

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORY OF SHELLEY FARM IN ELING, HAMPSHIRE

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ABSTRACT

This paper assembles elements of the history of a Hampshire farm both before and after its acquisition as a foundation endowment for one of the colleges of Oxford University, and demonstrates its origins as an early freehold estate. Topographical features and the origins of some of the field names are also discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Shelley Farm lies in the extreme north-east of the parish of Eling in Hampshire, the farmhouse being situated at grid reference SU 322177. The farm is sited on sandy loam in an area which was traditionally dedicated to stock rearing, with dairy farming as a specialism, even in the late medieval period. Apart from the inclusion of a single close on the Romsey side of the River Blackwater, the estate boundary in its early form coincided with that of the parish in the east, and abutted Shelley Common in the west. The southern end of the estate was bounded by 'the waye from Wellow towards Romsey', and the northern end narrowed to a point on the river at grid reference SU 321189. There is good support, both physical and documentary, for the contention that the farm was of local importance in the late medieval period. The place name has been found in many variations, including Shelveley, Sheveley, Shulfels, Shulvele, and Shulvelegh, but there is no doubt that they all refer to the same estate; in the modern period the Shelley spelling has been found consistently. A watermill at

Shelley is mentioned in 1170–71, in 1294/5, in 1327 and again in 1361 (PRS XVI, 35 & 37; VCH, iv, 555; ipm Edward III, vi, 8; ipm Edward III, xi, 162).

Corpus Christi College will alternatively be referred to as Corpus Christi or the College throughout the paper.

SOME ELEMENTS OF SHELLEY'S HISTORY BEFORE 1518

Thomas of Shulvele, son of John, surrendered an estate there, with its mill, to Nicholas of Pershute in 1294/5 (VCH, iv, 555). Although inquisitions post mortem held in 1327 and 1361 show that Nicholas, his son Peter and his grandson Nicholas successively held Shulvelegh/Shulvele of the prioress of Amesbury by service of 21 shillings yearly for land and a watermill, there is no mention of rents from customary tenants. (ipm Edward III, vi, 8; xi, 162) The Pershute family was still holding Shulfels in 1441, when William was leasing pastures and land to John Gateriggs (CCC TT, 9, 8, 1, 5). An inquisition post mortem of 1485 shows that Edmund Erneley now held the estate of the prioress, presumably as a tenant, but that the quit-rent had been reduced to 18 shillings; again, no mention was made of customary tenants, but neither was there any reference to a mill (ipm Henry VII, 1, 96). From this point the freehold of the estate passed through the hands of Margaret Erneley, John Erneley, William Hawles and John Haweles, until, in 1518, it was bought for £80 by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester as part of his endowment of Corpus Christi

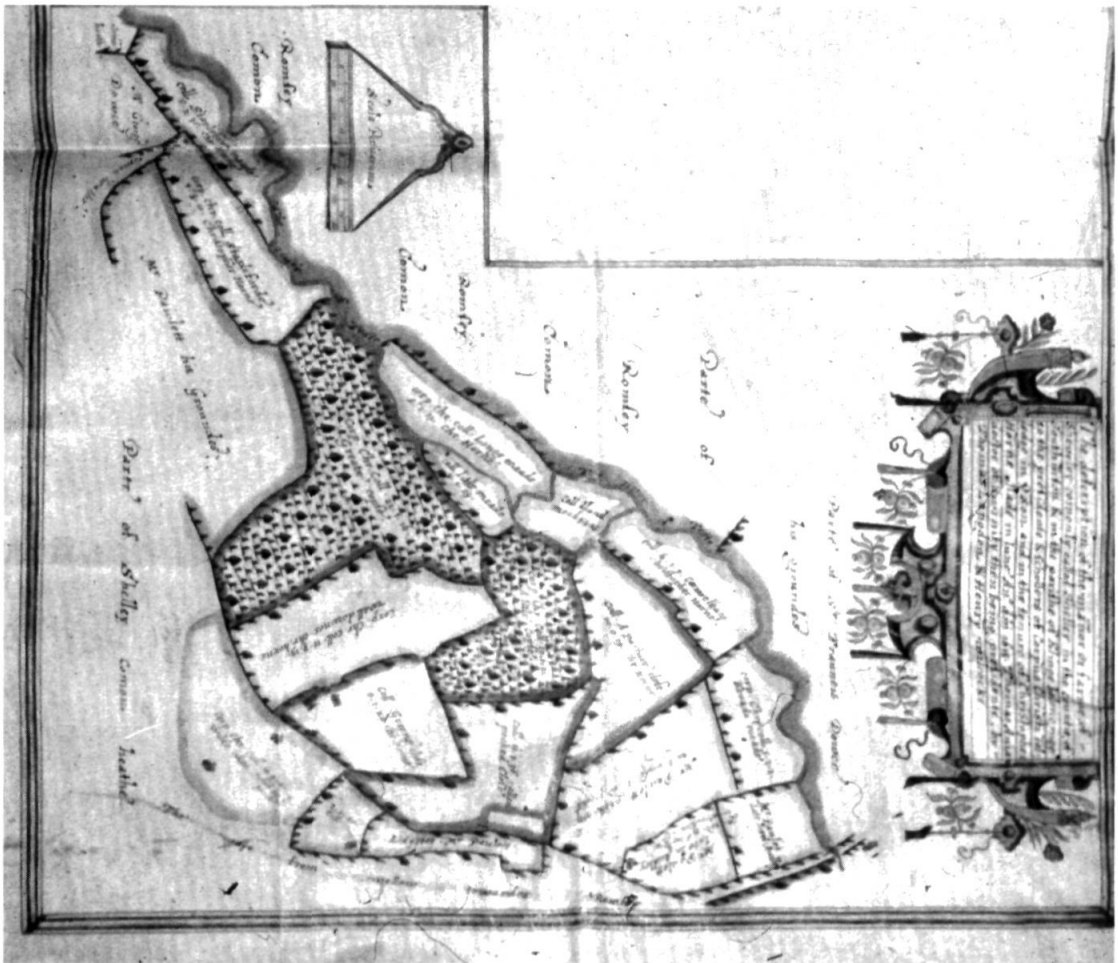


Fig. 1 This section of Langdon's map II 20 has been turned through 90° so that North is roughly aligned towards the top of the page. The unfenced area lower-left is marked 'Wild Okes used by the poore', part of which was subsequently enclosed within the estate. In the original map the blank inset top-right contains a map of land in Wiltshire

College in Oxford (CCC TT, 9, 8, 1, 7–9 & 10 & 13–16). When purchased by the bishop, Shelley was said to be held of Amesbury as ‘chief lords of the fee’, to whom a quit-rent was due, thus confirming its freehold status. It was already being leased before 1518, for William Hawles granted a lease of his ‘manor of Shilley’ to Richard Jewell, namesake of the present owner, in 1512 (CCC TT 9, 8, 1, 13).

SOME TOPOGRAPHICAL AND
ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES IN SHELLEY

There is no graphical evidence as to the boundaries of the Shelley estate before 1615, when Thomas Langdon drew a map that was to be included in his atlas of Corpus Christi's endowments (CCCMap II, 20). Langdon was extremely accurate, to the extent that scaled-down copies

of his drawings can be superimposed almost precisely over those of the first Ordnance Survey's first series 6-inch maps. (OS, XVI). This is illustrated in Shelley's case by the two maps at Figs. 1 and 2. Although Langdon was working in the early part of the 17th century, a contemporary ban on the alienation of any college lands means that the boundaries of the estate drawn by him were exactly as they had been at the time of acquisition for Corpus Christi almost 100 years earlier, that is to say when the freehold was still held of the prioress of Amesbury.

A number of conclusions may be drawn when topographical features of the area are compared with Langdon's map and other documents. The present farmhouse is near the site of the 1615 messuage, and an ancient yew-tree some 22 feet in circumference stands close by. The 17th-century inventories of tenants Edward Ireland (HRO 1640 A88/2) and his widow Christian (HRO 1647 A36/2) show their farmhouse to have been of hall construction, probably including the kitchen, with two or three chambers. In addition, the milk-house and buttery, each with chambers above, were apparently set apart from the house, possibly in two separate buildings. There can be little doubt that this was the messuage of 1615. Unless there was a rebuilding in the intervening period, the hall-house was probably demolished in 1858, the year in which Shelley was sold by Corpus Christi, when a substantial and elegant house was built by purchaser, William Sloane Stanley, for his daughter. The present occupier, Mr E. Jewell, says that a rafter in the house is inscribed '1858', but the kitchen block attached to this building, with its stone floor and different levels, is of earlier construction.

Shelley was probably sublet by Corpus Christi's affluent tenants of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and the 1858 rebuilding of the farmhouse may well have been necessitated by the gradual deterioration of the earlier structure – a constant hazard in property on lease. According to Mr. Jewell, a rhyme attributed to a woman leaving employment at the former farmhouse has been handed down locally, and runs

Here lies poor old Shelley Farm,
Old thatch house and slated barn
Stringy bread and ropey beer
'Tis so poor I cain't live here
(E. Jewell, *pers comm.*)

It appears to have been the practice on the farm to maintain barns of timber on brick bases, and the two that still stand today are of this construction. Although they are of indeterminate age, a clue is provided in correspondence of 1836, when a barn of such description was said to be beyond repair. This suggests that it was already quite old, and the tenant, Sloane Stanley, with the support of the College's steward, declared that it should be re-built. He proposed that the College should provide the oak timber, while he would provide bricks, slates and labour (CCC Ck5/2).

Langdon's map includes a small area adjoining Shelley to the south and west of the house, which he labelled 'Wild Okes – used by the poore'. Although marked as belonging to Corpus Christi, it is bounded in yellow and was not measured, which is unusual for Langdon and possibly indicates that he was unsure of its status. This area contains a very uneven patch of ground that has been investigated by the Lower Test Valley Archaeology Group and found to contain the floor of a much earlier building; the same Group has also uncovered a 12th-century brick-kiln a short distance away in the neighbouring close (E. Jewell, *pers comm.*). These discoveries suggest that a small settlement once existed here, and may have a bearing on the discussion of customary tenants later in this paper.

Langdon shows an additional watercourse, a diversion from the River Blackwater to the east of the farmhouse site, which created a close named Iland Mead before rejoining the river. This watercourse is now completely silted up, but the suggestion that the diversion was the tailrace of the watermill mentioned in the 12th and 14th centuries is supported by the presence of a distinctive holloway between the two copses (Fig. 3). There was no major through-route across the estate, and

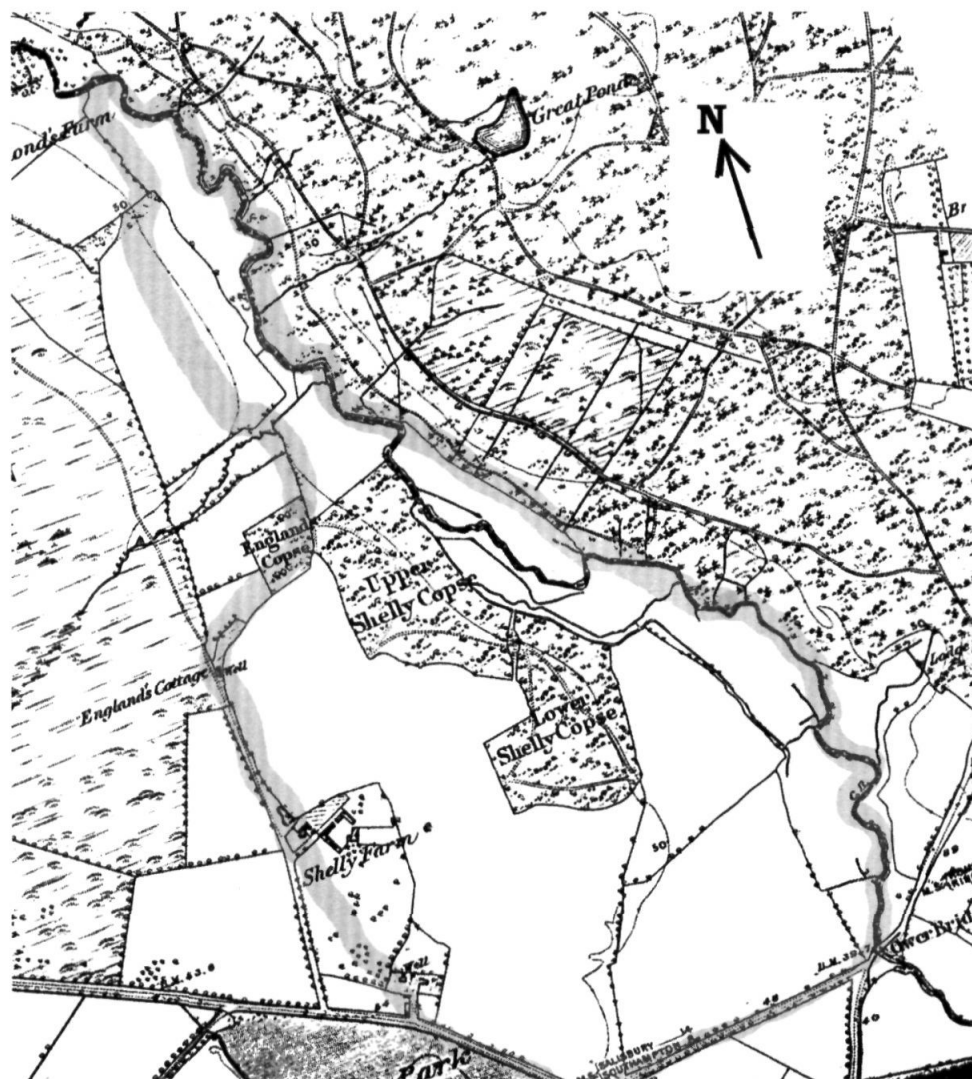


Fig. 2 The Shelley estate as it appears in the OS First Series 6" Map

the prominent holloway may be explained by the passage of heavily-laden carts to and from the settlement and the mill. The single close on the Romsey side of the Blackwater, immediately adjacent to the speculative site of the mill, would have given control of the river at that point, and the reduction in quit-rent between 1361 and 1485 could be explained by

the demise of the mill for the lack of villeins to pay suit to it.

A plan of the topographical features, based on Langdon's map, appears at Fig. 4.

The continuity of tenure which will be discussed later in this document also encouraged the improvement of the land, and considerable changes were made by the College's tenant in



Fig. 3 The holloway between the two copeses

the lower meadows late in the 18th century. A system of water-meadows was introduced in which the main carrier left the Blackwater at grid reference SU 323181, tracked along the 10 metre contour and rejoined the river about 1.25km (0.75 mile) downstream with a height differential of around 3 metres (10 feet). The system (Fig. 5) is now so heavily silted that the secondary carriers have all but disappeared. The principal sluice and a number of the secondary sluices survive, however, although these are probably not the original structures (Fig. 6).

There were no significant changes in field patterns between 1615 and 1795 other than the grubbing-up of part of the larger coppice. Other minor changes were occasioned by fencing in of Shelley Lane and by the building of the Whiteparish to Eling turnpike, and

modern developments included the green-houses of Shelley Nursery and a small industrial estate in the immediate neighbourhood of the farmhouse.

SOME ELEMENTS OF SHELLEY'S HISTORY AFTER 1518

Although the estate's history before 1518 is discontinuous, there is an almost complete record of its tenancy between that date and 1858, when it was sold by Corpus Christi under recently-enacted provisions that revoked the ban on alienation. The College archive is comprehensive, for none of the estate records appears to have been discarded. Apart from the Langdon Maps, it includes a considerable number of lease counterparts,

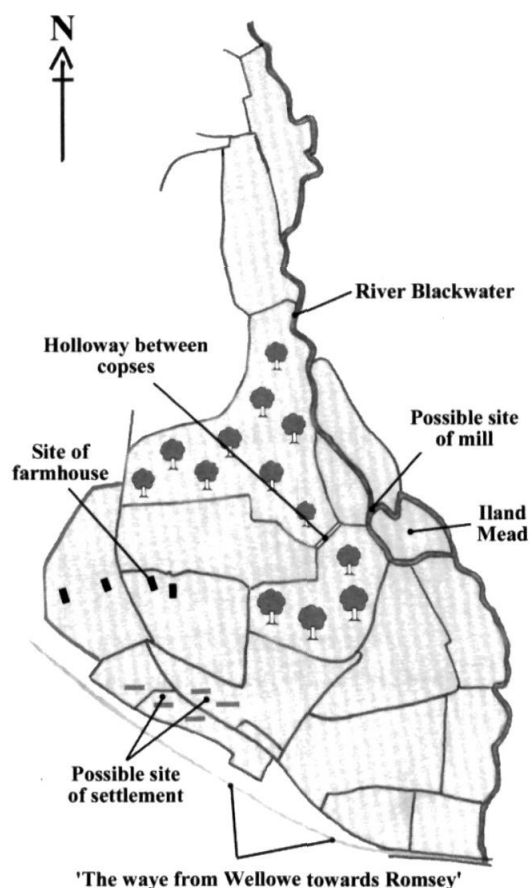


Fig. 4 Plan of topographical features in Shelley (based upon the Langdon's Map II 20)

books of account and terriers. Surprisingly, and possibly because Shelley was such a stable tenancy, there is very little estate correspondence of note. The table of tenants at Appendix 1 was compiled from the lease books, *passim*, which contain full transcripts of their leases.

The lease books show that the form of lease for Shelley was the same as that for all other College properties. The standard term was 20 years and the early leases included the requirement to pay all quit-rents and other charges, to keep the premises in a good state of repair and

not to sub-let without express licence. A full term was seldom achieved, however, because a change of sub-tenant always necessitated a new lease; such an inconvenience could be avoided, however, if the tenant opted for regular seven-yearly renewals, and this often happened in the case of Shelley, as is to be seen from the table. Later leases contained more covenants. By 1693 tenants were additionally required to plant ten young trees each year, and to produce a terrier of the property every seven years if demanded. The rise of insurance companies brought the requirement to cover the buildings against fire, and land was protected against exploitation by the introduction of a swingeing rent of £50 per acre on any meadow or pasture broken up for arable.

Shelley's rent in 1518 was £4. 0s. 0d., but colleges were unable to cope with a sharp rise in their expenses due to the inflation caused by the 16th-century population explosion. Parliament came to their rescue in 1575 with the act that permitted them to introduce a degree of inflation-proofing by charging one third of their rents in corn or its value (18^o Eliz CH VI in Statutes). A formula was devised and Shelley's rent was revised, commencing with Thomas Cowper's lease of 1584. This formula remained in force throughout Corpus Christi's landlordship, although there were subsequent but minor changes in the struggle to standardise the measurement and valuation of corn in all the counties in which the College had properties.

Rent was not the only payment to be made by the tenants. They also had to pay the quit-rent due first to the prioress of Amesbury and subsequently to Edward Vaughan as 'chief lords of the fee'.

A third element in the College's income from leases were the 'fines' or fees payable whenever leases were entered, including those for seven years. Little is known about them in the early years because of a scandal in which the President and Fellows were appropriating them to their own use, but there are regular entries in the accounts from 1685. These payments were computed from the actual value of the estate, and show a continuous

upward trend which peaked at the time of the Napoleonic wars.

A feature of Corpus Christi leases was that, provided rents and fines were paid in good time, and premises were maintained in good order, renewal of leases was assured. Furthermore, the College's endowments had been well-chosen and the corn rents never really favoured it as a landlord; as a result its estates produced good profits and were always in great demand. Thus, when Edward Ireland died in 1640, his estate was worth £990, of which his lease of Shilly Farm was valued at £480 (HRO 1640 A88/2) – comparison with Appendix 1 shows just how well-favoured the College tenants were. Such a state of affairs naturally promoted continuity of tenure, and the inter-related Ireland and Hooper families leased Shelley for almost 100 years. The Irelands and the Hoopers evidently lived on the estate, but other tenants were clearly the absentee landlords of sub-tenancies. The first Thomas Cowper was described as a yeoman, of Nettley, and his son Edmund as a gentleman of Hampton, while the status of Lord Mendip and the Sloanes (of Paultons and Sloane Square, London, fame) is self-evident. Sub-letting was clearly a profitable exercise, and for these men Shelley was not the only estate to be used in this way.

Being a totally-enclosed freehold of long standing, Shelley was unlikely to be the subject of litigation over ownership but quit-rent gave rise to an unusual situation in the early 17th century. It appears that an earlier Shelley freeholder had sold off two closes adjoining the highway in the extreme south of the estate, creating sub-freeholds for which quit-rents was due to the College, or, rather, to its tenant. Lord Paulet was the freeholder of the closes in 1615 but had leased them back to the College's tenant. The tenant was thus in the position of receiving quit-rent from Lord Paulet but at the same time owing him a lease-rent (CCC Mc13/1, 61). Being fixed, quit-rents gradually lost their real value and, following extensive correspondence on the subject between Corpus Christi and the lord of Wigley, the quit-rent for Shelley appears to have been discontinued in the early part of the 18th century (CCC Cm 2/1–2).

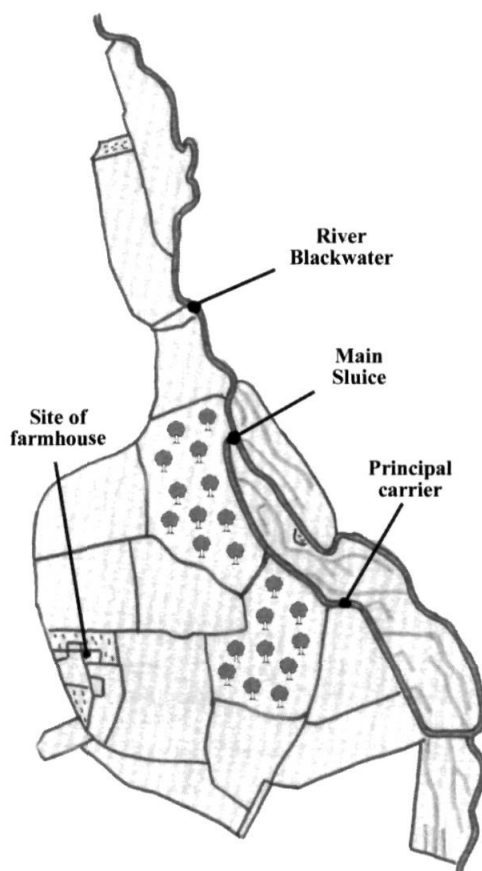


Fig. 5 Plan of Shelley showing the water-meadow layout (based upon the estate map of 1795)

With the lease to Hans Sloane in 1805, Shelley effectively became part of the Paultons estate, formerly the country seat of the Stanley family, and this connection was to continue for half a century. There is no doubt that it would have been sub-let during the whole period.

Despite the wealth of documentation at Corpus Christi, little is known about the sub-tenants at Shelley in the College's time beyond a few names and dates; for instance, John Soffe was sub-tenant in 1843 and was still there in 1859 (HRO 4M69; HRO 21M65; *White*). The censuses of 1841 to 1901 are a little more



Fig. 6 The derelict main sluice on the River Blackwater

revealing, albeit on a 10-yearly basis and when the sub-tenancies would have been regarded as part of the Paultons estate. The extent of Shelley Farm was variously shown between 130 and 150 acres, but the number of men employed was consistently five.

A peculiarity in the sub-letting at these times was that none of the occupiers of the farm was a local man or woman. John Soffe, 1851 (NA HO107/1668/309), was from Bowerchalk in Wiltshire; he was still living at Shelley in 1861 (NA RG9/672/6) but was described as 'Yeoman not occupying land at present'. William Cross, 1861 (NA RG9/672/6), was the son of a farmer and was born in Sutton Montis, Somerset (NA HO107/1943/590). James Bulgin, 1871 (NA RG10/1186/10), was the son of an ironmonger and bellhanger of Blandford Dorset (NA

HO107/1853/238). Mary Ann Tindall, 1881 (NA RG11/1204/11) was the widow of man who had been farming at Ulgham, Northumberland, 10 years earlier (NA RG10/5168/108). Arthur Bown, 1891 (NA RG12/912/11) had been a dairyman at Standlynch in Dorset in 1881 (NA RG11/2067/99). Henry Rickman, 1901 (NA RG13/1052/72) was formerly a corn merchant in Blandford, Dorset (NA RG12/1634/87). The reason why these 'outsiders' took on the farm cannot be explained with confidence, but the present owner suggests that, since the land is of mediocre quality, local people would not have been interested in leasing it (E. Jewell, *pers comm.*).

Under the 1858 Act of Parliament which gave university colleges the power to sell off their lands Shelley was immediately sold to the

sitting tenant, William Sloane Stanley. Early application was made to the Copyhold Commissioners for their consent in accordance with the act, and conveyance was effected in November 1858 at a sale price of £5219. lls. 6d (CCC LB).

By this sale Shelley was formally absorbed into the Sloane Stanleys' extensive Paultons estate. Subsequent tenancies have not been researched, although Henry Rickman was the occupier in 1903 and 1907 (*Kelly*).

In 1924 Roger Cyril Hans Sloane Stanley sold Shelley Farm, and it became part of the neighbouring Embley Park Estate. Mr. Jewell is the present owner of the core of the old farm, that is to say the house and the land immediately adjoining it to the east, his father having bought it from the Embley Park Estate in 1937. The coppices and land alongside the river were retained, however, and remained in Embley ownership until 1941; these parcels have since changed hands a number of times and ownership is now rather fragmented. (Sale Catalogue; E. Jewell, *pers comm.*)

THE LOCAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SHELLEY FARM ESTATE

The Shelley estate has featured as a specific entity in many historical documents, some as early as the 12th century, and, given the former existence of a watermill on the estate, and the survival of an ancient yew tree next to the site of the principal building, there can be little doubt as to its local importance.

Corpus Christi College's archive contains at least three early 16th-century documents in which the estate has been referred to as a 'manor'. The first was the lease of William Hawles' 'manor of Shilley' to Richard Jewell in 1512 that has already been mentioned above, the second was the Founder's omnibus foundation charter to the President and the Scholars of Corpus Christi College in 1518, in which the 'manor of Shelveley' was among the lands formally granted by him (CCC TT, 9, 9, 97), and the third was a rental of 1518/9 in which Richard Dowce's tenancy is described as the

'site of the manor there called Shelveley' (CCC Cm 2/1).

There is also specific mention of the estate in three major historical publications:

1) The *Victoria County History of Hampshire* states that the manor of Shelveley was held of the prioress of Amesbury for a rent of 18s yearly and that it was probably acquired by the nuns of Amesbury at the same time and in the same way as the manor of Wigley, with which it is closely associated. The same source asserts that rent from customary tenants at Shelveley was included among the possessions of the priory at the Dissolution and was included in land at Shelveley which was granted with the manor of Wigley to Edmund Vaughan in 1545 (*VCH*, iv, 555).

2) In *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Dugdale shows that the priory of Amesbury was chief lord of Shelveley prior to the Dissolution. He further records that in 1540/1 it was in direct receipt of £1 4s 9½d in rents from customary tenants at Shelveley, together with rents from customary tenants in adjoining Wigley and Cadnam (Dugdale 1846).

3) Corpus Christi College was assessed at £4 18s 0d for Scheveley in the evaluation survey of the religious houses made for Henry VIII, a figure that was in precise agreement with Richard Dowse's rent to the College plus the quit-rent payable to the priory of Amesbury; the College was to pay suit at the priory's court at Wallop (VE, 94 & 246).

The 16th-century references to Shelveley as a manor (together with that in the *Victoria County History*) may be misleading, however. The inquiries already mentioned clearly indicate that a freehold existed at Shelveley at least in 1485 and probably as early as 1294/5, but the reference in *Monasticon Anglicanum* to customary tenants at Shelveley (in addition to others at Wigley and Cadnam) is less clear. There is no mention of them in the Corpus Christi archive, and their inclusion in the *Monasticon* implies that they were paying suit at the priory of Amesbury's court at Wallop as well as rent. Since the whole of this part of Eling was held of the priory, customary tenants at Shelley and Wallop may still have been rendering suit of

court and rent to the priory. Although possibly a sub-manor, Shelley may have been one of those estates that adopted the more prestigious title of manor in the early 16th century.

THE EXTENT OF THE ESTATE AND THE ORIGIN OF THE PLACE-NAME AND SOME OF THE FIELD-NAMES

There is little consistency as to the precise extent of the estate among the many documents relating to it, and the most accurate is probably that in Tithe Awards of 1843 and 1844, where it is shown to be a little less than 60 hectares (150 acres) (HRO 4M69; 21M65).

Gover suggests that the name of the manor derived from the Old English 'scylf-leah' or 'wood on a shelf or terrace of land', which certainly matches the topography (Gover *nd*, 195). The field names in Shelley varied over the years, but four closes that are specifically mentioned in John Gateriggs' lease of 1441 (CCC TT, 9, 8, 1, 5) can be readily identified in Langdon's map. They were

Langemedede, Startylford, Lyttlwalkadene and Gretewalkadene, which had become Longe Meade, Stapleford Meade and Wall Downs by 1615. While Longe Meade is clearly topographical, the 'Start' element in Startylford possibly derives from the Old English 'steort', or 'tail end of land', and the 'Walk' element in Walkadene from 'wealcan', or 'land on which the fulling of cloth took place'. (Field, 218 & 246) The estate was distinctly narrow in Stapleford, and Wall Downs was a valley adjoining the principal buildings.

Appendix 2 contains a comparative table of field names extracted from documents of 1615, 1749, 1795, 1843–4 and 1858.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Christine Butler, former archivist at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for her help in accessing the many documents required for this research, and to the College itself for permitting the reproduction of the Langdon map of Shelley.

REFERENCES

Abbreviations

CCC: Corpus Christi College, Oxford
HRO: Hampshire Record Office
ipm: *Inquisitions post mortem*
NA: National Archives
OS: Ordnance Survey
PRS: The Pipe Roll Society
Statutes: Statutes of the Realm
TT: Twyne Transcripts (N.B. each reference comprises four elements, namely; Volume; Chapter; Fascicule and Evidence)
VCH: *Victoria County History of Hampshire*
VE: *Valor Ecclesiasticus*

Primary Sources

At Corpus Christi College

Ck 5/2: Correspondence relating to a barn at Shelley Farm, 1836
Cm 2/1–2: Miscellaneous correspondence relating

to quit-rents between Corpus Christi College and the lord of the manor of Wigley

LB: Lease book, Vol. 37, pp. 455–9, 465–61 & 480–5. Transcripts of sale documents

Map II, 20: Thomas Langdon's map of Shelley Farm, 1615

Mc 13/1: A manuscript book entitled *A Description of the Estates*, undated but probably contemporary with the Langdon map

TT 9, 8, 1, 1–16: 17th-century transcripts of the title deeds relating to the Shelley estate

TT 9, 9, 97: An omnibus charter in which the founder of Corpus Christi granted various estates to his colleg, 1518At Hampshire Record Office

Ordnance Survey: First series of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps, sheet XVI

1640 A88/2: Inventory to the will of Edward Ireland, 1640

1647 A36/2: Inventory to the will of Christian Ireland, 1647

21M65/F7/197/2: Tithe Award for Romsey
4M69 PD3: Tithe Award for Eling

Printed Primary Sources

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HO107/1668/309: John Soffe in the census of 1851

HO107/1853/238: James Bulgin in the census of 1851

HO107/1943/590: William Cross in the census of 1851

RG9/672/6: John Soffe and William Cross in the census of 1861

RG10/1186/10: James Bulgin in the census of 1871

RG10/5168/108: Mary Ann Tindall in the census of 1871

RG11/1204/11: Mary Ann Tindall in the census of 1881

RG11/2067/99: Arthur Bown in the census of 1881

RG12/912/11: Arthur Bown in the census of 1891

RG12/1634/27: Henry Rickman in the census of 1891

RG13/1052/72: Henry Rickman in the census of 1901
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APPENDIX 1

The Tenants of Shelley Farm 1518-1858

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tenant</i>	<i>Annual Rent</i> £ s d	<i>Fine</i> £ s d
c1518	Richard Dowce	4. 0. 0.	Not known
1545	Thomas Cowper (I)	-do-	-do-
1560	Edmund Cowper	-do-	-do-
1584	Thomas Cowper (II)	2. 13. 4. plus 16B wheat & 22B malt	-do-
c1615	Christopher Horne	-do-	-do-
1621	Walter Reve	-do-	-do-
1625	Edward Ireland (I)	-do-	-do-
1632	Edward Ireland (I)	-do-	-do-
1640	Christian & Edward Ireland (II)	-do-	-do-
1653	Edward Ireland (II)	-do-	-do-
1662	Matthew Webber	-do-	5. 4. 0.
1671	Edward Ireland (III)	-do-	Not known
1678	Edward Ireland (III)	-do-	-do-
1685	Thomas Hooper	-do-	5. 4. 0.
1692	Thomas Hooper	-do-	30. 0. 0
1693	Edward Ireland (IV)	2. 13. 4. plus 2Q wheat & 2Q 5B 2P malt	2. 0. 0.
1700	Richard Hooper & others	-do-	35. 0. 0.
1707	Richard Hooper	-do-	36. 0. 0.
1714	Richard Hooper	-do-	36. 0. 0.
1721	Robert Jones (I)	-do-	45. 0. 0.
1728	Robert Jones (I)	-do-	45. 0. 0.
1735	Robert Jones (I)	-do-	45. 0. 0.
1742	Rebecca Jones, Widow	-do-	39. 0. 0.
1749	Rebecca Jones	-do-	45. 0. 0.
1756	Robert Jones (II)	-do-	45. 0. 0.
1763	Robert Jones (II)	-do-	50. 0. 0.
1770	Robert Jones (II)	-do-	50. 0. 0.
1777	Robert Jones (II)	-do-	60. 0. 0.
1784	Robert Jones (II)	-do-	66. 0. 0.
1791	Wellbore Ellis, Lord Mendip	-do-	70. 0. 0.
1798	Lord Mendip	-do-	73. 8. 6.
1805	Hans Sloane	-do-	74. 0. 0.
1812	Hans Sloane	-do-	384. 16. 6.
1819	Hans Sloane	-do-	381. 17. 0.
1826	William Sloane Stanley	-do-	300. 14. 0.
1833	William Sloane Stanley	2. 13. 4. plus 16B wheat & 20B 6P malt	194. 13. 4.
1840	William Sloane Stanley	2. 13. 4. plus 140G wheat & 177G 1 pottle malt	210. 16. 4.

B = bushel; G = gallon; P = peck; Q = quarter

APPENDIX 2

A comparison of the field names in Shelley

Details taken from the Tithe Awards for Eling (HRO 4M69 PD3) [A], and Romsey, (HRO 21M65 F7/197/2) [B]; Mr. Jones' terrier of 1749, (CCC Cm1/17); an estate map of 1795 in the possession of Mr. Edward Jewell at Shelley; the Schedule of Sale to William Sloane Stanley 1858, (CCC lease book 37, pp.480-1). Minor plots have been omitted.

<i>Tithe</i>	<i>Langdon Map 1615</i>	<i>Terrier 1749</i>	<i>Estate Map 1795</i>	<i>Tithe Award 1843/4</i>	<i>Sale Schedule 1858</i>
1660 A	Broade Meade	Lower Mead	Lower Meadow	Lower Water Meadow	Lower Meadow
1661 A	Coweleaes	Middle Mead	Middle Meadow	Island Mead	Island Meadow
1662 A	A pasture close	Marshes Close	Marshes	Little Marsh	Marshes
1663 A		Island Mead	Island Meadow Close	Highland (sic) Close	Island Meadow Close
1664 A	Pecked Close	Round Close	Round Close	Rounds Close	Round Close
1666 A		Long Close	Long Close	Long Close	Long Close
1684 A	Greene Close	Barn Close	Barn Close	Barn Close	Barn Close
1685 A	Little Copse	Little Coppis	Lower Coppice	Shilley Coppice	Lower Coppice
1686 A	Little Meade & Iland Meade	Little Mead & Island Mead	Island Meadow	Middle Mead	Middle Meadow
1688 A	Wall Downes	Gravelpit & Home Closes	Gravelpit & Turfhouse Close	Turf House Close	Gravelpit & Turfhouse Closes
1689 A	Greate Copse	Great Coppis	Upper Coppice	Shilley Coppice	Upper Coppice
1690 A	Greate Copse (part)	Coppis Close	Coppice Close	Shilley Coppice Close	Copice Close
1694 A	Greate Copse (part)	Stubby Coppis Close	Stubby Plot	Stubby Plot	Stubby Plot
1704 A	Stapleforde	Starleforde Close	Hither Stapleforde	Inner Staddleforde	Hither Stapleford
1706 A	Stapleforde Meade	Stapleforde Mead	Further Stapleforde	Staddleforde Mead	Further Stapleford
5 B	Longe Meade	Long Mead	Romsey Meadow	Romsey Meadow	Romsey Meadow