

MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT IN ROMSEY EXTRA

By PHOEBE MERRICK

ABSTRACT

Recently George Campbell examined the question of medieval settlement in Romsey Extra and suggested that the area should include several deserted medieval settlements (Campbell 2013). This extensive rural area around the town of Romsey (known as Romsey Infra) is one that is much deserving of examination and his article raises many important questions. It is argued here that Romsey, which lies in the wooded region of Hampshire, started as an area of diffuse settlement, with nucleation occurring in the town of Romsey, but not in its outlying areas. The chronology of this development is not known but a similar pattern of early diffuse settlement and then gradual nucleation in the eighth and ninth centuries has been identified in parts of Germany (Jones 2013).

INTRODUCTION

The first ‘definition’ of Romsey is to be found in the boundaries defined in Edgar’s late 10th century charter to the Abbey and convent (Grundy 1927, 199–206, 260). The surviving copy of this grant (Birch 1899, 450–2) was made in the 14th century by a scribe who was not familiar with Anglo-Saxon and therefore may have made errors in his transcription. However what is apparent from this work is that the land granted to the nuns of Romsey was all on the eastern side of the River Test.

Romsey is divided into a central, urban, area known as Romsey Infra and an outer, rural area, known as Romsey Extra and it is this part of Romsey with which this article is concerned. The distinction dates back to at least the twelfth century and may well be older.

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 Romsey was the only place in Hampshire not

attributed to a hundred (Munby 1982). There is nothing in the description of the Romsey estate to suggest that it included more than the lands granted by Edgar some 120 years before. If this is the case, what about the lands to the west of the river? The most likely explanation is that most of them were part of the lands of Bernard Pancevolt. Pancevolt’s name has survived in western Romsey Extra as ‘Pauncefoot’. He was also listed as holding ‘Embley’ in Broughton Hundred. Embley is now part of East Wellow adjacent to parts of Romsey Extra. Pancevolt also held Awbridge to the north of the modern Romsey Extra on the west of the Test and in later centuries, part of Awbridge was sometimes held with Stanbridge Earls. At present it is not known at what stage (or stages) these western lands became part of the parish of Romsey and the Hundred of Somborne.

Thus the lands on the east of Romsey Extra, which include the places Cupernham, Woodley, Halterworth, Whitenap, Luzborough, Ashfield, Lee, Skidmore and South Wells (Fig. 1), all belonged to the abbess for all or most of the middle ages, that is from the 10th to the mid-16th century, with the exception of South Wells which passed out of her hands in the 15th century. The lands on the west, again listing them from north to south include Stanbridge, Roke, Spursholt, Pauncefoot and Mainstone, Ranvilles, Ridge, and Moor Court. A piece of this latter estate came into the abbess’s hand sometime after the 11th century but otherwise these lands were always held by people other than Romsey Abbey.

Unfortunately the abbey’s manorial documents have largely been lost, so most of what is known about medieval Romsey has been derived from other sources, such as state papers and the muniments of Winchester

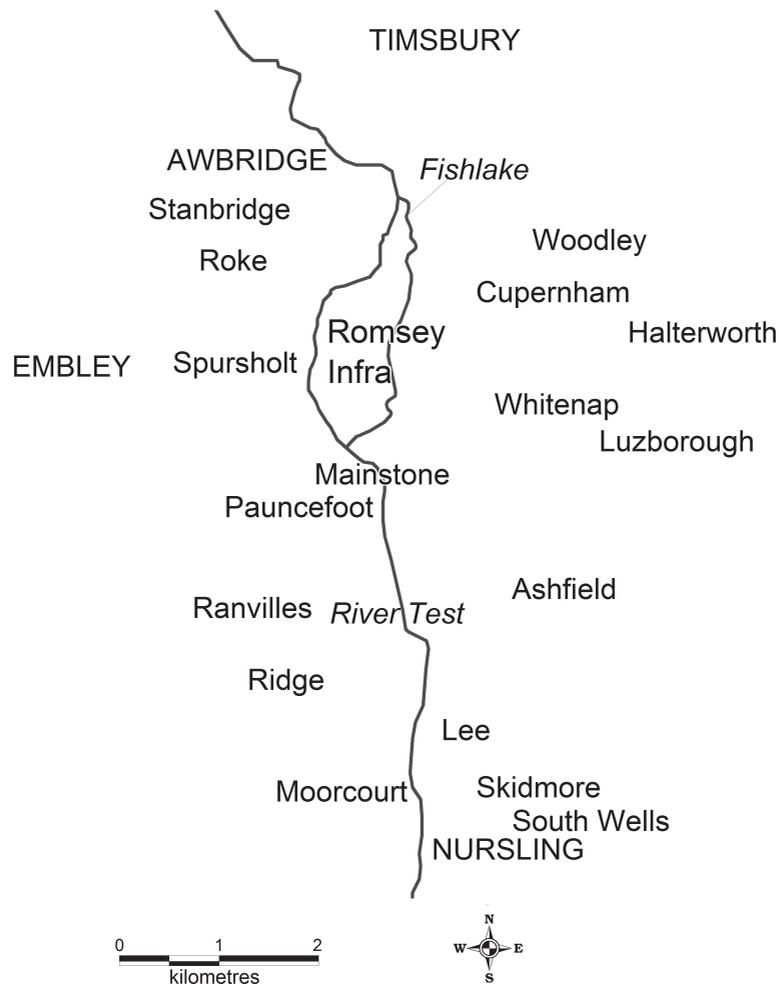


Fig. 1 Map showing approximate locations of the places mentioned in the text.

Names in Capitals are outside Romsey Extra. Names in italics are of rivers

College who had a scattering of holdings across Romsey (Himsworth 1984).

Campbell refers to enclosure of land in Romsey in the early 13th century, but his reference (CCR 1226–1257, 282) seems to refer to lands north-west of Romsey such as Tytherley and not to Romsey itself. He suggests that the aim was to provide land for sheep grazing, but Romsey was not an area where sheep were of much importance, any more than they were in its neighbouring parish of Nursling (Crawford 1948, appendix II). Tra-

ditionally sheep were grazed primarily on the chalk lands of northern Hampshire, and not in the Hampshire basin. Although part of the income of Romsey Abbey derived from wool, this would have come from sheep grazed on their extensive lands in Wiltshire, not their estate around Romsey.

Nonetheless the abbey clearly was the 'power-house' that generated income for many Romsonians. As Campbell has suggested the major re-building work from 1120 and again from the 1230s (Liveing 1912, 49) would have

brought employment to the town, but many of those undertaking the work would have been specialist craftsmen from elsewhere, although it is likely that non-specialist work would in part have been undertaken by local men.

In considering the possibility of medieval settlement around Romsey, it is logical to consider first those lands that were answerable to the Abbey, which were nearly all to the east of the river Test, and then those lands held by others which mostly lay to the west of the River.

EAST OF THE RIVER TEST

To the east of the Test lie Cupernham, Woodley, Halterworth, Whitenap, Luzborough, Ashfield, Lee, Skidmore and South Wells (Fig 1). Much of Cupernham, Halterworth and Whitenap lie on the eastern slopes above the valley floor. Cupernham is north of the Tadburn valley that cuts through from east to west, while Halterworth and Whitenap are to the south, although they abut the stream known as Tadburn Lake.

Luzborough lies largely on the plateau to the south of Halterworth, whereas Ashfield, which is further south is very much on the edge of the valley floor of the Test, although Toothill, with its Iron Age fort, was probably regarded as part of Ashfield. Lee is entirely on the valley floor which is much wider this far south, as is South Wells which manor spreads into Nursling.

The name 'Cupernham' is probably associated with commercial fishing (Coates 1989, 62), which seems appropriate since the area lies above the Fishlake Meadows adjacent to the river. The area is one of those listed as a hamlet answerable to the Abbess of Romsey in 1316 (Appendix 1). However there is little in the surviving documents to indicate much in the way of settlement. Amongst the physical evidence is a 14th century cruck cottage at the junction of New Road and Cupernham Lane, and further north, is Oxlease Farm which was mentioned in a Tudor dispute (Procs in Chancery in the reign of Eliz I, Ss12, p55, Vol 2.48). In the land grant that followed the dissolution of Romsey Abbey in December 1544 six properties are identified as being in Cupernham, none of them being of any significance (Hen VIII 19 no 2, 473).

As in Cupernham, there was no big house in Woodley. The first references to Woodley come in the same land grant of 1544 when two holdings were mentioned. Great Woodley farmhouse was built in the late 17th century.

There is clear evidence of settlement, albeit modest, in 15th century Halterworth, when John Moore 'of Halterworth' was threatened with a fine for not keeping his property in repair (Liveing 1912, 203). Four wills survive from the 16th century, each written by a man described as 'of Halterworth' which implies settlement in the area (HRO: 1509B/18 John Holme; 1515B45 Geoffrey Smyth; 1536B57 John Warren; 1562A/29 John Kynge).

Whitenap has a historic farmhouse and there are, and have been, a scattering of cottages in the area. In the 17th century Edward Withers took on a lease of this farm and that at Luzborough about 1km away.

Close to Whitenap is the area known as Luzborough. Medieval scholars had problems with this name and it is not one of the place names discussed by Coates (1989). Grundy gives examples of its being spelt as Lushborow, Lussheborough in the 16th century (Grundy 1927). Luzborough and Whitenap are close together so may not always have been distinguished in documents. The names Great Lussheborough, Inluesborough, Inslueborough and Little Lussheborough are all found in 1547 (CPR, Edw VI I, 28,355). The early 20th century local historian, Florence Suckling (1916), states that

Just before the dissolution of the Abbey Thomas Webb had obtained from the Abbess and convent (on the 26th of November, 1539) a 92 years lease of Marlonde and Little and Great Lusborough with a small house there at a rental of 13s. 4d. This he seems to have occupied for a year or two.

But unfortunately she does not give her source.

Edward Withers who had taken out a lease on both Whitenap and Luzborough died in 1639. It is not clear which house he lived in, but the inventory refers to 'wood, timber and plotes in the backsides and houses at Whitenap and Lusborowe' worth £2 (HRO 1639AD/227). It is possible that Luzborough was in Woodbury

tithing in the hearth tax assessment of 1665 since another Edward Withers is listed as having seven hearths out of the 54 in the tithing (Hughes & White 1991, 281). Members of this family are known to have been at Luzborough and possibly at Whitenap throughout the 17th century and beyond.

Luzborough is the southern-most of the districts that were held by the abbey before the Dissolution and which then came into the hands of the Fleming family of North Stoneham. Those further south went via various owners into the Broadlands estate.

Modern Ashfield is known as 'Upper' and 'Lower' which indicates the scattered nature of the settlement there. In recent times there have been two farms, a brickworks on Toothill and a few other cottages. Many of these buildings were provided by the Broadlands estate in the mid-19th century, and further research is needed to determine the extent to which these replaced long-established buildings. The surviving documents tell only of land transactions with no direct mention of dwellings, although it can be noted that John Beyr of Ashfield was party to a land transaction in Romsey in 1447 and to another one in 1469 (Himsworth 1984, 16070, 16073). A century later, members of the Beare family were still living in Ashfield as instanced by the will and inventory of Joan Beare of 1582 (HRO 1582B/54).

Lee is more of a puzzle. By the mid-19th century it had become part of the Broadlands Estate, having been separate from the Dissolution onwards. The earliest mention of Lee occurs in 1249 when the Abbess of Romsey had obtained a quitclaim of a messuage and 24 acres of land in Lee (VCHH 1901, 460 n.261). Lee is named in the Feudal Aids list of 1316 (See Appendix 2) and was assessed for £4 4s 10d in 1334, thus being the third highest charged in Somborne Hundred and worth more than Stockbridge or the tithing called Romsey Extra. The largest liability was assigned to Romsey (town) which by then was included in Somborne Hundred (HRO 94M84/9). Thus there appears to have been settlement, albeit small, at Lee during the Middle Ages.

Skidmore, which derived its name from the Escudamore family, seems to have become part of the manor of South Wells. The alternative

name for the Skidmore area is Longbridge, where some old cottages stood until the 1970s. By the end of the 13th century it was held by Nicholas de Barbeflete. On his death his estate in the area was settled upon John Escudamore. It consisted of a capital messuage, two water mills, a fishery and perquisites of court, so although the name of the new holder gave his name to an area of Romsey, the property is probably that of South Wells. The name Escudamur continued in a landholding family for some years (Himsworth 1984, 16337, 16338). Coates (1989) states that the name first occurs somewhere between 1227 and 1245, but does not give his source.

Disentangling Skidmore and the manor of South Wells is difficult. The South Wells estate was held in socage (tenurial holding for service but not by knight's service) by Nicholas de Barbeflete at his death in 1294 (Cal IPM 23 Edw I, 26). In 1316 it appears to have been held of the Abbess of Romsey, but at some stage it was alienated as a separate manor. At that time the estate included a capital messuage, two water-mills and perquisites of court. By 1329 the estate included thirty messuages, as well as the two mills, lands and rents, although not all lay to the south of Romsey because the holding included property in Church Street (VCHH 1901, 459). Once again most, but not all, of the surviving deeds relate to land in Wells rather than tenements or messuages.

By the late 15th century the manor of South Wells, was transferred to the ownership of the Dean and Chapter of St George's College Windsor (Hicks 1983). This manor-cum-estate included lands in the south of Romsey Extra and in the parish of Nursling where Grove Place was part of the estate. Thus in South Wells we have a discrete manor and settlement, though how nucleated is unclear.

Thus it can be seen that the lands east of the river Test were all in the hands of the Abbess of Romsey throughout the period from the late 10th century until 1539, with the exception of South Wells from the late 15th century. There appears to have been a scattering of settlement across the area, with some areas having a farmhouse. The only possible nucleation is in the area of Lee, and of South Wells and even this is arguable. It is noteworthy that the

Romsey Enclosure of 1808 (HRO Enc Award No 89) consists wholly of land across these eastern areas and none on the west side of the Test, which emphasises the two separate strands of descent of modern Romsey Extra.

ROMSEY EXTRA WEST OF THE RIVER TEST

None of the settlements to the west of the River Test and now in Romsey Extra ever belonged to the Abbess of Romsey, with the exception of a small piece of land known as More Abbess in the extreme south of the area. The settlements were Stanbridge, Roke, Spursholt, Pauncefoot and Mainstone, Ranvilles, Ridge, and Moor Court (Fig 1). As with the lands on the east there is very little evidence for more than sparse scattered settlement throughout the area.

Stanbridge was a royal manor in Saxon times and the present house, Stanbridge Earls, is said to be built on the site of King Ethulwulf's abode with an adjacent chapel (Suckling 1907–13, 41–64). It has been argued that Stanbridge is an un-named manor in the Domesday Survey that had been held by Chipping and was in 1086 held by Sir Ralph de Mortimer, (Munby, 1982, 29) after which it was held by his steward, Waleran and his descendants for a further century (Williams 1961), but there is no corroborative evidence for this attractive hypothesis.

The post-Domesday documents show that Stanbridge was split into two holdings which became known as Stanbridge Earls and Stanbridge Ranvilles. To this day there is a farm known as Stanbridge Ranvilles (between Old Salisbury Lane and the A27) and further south is Ranvilles Farm (south of the A3090). One of the Stanbridge holdings came into the hands of the Ranville family – hence the name. In 1316, the Villa de Stanbridge, described as a hamlet, was held by Thomas Danvers and Richard Portesey (App 1). Danvers also had an interest in Pittleworth which is further north in the Test Valley in the vicinity of Broughton. By 1346 Portesey's shares in Stanbridge and Houghton had passed to Richard Ranville, the two holdings jointly worth a fee. Meanwhile John Kenne was stated to hold quarter of a fee in Stanbridge that had

belonged to Richard de Havering. He also had a share of an estate in Pittleworth and Dunbridge (Feudal Aids 2, 310).

There is further confusion caused by Roke, nowadays called Roke Manor. Roke has often been an adjunct of Stanbridge. The *Victoria County History*, and others, have been confused by the presence of manorial documents relating to Roke in the archives of the chapel of St George's Windsor, which have now been correctly identified as relating to Roke near Basingstoke. There is further scope for confusion by the minor place name of La Ok, or Oakley in nearby Mottisfont.

In 1347, 6s 8d rent from Roke and Stanbridge were part of the estate of Hugh de Audeley, Earl of Gloucester (Cal IPM IX, 41). At that time Roke was known as Oke, and sometimes it has been called 'Quercus' which is the Latin word for oak. There are several field names in the Tithe Award of 1845 (HRO21M65/F197/1) that are named as 'Part of Hill Park' which suggests that there was once a medieval deer park in the area.

Spursholt, or Spurshot, is quite distinct from Sparsholt which is close to Winchester. By the mid-13th century Spursholt was part of the lands of Matthew de Columbers of East Tytherley held of the king. In 1376 the dwellings in Spursholt were described in a grant as '2 parts of a messuage 41 acres of land, and a croft called Langebreth' which hardly constitutes a village, or even a hamlet although one of the conditions of the wardship was 'maintaining the houses and buildings pertaining to the said two parts and supporting all charges' (*CFR* 50 Edw III Membrane 9 Vol 8 1368–1377). Spursholt estate held lands in the modern Squab Wood and down Green Hill to the river Test as far south as Middlebridge. The distinctive Sadler's Mill was always part of its estate. If there were much settlement in the middle ages, which is very doubtful, it had gone by 1586 (Appendix 3). In 1665 there were eight chimneys in the farmhouse and Richard Sadler had one which again does not constitute even a hamlet. (Hughes & White 1991, 510).

It is difficult to tell how distinct Pauncefoot and Mainstone were in the Middle Ages. Nowadays, Mainstone is the area immediately west of Middlebridge on the valley floor and

Pauncefoot is the land on the adjacent hill and uplands, mostly south of the modern A3090. They seem always to have been held together. Male heirs of the Pauncefoot family continued to hold the estate until the death of Peter Pauncefoot in 1492, when his estates were divided between his two sisters. The estate may have had manorial status for it was referred to as such in 1367 (C 143/359/3 (1367)), but in 1334 it was only worth 12s which suggests only a minor settlement (see Appendix 2). Winchester College had holdings in the area, including at least two messuages (Himsworth 1984, 16225, 16227), but like much of elsewhere in Romsey Extra, most of the documents refer to land rather than houses. There is no mention of this area in the Lay Subsidy of 1586 and in 1665 there were seven chargeable hearths, five of which were the responsibility of Isaac Knight and four non-chargeable ones (Hughes & White 1991, 511).

At what stage Ridge became a distinct area is not apparent from the documents although the name appears in an exchange of lands in 1367 (*Himsworth 1984*, 16225–7 (1324)). By the 17th century it was part of the manor of Testwood and some of the manorial records from the 17th and 18th century have survived. A survey of the manor taken in 1696 shows only one house, three cottages and little tenement with a backside (HRO 1M31/31). There is no way of knowing whether these properties were in the vicinity of Ridge or were in the immediate area of Testwood.

Whereas all the previous lands on the west were centred on upland sites, albeit with lands extending to the valley floor, Moor Court was primarily a lowland site. It is the combination of two medieval areas, known respectively as More Malwyn and More Abbess or More Magna and More Parva. Lands in this area were the only holding of the abbess on the western side of the river. It is not apparent when the first part came to be held by the abbey but it was before 1367 when William Malwayn and Joan his wife granted their lands in More to the abbess after their deaths (VCHH 1901, 255) which grant would have supplemented the Abbess's holding of More Abbess.

There are earthworks near the modern Moorcourt and the Hampshire AHBR identifies

'two fishponds to west of moated site'. There were people described as 'of More' in the 13th century, and they are of sufficient standing to be involved in property transactions (Himsworth 1984, 16420 (?temp Ed I); 16234 (Temp Ed I)). This suggests that there was a house or houses of substance in the area, but tells us nothing directly. Winchester College documents show there was a gentleman's residence at Moor Court by 1539 (Himsworth 1984, 16404), and the AHBR identifies the earliest parts of the house as dating from the 15th century. There is nothing to indicate where any associated tenements lay.

Thus those parts of Romsey Extra which lie to the west of the River Test follow a much more obscure history than those to the east, with different places following different lines of descent. Indeed it is not even clear when the western lands came to be regarded as 'Romsey' although the link appears to have been made before 1316. (See Appendix 1). Such settlement as there is, is even more diffuse than that to be found on the east side of the river and is essentially serving a few large houses or farms.

CONCLUSION

Romsey Extra has always been a large parish, especially after the western estates were added. Modern Romsey town has absorbed some of the rural areas that were once part of Romsey Extra and other parts have been separated off to join Awbridge, North Baddesley and Nursling and Rownhams, but Romsey Extra is still a large and diffuse parish.

In his article Campbell put forward the hypothesis that Romsey Extra would contain a number of deserted settlements and goes on to discuss where these might have been. Unfortunately he did not differentiate between the land holding structure of the east and west sides of the River Test in Romsey and this led to some confusion about the ownership of parts of the parish. Although parts of Romsey have individual names, there is little or nothing in contemporary documents that can be taken to imply settlement beyond occasional dispersed farmsteads.

The medieval documents show little evidence

for nucleated settlement within Romsey Extra. The parish is divided into fairly-well defined areas, but settlement seems always to have been sparse and diffuse outside of the town, and this is still largely the case. It should be noted that until the local government changes of 1875, half of urban Romsey lay in Romsey Extra to the east and south in such streets as Banning Street, the Hundred, Latimer Street and Love Lane.

The evidence from land transactions, both those of Winchester College and the Additional Ms in the British Library, and excerpts from the state papers are primarily concerned with land with few if any transactions concern-

ing dwellings. The implications are that either the rural workforce lived in the farmhouses of the area or they lived in Romsey town and travelled out to the fields. There is nothing to suggest that they lived in nucleated settlements now abandoned.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to Dr Andy Russel for his help in editing this article and with the map. I am also grateful to members of the Romsey Local History Society who commented on earlier drafts.

REFERENCES

Primary sources

- The Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record,
Hampshire County Council (AHBR)
Calendar of Charter Rolls 1226–1257 (CCR)
Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem (Cal IPM)
Calendar of Fine Rolls (CFR)
Calendar of Patent Rolls (CPR)
Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, Hampshire
Record Office (HRO)
Feudal Aids 2
Letters and Papers of Henry VIII (Hen VIII)

Secondary sources

- Birch, W de G 1899 *Cartularium Saxonicum*,
London.
Campbell, G 2013 Romsey Extra's 'deserted'
Medieval settlements?, *Proc Hampshire
Fld Club Archaeol Soc Newsletter* **60**
23–27.
Coates, R 1989 *The Place-Names of Hampshire*,
London.
Crawford, OGS 1948 *A Short History of Nursling*,
Winchester,
Davey, C R (ed.) 1981 *The Hampshire Lay Subsidy Rolls,*
1586, Hampshire County Council.
Grundy, G R 1927 The Saxon land charters of

- Hampshire with notes on place and
field names, *Archaeol J* **84** 55–173.
Hicks, M 1983 Romsey and Richard III, *Proc
Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc Newsletter*,
1.7, 151–53.
Himsworth, S 1984 *Winchester College Muniments*, **II**,
Phillimore.
Hughes, E & White, P 1991 *The Hampshire Hearth
Tax Assessment 1665*, Hampshire Record
Series, Vol **11**.
Jones, R 2013 *Settlement Archaeology and Place Names
in Perceptions of Place*, English Place-
Name Society.
Liveing, G D H 1912 *Records of Romsey Abbey*,
Winchester.
Munby, J (ed.) 1982 *Domesday Book Hampshire*,
Phillimore.
VCHH, *The Victoria History of the County of Hampshire
and the Isle of Wight*, Vol. **IV**, (1911),
London.
Suckling, F H 1913 Some notes on the manor of
Stanbridge Earls, *Proc Hampshire Fld
Club Archaeol Soc* **6** 41–64.
Suckling, F H 1916 *By-Gone Romsey Extra*, unpubl
transcript (Romsey Local History
Society).
Williams, M 1961 *The History of Stanbridge Earls*,
unpubl manuscript.

Author. Phoebe Merrick, 19 The Thicket, Romsey, SO51 5SZ

© Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society

APPENDIX 1 FEUDAL AIDS 2: 1284–1421

The excerpt relating to the Hundred of Sumburne (Somborne) for 1316 is as follows:
Hundred of Sumburne is of Henry of Lancaster and there are in that hundred the settlements listed below.

	Villa de Kyngesumburne [Kings Somborne]	Henry of Lancaster
Hamlet	Villa of Parva Sumburne [Little Somborne]	Margeria de Hoyville
	Villa de Up Somborne [Up Sumburne]	Robert Talemach
	Villa de Compton Monceaux	John Monceaux
	Villa de Asshely [Ashley]	Hugo le Despencer
	Villa de Houghtone [Houghton]	Richard Portesey, Thomas de Brykevile, Walter Walois, William de Dene
	Villa de Langestock [Longestock]	Henry of Lancaster, Margeria Heryngaud, Prior of Mottisfont
Hamlet	Villa de Lekford [Leckford]	Abbot of Hyde, Abbess of Winchester, Richard Lekford
Hamlet	Villa de Farly [Farley]	Nicholas de la Bertone
Hamlet	Villa de Elleden [Eldon]	Roger Wodelok
	Burgus de Romsey	Abbess of Romsey
Hamlet	Villa de Cupernam [Cupernham]	
Hamlet	Villa de Haltreworth [Halterworth]	
Hamlet	Villa de Whytenharpe [Whitenap]	
Hamlet	Villa de Asshefelde [Ashfield]	
Hamlet	Villa de Wopbury	
Hamlet	Villa de Lee	
Hamlet	Villa de Welles	
Hamlet	Villa de Marstone [Mainstone]	John Pauncefot
Hamlet	Villa de Purshete [Spursholt]	Radulfus de Monte Hermery
Hamlet	Villa de Stanbrigge [Stanbridge]	Thomas Danvers and Richard Portesey
Hamlet	Villa de Tymberbury [Timsbury]	Abbess of Winchester
	Burgus de Stocbrigg [Stockbridge]	Henry of Lancaster

APPENDIX 2 TAXATION OF THE TENTH AND FIFTEENTH IN HAMPSHIRE 1334

11 Hundredum de Sombourne

<i>Glasscock</i>	<i>Madden</i>	<i>Modern</i>	<i>Grid Ref</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
Stokbrigg ¹	Stogb'g'	Stockbridge	SU351212	£2 10s
Romes'	Romesy	Romsey	SU355351	£8 0s 4d
Romesy extra ponte'	Romesy exa ponte'	Romsey extra pontem ²	SUC350200	£3 3s 8d
Cupernam	Cup'nam	Cupernham	SU360219	£3 16s 3d
Wolebury	Wobbury	Wobbury ³		£3 19s 4d
Lee	Lee	Lee	SU360179	£4 10s 10d
Welles	Welles	Wells	SU356180 ⁴	£4 9s
Pershute	Pershute	Spursholt	SU335210	£1 4s
Mayhewston'	Mayheneston	Mainstone ⁵	SU343201	12s
Oke and Stanbrigg	Oke and Stanbryg'	Roke and Stanbridge	SU338223 SU338232	£1 14s
Tymberbury	Tymberbury	Timsbury	SU346245	£2 5s 8d
Farlegh'	Farle	Farley Chamberlaine	SU395275	£1 1s 8d
Elleden' and Compton'	Elleden and Compton'	Eldon and Compton	SU364278 SU349291	£2 3s 2d
Somburn' Regis	So'born R and Strete	Kings Somborne and Street ⁶	SU360310	£7 8s 2d
Asshelegh	Asshele	Ashley	SU385309	£1 1s 8d
Parva Somborn'	Parva So'borne	Little Somborne	SU381326	£2 3s 4d
Upsomborn'	Upsomborne	Upsomborne	SU397324	£1 12s 10d
Houghton'	Hoghton'	Houghton	SU341327	£1 14s
Langestok	Langestoke	Longstock	SU359371	£3 3s ⁷
Lecford'	Lekford' abbisse' Lekford' abb'isse Lekford' Ric'	Lekford Abbess Lekford Abbots Lekford Richards	SU373377	£2
		Total		£48 3s 1d

The table below is a composite based on two versions of this return, together with notes of explanation. The column headed Glasscock is based on Robin Glasscock, *The Lay Subsidy of 1334* (OUP 1975). The column headed Madden is taken from a transcription made by Sir Frederick Madden under the title 'Taxation of the tenth and fifteenth in Hampshire in 1334' in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* pp. 175-183. The original is in the BL (Ad 70506) but HRO has a microfilm copy. This list follows his order of places. The columns headed Modern and Grid Ref are the author's interpretations of the data, but heavily reliant on Glasscock. The column headed Assessment shows the liability of the community in question.

Notes

- 1 Glasscock has Stockbridge and Romsey as non-hundredal and placed between the hundred of Wherwell and Portchester foreign.
- 2 This tithing was the part of Romsey east of the Market Place.
- 3 This was a medieval tithing which cannot be reliably traced. It seems to have lain south of Romsey town, so Glasscock's suggestion of its being Woodley is unlikely.
- 4 Grid reference to Skidmore Farm which was part of South Wells
- 5 Glasscock gives Pauncefoot, but Mainstone is more appropriate
- 6 Street was part of Stockbridge, probably the eastern end.
- 7 Glasscock has £3 3s 6d

APPENDIX 3 TOTAL NUMBERS OF ROMSEY TAXPAYERS 1586 (AFTER DAVEY 1981, 33–35)

<i>Tithing</i>	<i>No of tax payers</i>			<i>Assessment</i>
	<i>Goods</i>	<i>Lands</i>	<i>Annuities</i>	
Romsey Infra	24	13	4	£8 2s
Romsey Extra	8	1		52s
Spurshott	1	1		43s
Cupernham	12			40s
Lee	10			36s
Stanbridge	3	1		35s 8d
Wobury	8			31s
Wolles	3			11s