widow to hold her late husband's land, having found pledges regarding the mending of fence and enclosing land.⁴⁵ *Nativi* who married without the lord's consent owed merchet.⁴⁶

Value of Manor

In 1046 the land granted by King Edward to Bishop Alfwin was assessed at 6 hides.⁴⁷ In 1086 its value in Edward's reign was reckoned at 5 hides, it having fallen by that date to 2 hides.⁴⁸ In 1340 the land held by the prior and convent of St. Swithun's, Winchester was valued at 13s. 4d.⁴⁹

³⁸ HRO DC/A5/6/1; *Compotus Rolls of the Obedientiaries of St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester* ed. G.W. Kitchin (Winchester, 1892), pp.268, 272, 274, 278.

³⁹ *Compotus Rolls of the Obedientiaries of St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester* ed. G.W. Kitchin (Winchester, 1892), pp.279, 282, 285, 290, 293, 296, 299, 302; HRO DC/J2/16/1.

⁴⁰ *Compotus Rolls of the Obedientiaries of St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester* ed. G.W. Kitchin (Winchester, 1892), 253-305.

⁴¹ HRO DC/J3/13; HRO DC/J2/16/1.

⁴² TNA SC 2/201/19, m.5.

⁴³ TNA SC 2/201/20, m.1.

⁴⁴ TNA SC 2/201/22, m.11.

⁴⁵ TNA SC 2/201/21.

⁴⁶ TNA SC 2/201/19.

⁴⁷ Sawyer, no.1013.

⁴⁸ *Domesday Book*, p.100.

⁴⁹ TNA E 179/173/10, rot.7.

Jurisdictional Rights

In 1300 the prior and convent of St. Swithun's, Winchester in 1300 received a grant of free warren in Hoddington.⁵⁰

Other estates

In the early 13th century Hugh de Arundel granted one hide of land with appurtenances in Upton to Merton Priory. This grant was confirmed by his son William in 1236.⁵¹ The church survey of 1535 did not record any land in Upton in the hands of Merton Priory.⁵²

⁵⁰ *Cal. Chart. 1300-1326*, 1.

⁵¹ TNA CP 25/1/203/6, no.45.

⁵² *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, ii, 49. A rental from 1391-2 survives for Merton Priory in the College of Arms, which may make reference to the Upton lands.