

## ELLISFIELD

### LANDOWNERSHIP

Ellisfield shows a complex pattern of landownership. There were two manors, each of which probably possessed a church, for two existed here until their merger in 1383. In addition there were various freeholds. Finally there were two ecclesiastical manors. Southwick Priory was granted part or all of one of the manors in 1274 and subsequently gained additional grants. It held these until 1356 when it exchanged these possessions with one of the manorial lords in Ellisfield for its properties in Portsmouth. The second manor was that of the small Cistercian nunnery of Hartley Wintney based in Herriard but which extended over the border into Ellisfield.

The parish of Ellisfield<sup>1</sup> and its associated manors can be first located in the Domesday book, whereupon it is listed as Esewelle.<sup>2</sup> At this point it came under the possessions of the bishop of Bayeux, and was held by one Hugh de Port, lord of Herriard. Hugh's descendants maintained control of one of the lay manors and overlordship of the parish until the 13th century, when they were succeeded by the St. Johns by inheritance. In 1219, 22 a. of the land, with appurtenances, in Ellisfield, was contested between Matilda de Munfichet and Beatrice de Bovill' against William de Bremlessete and Robert de Chinham.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, in 1228 the de Roches family, namely Geoffrey and his wife Emma, gave Alice 10 marks in return for Alice's remittance and quitclaim regarding one carucate of land and its appurtenances in the parish.<sup>4</sup> Further disputes arose over the land in October 1241 between Henry de Bradleg' and Geoffrey de Rupibus, potentially the same plaintiffs in the 1228 case, this time disputing the ownership of three virgates with appurtenances in Bradley, in exchange for which Geoffrey and Emma granted Henry 41 a. with appurtenances in Ellisfield.<sup>5</sup> Though the manors are not often explicitly mentioned, Ellisfield itself regularly appears in the feet of fines records throughout the late medieval period. A more detailed examination of each of these families' relationships with Ellisfield and its lands follows.

### Lay Manors

#### Roches/Sifrewast/Brocas Manor

There were a number of manors associated with Ellisfield during its history. The first lay manor passes through the Roches-Brocas families. Under the overlordship of the St Johns, the family of Sifrewast held the manor and appurtenances as mesne lords with the notable exception of the year of 1386, during which the lands were divided between the St Johns family directly, and the other half split between Bernard Brocas and John Bremshott. Richard de Sifrewast was recorded as in dispute with Hawise, the prioress of Wintney regarding half a carucate

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<sup>1</sup> Esewelle, Domesday; Ulesfeld, Hulsefelde (xiii cent.); Essefeld, Elsefeud (xiii cent.); Elsefeld (xii, xiii, xiv, cent.) are variations of the parish name.

<sup>2</sup> Domesday Book, 23, 59.

<sup>3</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/203/4, no. 24.

<sup>4</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/203/5, no. 55. See also CP 25/1/203/5, no. 60, for a further payment to Alice's representative, Henry, of 10 marks on the same date (23 April 1228).

<sup>5</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/203/7, no. 59.

and appurtenances in Ellisfield on 3 February 1249.<sup>6</sup> It may have been this manor that was granted in 1274 by Martin de Roches to Southwick priory in return for three canons being appointed to pray for the souls of his ancestors and successors.<sup>7</sup> A document from 8 May 1373 demonstrates Thomas Langerude of Ellisfield granting to John de Edindon, archdeacon of Surrey, William Langerude, Roger de Ellesfeld, and William David all of his lands called Langerude in Ellisfield St Martin, which he held in fee of Sir Bernard Brocas, indicating that the Brocas family were already active landowners.<sup>8</sup> Richard's grandson, Roger, had taken control of Ellisfield by 1361, and it continued down this line until at least 1496 when John Sifrewast was recorded to have held it.<sup>9</sup>

As noted, the manor does not appear as early as the parish itself in the medieval record, with its first mention in the Feet of Fines regarding £10 of rent which have been issued from the manor and was to be paid by the knight John Sandes and his wife Joan to Richard Isbury and the clerk John Chytt'ne.<sup>10</sup> From the regular appearances in both the Feet of Fines and the Pipe Rolls, tenants and revenues from the parish are apparent from at least 1167 onwards.<sup>11</sup> Regarding the formation and extent of the estate, the record from Henry III's reign dated 27 January 1249 indicates that there was a messuage on site, and therefore an estate of some size.<sup>12</sup> This estate included accompanying lands which were rented out, namely a third of a wood entitled Wodehull, a third of the grove of Homcroft, and a third of land and its associated appurtenances in Middlecroft.

However, by the reign of James I, the manor was then held by the heirs of Sir Edward Marvyn.<sup>13</sup> By the 20th century a new building had been constructed on the site of the former Rectory, held by the parson, and this manor site passed into the possession of the Cazenove family in the 20th century.

#### The lands and estates of Old Manor Farm: Fyhide-Sandys- Wallop manor

The lands and estates of Ellisfield, though not always the manors, appear in various forms over the medieval and early modern period. It is likely a second manor was in existence during the 13th century and beyond. Robert Cusyn and his wife Joan held one messuage, two parts of half a virgate, and 9 a., with appurtenances, in Ellisfield during the reign of Henry III. This land was gifted by them to John, son of Thomas de Beckering, to be held in perpetuity by John's heirs in return for a payment by John of a yearly rent of two capons.<sup>14</sup> In 1286, during the reign of Edward I, a plea was brought whereby William de la Stonhupe acknowledged the tenements of one messuage, one virgate, and a fourth part of one

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<sup>6</sup> The Sifrewasts appear first in the Feet of Fines records in connection with Ellisfield on 3 February 1249; TNA, CP 25/1/203/8, no. 65.

<sup>7</sup> Hanna, *Southwick Priory*, II, app.IV 428.

<sup>8</sup> Sheila Himsforth (ed.), *Winchester College Muniments. A Descriptive List* (Winchester, 1984), II, no. 8164.

<sup>9</sup> TNA, C 135/164/15; C 142/110.

<sup>10</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/207/29.

<sup>11</sup> 13 Hen. II *Pipe R* 1167 (PRS 12) 189.

<sup>12</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/203/8.

<sup>13</sup> TNA, WARD 7/59 – 200.

<sup>14</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/204/9.

virgate of land in Ellisfield and Herriard were the rights of Henry de la Stonhupe.<sup>15</sup> In return, Henry granted William the tenements for William's lifetime, in return for one clove and the conduct of all other services. Once William had died, the tenements would revert to Henry and his heirs. Records from 1316 indicate that the parish or vill of Ellisfield was jointly held by Roger de Fyfhide and the priory of Southwick.<sup>16</sup> By 1346, the priory of Southwick still maintained joint ownership, with Roger's share inherited by a family member, William de Fyfhide.<sup>17</sup> At this time the priory was then in possession of two-thirds of the vill, as William held the remaining third. Further detail is given on the nature of William's allotment, which was noted as having been formerly possessed by Hugh de Spaigne. Other grants to the priory were made by Richard of Herriard in the early 13th century of thirty shillings' worth of land in Ellisfield to Stephen de Werewella, likely Wherwell, which was then gifted to the priory.<sup>18</sup> This grant was confirmed by his son Richard after the senior's death.

The lands continued in the Fyfhide family for the next generation. In 1356 William enlarged his holdings and acquired the Southwick priory manor in exchange for giving the priory his lands in Portsmouth.<sup>19</sup> In return for these gifts, the priory, which had previously leased in perpetuity at fee farm its manor of Ellisfield with appurtenances to William and his heirs for an annual rent of 5 marks, now quitclaimed in perpetuity to them all right and claims it had to the manor and rents with appurtenances on 5 December 1356.<sup>20</sup> Upon the death of William de Fyfhide in 1361, his son William, who was a minor upon his father's death, later took possession of the lands by 1382.<sup>21</sup> A document from 3 November 1365 states that the son granted a curtilage called 'Rockeshagh' and 6 crofts of land with a grove adjacent, named Graunteslond, to Roger Semond and his wife Alice and their heirs.<sup>22</sup> The young William died in 1386 without issue, and thus the manor of Ellisfield passed to his cousin Joan, who was married to Sir John Sandys.<sup>23</sup> Sir Walter Sandys, MP for Hants., succeeded as lord of the manor in January 1428, with the manor plausibly having changed hands. Walter Sandys received the manor of Ellisfield in January 1428, alongside the manors of Shermanbury Kyngeston and Berkham, Sussex, from John, Richard Crosschilde, and Roger Stonham, and Walter died seven years later on 16 June 1435.<sup>24</sup> The manor remained in the hands of the Sandys for several generations, with Walter's son Sir Thomas in possession of the

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<sup>15</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/204/13.

<sup>16</sup> Spelt Hulselfelde; Henry Churchill Maxwell (ed.), *Inquisitions and assessments relating to feudal aids: with other analogous documents preserved in the Public Record Office. A.D. 1284-1431/ prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records* 6 vols. (London, 1899-1920), II, 313.

<sup>17</sup> Maxwell, *Feudal Aids*, II, 330.

<sup>18</sup> Katharine A. Hanna (ed.), *The Cartularies of Southwick Priory* (Winchester, 1989), I, nos. I 156-157.

<sup>19</sup> Hanna, *Southwick Priory* II, nos. III 468-471, 474.

<sup>20</sup> Hanna, *Southwick Priory*, II, no. III 475.

<sup>21</sup> TNA, C 135/158/26; the death of the overlord, Roger de Sifwrast, was noted in TNA, C 135/164/15 (1361). William's 1382 possession is marked in TNA, C 66/313.

<sup>22</sup> Himsworth, *Winchester Muniments*, II, no. 8161.

<sup>23</sup> TNA, C 136/46/2.

<sup>24</sup> HRO, 23M58/1, 23M58/2; TNA, C 139/70/33; Maxwell, *Feudal Aids*, IV, 45.

property until 1443.<sup>25</sup> Thomas was then succeeded by his son Sir William, who in time passed the manor to his son, another William, in 1496.<sup>26</sup>

The second Sir William became important under Henry VIII, being lord chamberlain and made a baron. The Ellisfield demesne continued to remain in the hands of the Sandys during the Tudor period. William's son Thomas, Lord Sandys, held the manor at the time of Elizabeth's accession, which demonstrated a further continuance of the presence of the Sandys as minor barons at the Tudor court.<sup>27</sup> Thomas' grandson, William, then the third Lord Sandys, held possession of Ellisfield manor until 1624: a relative, Edwin Sandys, was also active in Worcester at this time.<sup>28</sup> Beyond the civil war and during the time of the Commonwealth of England, another William, the fifth Lord Sandys, and son of Colonel Henry Sandys, was listed in connection with the manor. The sixth Lord Sandys, also a William, reached an agreement with John Fielding and William Moodey in 1649 regarding the settlement of the manors of Andover, Knights Enham, Kings Enham, and Ellisfield.<sup>29</sup> In 1657, William sold the manor: his father had been mortally wounded in the service of Charles I at the battle of Cheriton in 1644. The entire property consisting of the manor house, its site, and land in Ellisfield were sold to Robert Stocker of Basingstoke for £3,300.<sup>30</sup> Tracking the families who held Ellisfield through the Tudor and early Stuart period indicates that they were involved in land disputes far beyond Hampshire. Once the property was in Stocker hands, it did not stay as a whole entity for long. For £736 the Berrydown portion of the demesne lands went to John Oades, yeoman of Preston Candover the same year.<sup>31</sup> Other parts of the estate were sold for £150, £550, £65, and £266 10s. to Hugh White; Richard Wither and William Beck; and Nicholas Merriott, husbandman, and Edward Panford, respectively.<sup>32</sup>

Robert Stocker, with the permission of William Sandys, sold the manor, capital messuage, and lands, with the exception of the leases of parts that had been agreed on 13 December 1651 and 9 August 1652, to one Richard Atkins and John Fielding on 18 May 1659.<sup>33</sup> Atkins and Fielding then sold the messuage and land in Ellisfield, with Sandys assent, to John Wood of Ockland Park, Sussex, on 16 November 1652.<sup>34</sup> Whether Stocker's continued division of territory within Ellisfield, including its manor, was driven by debt or desire for funds is unknown.<sup>35</sup> Robert Stocker's will, dated 1670, does not mention the manor, but apportions some lands in Ellisfield and Basingstoke as well as his belongings largely to his wife Anne, and daughters, including Elizabeth and her husband William Cobden, and his other daughters Jane, Amy, Mary, and Anne.<sup>36</sup> Mary married William Moleyns of Sherfield

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<sup>25</sup> TNA, C 139/107/35.

<sup>26</sup> TNA, C 139/107/35; TNA, C 142/11/109, and TNA, C 142/11/110.

<sup>27</sup> TNA, C 142/126/143.

<sup>28</sup> TNA, C 142/402/131.

<sup>29</sup> HRO, 23M58/29.

<sup>30</sup> TNA, C 54/4001.

<sup>31</sup> TNA, C 54/4001; C 54/4018.

<sup>32</sup> TNA, C 54/4018.

<sup>33</sup> HRO, 23M58/51.

<sup>34</sup> HRO, 23M58/46.

<sup>35</sup> For disputes regarding Stocker's will, see TNA, C 5/61/72. My thanks go to Janet Hird for this reference.

<sup>36</sup> HRO, 1670A/117.

on Loddon and was bequeathed half her mother's land. Daughter Anne received the other half.<sup>37</sup> In 1675 Henry Linchbrey and William Moleyns were parties to a fine concerning half the manor of Ellisfield.<sup>38</sup> A decade later in 1685, another fine between Michael Terry, a local landowner who possessed the two main manors of Dummer, and Robert Searle and his wife Anne, concerned half the manor and half the advowson.<sup>39</sup> The portion held by William Moleyns under the division granted in 1675 stayed within the family for the next three decades. An accordance from 1704 states that the spinsters Mary and Anne Moleyns, both held a fourth of the manor each.<sup>40</sup> By 1756, in the reign of George II, one of these quarters was in the hands of a William Saltmarsh, a descendant of Anne, as he was the son of Philip Saltmarsh, who had married Anne, daughter of William 'Mullins' – likely a derivative of Moleyns – of Skervill Court, Hants.<sup>41</sup> The majority of the Saltmarsh family properties were located in Yorkshire, and as such holding a Hampshire property quickly became an unattractive proposition for William. He sold the property to Michael Terry of Dummer the same year.<sup>42</sup> Whether the Terrys acquired any more than the fourth part of William Saltmarsh is unclear, however by 1789 the manor had been sold to the earls of Portsmouth, with John Wallop, earl, in possession.<sup>43</sup> The transferral of the remainder of the manor was not recorded: plausibly the Michael Terry who purchased the fourth from William Saltmarsh was thus in possession of three quarters of the manor upon the sale of the manor in 1789. However, by 1789 regardless the Wallop, earls of Portsmouth were in possession of the full Manor Farm estates, including St Martin's Church, of Ellisfield.

The Wallop family had been present in Basingstoke and its surroundings since the late 15th century when John Wallop had possession of Farleigh, Hatch, and most of Cliddesden.<sup>44</sup> They are mentioned earlier during the reign of Charles II when Robert Wallop, accused of regicide, forfeited a farm called 'Dyer's Farm', with lands in Ellisfield and Nutley, alongside the manor of Farleigh Wallop.<sup>45</sup> The manor of Farleigh Wallop, alongside Robert's other estates, were restored to him due to the intervention of his brother-in-law, Thomas Wriothesley, 4th earl of Southampton, in 1661.<sup>46</sup> By 1720, John (III) Wallop had been created Baron Wallop and Viscount Lymington after he had to give up his position as a lord of the Treasury. The same John was created earl of Portsmouth in 1743.<sup>47</sup> The holding of Old Manor by the Portsmouth estate continued into the 20th century, as discussed below.

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<sup>37</sup> HRO 1676A/097.

<sup>38</sup> TNA, CP 25/2/721/27/28CHASIIHIL.

<sup>39</sup> TNA, CP 25/2/796/1/JASIIIMICH; Jennie Butler and Sue Lane, *Dummer and Kempshott. The Victoria County History of Hampshire* (London, 2023), 20, 30.

<sup>40</sup> TNA, CP 25/2/963/3ANNEMICH; TNA, CP 25/2/963/5ANNTRIN.

<sup>41</sup> TNA, CP 40/3613; see Joseph Foster (ed.), *Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire* (London, 1874), for more on the Saltmarshes.

<sup>42</sup> TNA, CP 40/3616.

<sup>43</sup> TNA, CP 40/3787.

<sup>44</sup> Alison Deveson and Sue Lane, *The Victoria History of Hampshire. Cliddesden, Hatch and Farleigh Wallop* (London, 2018), 94.

<sup>45</sup> TNA, C 66/3143-3155.

<sup>46</sup> Deveson and Lane, *Cliddesden, Hatch and Farleigh Wallop*, 95.

<sup>47</sup> ODNB, s.v. Wallop, John, first earl of Portsmouth (1690-1762), politician (accessed 20 Sept. 2023).

## Ecclesiastical Manors

The existence of three manors in Ellisfield also meant the existence of three separate portions of land tied to these estates. In 1218, Matilda de Munfichet remitted and quitclaimed for herself and her heirs to Beatrice de Bovill, William de Bremlesete, and Robert de Chinham, and their heirs, 22 a. and its appurtenances in Ellisfield in exchange for 40s.<sup>48</sup> This was not the only occurrence where the Chinhams appeared in the record in association with the priory's Ellisfield lands. In 1272, one Herbert Pecche died in legal possession of 60 a. of land in Ellisfield, and Herbert's overlord was William de Chinham, then spelt Chunham.<sup>49</sup> Herbert's son and heir, Bartholomew, was likely the same Bartholomew Pecche who made the grant of land of the advowson in Ellisfield to Southwick Priory noted above.<sup>50</sup> The record of disputes following the gift from Bartholomew Pecche of part of the advowson, a carucate of land, woodland, and rent in 1279 to the priory outlines some of the previous owners as concern arose regarding the legality of the prior's holding.<sup>51</sup> Beatrix Taplard stated that Michael de Chinham held the holding from her for knightly service, and enfeoffed Bartholomew Pecche, who enfeoffed Prior Andrew of Southwick, and the holding passed into mortmain. The jurors argued that the holdings passed to Michael courtesy of his ancestry with Richard Sifrewast, and that the priory acquired the holdings before the statute of Mortmain came into effect.<sup>52</sup> Over a decade later in 1284, the Chinham family were once again involved in a land exchange in Ellisfield. Three gentlemen, John de Foxle, John de St. John, and Michael de 'Chillham', the later plausibly Chinham, had been named as the guardians of the lands and heir of the aforementioned Bartholomew Pecche.<sup>53</sup>

There appears to have been, in the medieval period, one established ecclesiastical manor to be differentiated from the manor held briefly by the priory of Southwick. Taxation records dating from 1291 note that a manor, 'apud Elleswelde' i.e. at Ellisfield, was taxed at 15s. 11d.<sup>54</sup> During Edward II's reign the prior of Southwick was listed as joint lord of Ellisfield, and Ellisfield appears in the records again for the free warren granted to the prior and convent in their lands of Ellisfield by royal charter, which was later confirmed by Richard II.<sup>55</sup> The prior of Southwick featured at least three times during the reign of Edward III, with an initial statement in 1337 that the prior held, with John de Roches, one fee of Hugh de St John, the overlord of Ellisfield, and later in 1348 with Hugh's son Edmund, the latter a minor at the time of record.<sup>56</sup> In 1346, the prior of Southwick was also noted to have held two parts of a knight's fee.<sup>57</sup> In 1428 the prior still held his two parts of a fee in Ellisfield, but later than this there was no mention of the priory's land due to its quitclaim in

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<sup>48</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/203/4

<sup>49</sup> TNA, C 132/42/15.

<sup>50</sup> TNA, KB 27/95.

<sup>51</sup> TNA, KB 27/95.

<sup>52</sup> Hanna, *Southwick Priory*, I, nos. I 104, I, 108.

<sup>53</sup> TNA, KB 27/95.

<sup>54</sup> *Taxatio ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. Circa A.D. 1291* (London, 1802), 213. For ease of access also see the digitised *taxatio*, <https://www.dhi.ac.uk/taxatio/forms>.

<sup>55</sup> TNA, C 53/108.

<sup>56</sup> TNA, C 135/49/25; TNA, C 135/85/6.

<sup>57</sup> Maxwell, *Feudal Aids*, II, 330.

1356. The manors of Ellisfield thus appear to have had a long-standing relationship with the prior of Southwick.

Connected also with the priory as early landowners in Ellisfield were the de Roches family, most notable for their service to the early Plantagenet kings. The de Roches family likely acquired their lands and the advowson through the marriage of Geoffrey de Roches with Emma, daughter of Walter Fitz Roger, and heiress of her brother.<sup>58</sup> During the reign of Edward III, in 1329, a descendant, John de Roches, held a knight's fee in Ellisfield of John de St. John, the latter likely a descendant of the John de St. John named above, of the sum of £6, 14s.<sup>59</sup> Less than a decade later in 1337, John de Roches appears again in connection with the prior of Southwick as they jointly held a knight's fee, worth £10, which in itself was held of Hugh de St John, again plausibly a relation of John de St. John.<sup>60</sup> In 1348, the knight's fee held by John de Roches and the prior of Southwick had now been passed to a St. John descendant, Edmund.<sup>61</sup> Thereafter it is difficult to ascertain of any further connections between the de Roches and their Ellisfield portion, however it is entirely plausible that the de Roches territories passed to Sir Bernard Brocas with the advowson upon his marriage to Mary de Roches towards the end of the 14th century. The Brocas family also had ties with the Pecche family owing to the Pecches' possession of Beaurepaire, a manor combined from those of Sherborne St. John and Bramley, and this manor was acquired by Sir John Brocas for his son Bernard in 1353.<sup>62</sup> Herbert Pecche, son of the first Bartholomew, died in 1272 in possession of land in Schirburne St. John, called Beaurepaire, a hide of land at Basing, and 60 a. of land and woods at Ellisfield.<sup>63</sup> The Pecche family were still in control of lands in Ellisfield in 1327, as it was recorded that part of the rents in Ellisfield and Bromleigh, another neighbouring parish, were granted by Sir John Pecche to his mother, Dame Johanna Pecche, were due from the prior of Southwick.<sup>64</sup> On 25 May 1340, Dame Johanna Pecche, widow of the second Bartholomew Pecche (Herbert's grandson), granted her daughter Elizabeth 100 s. of rents and in Ellisfield and Bromleigh, reciting this previous grant that had been made to Johanna by her son John.<sup>65</sup>

### Wintney Priory

The Sifrewasts, discussed above, also granted part of their properties to the prioress of Wintney, which combined with a series of grants from the Herriard family allotted the nuns the Herriard ecclesiastical manor and appurtenances, evolved into

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<sup>58</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/203/5, nos. 55, 60.

<sup>59</sup> TNA, C 135/19/1.

<sup>60</sup> TNA, C 135/49/25

<sup>61</sup> TNA, C 135/85/6.

<sup>62</sup> Montagu Burrows, *The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire and Roche Court, Hereditary Masters of the Royal Buckbonds, with some account of the English Rule in Aquitaine* (London, 1886), 360.

<sup>63</sup> Burrows, *The Family of Brocas*, 362.

<sup>64</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/205/21; nos. 16, 17; note a further dispute in 1331 between John Pecche and Robert Achard and Thomas de Colsulle regarding lands and rents in Bromleigh and Shirburn, which were further contested by John, son of Richard de Chinham: TNA, CP 25/1/205/21, no. 54.

<sup>65</sup> Burrows, *The Family of Brocas*, 399, no. 221.

a third Ellisfield manor.<sup>66</sup> One of particular note, Hawise, in 1249, held half a carucate by the grant of Richard de Sifrewast.<sup>67</sup> Her successor, Lucy, held three carucates of land, also from Richard, in 1256.<sup>68</sup> A continued connection between the nuns of Wintney and the Sifrewast family can be seen as the nuns of Wintney held 100 a. of pasture from Roger Sifrewast in 1362.<sup>69</sup> After the dissolution of Wintney Priory in 1536 its manor of Herriard and land in Ellisfield, fell to Sir William Paulet, later Marquis of Winchester, whose family retained it until 1851, when it was then purchased by F. J. E. Jervoise, the lord of Herriard.<sup>70</sup> The Herriard lordship changed families several times since the time of Hugh de Port in the 11th century, with the Paulets taking possession of the manor in 1528 and the Jervoise family at the beginning of the 17th century.<sup>71</sup>

### Other landowners

Winchester College bought Langreods or Langruids tenement in Ellisfield in 1480 and still held it in 1864.<sup>72</sup>

### Ellisfield in the 19th and 20th Centuries

By the 19th century, several other major landowners appeared in the area, particularly as the manors reduced in size. In 1841 major landowners are listed in the tithe award (2,324 a.), who included: John Smith, owner of 254 a. of freehold properties, and 147 a. which he leased (including Winchester College's property)<sup>73</sup>; Thomas Hampton who possessed 56 a. of land in his own right, alongside 12 a. of leasehold land, both constituted of arable and woodland; and George Jervoise who possessed some 147 a. of homesteads, arable, and woodlands, including the Hartley Wintney manor.<sup>74</sup> Lord Bolton descendent of the Paulets, held 478 a. of land. Lord Portsmouth remained the largest landowner with possessions of some 828 a. including the Sifrewast manor, alongside other properties that were held in leasehold from him.<sup>75</sup> The Revd Botry-Piggott held in glebe 205 a. of land, and 19 a. of his own holdings, and the Revd Corpere held 57 a. not in glebe. The Botry-Piggott holdings were of 19th-century construction and is now known as Brocas, including the site of All Saints' Church, and is resident to the Cazenove family.

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<sup>66</sup> John Hare, 'The nuns of Wintney Priory and their manor of Herriard', *Hampshire Studies 2015. Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeol. Society* 70 (2015), 191-200.

<sup>67</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/203/8.

<sup>68</sup> TNA, CP 25/1/204/9.

<sup>69</sup> TNA, C 135/164/15.

<sup>70</sup> The Bolton's holdings are shown in the 1841 tithe award; HRO, 21M65/F7/78/1; 'Ellisfield', *British History Online*, n56.

<sup>71</sup> Gordon McKelvie, 'Herriard – Landownership', [https://www.history.ac.uk/sites/default/files/file-uploads/2019-08/002\\_herriard\\_g\\_mckelvie\\_2jmjh.pdf](https://www.history.ac.uk/sites/default/files/file-uploads/2019-08/002_herriard_g_mckelvie_2jmjh.pdf).

<sup>72</sup> Himsworth, *Winchester Muniments*, II, 188, 298 <https://www.dhi.ac.uk/taxatio/forms>.

<sup>73</sup> Himsworth, *Winchester Muniments*, II, 188

<sup>74</sup> HRO, 21M65/F7/78/1.

<sup>75</sup> HRO, 21M65/F7/78/1.



The 1911 Lloyd George survey records land ownership in the 20th century.<sup>76</sup> Mr J. Bishop was in possession of over 100 a. of land and woods near North Gate Farm, and a predecessor W. Bishop is listed as a farmer in the local directories dating from 1895, indicating a family holding.<sup>77</sup> One of the primary landowners in the area, Lord Bolton, owned over 200 a. of land, including woodland, from Lower Common and including Westfield Beeches and Hagle Wood amongst others. Henry Hoare had a range of properties (85 a.) that were held freehold and leasehold, with the survey noting the residence of a William Earwacker at several of the properties, including Ellisfield Manor, previously known as Widmoor Place and had been owned by the Botry-Piggott family prior to its sale to Hoare in 1905. After Hoare's death in 1956, the estate was sold, with the house being demolished in 1982. A new complex was built and now forms what is listed as Ellisfield Manor on the map. Hoare's grandson, Tim Guinness, lives on Widmoor Farm. Another landowner in 1911 was the estate of Col. Gordon M. G. Ives, which possessed over 350 a. of land from College Farm and Cooper's farm, though was not resident on the properties. College farm changed hands several times before it came into the ownership of its current residents, the de Ferranti family, who work the village farmland not in possession of the Portsmouth estate.

One of the other major local landowners in 1911, Henry J. Jervoise, (380 a.) lord of the manor of Herriard, was also owner of Herriard Grange and Merritt's Farm in Ellisfield. C. R. Moon held the Berry Down woods and associated land, again a sizeable portion of over 155 a.

In 1911 Lord Portsmouth's holdings were the largest, 744 a., with Northgate Farm, lands in Lower and Upper Common, and several other portions of woodland in their list. The Portsmouth family who had taken possession of one of the lay Ellisfield manors in 1789, held the Hill Farm tenure and its associated woods. Lord Portsmouth also continued to hold Manor Farm and the manor itself at the time of the 1911 survey. The Ffyhides-Sandys manor which was acquired by the Portsmouth estate in 1789 continued to be farmed by Viscount Lymington until the 1930s. During the 20th century the Portsmouth Old Manor passed to the de Ferranti family, who in turn sold the house in 2014. The Old Manor underwent various construction projects throughout the 17th, 18th, and early 20th centuries. The Rule family live on the Old Manor site which is at the intersection of Church Lane and College Lane. The Portsmouth estate is the largest landowner in Ellisfield to this day, though its exact holdings are not publicly available, and the current earl, Quentin Wallop, resided in Farleigh House, in the neighbouring Farleigh Wallop until 2014, when it then passed to his son Oliver Wallop, Viscount Lymington.

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<sup>76</sup> HRO, 68M72/DDR18.

<sup>77</sup> *Warren's Winchester & District Dir.* (London and Winchester, 1895), 293.