

Facets of Froyle
by
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Introduction

The sole original purpose of this exercise by my wife and myself was to date as closely as possible, by structural and documentary evidence, the date when our house, now known as Blundens House, was built and the dates when the sundry alterations and additions took place. Thomas Knight in his notes on Froyle gives a date for Blundens as 14th century and the distinguished writer, the late Christopher Hussey, dates the original house as early Tudor, 15th century.

In the fun of the chase it became clear to us how little had been published on Froyle. In "Highways and Byways in Hampshire" 1908, D.H.Moutray Read writes "Though Froyle is old, it lacks all recorded history.", and in "Hidden Hampshire" 1989, John Barton makes no reference to Froyle, although the adjacent parishes of Bentley, Binsted, and Holybourne are mentioned. Froyle, however, is greatly indebted to Lt. Col. J.F.Willcocks for his admirable booklets and for his excellent Lectures on the Village.

We determined to set about the task by tracing back by lease, Court Roll and Wills a sequence of Customary tenants. Prior to Domesday Survey, the Manor of Froyle had been granted to the Abbey of St.Mary at Winchester, otherwise known as Nunnaminster, and was of the Benedictine Order and was founded by the wife of King Alfred to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and St.Edburg c. A.D.900. The Lord of the Manor, being the Abbess for the time being, and this remained so until 1538 when the dissolution of the Monasteries took place.

We considered we should be well satisfied if we could show the house was built not later than the 15th century and this has proved possible in spite of gaps and illegibility in the Court Rolls. It is greatly to be regretted that the Cartulary of St.Mary's Abbey cannot be traced, lost is also the Custumal of the Manor, the former would have revealed the names of benefactors and much other fascinating material. However in the Compotus Rolls of this manor held by St.Mary's Abbey and now in the British Museum (*British Library*), there is a splendid collection of these account rolls. The first series of these rolls for the 30 years from 1236 includes the earliest surviving account rolls for an individual manor in England. These merit a treatise on their own. Over the years landmarks disappear, names of fields are changed or forgotten and two vital factors are identification and evidence of a succession of freeholders or customary tenants. Documentary evidence is often difficult or impossible to find. No estate maps of the 17th or 18th centuries have been discovered, although it is clear from a schedule of parcels of land numbered and described and dating from the latter part of the 18th century at the time of transference of Property from Nicholas to Miller took place that said a map existed. The Tithe Commission schedules and map is invaluable in assisting identification of field names, but even so many names from earlier generations do not appear i.e. Berrylands and Little Berrylands.

Our searches revealed much unsuspected material of interest on property and individuals. We are continually surprised how few people on the boundary of Hampshire in Sussex and Surrey had even heard of the Parish and Village. And yet, given a good church, a fine house adjoining, any village has made a distinguished start and this pleasure is enhanced by the many buildings in Upper and Lower Froyle constructed on half timbered houses and cottages, those built in the local malm rock or of the delightful local red brick. A delightful and picturesque network of Lanes link it with other villages and hamlets and there is a most interesting case of alteration to the King's Highway in the parish. But though many Court Rolls and other documents have been destroyed or disappeared, much remains to be discovered, recorded and interpreted. In the parish and its manors Palaeoliths, Barrows, Iron Age sites and two ancient trackways, the Harrow Way and the Pilgrim's Way (A31), are to be found, as is evidence of Roman Villas and the recently discovered Roman road from Chichester to Silchester which clips the southern boundary of the Parish. A church at Froyle is recorded in Domesday and there is a strong probability that a pre-conquest Saxon church has left its mark.

The period covered in the following pages is from the founding of St.Mary's Abbey, Winchester c. 900 A.D., the Abbess of this Benedictine Order was Lord of the Manor of Froyle up to the dissolution of the Abbey and its remaining manors in 1538 until the death in 1940 of Sir John Charles Hubert Miller Bart., the last Lord of the Manor of Froyle.

The Miller Family Tree has been recorded in particular detail from the Froyle Parish Register etc. as it helps to clarify and interpret memorials and references in the stained glass windows in the church and to reveal the enormous impact this family has in general and in the development of Froyle.

Why the Place Name Froyle?

Other forms are: Froli, 1086; Frolia, 1166; Froila, 1167; Frolia, 1196; Frohill, 1199; Froyles, 1229; Froyle, 1236; Froille, 1236; Froile, 1237-1242; Froyle, 1316-.

This is an exceedingly difficult name. Grundy in his "Saxon Land Charters and Place Names of Hampshire" (*Archaeological Journal Vol. LXXXIII-1926*) states "origin of name not determinable".

In "The Place Names of Hampshire" based on the collection of the English Place-Name Society (*Richard Coates, B.T, Batsford Ltd. London 1989*). Froyle, A difficult name: Ekwall and Gover both toy with the idea that it is O.E. "hill of (the God) Freo/Frig", which (1) is highly speculative, (2) does not account for the universal o, (3) does not really account for the morphology of the name - one might expect some c.12 form with three syllables, and (4) does not respect the fact that Upper Froyle is at the tip of a rather insignificant ridge and closer to the river Wey than to the more significant ridge to the north of it. Only a small group of forms like that of 1199 suggest "hill". Better perhaps an unrecorded ancestor of M.E. *frow* "swift" and O.E. *wiell(e)* "spring, stream".

Coates continues "The name would refer to the Wey, as there is no side stream here". Local knowledge reveals that in Upper Froyle there is indeed a side stream flowing into the river Wey. This is the Ryebriidge stream rising in the Combe Field opposite Blundens House and known for generations as "Newmans Spring" which flows continuously, but at a season of the year becomes "lavant" and swollen by water gushing from the adjacent ground, floods the stream, overflows the culvert and floods the road with a swiftly flowing stream supporting Coates' reasoning. With reference to Ryebriidge Stream, it is interesting to note that in West Sussex the word "Rithe", Ang. Sax., is a fountain; well; rivulet. A small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy showers of rain. "

The Conquest. St. Mary's Abbey and the Manor of Froyle

William I, the Bastard, in his relentless pursuit of power and his determination to obtain and secure the throne of England for himself and his heirs, had early in life realised the vital importance of having the support of the Pope and the Church in all his undertakings. This was to pay a handsome dividend in his confrontation with Harold over the succession after the death of Edward the Confessor. The oath, which Harold had sworn over the most sacred relics, was held valid by the Church, although Harold affirmed it had been obtained under duress. William used the backing of the Pope to further emphasise his right to the crown of England and it proved propaganda invaluable on both sides of the Channel. Thus in consolidating his hold over England two types of building took precedence. The erection of permanent castles to replace the early strong points and the rebuilding or founding of Cathedrals, Abbeys and Churches on a greater scale ensured, the fullest support from the Church. Thus the great Abbey of St. Mary had its Anglo-Saxon grants ratified and confirmed, as recorded in Domesday of 1086 and further favours in a re-dedication of 1108, a period which marks the Norman rebuilding of the Nunnery.

The Lordship of Froyle being still the Abbess of St. Mary's meant a guarantee of continuity in administration and avoided the traumatic hazards should an Anglo-Saxon Lord have been superseded by a Norman. The common arable fields of Froyle comprised a group of three, the rotation being dictated by the system of husbandry universal at the time and stretching back long before Norman times. In Froyle these fields were named COOMBE field, COX FIELD and BURROW field. These fields were subdivided into smaller fields called shots or furlongs. These again were divided up into narrow strips or selions containing either an acre or half acre and separated from each other by a narrow strip of unploughed land called a balk. These arable fields were cultivated in a recurring uniform system of tillage in triennial succession of fallow, wheat or rye, and spring crops of barley, oats, beans and peas. The dimensions of these narrow strips or selions has been the subject of much discussion. An attractive theory is that they were tolerably uniform in size, about 220 yards in length and 11 and 22 yards in width, being 2240 square yards or one statute acre. The length of the ridge, a furrow or furlong long represents the longest furrow that a team of oxen could plough without stopping to rest.

In driving the oxen, the ploughman would use an ox-goad, a long rod tipped with iron, the sharp point of which was used to prick the oxen to quicken their pace. The most convenient length of the goad to enable the ploughman to reach the oxen whilst holding the plough-stilts, is 16½ feet, the length of the rod, pole or perch. It is easy to understand how the ox-goad came to be used as a land measure, the ploughman laying his rod on the ground at right angles from his first furrow to measure the breadth of the land he had to plough, four of these roods making up his acre. It can be shown that the layout of these fields was systematically set out and careful study of selions on Sussex Manors shows that from manor to manor size varied greatly and implies the acres were "customary" acres, and that a ratio of 10:1 length to breadth was rare. To collect data requires Estate maps of 16th, 17th and 18th centuries and careful measurements of the strips made. The maps are usually very accurate. In spite of exhaustive search, no Estate maps for Froyle have been discovered and cross ploughing of recent years has left no surface indication, for the selions ran with the slope.

Finally there were smaller divisions, odd tapering strips in the corners of open fields, generally known as gores or gore acres, and little odd corners of unused land called No Man's Land or Jack's Land, often mentioned in the description of boundaries of Manors.

On the outskirts of the arable land, soil that was suitable was used for pasture and land near a river or stream became the water meadows with early grass for special stock. Beyond lay the Lord's waste, left in its natural wild state, left as a common pasture for ordinary stock where the tenants enjoyed certain rights of taking timber for repair of their houses and fences and for fuel.

So under the protection of the great Abbey, the Manor of Froyle had weathered the conquest in comparative tranquillity and prospered as borne out by Domesday Survey of 1086, this great fiscal record.

Froyle in NEATHAM HUNDRED.

Land of St. Mary's Winchester.

The Abbey itself holds Froyle. It was ever there.

Before 1066 it answered for 10 hides, now for 8 hides.

Land for 10 ploughs.

In Lordship 3 ploughs.

15 Villagers and 25 smallholders with 8 ploughs.

A Church; 10 slaves; 2 mills at 22s 6d; meadow 8 acres.

Value before 1066 and later £12; now £15, however it pays £20 of revenues.

(hide of 120 acres, Virgate = $\frac{1}{4}$ hide, 30 acres)

Froyle in the 12th, 13th and 14th Centuries.

The financial position of the Abbey would depend to a considerable extent on the financial returns from its manors and, in the rededication of 1108, which implies rebuilding by the Normans, extra efforts from the manors would be required and the problems would have been intensified when the Abbey was damaged by fire during the struggle between Bishop de Blois, the brother of King Stephen, and Queen Matilda. There is evidence, however, that a new factor, wool, was of increasing importance to Froyle. The spinning and weaving of wool was carried on in England even in Roman times, but, at the time of the Conquest by William I received a fresh impetus by the immigration of Flemish weavers to England under William's protection.

Out of the manor of Froyle, belonging to the Nuns of St. Mary's Winchester 3 weys 4 stone (*a wey or weigh of wool and 56 lbs. or 2 sacks*) of wool were sold in 1236 (*the first year of Abbess Agnes*) for £3-6-0; in the following years 4½ weys 28lbs. realised £6-9-6 and 2 weys 9 cloves £3-16-6. In 1240 three weys of wool were sold for £3-9-0 and next year the large wool (*lana grossa*) brought in £5-3-6, while 2s 5d was also received for 43 fleeces of lambs. The fleeces of sheep accounted for on the Manor in that year reached a sum total of 837, of these 84 were paid in tithes and 3 were allotted as customary prerequisites to the 3 shepherds. The 750 of the residue being estimated at 4½ weys. The price of wool seems to have been increasing towards the middle of the 13th century, for in the 10th year of Abbess Agnes 5 weys of large wool from Froyle Manor brought in £5-6-8.

Indeed the grazing of sheep in Froyle has always been a familiar part of the landscape and the following is an example relating to Froyle Common or the Great Common, the position of which can now only be identified from documentary evidence. "And also of and for and concerning the Common of Pasture for; 450 sheep in and upon The Common Pasturable Ground called Froyle Common within the said Manor of Froyle as unto the said Manor belonging." Although the County of Southampton could not vie with the great wool producing areas of East Anglia and the Cotswolds, its production was significant and the demand for export prodigious because of its quality. The reigns of Henry I (1100-1135), Henry II (1154-1189) and Edward III (1327-1377) were those in which Flemish weavers were specially encouraged to settle in various parts of England. During the reign of Edward III, cloth was being exported in sufficient quantity to make it worth while to impose customs duties, but, whereas exported cloth paid less than 2%, raw wool paid 33% and, in 1421, it is recorded that the amount raised by the Government on wool was 74% of the entire customs revenue of the country. It has been truthfully stated that in the districts constituting the sheep runs of England, there was hardly a cottage which did not hum with the spinning wheel.

Towards the end of the 17th century, the wool produced in England provided £8,000,000 worth of manufactured goods rising to £12,000,000 towards the end of the 18th century. No wonder wool has been described through these many centuries as "the flower, the strength, the very life blood of England" and until the cotton trade towards the end of the 18th century, the wool industry was beyond comparison the most important source of wealth in this country.

To provide pasture and arable ground in this area, much clearing of timber had to be undertaken and evidence that the work of clearing was still proceeding in the 15th century is revealed in a Froyle rental of 1415.

A feature of Monastic Estates was the fish ponds or fish stew or "vivarium". That at Froyle is close to the River Wey or Froyle river, south of the Church and Froyle Place. Although no documentary evidence of its construction has been discovered, the construction is likely to be c.1200. In the Middle Ages, fish was eaten in great quantities, not only during lent, but also on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, which were usually fish days all the year round. Fresh water fish - especially Pike - was a prestigious and costly food. The fish pond was probably stocked with roach, bream, perch and pike. The religious houses were very sophisticated in this field, and were well aware that by draining the pond periodically, removing all the silt and allowing the pond to remain dry for a season, was an effective way to increase the fertility. The Lord is stated to have the fishing of the whole water or river called "Froyle River" from Mill Court Godhatch to Isington Moor, and, in Isington, so far as the land of the Lord extends.

A factor that may well have proved of considerable financial improvement to the Manor of Froyle was the building and completion of Odiham Castle. Begun in 1207, there were periods of great activity decreasing towards the end of the 15th century with lessening demands on the local economy. The periods of Royal

visits and occupation at Odiham made enormous demands locally in the provision of food for the Royal household and its retainers. Enormous quantities of provisions were consumed; meat, fish, bread and drink.

Fish was always a problem and recourse had to be made to fish Frensham Pond covering some 100 acres, Alresford Pond (30 acres) and possibly Froyle fish pond. Most bread would have been of wheat or barley and more rarely of rye. Froyle was a valuable Manor for cereals and in the Odiham Castle accounts are frequent references to "Panis de froille", which the Abbey would be ready to supply at the right price.

Another product of Froyle was cider and every dwelling of any size had an orchard. Some cider was sold, but considerable quantities were delivered to the Abbey for its own use.

1236 3 Tuns of cider were sold for 21s. In the following year the remainder of a "cask of cider" was sold for 14d, and out of 4 tuns of new cider 2 were used on the Manor in "bever" (*Bever - 11 o'clock luncheon*) otherwise appropriated by the Abbess. Two full casks remained to the next year. In that and the next 2 years no cider was sold, but in 1241 no less than £2-3s-5½d was derived from this source.

Froyle was a Manor of good returns. The soil was varied and fertile and the pasture was good and well watered, with considerable areas of water meadows to assist in the rearing of stock. The woods and coppices of considerable extent and well timbered. Nevertheless during the 14th and 15th centuries, the Abbey, like other smaller foundations, had pecuniary difficulties of considerable magnitude. In 1343 (*Edward III*) the Abbey attributed one of the chief causes of its poverty to the action of the king in taking the profits of their temporalities during a vacancy and to ease their predicament petitioned the Pope for licence to appropriate the Parish Church of Froyle. To this the Pope assented, but this was opposed, whereupon the convent in 1346 again approached the Pope setting out the state of affairs and pleading the sterility of their lands, the destruction of their woods, the diminution of their rents, and the excessive number of nuns and sisters whereby they were unable to pay their debts, provide for their inmates or buildings. They further pleaded the reduction of their temporalities through Royal administration.

As already referred to, the Black Death of 1349 and the cattle plague which followed had catastrophic effects on the country as a whole, high and low, Abbeys, Manors and the populace. The shortage of labour and the profits from wool and the fact that few shepherds only were required to handle large flocks resulted in vast areas in East Anglia and the Cotswolds, and Hampshire too, to create the English Mediaeval wool trade.

Two early wise decisions of the Nuns of St. Mary's contributed greatly to the stability of the Manor, the continuity of place names is remarkable. The first was to keep under their close control the best land in the Manor. The second was to allow the tenure of a large proportion of the rest to pass into the possession of two powerful families; the Hussey's and the Brocas's. There is a Roll of Arms of Edward II c1313 which includes John Husee of Hampshire (*or, a cross verte, charged with amullet or*) and in 1262 Walter House (*Hussey*) held the Manor of Husseys described as a messuage, mill and a carucate of land. The ancient and famous family of Brocas of Beaurepayre is so fully recorded and the famous monuments and brasses in the church of Sherborne St. John so fully described that little need be said here. The family was deeply attached and remained loyal to Richard II and never fully recovered after his fall (1399). Other manors held by them apart, from Froyle were Sherfield, Sherborne St. John, Bramley and Tadley. A fact, little known, is that Bernard Brocas became Constable of Odiham Castle in 1382 when Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Richard II was granted to the Castle.

In 1415, William Brocays held 2 virgates of land in Froyle lately Bernard Brocays and formerly Alice Fownes' paying at Michaelmas 29s 6d.

This rental of 1415, the year of Agincourt, also confirms the continuity of place names and family names in the Parish and have come down to the present day and, if the spelling is slightly changed, are easily recognisable phonetically. This Rental is a lone survival and is of such interest that it is quoted in full. It reveals the development and the clearing of woodlands, forest and coppice ground and the bringing of more land under cultivation in an expanding agricultural policy, and it is clear from an examination of lay subsidies of surrounding Parishes that Froyle was well administered and highly profitable.

There are interesting references to demesne land of the Lord, in this case the Lady Abbess of St. Mary's Abbey, which land was, in large part, made up of strips in the open fields, and these would be subjected to the same course of tillage as those of his neighbours. The references to "foriplond" are of special interest as they reveal the clearance of forest and woodland for agricultural purposes. The word "Forrep-land" is

used in the manor of Bosham (*County of Sussex*) for assart land, or land from which the wood or forest has been cut down, to bring it into cultivation. Another unusual word found in this document is "cotsetle" of land, possibly a derivative of "cotsethla", a small farm house (*of customary area?*). In Froyle "hilve" represents half an acre. Another very interesting fact revealed by this document refutes the idea generally held that the division of Froyle into "Upper" and "Lower" is of comparatively recent introduction but this document shows that in the early 15th century we have "Bury Froyle" and "North Froyle", later variants being "Church Froyle" and "Lower Froyle" and "Upper Froyle" and "Lower Froyle".

"Croft"	A small piece of pasture land near a house.
"Toft"	A place where a house formerly stood.
"Close"	A farmyard.

"Hocktide" Hock-Monday, the second Monday after Easter, kept as a festival in remembrance of the defeat of the Danes in King Ethelred's time.

The manor was well timbered with oak, beech, ash and elm with few conifers, but the soil was so fertile it paid to put it to agricultural uses for pasture and arable land, and even at this time Farnham was a great centre for the marketing of corn. There was little reason to change the economic running of, this manor and there was no change in agricultural methods before the suppression of the English Monasteries under Henry VIII. Little did the Church think that in little over a hundred years the whole monastic system in England would be dissolved and Church Lands made the reward for those complying with his "abominable lust". John Stevens in his two additional volumes to Dugdale's Monasticon in Vol. 2 Appendix No. CLXXV gives the full Latin text of Henry VIII Letters Patent of 1529 for exempting this Monastery from being suppressed from amongst those that were under the value of £200 per annum, of which this Monastery was one. In this case that King favoured those Nuns as "Polyphemus did Ulysses, preferring them to be last devoured; yet were they obliged to purchase that short reprieve at a dear rate; for it cost them the Manors of Archefount and Allcannying, with the Advowsons of the Churches belonging to those Manors and all their Appurtenances, which that insatiable Monarch wrested from the poor Nuns to save them at that time from utter destruction. And it is very well worth observing, that his Pretence for suppressing of all the Monasteries that were under the value of £200 and of this among them, was that they were too poor to subsist decently, and perform the Service of God honourably, and yet he made this poorer than it was before, in order to spare it." Perhaps he had some private reason to oblige Anne, the wife of Edward Seymer (Seymour) Viscount Beauchamp, on, whom he bestowed those Manors; for it is well known that many Church Lands were made the reward of complying with his abominable lust.

On the 17th November 1540, the 31st of Henry VIII, Elizabeth Shelley, the then Abbess of the Nunnery, surrendered her "Nunnery" for which she had allowed to her a pension of £4 per annum, and the following Nuns, Agnes Bagecroft and Mary Marteyne, also received pensions of a similar amount implying they held important positions as their pensions equalled those of the Abbess herself. Cecily Gaynesforde, Christiana Cusse, Edburga Stratford, Johanna Cers and Dorothy Ringwood each received pensions of £2-13-4d and Faith Welbeck £3-6-8d.

Thus ended tragically, after a continuous run of over 500 years, the Abbess of Nunnaminster holding the Lordship of the Manor of Froyle and the utter destruction of the Abbey which, even in its ruined condition, made such an impression of beauty and grandeur on William Camden. Today all we know of this magnificent complex is by excavation.

A vastly new era begins with the granting of the Manor and Advowson by Henry to William Jephson by a grant dated June 1541. He, as the new Lord of the Manor, followed the last Abbess of St. Mary's.

By her skill and ability, Elizabeth Shelley performed a rare, if not unique, feat in that she contrived the survival of a group of devoted nuns following the suppression of a great and famous Religious House.

A Rental of the Manor of Froyle, AD 1415

This Rental of 1415, the year of Agincourt, is a survey of the manor including the reputed Manors of Hussey and Brocas. It throws light on land tenure and the Manorial System. It contributes to a knowledge of place-names, family names, genealogy as well as social and economic history. What was intended as a matter of book keeping creates the image of a rural society. Each entry begins with a tenant's name. Place-names are in English and phonetically, can in many instances be identified with existing names though often corrupted, for example "thistle land" = Priest land. For those interested in place-names, the following references are given: English Place-Name Society (*ed. A.H. Smith*), English Place-Name Elements, Cambridge, 1956-70; Eilert Ekwall, The Concise English Dictionary of English Place-Names, Oxford 1936-66. y far the largest class of the population at the time of the compilation of Domesday was that of the villeins; these occupied nearly everywhere the greater part of the lands of the manor, and the lord depended mainly upon their labour and services for carrying out the agricultural work on his estate. The average holding of a villein in addition to his homestead, the messuage with toft and croft in the village, was a virgate or yard-land, being about 30 acres consisting of a clutch of the acre and half acre (*hilves in Froyle*) strips distributed through the three arable fields, generally ten or twenty in each field (*Coombe field, Cox field and Burrow Field in Froyle*).

The distinctive feature of these holdings was that the strips were not collected together in one plot, but lay interspersed in the several fields: one in this furlong or shot (*shoot*), another in that. These shots may be described as follows: A natural limit to the length of a furrow (*furlong*) is set by the endurance of oxen. From this it follows that however big the field, it none the less be broken up into what latin documents call *culturae*. The *cultura* is a set of contiguous and parallel acre-strips generally in the form of a rough parallelogram with two of its sides each a furlong in length, while the width of the other sides will vary from example to example. The open field is thus divided into sets of parallel strips, each set lying end on to the strips of the neighbouring set, each of which would have its own name. The English equivalent for the word *cultura* is furlong but it can also be the equivalent of a "Shot". Each strip was surrounded by an unploughed turf balk or margin two furrows wide or timber marks.

This intermixed system of ownership continued down to the time of enclosure of the open fields although some progress had been made by exchanges and purchases towards amalgamation. The concentration of meadow land in the riverside and bordering watercourses and "water meadows" is consistent with the ancient practise of taking advantage of well watered riverside land for early grass and cropping of hay. Numerous field-names incorporating "mead" and "meadow" show that the sites were predominantly meadow land. Arable and meadow land appears to be the best land but woodland is almost invariably poor land. Value, it seemed, was not only assessed by fertility of the soil, but account seems to be taken of its state of cultivation. The fact that there is no evidence of soil exhaustion anywhere in the manor reflects the greatest credit on the Benedictine Order for its knowledge of sound husbandry as the land under cultivation from the earliest times has remained the most fertile.

Arable, meadow-land and woodland account for virtually the whole of the Manor, but we know that there was ample grazing for sheep and jealously guarded rights of grazing, the acreage of Vetches grown also indicate the care and feeding of sheep.

Much of the demesne land was farmed out and the Rental indicates that demesne parcels and strips of land were interspersed with villein land and not in "blocks" as most rents were in money. At this time the amalgamation of tracts of land was increasing and there is evidence of a large number of small fields accounted for by the term "foriiland" being "assart land". Forrep-land, a term for assart land, or land from which the wood or forest has been cut down to bring it into cultivation for the manor was, and is, well timbered.

Although there is considerable disparity between the sizes of the holdings, this need not necessarily be an indication of prosperity or poverty of individual tenants. It should be remembered that there were other crafts and labours besides husbandry, such as Millers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Masons, Tilers, Bricklayers etc., for we are dealing with a largely self supporting community and these craftsmen needed a few acres of land for at least their own requirements. Where houses of the 15th and 16th centuries are still standing and can be identified with the tenants of those times, it can be judged that Millers, Blacksmiths etc. had the social status and comfortable standards of living as those of yeomen, whose standards of comfort and means were proverbial, often listed as gentry and acquiring a coat of arms as exemplified by the Burningshams of Froyle, to illustrate one example.

The Officers and Servants of the Manor.

The following descriptions of some of the principal officers who superintended the work of the manor applies to manors, Monastic or otherwise, and are mainly drawn from the work of Sir Walter de Henley.

THE STEWARD. The steward's duty is to hold the Manor courts and there to enquire if there be any withdrawals of customs, services and rents or of suits to the Lords, courts, markets and mills, and as to alienation of lands. He is also to check the amount of seed required by the reeve for each manor for, under the steward, there may be several manors. On his appointment, he must make himself acquainted with the condition of manorial ploughs and plough teams. He must see that the land is properly arranged, whether on the three field or two field system, and the ploughing regulated accordingly. Besides the manorial ploughs and plough teams, he must know how many tenant or villein ploughs there are, and how often they are bound to help the Lord. He is also to enquire as to the stock in each manor whereof an inventory indented is to be drawn up between him and the reeve, and as to any deficiency of beasts, which he is at once to make good with the Lord's consent.

THE REEVE. The best husbandman is to be elected by the villeins as reeve, and he is to be responsible for the cultivation of the arable land. He must see that the ploughs are yoked early in the morning -both the demesne and villain ploughs -and that the land is properly ploughed and sown. He is a villein tenant and acts on behalf of the villeins, but is overlooked by the Lord's bailiff.

THE BAILIFF's duties are stated to be: To rise early and have the ploughs yoked, then to walk in the fields to see that all is right. He is to inspect the ploughs, whether those of the demesne or the villein or auxiliary ploughs, seeing that they be not unyoked before their day's work ends, failing which he will be called to account. At sowing time, he and the Reaper must go with the ploughs through the whole day's work until they have completed their proper quantity of ploughing for the day, which is to be measured and if the ploughman has made any errors or defaults and can make no excuses the Reaper is to see that such faults do not go uncorrected or unpunished.

THE HAYWARD is to be an active and sharp man. He must arise early and look after and go round and keep the woods, corn and meadows and other things belonging to his office, and he is to superintend the sowing. He is to look after the customary tenants that may come and do the work they are bound to do. In hay time he is to overlook the mowers, and in August assemble the reapers and the labourers and see that the corn is properly gathered in. Watch early and late that nothing be stolen or eaten by beasts and spoilt. In some Manors he attended to the fences and hedges and was answerable for stray cattle which it was his duty to impound. This office was often combined with that of Beadle, the verger of the Manorial Court. He was accustomed to superintend the work in the hay and harvest fields, carrying his rod or verge.

THE PLOUGHMAN is to be a man of intelligence, and should know how to repair broken ploughs and harrows and to till the land as well. He should know how to yoke and drive the oxen without beating or hurting them, and he should forage them well. He must ditch the land so that it may be drained and he must not carry fire into byres for light or warmth, nor have any light there except from a lantern.

THE WAGGONER must know his trade and keep his horses and curry them, and he must not overload, over-work or over-drive them. He must know how to mend the harness and the gear of his waggon, and he shall sleep every night with his horses, as does the Oxherd with his oxen.

THE COWHERD must be skilful, knowing his business and keeping his cows well, and foster the calves from the time of weaning. He must see that he has fine bulls of good breed, pastured with the cows to mate when they will; and no cow to be milked or allowed to suckle her calf after Michaelmas, for the cows will thus become weak, and mate later the next year. Every year from each vaccary the old cows and the barren, and the young that do not promise well, have to be sorted and sold.

THE SWINEHERD should only be kept in those manors where swine can be kept in the forest, woods, wastes or marshes, without sustenance from the grange.

THE SHEPHERD must enclose his fold with hurdles and keep it in good repair. He should sleep in the fold, he and his dog, and he should pasture his sheep well, and keep them in forage and watch them well so that they be not killed by dogs, stolen or lost; not let them pasture in bogs or moors to get sickness or disease. He should not leave his sheep to go to fairs, markets, wrestling matches, wakes or the tavern, without putting a good keeper in his place that no harm may arise. The shepherd could be a hired servant but more usually was a tenant who gave his service as rent for his holding with certain allowances being allowed; a lamb or fleece and often had the Lord's fold on his

land for twelve days at Christmas for the sake of the manure. He had occasional use of the Lord's plough, fifteen sheep in the Lord's fold and their milk if mother sheep. His wife was dey or mistress of the dairy, and he had to find a milkmaid. Walter of Henley recommends the Lord to watch if the sheep are scared at the approach of the shepherd, for if so he is no good shepherd.

THE DAIRYMAID should be of good repute, and keep herself clean and know her business well. How to make cheese and salt cheese and to save and keep the vessels of the dairy that it need not be necessary to renew them every year. She should help in the winnowing of the corn when available, and take care of the geese and hens and answer for the returns.

THE TITHING MAN, HEADBOROUGH or CONSTABLE was another of the officers chosen by the tenants themselves at the Court Leet, his duty was to summon fines, arrest vagabonds and night-walkers, distrane on the goods of defaulters and preserve in his district the King's Peace.

THE ALE-TASTERS or CONNERS were appointed similarly to see that brewers within their district brewed beer of the requisite strength and purity, that they did not sell at excessive price or use false measures and to see the Assize of Beer was not broken in their locality. The Assize of Beer and Beer was a franchise conferred on the Lords of Manors from a very early period, frauds being severely punished.

THE CARPENTER and SMITH were generally tenants who gave their service in exchange for rent. The carpenter had to make a plough and harrow out of his own timber and assist the tenants in making their carts. The smith, in addition to helping the carpenter in making ploughs, was to shoe certain of the Lord's horses. If one died he was allowed the skin for making bellows and a dish of butter to grease them. He had to sharpen the scythe of the mowers in hay time and to bind with iron hoops certain wooden vessels.

THE SURVEYOR OF HEDGES was required to see that the temporary hedges erected at certain seasons around the holdings of the tenants were duly erected and kept in repair. The surveyor of ditches and watercourses had to see that they were kept open and scoured.

THE KEEPER OF THE POUND fulfilled his ancient office as did the Hayward and Woodward, or Woodreeve. Under the rule of the Abbey and extending into post suppression times, the Woodward to the Manor of Froyle was a most important officer and is specifically referred to in Henry VIII grant after the suppression and where the exact rate of this officer's pay is set out.

Work in the Manor.

Michaelmas, the period after harvest, was the natural commencement of the farming year, when new leases were entered upon and the then universal system of husbandry necessitated the sowing of the winter field. The first work was the ploughing of the wheat field while the other two fields lay in stubble. At its completion the sowing of the winter wheat and rye was taken in hand.

The cattle at the completion of the ploughing were brought in from their pastures and stalled in their sheds for the winter, to be watched over by the ploughmen whose duty it was to fill the ox bins with hay and keep them well watered and throw out the manure. The duties of the swineherd at this season was to bring in from the swine pens in the woods all the weaker animals and sows that had littered and move them into the pig sty of the Manor. The preparation of food for the winter required the slaughtering of cattle and swine and the curing of the carcasses. Threshing was also carried out in the winter, grain, peas and beans were all threshed for which purpose flails were used and the winnowing carried out by hand for which procedure women were often employed. Wheat and rye were the ordinary foodstuffs, malted barley being used for brewing.

February saw the beginning of the main work of the year with the spring ploughing of the second in preparation for the spring sowing of peas, beans and vetches or barley and oats. The ploughing was the work of the customary tenants covering a period from Candlemas to Easter. The stubble since August reaping had provided the feeding of hens, geese, sheep and other stock. Except in heavy ground, eight oxen would be the normal team. There was a driver and a leader of the team to each plough. In Froyle the ploughing was probably shallow, the rude construction of the plough and the high price of iron would make it unlikely there would be really effectual overturning of the soil or deep ploughing. This would account, together with modern farming practises, for the obliteration of any crop markings or traces of the old strip field pattern.

All tenants were found something to do including work in the Lord's demesne. The Manor possessed a

garden, a part given over to pleasure -flowers, arbours and an orchard and the equivalent of a vegetable plot, the latter producing leeks, onions and peas, a list of these could be compiled from Bailiffs accounts. Apples were largely grown for cider and references to the latter are found for Froyle.

Two out of the three Common Fields have been dealt with and the Third Common Field is in fallow, and work on it begins in May or June. Any waterlogged parts were ditched to drain off excess water, and the whole area dressed with manure from the cattle pens. Where stiff soils were involved lime was also used and there is evidence of this at Froyle where many chalk pits of varying size still abound though many of them have been filled in, some at the time when the dual carriageway of the A31 was being constructed.

In the summer months weeding was put in hand and, after Midsummer, washing and the shearing of the sheep was undertaken by those of the tenants best fitted for the task, including the women. Sheep played an important part in the Froyle economy, at least three shepherds being employed in the 13th century, and a fulling mill existed in early times. This was the time when building operations were carried out, each tenant was bound to keep his dwelling in proper repair or ran the risk of being presented and fined at the Manor Court. It was customary for the tenants to be allowed their "Estovers" in the Lord's woods, permitting the felling of timber and cartage of the same and also a certain allowance was made to the wheelwrights and carpenter for the making of ploughs, carts and tools. From the woods and coppices come the material for the setting up of folds and pens at this time and maintenance of the weirs for the two water mills of the manor and mill-gear. The mill was a vital feature of every estate and at Froyle on the river Wey or Alton or Froyle river we have two water mills, Froyle mill and Issinghurst or Isington mill. The mill was generally farmed out by the Lord, the miller taking his toll of the tenants for whom it was compulsory to bring their grain there to be ground.

August, September and October were the important months for gathering in the crops, reaping and mowing were the priorities taking advantage of weather conditions. The hay harvest, of all times in the farming year, is the jolliest, providing the weather holds good. The hay was mowed by the customary tenants as none of their services, assisted by hired labour in cases of urgency. In the old days "haysil" came second only to harvest in the jollifications of the summer. Barley, oats, peas and beans were also mowed, and these crops having been cleared, the work of the harvest began at the end of July by the reaping of wheat and rye. These were cut rather high on the stalks with sickles leaving the stubble to be mown after the crop was gathered in.

For the celebrations and thanksgiving for harvest home, food, beer and cider were consumed and during the work refreshment in certain quantities was allowed, according to the custom of the Manor. The harvesting would take a month to six weeks, according to weather conditions. However the feasters' enjoyment was probably tempered by the fact that the ale which formed the major feature was brewed from malt which they had unwillingly contributed and that they were paying for the (*compulsory*) privilege of consuming their own produce. Here again Froyle was fortunate in having as its Lord the more kindly disposed Abbess of St. Mary's. Tenants on other manors were often less fortunate, for it was at the hands of the officials, the hosts of the Stewards, bailiffs and the like that the peasants, yeomen and smaller gentry suffered. These men, secure in the protection of a chain of superiors stretching back to some great noble, lived on their neighbours, extorting money from them on every or no pretext.

One never ending and most important duty of the tenants, and constantly referred to in Court Rolls, is hedging, a routine for spring, summer and autumn. The hedging was of two types, permanent hedges and their maintenance and those which had to be cattle proof but of a temporary character, but nevertheless entailed a considerable amount of labour. During the early part of autumn these hedges were completely or partly removed and the cattle were allowed to wander over the stubble. We have noted the relief from monotony at harvest time but the church enjoined relaxation from work at her festivals, for example in harvest a full week before St. Mary's Mass (*September 8th*).

In dedications of English churches to Biblical Saints, the Blessed Virgin Mary is easily the most popular with 12,335. This popularity needs no explanation and mediaeval art loved to represent her as crowned by her Son, and seated beside Him on her throne, ever ready and able to make intercession to Him for all who brought their supplications to her. At first the dedication is not the most common, but in the 12th century under the influence of St. Bernard and Pope Innocent the Third (1198-1216), a great impulse of increased veneration for the Blessed Virgin was felt throughout Western Christendom. The dedication of the Church at Froyle is most unusual "The Assumption of the Virgin Mary" or "Our Lady of Assumption". There seem to be only thirteen such dedications including Salisbury Cathedral.

August 15th, the Feast of the Assumption, is still a great harvest holiday on the continent. It was believed that the Blessed Virgin did not die a natural death but was taken up to heaven by her Son.

The Inhabitants of the Manor.

In considering the different classes of tenants on the Anglo-Norman Manor one of the most difficult to resolve is to draw hard and fast lines between them. The object of the great Norman Survey was strictly fiscal to set down the revenue of the county, not the condition of its inhabitants. The commissioners took the plough as the most important unit of taxation, taxing by carucates and hides describing many who were free under the generic term of villeins.

The great body of the peasantry was grouped under the class of Customary Tenants. This besides a large free element, included the full villein with his farm of 30 acres, the semi-villein with his farm of 15 acres, the cottar with 5 acres or thereabouts to the man with his parcel of land containing a quarter of an acre. But by far the largest class of the population at the time of Domesday was that of the villain proper, these occupied nearly everywhere the greater part of the lands of the Manor and the Lord depended mainly upon their labour and services for carrying out the work on his lands. The average holding of a villein, in addition to his homestead, was the messuage with toft and croft in the village, with a virgate or yard-land of about 30 acres, consisting of a collection of acre or half-acre strips distributed through the three arable fields, some ten or twenty in each field. The special feature of these holdings was that the strips were not together in one block, but lay "dispersedly" in the several fields. This system operated down to the time of enclosure of the open fields. In Froyle, enclosures and amalgamations were taking place early in the 17th century. This was the system which was the object of the several inclosure acts. The preamble of which states - "The open and common fields lie dispersed in small parcels intermixed with each other, and inconveniently situated; that diverse persons own parts of them, and are entitled to rights of common on them, so that in their present state they are incapable of improvement, and that it is desired that they may be divided and enclosed, a specific share being set out and allowed to each owner."

For this purpose Inclosure Commissioners were appointed, and under their award, the balks were ploughed up, and the fields divided into larger units for each owner, hedges planted so that the whole face of the landscape was radically altered.

Having fulfilled his duties to his Lord, the villein was free to work on his own holding to provide for the needs of his family and with the surplus produce to pay that part of his rent which the Lord claimed in money or in kind. There was a constant tendency to improvement in the economic position of the villein in spite of the strict feudalism of the Norman lawyers to limit his status.

The commutation of services for money payments was continually on the increase and by the time of the Black Death in 1349 many villeins by this means had obtained their freedom. This dreadful visitation with its appalling death rate was a landmark of the greatest importance in the economic history of the country as a whole but nowhere more so than in its effect on the tillers of the soil. All classes were afflicted but it was amongst the poorest of the community that its ravages were most severely felt. The immediate effect was a scarcity of labour and a corresponding rise in wages. Despite legislation directed to control this increase, the wage earning class was able to hold its own against the landlords. This led to a general lowering of rents and in the end the Lord was forced to yield up much of the cultivation, even on the demesne lands to his tenants and prepared the way for the rise in status of the tenant farmer or yeoman class which from now on greatly increased in numbers. The stock and lands lease system, which had hitherto flourished chiefly on monastic Manors such as Froyle now comes into more general use. The name of villain gradually disappears from Manorial Records and the tenant is said to hold by custom or by copy of Court Roll and hence became described as a copyholder.

The yeomen and copyholders were a close knit community inter-marrying. The children from quite an early age often went into service with other members of the group, and it must be remembered that families not only go up or down but up and down. When at the end of a third life a holding is terminated, a more prosperous copyholder would add such a holding to his own, and although no estate maps can be traced, and how invaluable estate maps of the 17th, 18th and 19th century would be, it is still possible, through leases, marriage settlements and similar documents, to note from the field names and acreages the changes in land ownership and tenure. Although many field names can only be recovered, if recorded at all, from documents, some are still remembered, often in a corrupted form, simply because they are unusual, picturesque or descriptive, e.g. Mud Acre still aptly fits its title.

Froyle and the Reformation

Thomas Cromwell, between the years 1533 - 1540, was the chief instrument in dissolving the abbeys and other religious houses and the dispersal of their lands. The principal results, affecting all England, were far reaching.

1. A revolution, not chaotic but controlled.
2. A break with Rome.
3. The Pilgrimage of Grace.
4. The dissolution of the Monasteries and dispersal of their lands.
5. A new State Church.
6. A new Despotic State.

In addition, he made use of his power for destroying Popery and promoting the Reformation. He caused certain Articles to be set forth and enjoined by the King's authority, which struck at many essentials of the Romish religion, such as tradition, worshipping of images, purgatory and the seven sacraments. Some injunctions were likewise laid on the clergy, not to extol in their sermons images, relics, miracles or pilgrimages, but to exhort their people to serve God, and to make provision for their families, to inculcate the duty of parents to teach their children the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments in the Vulgar tongue; that an English Bible should be provided in every Parish Church; and that they should for every Parish Church keep one book of register for Christenings, weddings and burials. Having been thus instrumental in promoting a Reformation, the King granted him many noble manors and large estates, the spoils of the religious houses; advanced him to the dignity of earl of Essex; and constituted him Lord High Chamberlain of England. The tide of prosperity which had hitherto flowed in upon him, began now to take a turn. A scheme he laid to secure his greatness proved his ruin; such is the weakness of human policy! He used his utmost endeavours to arrange a marriage between King Henry and Anne of Cleves, but the capricious monarch, being disgusted with her person, on the first night's cohabitation, took an invincible aversion to the promoter of the marriage. Many circumstances contributed to his ruin. By reason of his humble birth, he was odious to the nobility; to the Roman Catholics, on account of his dissolution of the abbeys; to the nation in general, on account of the large subsidies he had demanded and obtained. With these causes coincided a more near and secret reason. The King not only hated his new Queen, but had now settled his affection upon Catherine Howard; and finding his government grown uneasy, thought it good policy to cast all that had been done amiss upon a minister whose ascendancy over him had been notorious.

Thomas Cromwell was arrested at the council table, when he least suspected it, and committed to the Tower and, in his fall, had the common fate of all disgraced ministers, to be forsaken by his friends. Only Archbishop Cranmer, with a friendship uncommon to courtiers, wrote earnestly to the King in his favour, declaring no monarch of England had ever so valuable a servant. But his ruin was determined. He was accused of several crimes and misdemeanours and of several heretical principles and practices, though some of these were improbable. He was attainted of high treason and heresy. He used all his efforts to procure mercy, but the charms of Catherine Howard, and the solicitations of the duke of Norfolk and the bishop of Winchester at length prevailed and he was executed on Tower Hill, after six weeks imprisonment, in July 1540. The year 1541 saw the grant of the manor of Froyle to William Jephson, the first Lord of the Manor after the dissolution of the Nunnery of the Blessed Mary of Winchester.

The Suppression and Dissolution of the Religious Houses and their Lands.

From time out of mind, land has been one of the most treasured possessions of man, and the redistribution of Church property by Henry VIII produced a frantic scramble by those of wealth and influence to obtain the greatest prizes available. In England there has never been a time when greed and avarice were more generally exhibited, and, with land being such a treasured possession, it was of equal importance to see that adequate evidence existed of a person's rights to what he claimed as his own. So it was, at this time, Lawyers, Scriveners and Map Makers could barely cope with the heavy demands required of them, but the grant of the Manor of Froyle with the advowson to William Jephson is admirably drawn and beautifully engrossed.

The reasons for the acquisition of these estates varied, as did the personalities and characters of their new owners. Generally men of wealth and position, either inherited as members of the nobility and social standing, to those of the enterprising merchant class, including Lord Mayors and Aldermen of the City of London, and other City Corporations. As a Lord of the Manor, there was family prestige and well managed opportunity to increase wealth. An opportunity for relaxation and leisure, to erect a splendid mansion and, by improving the agricultural merits of their estates by enclosure of Commons, the areas of arable land and pastures, woodlands and coppices and landscaping, to afford a vastly improved standard of living. There is ample evidence that from their possession and occupation of the Manor, the Jephsons set out to achieve, and succeeded, all these targets.

We have noted in the Monastic rentals that, apart from the chalk uplands, the Manor was well timbered, and that timber clearance to gain additional land for arable and pasture is frequently referred to. This policy, plus land enclosure and increasing rentals, was continued by new owners.

In Monastic times, local management was centred on a site adjacent to the church and this same site was developed on a more ambitious scale when the Jephsons took possession. It was here the Manor Courts were held under supervision and direction of the Steward, who often handled the business of several Manors.

Walks in Froyle

Walking in the ancient footpaths and bridle-ways of Froyle in the month of March reveals more of the structure of the countryside than at any time when the trees and woodland are in full leaf. At this time of year it is easy to imagine the early cartographers such as Christopher Saxton in the 16th century striding from vantage point to vantage point to survey the county or parish or manor he was mapping for the first time. He would have seen the hills rolling away into the distance bare and brown or wooded, the valleys with the houses and farms, the green of the ancient pastures and the three common fields of the manor divided into narrow strips of the customary Acre or half acres. The demarkation of each strip jealously fixed by marks or baulks.

The silver thread of the River Wey or Froyle River and the fish pond constructed by the authority of the Lady of the Manor, the Abbess of St. Mary's Abbey, Winchester, the Nunnaminster and the sunken course of the Ryestream and the watercourse supplying Terry's Lake. These two rills are now Levants or intermittent springs but in mediaeval times would have a constant flow and would have been important to the economy in the middle ages. From prehistoric to mediaeval times much depended on the River Wey. Water mills are a sign of prosperity and in a short length of river we have Issington Mill, Froyle Mill and later a Fulling Mill, so particular attention must be paid to water. Rivers, streams, rills and springs are all rich sources and in mediaeval times the flow was larger and faster as the water table was higher and in our own time large scale water extraction have reduced their size and flow.

In the latter half of the 16th century, roads were seldom shown. John Norden was the only cartographer of the period known to have drawn in roads and his maps probably served as a model for the weavers working on those splendid Mortlake tapestries of the English counties series. The 17th and 18th centuries reveal a great leap forward in the number of estate maps produced and in the 18th century the introduction of the turnpike improvements to facilitate coach travel by improving alignments and easing gradients.

In 1610 that eminent cartographer, John Speed, was publishing his county maps, one of which shows settlements and parks in north-east Hampshire. The rectangle having for its corner points Silchester, Preston Candover, Blackwater and Farnham covers the Froyle area, but no roads are shown.

In 1675 His Majesty's Cosmographer, John Ogilby Esq., published *Britania, Volume the First or an Illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales by a Geographical and Historical Description of the Principal Roads thereof*. Plate 51/2, *The Road from London to Southampton*, depicts Froile Church (*sic*) Church (*sic*) and "the Place", the latter has engraved "Sr. Denis Gauden" beside it.

North East Hampshire is a region where villages still retain an air of seclusion which is, in the main, due to the highways which confine it. The London Winchester road via Farnham the "Pilgrims Way", now the dual carriageway A31. The Farnham -Odiham - Basingstoke road and the Roman road from Winchester - Basingstoke- Silchester. The parish of Froyle lies mainly off the A31 but is still surprisingly secluded and is typical of many of the villages lying in the previously mentioned triangle of chalk plateau and open arable upland lying between the 400ft. to 750ft. contours, with its beechwood hangers and golden ploughlands of wheat and barley and golden oil rape. Sloping down to the River Wey or Froyle River is heavy clay ground overlying the chalk which in former times provided the now sadly diminished acreage of hopfields and which, taken with its large acreage of cornfields, ensured the wealth of its yeoman families. We must not forget how profitable sheep could be for the export of wool. Looking from a vantage point (*from one of the downland spurs*) in the direction of Bentley Station beyond and across the Wey, rises the Greensand ridge covered by a large remnant of ancient woodland, the royal forest of Alice Holt. Further to the right, Selbourne Hanger can be made out, and in the far distance, the south Downs extending from Petersfield to Midhurst with Hindhead just visible. The River Wey and the Farnham - Alton road runs parallel to, and about half a mile south of, Upper Froyle, which lies on a loop road from the present A31.

The views are charming, the curved hillsides with clumps of trees and clustering undergrowth and, in the distance the Downs, a patchwork of reddish brown soil, greens and yellows, and the dark greens of woods, blue distances and beech clad hillsides around Petersfield. All enhanced by drifting clouds and a strange brilliance and clarity in the sunlight reminiscent of the wonderful atmospheric effects of Venice. The blue green of wheat and rye and the yellower greens of barley and the tints of fields of hay, oil rape, saint-foin and clover. One deplures in this magical patchwork the increasing destruction of the charm of the hedgerow and its varied make up of May, wild rose, elder, hazel and other species selected as cattle resistant.

The Parish of Froyle is to be congratulated and thanked for producing a part of Ordnance Survey Map FROYLE Sheet SU 74 1:25000, headed PARISH OF FROYLE, PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY. Foot paths, Bridle ways, "Green lanes", Carriage ways are clearly differentiated. In many places wooden guide posts have been erected and pointers cut from sheets of plastic show directions and are fixed to stiles. Parishoners, my wife and I have derived enormous pleasure from the variety of these most enjoyable walks. It must be admitted however that guide posts have been known to disappear. Stiles unstable and deliberately difficult to surmount and sections of a path obliterated by a crop, but continuing beyond.

The charm for the walker is not only scenic but the interest in following an age old track from village to village or objective to objective. Paths to the church or Mill from outlying farms and homesteads. It is to be hoped there is goodwill between landowner and farmer and the walker. Footpath diversions are spoiling country walks.

Paths that once crossed fields are being "wrenched from their natural and historic ways". Walkers are being pushed on to "sneaky zigzags" besides hedgerows and wire boundaries and are losing much of their enjoyment of the countryside. We are in danger of handing on footpaths less interesting, less pleasing, less in touch with the cherished past of our country-side than those we have been so grateful to enjoy.

For those walkers who are interested in pre-history, a series of diagrams illustrating probable stages in the evolution of the drainage of the Farnham area and the geology of the area between Alton and Farnham is included.

Froyle is mainly chalk and clay overlying chalk, the Hop belt. Over the river and Alice Holt forest is lower greensand. Chalk pits of varying size are distributed all over the parish, there being one of considerable size in lower Froyle near Well Lane. Many of these pits, now disused, are of ancient working. The Mediaeval Farmer never really mastered the heavy clay, but used chalk to dress the heavy ground. The introduction of hops, and hop gardens used to form such a distinctive feature of the landscape, proved a money spinner for the yeoman farmer and the provision of hop poles kept the wood reeve or woodward busily employed.

Agreeable colour to the landscape is provided by the building materials. The silvery colour, often oak, of the half timbered houses which formerly had wattle and daub infilling now have this infilling replaced by pleasing red brick. The Georgian houses are faced with similar brickwork. There is no evidence that brickworks existed in the Parish but good quality red bricks are obtainable from Selbourne, Bentley and Crondall.

From the Crondall brickfields came the bricks used in the rebuilding of the church tower in 1722. Brick was also used for the oast houses, many of which have now been demolished (*four were demolished at the Old Brewery*) or converted but fine groups remain at the Manor House and Hussey's Farm. Because no estate maps of the Parish exist before the Tithe map of 1845, the earliest edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance map is helpful as identifying malt houses and hop kilns. Bricks and tiles, though expensive, were used to cut down fire risk and offered better insulation to the plenum chamber of the kiln. The undertaking of such expense for buildings which, even when used for both malt and hops, were only in primary use for part of the year is conclusive evidence alone of the importance of growing hops as a valuable source of agricultural income.

Another factor which adds great charm to the older buildings and walls is the use of a local stone "Marle Rock", a form of "clunch", which was quarried locally at "Quarry Bottom", close to the A31, and clearly shown on the first edition of the 2500 Ordnance sheet. The stone is generally used as random walling with brick Quoins and copings for boundary walls. By the beginning of the 19th century the best of the stone had been quarried and a much poorer quality was only available and which weathered badly as exemplified in the boundary wall to Froyle House c.1820 and the village school 1865. At Blundens House and in a farm opposite, the quality is excellent and has weathered well.

Froyle is also exceedingly fortunate in the number and extent of its woodlands and coppices. Many of the names, with slight variants in spelling, can be traced back for centuries. In mediaeval times the land in Froyle and Bentley adjacent to the Farnham - Alton Road was densely wooded giving camouflage for thieves and bands of robbers who lay in wait for groups of merchants and individuals much to the concern of the Bishop of Winchester who owned Coldrey House and its lands. The result was that it was mandatory that a good clear margin to the road had to be maintained to circumvent this hazard.

The importance of timber and underwood in mediaeval times cannot be overestimated and a study of the

species in hedges and woodland can be a most useful and interesting study when walking the parish. The majority of hedges at any period were planted to form a stockproof barrier. Hawthorn, or May, (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*) and Blackthorn, or Sloe, (*Prunus Spinosa*) are the most suitable for this purpose and one or other or a combination of these two form a high proportion of hedgerows in this country.

Growing with them are a number of species valuable as sources of materials which in mediaeval times were essential to man, and for which then there was often no substitute. Ash (*Fraxinus Excelsior*) and Hazel (*Corylus Avellana*) were managed by coppicing to produce long poles which, in the case of Ash, was fashioned into handles for tools and weapons, shafts for carts, wheel rims and hoops. Before the reign of iron and steel was quite universal, Ash timber was in demand for many uses where the metals have now supplanted it. It was far more grown as a hedgerow tree than is now the case. Selby laments, the neglect of this former custom, which kept up a supply of tough and elastic timber, useful in all agricultural operations, and added much to the beauty of the country. Hazel was used for hurdles, thatching spars, wattles and props.

Dogwood (*Cornus Sanguinea*) provided skewers and goads because, as the Latin *Cornus* signifies, it was of horny hardness and toughness. Maple (*Acer Campestre*), a small tree that attains a height of twenty or thirty feet in the tall hedgerow or in the wood, but is most familiar as a mere bush in the low field hedge. It has no importance as timber, but the cabinet maker is glad to make use of its fine-grained, pale brown wood. Willow (*Salix*) is in use for baskets, carts, weather boards and, nowadays, also cricket bats. Elder (*Sambucus Nigra*). None of our trees grow more rapidly in its earliest years and every bit of its living wood will readily take root, so that its presence in the hedge is often due to planting for the purpose of rapidly erecting a live screen, the wood was used for skewers and cabinet work. Hornbeam (*Carpinus Betulus*), the wood is exceedingly tough and difficult to work, but is considered to make admirable fuel. Evelyn says, "It burns like a candle" .It was much used for cogs and screws.

Documentary evidence has shown that timber trees were planted in hedges in the Middle Ages, particularly Oak (*Quercus Robur*) and Elm (*Ulmus Campestris*). Oak was always in demand for buildings, ships, furniture and panelling. It produced the best charcoal for smelting iron, whilst the bark was used for tanning. Elm wood is resistant in waterlogged conditions and so is suitable for harbour works, sluices and watermills and for furniture and coffins and in former times water pipes.

Plants in the hedgerow were also an important source of fuel, food and animal fodder. Ash, Holly and Hornbeam all provided good firewood, and Hornbeam like Oak, supplied charcoal. Nutritious food was produced in the form of nuts from Hazel and the fruit of Crab Apple (*Malus Sylvestris*), Bullace (*Prunus Domestica*), Blackthorn, otherwise Sloe, and other berries and fruits.

Acorns, Beech nuts and the foliage of Oak, Ash, Elm, Hazel, Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*) "In some places the young shoots are gathered by the peasants, dried, bruised and used as a winter cattle feed." and Hawthorn (*May*) were all eaten by domestic animals.

Moreover according to the old Herbalists nearly all the common shrubs and trees had medicinal properties and were welcomed and encouraged for this purpose. As Rudyard Kipling so aptly writes:

*Anything green that grew out of the mould
Was an excellent herb to our fathers of old.*

The higher number of species in older hedges may be explained by the tendency of man to encourage and introduce useful trees and shrubs as well as by the process of normal colonisation by other species. The need for multiple planting would have decreased as alternative material or other sources became available. In the last century, the great age of Parliamentary Enclosure, a quick growing stock-proof hedge would have been the objective and for this the concentration of culture on Hawthorn was found to be the most suitable.

Although it is generally accepted that older planted hedges contain more species it must be remembered that the possibility of multiple planting at any period can rarely be entirely ruled out.

The Spindle tree (*Euonymus Europaeus*) is of particular interest on account of its distribution and for the tree itself. The Spindle is on the borderland between trees and shrubs. For though it will grow into a tree twenty feet high, yet our hedgerow examples are usually bush-like and only ten or twelve feet high. Until the autumn the Spindle is rarely recognised but gets confused with Buckthorn and Dogwood. In October, however, its quaint fruits have changed to a pale crimson tint which renders them the most conspicuous

feature of a hedgerow, even of one plentifully decorated with scarlet hips and haws and bryony berries. The unusual tint of the Spindle and the fact that it swings on a slender stalk at once mark it out from the rigid stalked hips and haws. The hardness and toughness of Spindle wood has long been esteemed in the fashioning of small wares where these qualities are essential, and the common name is a survival of the days when spinning was the occupation of every woman. Then spindles were in demand for winding the spun thread upon, and no wood was more suitable than that of Euonymus for making them. The young shoots make a very fine charcoal for artists' use.

The Spindle is indigenous throughout our islands but cannot be said to be generally common. It is now known to be the winter host of the eggs of the Bean aphid (*Aphis Fabae*) and rarely appears in modern hedges. It may be avoided or rooted out by farmers who understand its adverse effect on a bean crop. A self sown tree grows in the garden of Blundens House.

Woodlands and Coppices

The Woodlands and Coppices of Froyle which add so greatly to the charm of the landscape played a great part in the finances of the Lord of the Manor. Timber trees on the various estates and farms forming part of the manor were the property of the Lord and he and his servants had the rights of ingress and egress with carts, implements and equipment to fell, grub up and cart away such timber as was required for any purpose and it was the duty of tenants to protect all trees likely to grow into timber trees.

A woodward or woodreeve was selected, elected and appointed and this procedure had been adopted from the earliest times. As can be judged from a list of woods and coppices taken in 1771 following the decease of William Draper in 1765, the job of woodman if efficiently carried out was no sinecure. This exceedingly efficient and attractive Survey of Woodlands and Coppices in Hand with the Valuation of the Soil, Timber, Beechwoods and Underwoods on Sundry Estates in the Parish of Froyle, in the County of Southampton, Belonging to the Heirs of Willm Draper Esq. decd. was carried out by Thomas Davis, Surveyor Godalming Surrey.

The excellent way in which these woods are maintained at the present time appears in official Reports. Woodlands etc. listed in the Survey of 1771.

Spolicomb Wood, Ham Wood, Fielders Coppice, Shrubbs Croft Coppice, Stowells Coppice, Brocas Stowells Coppice, Hawkins Coppice, Yarnhams Wood, Shortlands Coppice, Little Wood, Hynham Wood, Great Wood, Broadhams Coppice, High Wood, Penley Coppice, Lime Kiln Coppice and Elm Grove Coppice. The same procedure was followed in respect of the Timber, Beechwoods and Underwoods on all the farms in the manor.

*Beechwood fires are bright and clear
If the logs are kept a year.
Chestnut's only good, they say,
If for long 'tis laid away.
But Ashwood new and Ashwood old,
Is fit for a queen with a crown of gold.
Birch and fir logs burn too fast,
Blaze up bright and do not last.
It is by the Irish said,
Hawthorn bakes the sweetest bread.
Elm wood burns like churchyard mould,
E'en the very flames are cold.
But Ashwood green or Ashwood brown,
Is fit for a queen with a golden crown.
Poplar gives a bitter smoke,
Fills your eyes and makes you choke.
Apple wood will scent your room
With an incense-like perfume.
Oaken logs if dry and old
Keep away the winter's cold.
But Ashwood wet or Ashwood dry,
A king shall warm his slippers by.*

The Lost Commons of Froyle.

Rights of Common have been the subject of contention in all periods of manorial history. In using the term common, it should be remembered it means not only common pasture, heath and moor, but also common arable land held among a number of tenants who had only portions allotted to them for the period between seed time and after which it was common to all. This system, of open field culture, the three common field system, persisted in many parishes until the middle of the nineteenth century. The principal common right and a fruitful source of litigation in manorial disputes was that of common of pasture. This right extended over that portion of the common arable land as it lay fallow in due rotation and the land under tillage that year after the crops had been gathered in, over land enclosed that it might be held in common for rearing stock and over the wastes and woodland of the manor. It must be remembered, however, that these rights were not equally enjoyed by all the tenants.

From the fourteenth century, the terms Appendant and Appurtenant came into use to distinguish between the two chief kinds of common rights of pasture, Common Appendant is the right belonging to owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts i.e. horses or bullocks for ploughing and such beasts as manure the land, upon the Lord's waste and-upon the lands of fellow tenants within the manor. This right being natural and necessary for agriculture in order to keep the land profitable and in good heart, as tenants could not plough or manure the land without beasts and such beasts could not be sustained without pasture on the wastes and on the lands of their owners and of other tenants at certain seasons.

Common Appurtenant differs in that it has no direct connection with tenure but may be annexed to land in other Lordships. It extends to livestock not generally commonable such as donkeys, hogs, goats, geese and such like and is claimed by immemorial usage or prescription, and for land not anciently arable, such as land reclaimed from waste.

But overriding the various rights of common, the Lord of the Manor was regarded, in practise, as owner of the soil very soon after the conquest. However, although the law recognises the Lord as sole owner of the soil, it has always regarded the interest of the Lord and the Commoner to be mutual. Both parties could bring action for damages done either against strangers or each other "The Lord for the public injury and each Commoner for his private damage" (*Blackstone*).

The records of Manorial Courts bristle with entries which prove the jealousy with which these rights were safeguarded. Encroachments on the common being promptly presented to the Homage jury and the offender ordered by the Court to lay open the enclosure under pain of amercement. But it was not only enclosures of the common that were closely watched and resisted (*see also under Customs of the Manor*). A tenant was not permitted to over burden the common with more beasts than he could support in winter, he was forbidden to allow his hogs to go unringed, forbidden from overturning the pasture of the common and forbidden to cut thorns or furze on the common excessively or fell timber without the permission of the Lord. The Statute of Merton enabled or defined the right of the Lord to approve i.e. improve his waste by enclosing it for tillage or wood ground providing he left sufficient pasture for his tenants who were entitled, thereto the bias was much in favour of the Lord.

Therefore it is not surprising that disputes concerning enclosures and common rights became constant sources of litigation. Nor is it surprising that in these cases the verdict of the jury runs that the defendant "Is chief Lord of the Vill and can "approve " i.e. improve in his waste by the provisions of Merton" and the plaintiff "Hath sufficient pasture for his lands".

There were other rights of common, the liberty of taking necessary wood for the repair of houses, hedges, carts and ploughs and other agricultural implements. These several rights being known from Saxon times as housbote, hedgebote and haybote, cartbote and ploughbote and firebote for fuel, which terms occur in Froyle leases but hunting, hawking and fishing rights were reserved for the Lord as was the protection of timber trees and right of access and egress for the felling of trees and carting away timber. The protection of trees from damage by cattle was also strictly enforced.

The remoter causes which lead to enclosures had their origins some centuries earlier owing to scarcity of labour, and consequent rise in wages. Monastic Houses and Lords of Manors found it increasingly difficult to carry on the agricultural work of their estates by the old methods. They began to let areas "at farm" to small cultivators for three lives. By the middle or so of the fifteenth century (*see the 1415 rental of Froyle*) the bulk of the demesne lands, both of the monastic and lay, owners were adopting this system of tenure.

The spirit of commerce was expanding and merchants in the towns realised that wealth could be accumulated by prudent development of land. Population was on the increase and the demand for wool created a fantastic export and enormous fortunes were made by enclosing great areas for the rearing of sheep, which could be controlled by a few shepherds, eliminating the labour intensive arable land which required men and their families in manning and keeping the land in good tilth. So the enclosure of commons was pursued relentlessly, or more realistically, by might.

Several Acts were passed to check the growing evil. In the preambles, references are made to "the many farms taken into one man's hand" and "for the most part the Lords have enclosed a great part of their waste ground and straitened their tenants of their common therein, also they have enclosed their demesne lands and meadows and kept them in severalty so that the tenants have no common with them therein. They have also given licence to divers of their tenants to enclose part of their arable land and to take in new intakes or closes out of the commons paying to their Lords more rent therefore, so that the common pastures waxen less and the rents of the tenant waxen more".

But the Statutes against Inclosures were evaded in every possible way. In the "Supplication of the Poor Commons" 1546, they say that the new Lords "make us poor commons so in doubt of their threatenings that we dare do no other but bring into their Courts our copies taken of the Covenants of the late dissolved monasteries, they make us believe that all our former writings are void and of none effect", the Grant from the King overriding all former rights.

The winds of change were sweeping through Froyle and the Jephsons left their tenants in no doubt as to their intentions as the lay Lords of the Manor. The commons were among the first areas to be enclosed, their number and location appear on no known map and today all memory of them has long been forgotten. Fortunately, however, a most valuable reference is contained in a document of 1677 (*HRO 50 M69/9*), a transcript of which is now quoted in full:-

"All and all manner of Commons and right of common or commons of what nature or quality soever into or out of any the commons waste grounds or commonable places part of and belonging to the said Manor of Froyle or lying within the said Parish of Froyle and more particularly of and in the commons and commonable places hereafter mentioned that is to say the great waste ground and common called the great common the common called Spolicombe and the common called Brockall Common the common called Highwood and Highwood Coppice the common called Isenhurst heath alias Isinghurst heath and the common called Little field".

The Lost Commons of Froyle.

Sundry references in the Court Rolls and Proceedings to the lost commons of Froyle.

The Great Common.

- HRO 18
M67/18 1642 John Deane "And moreover if the Lord of the Manor of Froyle and the tenants there or the major part of them shall consent to enclose the common called The Great Common that then the said John Deane his executors administrators and assigns shall and will consent and agree thereto and pay and allow his and their proportional part and share of the charges thereof as other tenants for the like quantity and quality of land there shall pay and allow".
- HRO 49 M68/25
1637/1650 John Jephson / William Jephson "A meadow called Gaston parcel of the premises containing by estimation 12 acres and of those Closes parcel of the premises called Southfie1d closes containing by estimation 30 acres in Froyle aforesaid and all that close called Berryland containing by estimation 18 acres in Froyle aforesaid And also of and for and concerning the Common of Pasture for 450 sheep in and upon the Common Pastureable grounds called Froyle Common within the said Manor of Froyle as unto the said Manor belonging And as and for and concerning one Close with a Meadow newly enclosed called Pond Close aforesaid"
- 13th July 1655 Articles of Agreement between several inhabitants of Froyle for raising a Tax to defend suits in support of Rights of Common.
- Court Roll
AD17580 1657 Neglect of Hedge between Great Common and Holleybarne Common.
- 1659 One other piece of land parcel of the Great Common belonging to the Manor of Froyle by estimation 55 acres and also one piece of land part of common and waste ground called Highwood and Brockhall belonging to said Manor by measure 15 acres.
- HRO 50
M69/9 1659 J. Fiennes / W. Newman 55 acres in Great Common and parcel of land part of common called Highwood or Brockall 15 acres.
- HRO 18
M67/48 1661 T. Clarke That part of the Close called Southfield that lyeth adjacent to Bilborne containing about 13 acres with the Hanger lying behind it and Ladymead containing about 3 acres Also all those three closes bying together and now the land which was lately called the Great Common called by the names of Barley Field Corn Reed Fielders Pightle and Fern Reed containing in all about 38 acres.

Highwood and Brockall Common

- Court Proceedings
BL Add MS 27947 Brockall abutting Murvills on South and Sheephouse Coppice on North Parcel of the Great Common abutting Swainshill on the North and highway leading from Swainshill to Froyle on West.
- HRO 49
M69/129 1659 Newman / out of Great Common 55 acres Part of Common called Highwood and Brockall 15 acres.
- 1659 One other piece of land parcel of the Great Common belonging to the Manor of Froyle by estimation 55 acres and also one piece of land part of common and waste ground called Highwood and Brockall belonging to said Manor by estimation 15 acres.
- HRO 18
M67/63 1662 Christmas / All that part or parcel of land lately enclosed out of a certain common in Froyle called Brockall 42 acres now newly enclosed between a coppice called Sheephouse Coppice on the North aa parcel of land called Hineham on the West a parcel of land called Murvills on the East and a field called Barrland Field on the South East.
- HRO 3
M65/2 1663 Brockall Common containing by estimation 45 acres 7 acres leased to Christmas lyeth between said common called Sheephouse Common on the North the said common on the East a close of land of William Newman and Richard Ede newly enclosed out of the said common the West and South.
- 1727 4 closes called Foxes Oak (237.238) Cateran Reed (236) Pit Close (235) and Swainshill Close lately enclosed out of the Great Common 55 acres. Brocall Close lately enclosed out of Great Common 15 acres.

Commons mentioned on Tithe Map only (1845).

Route Common (93) Matthews Common (221) Yew Tree Common (222) Peaked Common (223) Pond Common (224) North Field Common (225) Stoney Common (226).

Footnote: Numbers in brackets refer to Tithe Map.

Froyle & The Hop

This is a plant which has always grown wild in Europe and Western Asia. It is of the nettle tribe and its Latin name is *Humulus lupulus*. Humus is rich soil in which the Hop and Nettle flourish. So much so that the Hop vine can reach the height of 20 feet in a season.

The Hop has male and female flowers but the female flowers are those used in brewing. The flowers appear in July and matures through to September, forming a cone shape with layers of petals which protect the seed and lupulin glands which are the providers of the oils and resins. Apart from its use in the Brewing of Beer, the hop was also credited with mediaeval properties. Nicholas Culpepper, the famous astrologer and physician of the 17th century, believed that:-

The decoction of the tops of the hops cleanses the blood, cures the venereal disease, and all kinds of scabs, itch, and other breakings out of the body; as also tetter, ringworms, spreading sores and morpew, and all discolourings of the skin. The decoction of the flowers and top help to expel poison. Half a dram of the seed in powder taken in drink kills worms in the body, brings down women's courses, and expels urine. A syrup made of the juice and sugar cures the yellow jaundice, eases the headache that comes of heat, and tempers the heat -of the liver and stomach, and is profitable given in long and hot agues that arrive from choler and blood. The young hop sprouts, which appear in March and April being mild, if boiled and served up like asparagus, are a very wholesome as well as a pleasant tasted spring food. They purify the blood and keep the body gently open.

The 17th century mediaeval views may not be regarded as so efficacious today, but the real properties of the hop imparting to beer its pleasurable and distinctive taste and its use as a preservative in brewing had a lasting effect on the economic and social history of drinking for some seven centuries and are of continuing importance today.

Drinks available in the 13th century were wine, ale and cider. Water varied from well to well and pollution was on the increase with expansion of Cities and Towns. Abbeys and Monasteries had to be sited on rivers or watercourses and downstream was subject to their effluent.

Up to this century, the common daily drink of Northern Europe was spiced ale. This was brewed with malt infused in water with basic spices added and was a thick drink which, after brewing, had to be drunk soon before it deteriorated - it had no lasting quality. It is in this century that an unheralded and electrifying change suddenly occurred. This was a large scale increase in specialised brewing emanating from the Low Countries and Germany. The main reason for this expansion, apart from demand, was the introduction of hops in the brewing of beer.

There are two main properties of the Hop. The first is its resinous properties which have preservative effects and secondly, it produces a more palatable drink. Hops were now being cultivated in the Low Countries on a grand scale long before they were cultivated in England, and hopped ale was being imported into England from these countries. The next [phase in England was hopped beer being brewed by immigrant or refugee Flemish and Dutch specialists skilled in brewing and using imported hops.

As was to be expected, there were many lacking experience who experimented with the new technique by simply adding hops to the traditional English ale and were pounced upon by the ale conners and fined for adulteration. Another great advantage of hopped beer is that it was cheaper to produce. The last thing the continental Hop grower and exporter wished to take place was brewing expertise in England and Englishmen growing their own hops. In 1574 Reynolde Scot, who had enjoyed a gentleman's classical education at Oxford but who knew everything worth knowing about growing hops in England, published his eminently readable and practical book on the making and maintenance of hop gardens.

"A Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden and necessary instructions for the making and maintenance thereof, with note and rules for reformation of all abuses commonly practiced therein. Very necessary and expedient for all men to have which in any wise have to do with hops" and further "There is no reason why hoppes cannot be grown on English soil. I see Flemings envy our practise herein who altogether tend their own profit, seeking to empound in the ignorance of our own commodities, to cram us with the wares and fruits of THEIR country and to do anything which might put impediment to this purpose, dazzling us with the discommendation of our soil, obscuring and falsifying the order of this mystery, sending us to Flanders as far as Poppering for that which we may find at home in our own back sides."

He proceeds:- First the farmer with much thought, must choose the "platforme" or site of his hop garden considering the soil, choosing the heaviest ground which had proved to bear the most weight of hops. Hopefully they could avoid a site very open and bleak to the south because storms were frequent in late summer just at the time when the hops were most vulnerable. They needed lots of sunshine and protection from "Violence and contagion of the wind."

Then they must use wisdom to consider the quantity -which they can comfortably manage. Planting was to be done not later than April. One essential thing a new hop grower needed to consider was a supply of wood for the hop poles. He remarks that they could plant Alders on the north and east sides of their gardens and eventually be able to maintain themselves in poles. The essential thing was that they should be only 15 or 16 feet long because if the hop climbed too high it became weak and thin and planting was not to be carried out later than April.

The poles should be set in the ground 1½ feet deep and erected at the time when the shoots appear above ground and set slightly inclining from one another. The hops should be tied to the poles with rushes or woollen material. The next stage was forming the hills round each plant. These were to be mounds of earth formed like a sugar loaf flattened at the top and standing about 3 feet high. The purpose was to beat the weeds and he acknowledges the considerable labour which was required continually until the time of picking.

He emphasised that at the time of picking it was essential to make sure that the hops were not wet and were picked quickly for the speedier despatch thereof procure as much help as you can neither make any delay of gathering after the time of cutting for in standing abroad they shall shed their seed wherein consisteth the chiefe vertue of the hoppe.

"To assist the understanding of the reader, especially those who could not read at all for whose sake the figures were made". The book is illustrated by very clear woodcuts. His book remained a standard work on hops for some two hundred years.

After the issue of this book, farmers in many counties tried to grow hops but in many cases unsuccessfully for one reason or another but principally because the soil was unsuitable. Although small acreages were grown in some 14 counties Kent, Hereford and Worcester became the main hop growing areas of which Kent predominated.

The strip field system did not lend itself to the production of hops. What was required was small enclosed fields suitable for Scots' recommendation of a small acreage of hops and they were to be well hedged for protection from the wind. The climate, too, had to be suitable and the soil rich and the countryside well wooded and able to supply the thousands of poles required but the most important factor for success was that a variety of soils proved to be suitable.

In Hampshire, Alton is situated in the hop growing district and has large breweries. Froyle had a great reputation for the quality of its hops and careful packing in the great sacks. William Cobbett in his "Rural Rides" in the years 1821-1832, comments as follows on hops "Very near to Westerham there are hops; and I have seen now and then a little bit of hop garden, even in the Weald. Hops will grow well where Lucerne will grow well, (*Lucernus, Medicago Sativa, pea tribe. Flowers usually blue or violet, cultivated as a fodder plant*); and Lucerne will grow well where there is a rich top and a dry bottom. When therefore you see hops in the Weald, it is on the side of some hill, where there is sand or stone at bottom, and not where there is real clay beneath. There appear to be hops, here and there, all along from nearly at Dover to Alton in Hampshire. You find them all along Kent; you find them at Westerham; across at Worth, in Sussex; at Godstone, in Surrey; over to the north at Merrow Down, near Guildford; under the Hogs-back, at Farnham; and all along that way to Alton. But there I think, they end. The whole face of the country seems to rise, when you get just beyond Alton, and to keep up. Whether you look to the north, the south, or west, the land seems to rise, and the hops cease, till you come again away to the north-west, in Herefordshire.

Hop gardens generally were comparatively small in size but the size and importance of the brewing market was growing rapidly so that a large quantity of foreign hops had to be imported and it was found that foreign merchants were resorting to great frauds, and many imported sacks were packed with leaves, stalks, sand, straw, pieces of wood and earth to increase the weight greatly to the advantage of the foreign merchants. It was also realised that the corrupt sacks could be a health hazard.

The increasing size of the brewing market and the opportunity to provide funds for the threat of war against Charles I lead the Long Parliament in 1643 to impose the excise on beer and ale and it was estimated

that three quarts of beer a week was consumed by every inhabitant. The bulk of the drinking took place in local inn. Home brewing was exempt from the tax.

In 1690, to help the home production of hops the government imposed a duty on imported hops and in a further Act of 1710 encouragement was given to the English hop growers by banning brewers from using other ingredients than hops to give the bitter taste to beer. These included pine bark, Willow bark, cascarilla bark, quassia chips, gentian, colocynth, walnut leaf, bitter Wormwood, extract of aloes, cocculus indicus berries, capsicum and broom.

The aim of the brewers was to find a beer suitable for mass production and this was a blend named "Porter", in 1722. This had its assign in London but the larger breweries realised that it also required vast capital investment. Thus the large brewers were able to expand sensationally and the smaller were left struggling or driven out of business. The successful bought up land and erected premises suited as an outlet for their beers.

The rising population and the increase in brewing particularly as some brands were more heavily hopped and required better quality hops was good for these special areas such as Alton. In Froyle at this time the Lord of the manor insisted on the right for extra land to be taken over for hops. It was a question of trial and error "grounds in this part proving particularly fruitful for hops which was not at first known". The realisation that Froyle might possess a money spinner in hops became a reality at the end of the 17th century. Some of the varieties of hops grown at Froyle were :- Whitebine, Henham, Golding and Fuggles. The last named being very successful and Thomas Messenger of Upper Froyle won many prizes in this century for Fuggles.

The acreages devoted to hops depended on the demand of the market and there was an increasing demand from 1800-1878 which last year is termed the golden year but there were of course disastrous years when disease was rife.

Unfavourable weather meant disease particularly "Downy Mildew" caused by damp conditions. Hops were also attacked by Red Spider, Hop Blight, Hop Aphids and, in recent years, Hop Wilt (*Verticillium Wilt*). Appropriate remedies to all these problems have now been achieved.

The Oasts

Until recent times the Oast House was a fairly obvious feature of the Froyle landscape but is less so today but square and roundel types can be discovered. The more obvious in Upper Froyle being at Treloar and in Lower Froyle at Husseys Farm. Most farms of any size had an Oast. Blundens Farm certainly and at the Old Brewery Lower Froyle there were four now all demolished, and in the first half of the 18th century we have evidence of barns being converted i.e. by William Nicholas.

Reynolde Scot in his book describes three ways which were in practice for drying hops, on the roofs of houses, in the sunshine or in existing malt kilns. Scot points out that none of these systems is ideal. The first two because in England weather conditions are so variable and the third using a building designed for something else in such case would never be satisfactory. He describes the principal of continental practice:- A timber framed barn like structure 18-20 feet long, 8 feet wide under one roof. The structure divided into three sections. The two partition walls to be either of brick or plastered stud partition.

The brick furnace being in the centre section (*the plenum chamber*) above which were wooden lathes on which the hops were placed for drying (*the drying floor*). The first section was the receiving chamber and when dried moved into the third section (*the cooking chamber*) open to the roof. This basic design remained in use for some 200 years, but always Hop growers and farmers were experimenting for efficiency and economy in running costs. In the late 18th century new methods of firing had evolved. Wood could be used for the enclosed furnaces, on the open grates its use was discontinued because the smoke and fumes affected the hops and charcoal and later anthracite were used. To improve drying, John Read, in the first quarter of the 19th century, introduced the "Roundel" shaped kiln, for which Hussey's Farm Lower Froyle has good examples.

In 1800 Tithes paid on hops were £1 per acre on old hops, 10/- per acre on young hops. Nineteen persons were paying tithes on a total of 141 acres of hops and by 1818 these tithes had been doubled.

Three in Froyle or associated with it grew rich on hops and brewing were the Heaths, predecessors of Adam Blunden, who moved to Andover. The Moody's of Southampton and the Millers with their Meaux alliance. The Heath's and the Moody's had naval contracts.

Quakers

Many parishioners of Froyle were Quakers and many became very successful in their various undertakings. George Fox the founder and head of the Quakers, was born at Fenny Drayton, a village in Leicestershire about the year 1625. He was brought up a shoemaker and followed his trade in Nottingham for some time until at length being of a melancholy and determined state of mind he believed himself inspired. He had been studying the Scriptures very hard and could quote texts on all occasions readily but being illiterate made strange interpretations as to their meaning and application. His reflections upon the degeneracy of mankind made him resolve to attempt a Reformation and thus believing himself under the advantage of spiritual illumination, he shut up his shop and took up preaching. This was in 1650 and his wife Margaret being under the same persuasion had also a share in his ministerial activities. His doctrine and theories being altogether new, he attracted a large following which success encouraged him to declaim with the utmost vehemence against the disorders of the time. His disciples affected plainness in their dress, were frugal in their manner of livery and very reserved in their conversations. Fox had several rough incidents in his determination to execute the instructions he claimed to receive from heaven. He was several times imprisoned for disturbing congregations and falling foul upon the preacher in the pulpit and often in danger of being knocked on the head. Oliver Cromwell had him seized and forbade his followers to hold forth, and who can wonder at it? Since they had converted many of his troops and in so doing had made them very unfit for their posts. All discouragements notwithstanding this sect prospered exceedingly and many considerable men were drawn to them among whom were Barclay and Penn. Fox died in 1681.

Many inhabitants of Froyle were among the first to join the Society of Friends including members of the Heath family, the early headquarters being at Alton in the 1660s. In 1672, the Quakers Meeting House was built in Church Street. Set into the red brick of the boundary wall are darker bricks that form the date 1672. This Meeting House is, without doubt, the second oldest Meeting House in the world still in use by Quakers. Quakers, in the early days, were much persecuted until the Act of Toleration was passed in 1689.

The Froyle Benefactors

Two Benefactors associated with Froyle are Eggar and Geale.

John Eggar.

In the Hampshire Lay Subsidy Rolls which have been published there appears on Page 15, that of Froyle, Alton Hundred for the year 1586. In the list of names appears that of "John Eggar - £3". He was the father of the founder "John Eager" of Eggars School at Alton and a brass to the founder's memory is on the wall of the Itchell pew in the parish church of All Saints, Crondall. The brass bears a skeleton and a quaint inscription :-

*"You earthly impes that here behold
this picture with your eyes
remember the end of mortall men
and where their glory lies. "*

John Eggar was of Montgomeries Farm in Crondall, he founded Eggars School at Alton under a Deed of Trust dated 21st March, 1638, as a "free schole" near Alton. He died 20th March, 1641. On commemoration days, the principal floral tribute is of yellow and green, the school colours.

Note :- Itchell Manor was owned by the Giffords from 1264 to Elizabethan days. About 1680 most of the old house was pulled down.

Thomas Geale (and his Almshouses in Church Street, Alton)

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Alton and Froyle were supporters of Oliver Cromwell in the Civil War. The Herriard and Jephson families being two families described as the most ardent in the county in their support of Cromwell. At Banbury's Farm in Froyle at this time Thomas Geale was a Customary Tenant but his main interests were in Alton. He became a captain in the Cromwellian army and was a Justice of the Peace for the county. As a member of the Roundhead army he probably played his part in the sanguinary encounter, when, in 1643, Colonel Boles, with eighty Royalists, had taken refuge in the church, where they made a last stand against the Parliamentary forces under Waller. Colonel Boles and the eighty

Royalists made an heroic last stand before being massacred by an overwhelming force of Roundheads. Boles, before being killed, despatched at least seven of his opponents. On the painted pillar is a memorial brass to his memory.

Fortune, however, was kinder to Captain Geale who survived the Civil War dying on 24th August 1657. He was mindful, no doubt, of the favours which accrued from being on the winning side, and kind and shrewd enough to make a bequest to Alton that would have a lasting appeal to both Roundhead and Royalist alike, and perpetuate his name as is set out on the memorial inscription in the parish church of St. Lawrence.

Under the belfry tower is a tombstone inscribed "Here lieth the bodies of Captain Thomas Geale and Barbara, his former, wife, which Thomas was also one of the Justices of the Peace for this countie and founder of ye Alms Houses at Alton." He had not forgotten the favours the town had extended to him and to Waller's troops in the Civil War. When making his will dated 2nd May 1653, he made the following bequest, "eight poor people who should be born in Alton four tenements with the use of a well in the garden plot thereto belonging, for their lives, to be chosen by my executors during their lives and afterwards by the Constables and three of the most honest and discreet men of Alton to be nominated by the Minister and Constables aforesaid."

Later, the cottages were converted into eight flats, and, in 1824, these were occupied, as ordered, by poor persons vetted and selected by the Visitor and Guardians of the Poor. At the turn of the century, such persons were appointed by the Vicar of Alton.

In addition to leaving the gift of these almshouses, Thomas Geale also bequeathed and provided a yearly rent charge of 40 shillings for the poor of the parish.

Edward Colston (1636-1721)

Edward Colston, "A person ever memorable for his benefactions and charities" was the eldest son of William Colston Esq., an eminent Spanish merchant in Bristol. Edward was born in that City on 2nd November in 1636. He was brought up to follow in the family business and lived for some time in Spain as did his brothers, two of whom were brutally murdered there by assassins. He inherited a handsome fortune from his parents, which received continual additions from the fortunes of his brothers; all of whom, though numerous, he survived.

This family wealth he vastly increased by trade and having no close relatives other than a married sister whose two daughters and co-heirs were well provided for. He disposed of a great part of his vast wealth in acts of charity and beneficence to Hospitals, Schools, Alms Houses, Churches and Parsons. He gave £6,000 for the augmentation of 60 small livings, but his principal interest centred on the Cities of Bristol and London.

Some years before his decease, he retired from business and went to live in London, and at Mortlake in Surrey, where he had a country seat, "One eminent resident with no love for dissenters" was Edward Colston, who spent the last thirty-two years of his life at Cromwell House. Its gateway still remains in the lane behind the "Clayend" sportsground. As further evidence that Colston was a great Philanthropist he gave benefactions during his lifetime which amounted to £70,695.

He gave generously to Mortlake charities and founded the Colston Almshouses which would have been adequately endowed had not a fussy Vestry refused him the right to nominate residents during his lifetime. Mrs. Marshall, the novelist has described Colston and his household on their way to the parish church, "James the black servant walked behind bearing the books, and all hats were raised and many bows and curtesies showed the respect in which the family was held" .On his death on 11th October 1721, Colston's body was taken with magnificent pomp to the family vault in All Saints, Bristol, a week's journey. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Harcourt and printed in London the same year. Returning to Mortlake after the funeral, one of the mourners found an old woman seated in a niche of the stone gateway. "I have come from a distant part to ask help of one who never turned his face from the poor" she sobbed, "I am footsore and famished, and they have shut the door on me". (1)

The part Edward Colston played in Froyle was considerable for it was he who provided financial assistance to Benjamin Gauden in connection with Froyle Place and other parts of the Estate, and it was his descendants who, in 1756, rented large areas of the Froyle Estate (2) and who later, in 1772, sold the same to Sir Thomas Miller, Bt. (3)

Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton, Baron Middleton, Co. Warwick and Alexander Ready (*later changed his name to Colston*) each married daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Edwards of Filkins Hall Co. Oxford.

Lineage:- The Rev. Alexander Colston, of Filkin Hall, Co. Oxford, Rector of Broadwell and Henbury 1744, son and heir of Alexander Ready (*afterwards Colston*), of the Inner Temple, by Sophia his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Edwards of Filkins Hall, Co. Oxford, and Mary his wife, only daughter and heir of Sir William Hayman of Bristol who married 1670 Mary only surviving sister and heir of Edward Colston of Bristol, the Philanthropist.

Notes

- (1) Maurice S. Cockin "Mortlake Story Book" (*printed privately*) 1954. Printed in Great Britain at the Church Army Press, Cowley, Oxford
- (2) HRO 49M68/101 Indenture made 1st September in the 30th year of George II (1756) Between the Rt. Hon. Francis (*Willoughby*) Lord Middleton, Baron Middleton in the County of Warwick and Alexander Colston (*formerly Ready*) of Filkins Hall in the County of Oxford, Esq. of the one part and William Nicholas of Froyle in the County of Southampton of the other part
- (3) HRO 49M68/95 Indenture 1772 Between Alexander Colston and Sophia his wife (*one of the two great-nieces of Edward Colston*) moiety (*the other moiety was Middleton*) and Sir Thomas Miller Bart. the purchaser

Evidence of an Anglo-Saxon, Pre-Conquest Church at Upper Froyle in the County of Hampshire

by R.Theodore Beck, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A

The Pre-Conquest Estate of Froyle was one of the most important Manors granted to the Nunnaminster of Winchester, the famous Benedictine Nunnery, and a church at Froyle is referred to in Domesday and it is greatly to be regretted that no cartulary of the abbey is known to exist.

The Church at Upper Froyle, dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, presents many unusual problems in addition to occupying a very exposed position. The original tower and Steeple at the West end was demolished in 1722, and rebuilt faced in fine brickwork, and in 1812 the Nave walls were demolished, including also the cross wall with the Chancel arch and the latter altered but rebuilt in its former position.

The walls of the new nave provide a nave of much increased width, externally also faced in brickwork, the 13th century Chancel remaining virtually untouched. Unfortunately no sketches of the pre 1812 church have been traced and, it would appear, no notes were made at the time of demolition. James Harding, who designed the new nave, describes the Body of the new nave as 51 feet long by 28 feet in width.

It is a reasonable assumption that the distance between the tower and Chancel arch represents the length of the demolished nave and that the internal width of the demolished nave, from careful measurement and observation, was some 16 feet 10 inches, i.e. slightly wider than the width of the chancel. This proportion of 3:1 is of great importance, as will be evinced later

The Saxon Church

There are two types of early Saxon Church. The earlier type consisted of a simple rectangular building about 53 feet long and 16 feet wide internally. The entrance was at the West end and was dimly lit by three windows high up on each side. The plan is often set out in an irregular manner. The sides are not always parallel and the ends are not at right angles to either side. An essential feature is that there is no division between nave and chancel (1) as it is built as a single cell.

Churches of this unitary cell are widespread in England but are not always recognised as some are fragmentary and have additions on North or South, East or West but always the main body of the church is about three times as long as it is wide. Many examples have been identified in Sussex, Wessex and Northumbria. With its prestigious Benedictine background this is the type one would expect to find at Froyle, being an early example of an Anglo-Saxon church.

The Later Type

By far the greater number of Anglo-Saxon churches were built with two separate cells, the eastern cell for the altar and priest and the larger western cell for the congregation. The two cells were divided by a cross wall pierced by a narrow archway, this narrow entry being symbolic of mysticism and the sanctity of the Mass. The length of the nave was about twice its width.

The two Liturgies of the Anglo-Saxon Church

H.M.Taylor has pointed out that changes in Liturgical use, are "reflected in the buildings involved. We know from the history of the Liturgy that throughout the early part of the Anglo-Saxon period the Mass was the celebration of the whole Christian community gathered together for worship. (2)

The priest (*representing the Bishop*) presided over the Liturgy undertaking the acts of consecrating and administering the sacraments, but it was essential that the congregation should be active participants and the prayers were said aloud. The altar was not sited at the East end but occupied a near central position allowing the celebrant to stand behind it facing the congregation. The position of the altar in the earlier Anglo-Saxon churches exemplifies this Liturgy. The long rectangular form of these smaller churches was to allow the altar to be free-standing towards the centre. (3)(4)

The Later Liturgy

In about the year 1000, it had become accepted that the consecration was a sacred action which must be performed with the utmost reverence and in silence. It was adapted as a rule in the whole of Western Christendom to recite the Canon softly in a whisper. The celebration of the Mass became the exclusive concern of the priest and the congregation became merely passive onlookers. The practice of celebrating Mass with the priest's back to the congregation became the general rule.

The churches built in the 11th century before and after the Conquest were either altered or designed for the new Liturgy i.e. with a chancel for the priest at the altar and a nave for the congregation. If the evidence has been correctly interpreted, the church at Upper Froyle was originally built for the earlier Liturgy.

Conclusion.

All the evidence for a Saxon church could be tested by a small archaeological excavation, some four feet by two feet across the estimated position of the original wall (*i.e. roughly six feet from the inner face of the existing wall*). Taking the internal width of the old nave, deduced as 16 feet 10 inches, to expose the upper surface of the old nave wall and expose both inner and outer faces of this wall sufficient to discover the building material i.e. flint or stonework, the thickness of this wall is of great importance for Saxon work this dimension should rarely exceed two feet six inches. It should be noted that in 1812 the floor of the nave was raised so the original level of the nave and its surfacing should be noted and recorded. Although the surrounding fields abound in flints and there are local quarries, the Saxon builders always preferred to use material from ruined Roman Villas if close by. Two Roman Villas are recorded in the parish and there may be others yet to be discovered. Roman tiles, if built into the nave walls, are encouraging pointers.

References.

- (1) John Holmes A Saxon Church at West Blatchington Suss. Arch. Coll. 126.1988. p.85
- (2) H.M. Taylor and Joan Taylor Anglo Saxon Architecture Cambridge 1978 968, 1021
- (3) Theodor Klauser A Short History of the Western Liturgy (English translation, OUP 1969)
- (4) H.M.Taylor The position of the Altar in Early Anglo-Saxon churches Antiq. Jnl. 53. (1973) 52-8.

The Nunnaminster and the Manor of Froyle

Froyle was an Anglo-Saxon Royal Estate granted to the Nunnaminster, later known as St. Mary's Abbey, Winchester, by Edward the Confessor. Thus from the date of this grant until the date of the Abbey's suppression and dissolution by Henry VIII on 15th November 1539, the Abbess, for the time being, was Lord of the Manor of Froyle. During this long period therefore, the Manor comprised the whole of the Parish and lands in Isinghurst, Isington and Binsted. Great credit must be given to this Benedictine House for the disposition of the Common Fields, Great Common and other commons, and economic planning to bring the best financial returns to this religious House.

It is disappointing that Sir William Dugdale, in his *Monasticum Anglicanum*, gives only the briefest of references referring to the date of the Abbey's foundation. Indeed John Stevens in his English version of the History, being two additional volumes printed London MDCCXXII, indexed as "St. Mary's Nunnery of Benedictin at Winchester" confirms this, adding some detailed particulars of events just prior to its suppression.

As not one stone, in its original position, of this great Abbey remains above ground and, as its administrators played so great a part in the history of Froyle, the vicissitudes of the Abbey must be referred to.

The foundation of Nunnaminster dates back to A.D. 903, being founded jointly by Alfred the Great and his queen EAHLSWITH but the buildings were completed by their son Edward the Elder. After Alfred's death, the Queen retired to this Monastery where she died. Laland describes EDBURGA the daughter of Edward, who died in 925, as the first Abbess.

This first foundation was described as a "Little Monastery" and was said to have been in decay when refounded in 964 by Bishop AETHELWOLD. It was at this time the Nunnaminster was involved with the Old and New Minsters in a general rearrangement of their sites. The boundaries of the Nunnaminster were extended and the three great Minsters brought into a single enclosure to ensure seclusion from a growing City, and incidentally minimising fire risk, an ever present hazard. This grand group of three great Minsters, together with their conventual buildings, must have formed for many generations one of the finest architectural compositions in Western Christendom.

St. Mary's Abbey was one of the last large monastic houses to be suppressed and, as was customary, the Church, Chapter House and most of the great cloister were the first to be demolished, the site then being used as a stone quarry. Even so, in its ruined condition, the grandeur of the church made a deep impression on Camden "There have beene also in this Citie, other faire and goodly buildings, (for very many were here consecrated to religion) which I list not here to recount, since time and avarice hath made an end of them. Onely, -that Nunnerye or monasterie of vailed virgins, which ELFWIDA, the wife of King Elfred founded, I will not overpasse; seeing it was a most famous thing as the remainder of it now doth shew." (Camden's *Britannia*. 1637.)

These buildings cannot have survived much longer as no trace of them appear in the earliest surviving maps of Winchester. Abbey House was a private residence in 1699, but the rest of the site was open undeveloped land until the building of the Guildhall in 1871-3, when such traces of the main building as were uncovered were treated with complete indifference.

In 1973, plans to extend the new City Council Offices in Colebrook Street gave the opportunity for excavation, and part of the cloisters were uncovered. In 1981, when proposals to modernise and extend the Guildhall were decided upon, further opportunities for investigation took place and, in a small area off Abbey Passage, remains of the great Abbey Church were revealed. In 1982, the site was extended through the nave and aisles of the church and a third season uncovered the earliest levels of the Norman church. The publication of the final results of the Archaeological Report will command the greatest interest, for already the structure revealed is of substantial proportions.

The very size and extent of the Abbey buildings indicates that it was essential that the Abbey should be well endowed and although in addition to the manor of Froyle other Hampshire manors were granted to the Abbey, namely Lyss, Leckford Abbess, Long Stoke, Timsbury and Ovington, in Berkshire Coleshill and in Wiltshire Urchfont and All Cannings. Finance was always a problem and in the 14th century repeated pleas of poverty are recorded.

The inhabitants on monastic lands found their Lords more enlightened, just and bountiful than other types of Lord of the Manor whose rule was harsh and overbearing and influenced by avarice. Contemporary writers tell us of Lords of evil reputation who had earned the title of "flayers of rustics", who considered

that “the church like the willow sprouted the better for being cropped”.

In every manor stood the Lord’s Hall, the centre of the life of the community. From the Saxon period until well into the sixteenth century, and in some places much later, the ordinary manor house remained a building of very simple pretensions generally sited next to the Church. Many of these houses still remain though long since turned into farm premises or devoted to other uses.

In the case of Froyle, the site of the early house has been extended and the imposing Jacobean mansion of 1620 was erected by the Jephsons. The Manor Courts were held in the hall. Grouped around a courtyard were the granaries, sheds for cattle, the dairy, a dovecot and other buildings.

Adjoining were some enclosures, termed closes, of the richer meadow land which, with the strips of arable intermixed with those of his tenants, formed the home farm on the Lord’s demesne. The village was situated close by, made up of the;- homesteads of the tenants and the houses of the better class, similar in plan and construction to that of his Lord, each standing in its own curtilage of plot of ground, generally with a croft or meadow land adjacent. The whole forming an inter-dependant community, the Lord an essential unit of the composite whole. Adjacent to the homesteads were a few small enclosures for rearing of stock, and beyond them stretched the open arable fields which formed so marked a feature in the economy of the mediaeval manor.

It must be remembered that, until the latter half of the eighteenth century, the greater part of the arable land throughout the country was in open unenclosed fields. The involvement of the country in long wars forced up the price of grain and cereals and the nation realised that a more economic system of husbandry must be adopted. The result was the many Inclosure Acts which were passed from the time of Queen Anne onwards, and Froyle was no exception. The strip system for arable land having ceased by 1815.

The Title of The Manor & Rectory of Froyle with the Appurtenances

23 June
1538 The King by Letters Patents grants the Manor of Froyle, the lands called Isinghurst and several other messuages and lands in Froyle, and the Advowson of the vicarage of Froyle unto William Jephson and Mary his wife, To hold the said Manor and premises (*except the Rectory and advowson*) to the said William and Mary and the heirs of William and th hold the said Rectory and advowson to the said William and his heirs, to be holden in capita rendering for the Manor Messuages and Lands £4.0s.5d. (*sic*) and for the Rectory £1.14s.

These premises descended from the said William to William Jephson his son who had issue William and John. William died without issue whereby it descended to John his brother afterwards knight.

This appears by several Offices after the death of the said William and William and Sir John in the Rolls and Petty Bag.

1 May
1637 The said Sir John Jephson upon the marriage of William his son with Alicia his now wife by Indenture Tripartite covenants that he and his wife will levy a fine of the said Manor and premises and hereby declares the use of part of the premises To the use of the said William and Alicia for their lives, the remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said William on the body of the said Alicia to be begotten, the remainder to the right heirs of Sir John Jephson.

Trin(ity term) The fine was levied accordingly -see the copy of it. 1637 wanting?

10 June
1650 The said William Jephson by Indenture between him on the one part and Edward (*sic Edmond in later references*) Temple Stephen Soame and Fenton Parsons esq. of the other part covenants to levy fine of the said Manor and premises (*inter alia*) Except the jointure lands of the wife, to the said Edmond Temple Stephen Soame and Fenton Parsons and their heirs and declares the trust to be for the securing of £1,000 with interest to the said Edmond Temple and then upon such further trust as Mr Jephson should appoint.

Trin(ity term) The fine is levied accordingly. 1650

18 June
1651 By another indenture between the said parties the Trust of the said last mentioned deed is further declared to be first for securing the said £1,000 and then for discharging and securing of the said Stephen Soame against several engagements in the same indenture mentioned for which the said Mr Soame stood bound with the said William Jephson and then to secure other trusts and uses the said sum of £1,000 is paid as appears by Indenture upon the former deed.

27 January
1651/52 By indenture between the said parties the said William Jephson reciting the said last two deeds of Trust and that the said £1,000 is paid declares the Trust to be for the discharging the said Mr Soame from the said engagements by bond And then as for the said Manor and Rectory of Froyle for the use and benefit of the said William and Alicia and the heirs of their bodies under the powers and conditions (*that is to say*) that in regard that the said Alicia is to levy a fine thereof that therefore that the said Manor and Rectory shall be sold by the said Trustees and that out of the monie to be raised by sale thereof they shall reserve in their hands £10,000 to be laid out in purchasing of other lands wherein the said Alicia shall have a jointure answerable to her former being £600 per annum.

7 May
1653 By Lease for a year between William Jephson Alice his wife Edmond Temple and Stephen Soames of the one part and John Fines of the other part it is granted to John Fines for one year.

9 May
1653 Indenture Tripartite between the same parties of the first and second part and Thomas Gerrard and Barnabas Horseman of the third part it is granted released and confirmed to John Fiennes

Lost in ye fire for ever wherein one divers covenants and amongst the rest to levy a fine before the end of the present Easter Term and so a recovery to be had before the end of Trinity Term in the names of Gerrard and Horseman.

The Feoffment from Wm Jephson lost *The fine levied and Recovery suffered accordingly - a Bargain and Sale from William Jephson Alice his wife Edmond Temple and Stephen Soame to John Fiennes enrolled the 16 June.*

4 June
1666 By Lease for a year between John Fiennes and Samuell Gauden it is granted to him

5 June
1666 By Indenture between the same parties it is granted released and confirmed to Samue11 Gauden for ever wherein are divers covenants

- 28 June 1666 A Deed of Feoffment from John Fiennes to Samuel Gauden executed with livery and seizin.
Trinity term 1666 An Exemplification of the Fine.
- Lost A Bill of Sale of the Stock and Household stuff from John Fiennes to Samuel Gauden.
- 18? April 15 Charles I 1640 Inquisition taken after Sir John Jephson's death whereof this is a copy.

HRO 18M67/2

**Letters Patent 5 February 4&5 Philip and Mary [1558]
 giving licence to alienate the manor and rectory of Froyle.**

Philip and Mary by the grace of God King and Queen of England Spain France the two Sicilies Jerusalem and Ireland defender of the Faith Archduke of Austria Dukes of Burgundy and Brabant Counts of Hapsburg Flanders and Tyrol To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Be it known that we of our special grace and for £19.6s.8d. paid to us in our Hanaper have granted and given licence and for us [and] the heirs and successors of the aforesaid Queen grant and give licence to our beloved WILLIAM JEFSON of FROYLE in our county of Southampton esquire that he may give and grant alienate or acknowledge by a fine in our Court before our justices of Common Pleas or in any other way at the will of said William to our beloved LEONARD DANETT esquire JOHN DANETT gentleman and GERARD DANETT gentleman all that his MANOR OF FROYLE with appurtenances in the said county of Southampton and also all that his RECTORY OF FROYLE in the same county with all and singular the rights members and all appurtenances to the said manor and rectory in any way belonging or appertaining and all and singular other messuages lands tenements meadows pastures rights of pasture commons rents reversions services courts and profits of courts tithes pensions portions offerings obventions profits and other hereditaments whatsoever with all their appurtenances in FROYLE in the said county of Southampton or elsewhere within the said county of Southampton appertaining to the said manor which are held in chief of the aforesaid Queen as is said to have and to hold to the same Leonard, John and Gerard and their heirs and assigns for the use and behoof of the said William Jefson and his assigns for term of the life of the same William without impeachment of any waste and after the death of the said William then to the use and behoof of Mary now wife of the same William and the assigns of the said Mary for term of the life of the said Mary and the said Mary being dead then to the use and behoof of the right heirs of the said William and their heirs for ever of us [and] the heirs and successors of the aforesaid Queen for the services due and reserved to us [and] the heirs and successors of the aforesaid Queen And to the same Leonard John and Gerard by the tenor of these presents similarly we have given licence and for us [and] the heirs and successors of the aforesaid Queen give licence that they may receive from the aforesaid William the aforesaid manor and rectory with appurtenances and all and singular the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other premises with all and singular their appurtenances to hold to them and their heirs and assigns to the use and behoof aforesaid as is aforesaid being unwilling that the said William or his heirs or the said Leonard John and Gerard or their heirs should be interfered with, molested hindered vexed or in any way oppressed by us our heirs and successors justices escheators sheriffs bailiffs or other officers ministers and subjects or that anyone of them should be interfered with molested hindered vexed or in any way oppressed. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, Witness ourselves at Westminster the fifth day of February in the fourth and fifth year of our Reigns.

William Jefson sworn before R. Rede.

Pd	£19.6s.8d. for a fine	}Ga: Cordell
Pd	20s.4d. for sealing	}T. Cotton
Pd	4s. for enrolment and ex[emplification?] }	

Endorsement [English]

A licence of alienation from William Jefson Esquire to Leonard Danett Esquire and others.

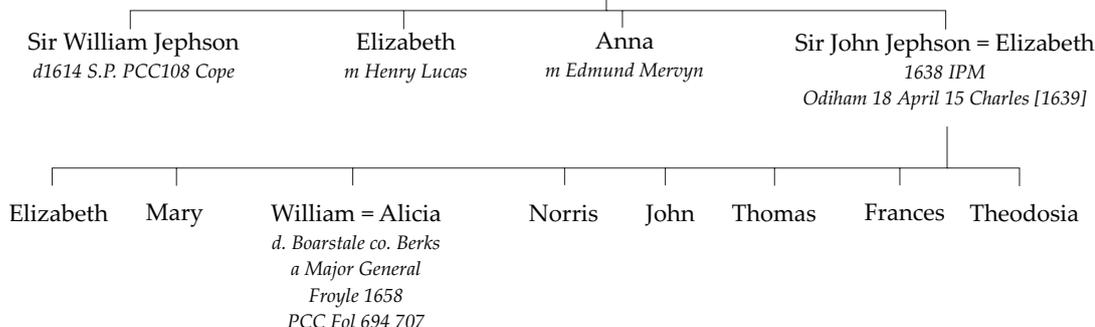
The Jephsons

Manor granted to William Jephson = Mary of London Armiger

Holds court 1546,1556
Dead before 1559

The Jephsons were Lords of the Manor of Froyle from 1541 - 1653 when the Froyle estate was sold to the Fiennes

William Jephson = 1 Mary alive in 1590
2 Frances = Dame Frances in 1611



Lineage

Sir John Jephson of Froyle Co. Hants, and of Mallow Co. Cork, in right of his wife, on the death of his elder brother Sir William in 1614 (*Henry VIII had granted the Manor of Froyle to their grand-father William Jephson in 1541*) Privy Councillor Ireland, knighted by L. D. Sir George Carey, 18th December 1603, knight of the shire Rants. 1620, M.P. Petersfield 1623 and 1625, Major-General in the army; d. 16th May 1638; will proved PCC 1638, Inquisition Post Mortem taken at Odi(h)am 18th April, 15 Charles I, 1639; m. 1st Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Norreys (*youngest son of Henry, Baron Norreys, of Rycote, and uncle of Francis, Earl of Berkshire*). Lord president of Munster and justice of Ireland. He m. secondly Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Duke, Knt. of Castle Jordan, Co Meath, and relict of Sir Francis Ruish and Richard Gifford Esq. By his first wife he had three sons and 4 daughters q.v. above.

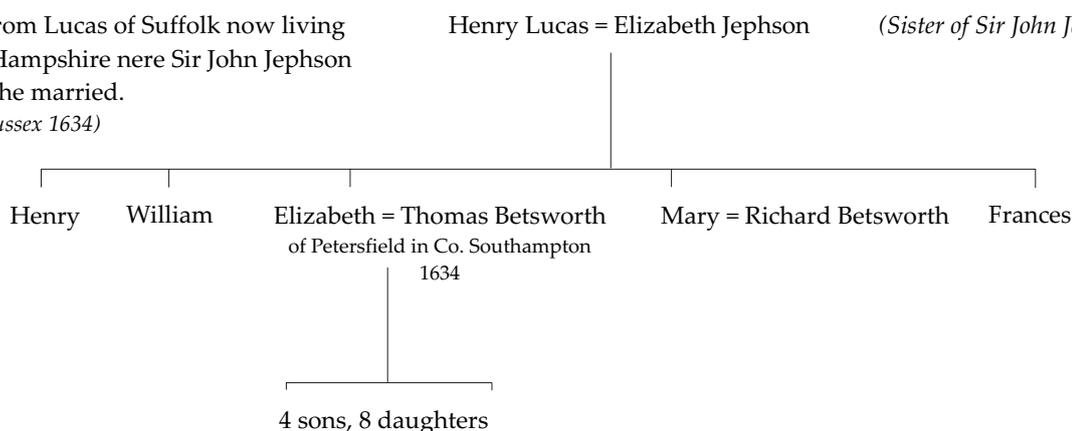
- 1) William, Major-General in the army, envoy to Sweden 1657, M.P. Stockbridge, member of Hants. Cttee. 1644, Lt. Gov. of Portsmouth in 1644 sold the Froyle estate in 1653 m. Alicia, daughter of Sir John Denham from him descends Sir Charles Denham Orlando Jephson-Norreys, created a Baronet 6th August 1838.
- 2) Norreys, Colonel in the army, m. Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery (D. Wellington), and had a son, Norreys. She re-married to Pitts.
- 3) John, Colonel in the army, m. first Bridget daughter of Most Rev. Richard Boyle D.D. archbishop of Tuam (*E. Cork*). He m. secondly, Phillipa, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere (*B. Braybrooke*). By his first wife he had three sons and three daughters.

Jephson Arms, (*as given in the Visitation of Hants., 1577*) – Er m, three bugle horns sa; but Sir John Jephson registered Ar, on a chevron, sa, a sun in full glory, between three lions heads, gu, bezanté. Since the Protectorate, the family has used the arms of Jesson, viz, az, a fesse embattled or, between three cocks heads, wattleed ppr.

Two Sisters of Sir John Jephson

Sir John had two sisters, Elizabeth and Anna, who married Henry Lucas, Gent., now of Froyle, and Edmund Mervyn, Esquire, of Durford and Petersfield, Co. Southton.

Descended from Lucas of Suffolk now living at Froyle in Hampshire nere Sir John Jephson whose sister he married.
(*Visitation of Sussex 1634*)



Arms (*Lucas of Suffolk*). Ar, two lions rampant, combatant gu

Abstracts of Wills

- 8 September 1604 } Edmund Mervyn of Petersfield Co. Southampton, Esquire
 } All my estates in Counties of Sussex and Southampton to my wife Anna (*née Jephson*), to bring up my children now unmarried, and pay them marriage portions. To my son and heir Henry Mervyn, all said estates at death of my wife. Residue to wife, to be my executrix. Proved in London 20th February 1604-5.
- 31 May 1625 } Anna Mervyn of Petersfield, Co. Southampton, Widow, late wife of Edmund Mervyn, of same place, Esquire, deceased. My brother Sir John Jephson, knt., and my son-in-law Peter Bettesworth, Esquire, my son Sir Henry Mervyn and his Lady; my daughter Blanche, wife of Mr Evett; my linen to all my daughters; my nephew William Jephson; my grandson Peter Bettesworth; my niece Ann Holland; my niece Frances Lucas; to all my sons-in-law, my " brother Lucas, my sister Lucas, and my niece Elizabeth Bettesworth. Residue to my said brother Sir John Jephson, and my son Peter Bettesworth, and make them executors. Proved in London, 3rd July 1628.

Arms (*Mervyn, Durford; and Petersfield, Co. Rants.*) Sa, three lions pass. ar.

At Froyle Sir John Jephson was the most influential and noteworthy in his impact on the manor the Jacobean Froyle Place was built to his requirements and 18th century prints of the main elevations show little change except that stone mullioned windows with leaded lights have been superceded by sash windows. His forceful politics supporting Oliver Cromwell also had a great effect on the local community. Sir John's political views were shared by the Jervoises of Herriards and Clarendon comments as follows "William Jephson Esq., M.P. for Stockbridge, son of Sir John Jephson of Froyle and captain Jervoise of Herriards, the two eldest sons of the greatest rebels of that county, both heirs to good fortunes. Both became heavily involved "in Basing Church were captured and sent into the House young captain Jervoise and captain John Jephson whom Gage calls sons of the two most active rebels of that County". These two officers are said to have been "both kinsman to Colonel Norton".

In order still further to conceal his retreat Colonel Gage had given orders that the next morning a letter should be sent to Colonel Norton offering to exchange Captain Jephson for captain Love, which was accordingly done. The exchange was effected by noon, and the enemy later discovered too late that the relieving force was beyond their reach. Captain Love's family resided at Basing. As we here see he was a Royalist but his relation Nicholas Love was a member of the Committee of Parliament for Hants. Verily, houses were divided in those days. Captain Jephson afterwards changed sides and was Governor for the King at Bandon-bridge in Ireland. (1643/4) William Jephson, member of the Hampshire Committee.

- (May 16, 1644) Colonel Jephson, M.P. for Stockbridge was appointed Lt. Governor of Portsmouth under Essex and Colonel of the foot companies in garrison at Portsmouth and its forts.
- (September 7, 1644) Colonel Jephson was ordered to billet these 500 soldiers at Hayling Island (*500 Irishmen who had held Wareham, Dorset, for the King.*)
- (November 21, 1644) Both Houses of Parliament ordered 500 tons of timber, 6000 cords of wood to be cut on the estates of Papists and delinquents in Hants and Sussex for the repa(i)ring of the defences of Portsmouth. The 500 tons of timber were to be employed in planking and fortifying the defensive works, and the 6000 cords of wood were to be sold by the Governor, Colonel Jephson, to provide money for the expenses of the garrison.

In a list of "Persons not thought meet to be recommended, though they much desire it, and are of such poor principles and so unfit to make leaders of that they would not have been set with the dogs of the flock, as Job speaks in another case (*Job XXX-I*) of the Army and others who pretended to be honest had kept close to their former good and honest principles", mention is made of "Colonel Jephson, a man of better principles than the former, but for his good service in voting for a King (*Cromwell*), is lately sent Ambassador to Sweden."

The Fiennes, Lords of the Manor of Froyle 1653- 1666

William Second Lord Say and Sele was descended from John de Fiennes hereditary Governor of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. William was constituted in the year 1461 Vice Admiral to the Earl of Warwick Lord High Admiral of England and was killed fighting for King Edward the Fourth at the battle of Barnet 14th April 1471.

He suffered great calamities in the wars of York and Lancaster, and his estates being dissipated, the title remained dormant until it was confirmed to Richard fifth in descent by King James the first 9th August 1603.

William son of this Richard, was created by that monarch 7th July 1624 Viscount Say and Sele, and was constituted by King Charles the Second, upon his restoration, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. He died 14th April 1662, having issue:

- 1) James, second lord viscount Say and Sele, father of Elizabeth, who married John Twistleton of Horseman's place in the County of Kent esquire; in consequence of which marriage the barony has descended to the family of Twistleton.
- 2) Nathaniel, who embraced the party of the parliament in the civil wars of King Charles the first and was by Oliver Cromwell created a peer and constituted speaker of the House of Lords. He had issue, William third Lord Viscount Say and Sele.
- 3) John, who embraced the party of the parliament in the civil wars of King Charles the first, and was created a peer by Oliver Cromwell. He had issue, Lawrence fifth Lord Viscount Say and Sele.
- 4) Richard, grandfather of Richard, sixth Lord Viscount Say and Sele, upon whose death 29th July 1781 the title of Viscount Say and Sele became extinct.

Creation

Baron Saye and Sele 3rd March 1447
Viscount Saye and Sele 7th July 1624.

Chief Seat

Broughton Castle near Banbury in the County of Oxford.

Arms -Az. three lions rampant or.

Crest -A wolf sejant arg. gorged with a spiked collar line therefrom reflexed over the back or.

Supporters -Two wolves arg. gorged and lined as the crest.

Motto -Fortem posce animum.

The Fiennes were Lord of the Manor of Froyle from 7th May 1653 to 4th June 1666. Like the Jephsons their predecessors William Viscount Say and Sele and his sons were promoters and ardent supporters of the rebellion against Charles the first. Of his sons, Nathaniel, John and Richard were those involved with the Manors of Froylie and Hussey's. The enormous influence the Fiennes exerted against the Royalist cause is well illustrated by the careers of Willian first Viscount Say and Sele and his favourite son Nathaniel.

Fiennes (*William*) Lord Say and Sele, a person of literary merit, but not so eminent for that, as for the part he played in the Great Rebellion. He was born at Broughton in the County of Oxford in 1582, being the eldest son of Sir Richard Fiennes to whom James the first had restored and confirmed the dignity and honour of baron Say and Sele: and after being "properly instructed in Wickham School near Winchester, was sent in 1596 to New College, Oxford", of which, by virtue of his relationship to the founder, he was made a fellow. After he had spent some years there in study he travelled abroad, and then returned home with the reputation of a wise and prudent man.

When the war was carried on in the Palatinate he contributed generously to it, according to the measure of his estate which was highly pleasing to King James; but indulging his neighbours by leaving it to themselves to pay what they 'thought fit' on notice given to his majesty, committed to custody in June 1622. He was however, soon released and in July 1624, advanced from a baron to be Viscount Say and Sele.

At this time says Wood he stood up for the privileges of Magna Carta, but after the Rebellion broke out treated it with the utmost contempt and when the Long Parliament began in 1640 he showed himself so active therein, as Wood says, he and Hampden and Pym, with one or two more, were esteemed Parliament drivers or swayers of all the parliaments in which they sat. In order to reconcile him to the court he had the position of mastership of the Court of Wards given him in May 1641, but this availed nothing for when arms were taken up he acted openly against the King.

In February 1642, his majesty published two proclamations commanding all the officers of the Court of Wards to attend him at Oxford; but the Viscount refusing to come was outlawed and attainted of treason. In 1648 he opposed any personal treaty with his Majesty, yet the same year was one of the parliament commissioners in the Isle of Wight when they treated unto the King about peace, at which time he is said to have urged against the King this passage out of Hookers "Ecclesiastical Polity" that "though the King was singulis major, yet he was universis minor", that is, greater than any individual, but less than the whole community. After the King's death he joined with the Independents, as he had done before with the Presbyterians and became great with Oliver, who made him a member of his house of lords. "After the Restoration of Charles II when he had acted" says Wood, "as a grand rebel for his own ends almost twenty years, he was rewarded forsooth with the honourable office of Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Chamberlain of the Household; while others that had suffered in estate and body, and had been reduced to a bit of bread for his Majesty's cause had then little or nothing to relieve them; for which they were to thank a hungry and great officer, who, to fill his own coffers, was the occasion of the utter ruin of many". Wood relates also, with some surprise, that this noble person, after he had spent eighty years mostly in an unquiet and discontented condition, had been a grand promoter of the Rebellion, and had in some respect been accessory to the murder of Charles 1 should die quietly in his bed, as he did, April 14th 1662; and be buried, as he was, with his ancestors at Broughton.

Whitlock says that "he was a person of great parts, wisdom and integrity" and Clarendon, though of a contrary party does not deny him to have had these qualities but only supposes them to have been wrongly directed and greatly corrupted. The Lord Say he calls, "a man of a close and reserved nature, of great parts, and of the highest ambition but whose ambition would not be satisfied with offices and preferments without some condescensions and alterations in ecclesiastical matters.

He had for many years been the oracle of those who were puritans in the worst sense, and had steered all their counsels and designs. He was a notorious enemy to the church and to most of the eminent churchmen, with some of whom he had particular contests. He had always opposed and contradicted all acts of state, and all taxes and impositions which were not exactly legal, etc. In a word, he had very great authority with all the discontented party throughout the kingdom, and a good reputation with many who were not discontented; who believed him to be a wise man and of a very useful temper in an age of licence and one who would still adhere to the law".

Besides several speeches in parliament, he published;

- 1) "The Scots design discovered: relating their dangerous attempts lately practised against the English nation; with the sad consequence of the same, wherein divers matters of public concernment are disclosed; and the book called, Truths Manifest, is made apparent to be Lies Manifest, 1653" 4 to .
- 2) "Folly and Madness made manifest: or, some things written to show, how contrary to the word of God, and practice of the Saints in the Old and New Testament the doctrines and practices of the Quakers are, 1659". 4 to .
- 3) "The Quakers Reply manifested to be railing: or, a pursuance of those by the light of the Scriptures, who through their dark imaginations would evade the Truth, 1659". It seems the Quakers were pretty numerous in his neighbourhood of Broughton (*as indeed they were in Froyle*) and he either was, or pretended to be, much troubled with them.

The family motto: Fortem posce animum (*JUV SAT. X. 35*) "Wish for a strong mind", would seem particularly associated with the first Viscount and his son Nathaniel "Let peace ne'er leave me, nor my heart grow cold, whilst life and sanity are mine to hold". -Bloomfield.

Fiennes (*Nathaniel*), second son of Lord Viscount Say and Sele was born at Broughton in 1608 and as his father before him, after a proper education at Winchester College, was admitted to New College, Oxford. He was made a fellow in right of kinship to the founder. After spending some years there he travelled to Geneva and among the Cantons of Switzerland, where he improved that disaffection to the church, which had been infused into him with his milk.

From his travels he returned through Scotland at the time that the Rebellion was in the bud and in 1640 was elected to sit in Parliament for Banbury, when it was quickly discovered that as he was the darling of his father, so he was ready to join in all his measures. Afterwards he became colonel of horse under the Earl of Essex and was made Governor of Bristol when first taken over for the use of the Parliament, but surrendering it too easily to Prince Rupert in July 1643, he was thereupon tried by a council of war, and sentenced to lose his head. Fiennes refused Rupert's first demand for surrender, but after the town had been heavily bombarded and the Cavaliers had captured part of it by storm, he agreed to capitulate. He could consider himself lucky, and so could the citizens of Bristol, that Rupert consented to treat, because it was accepted under the rules of war that if a demand for the surrender of a town was refused, and the besieging army had to lose men in taking it by storm, they were entitled to refuse quarter to the besieged garrison and to sack the town.

He had afterwards, by the interest of his father, a pardon granted him for life, but he could not continue any longer in the army; and the shame of it affected him so much that he went for some time abroad, "retaining still" says Clarendon, "the same full disaffection to the government of the church and state, and only grieved that he had a less capacity left to do hurt to either."

When the Presbyterians were turned out of parliament, he became an Independent, took the engagement, was intimate with Cromwell; and when Cromwell declared himself Protector was made one of his privy-council, lord privy-seal in 1655, and a member of the then house of lords and although he had sufficiently shown his aversion to monarchical government, yet when he saw what Oliver aimed at he grew mighty fond of it: So that in 1660 he published a book with this title "Monarchy asserted to be the best, most ancient, and legal form of government, in a conference held at Whitehall in April 1657." He published also several speeches and pamphlets, some of which were a defence of his own conduct at Bristol.

After the Restoration he retired to Newton Tony near Salisbury in Wiltshire, where he had an estate that came to him by his second wife, and here continued to his death which happened in 1669. Clarendon has spoken of his abilities in very high terms. "Colonel Fiennes," says he, "besides the credit and reputation of his father, had a very good stock of estimation in the house of commons upon his own score: for truly he had very good parts of learning and nature, and was privy to, and a great manager in the most secret designs from the beginning; and if he had not incumbered himself with command in the army, to which men thought his nature not so well disposed, he had sure been second to none in those councils, after Mr Hampden's death."

Archdeacon
Sawyer
Edward Daw
Mary
Bodenham
Wm Bodenham

“To prove that the Deft Elizabeth lived with the Testator for several years and that he had a great kindness for her that he declared he was sensible she had suffered much in her reputation by reason of him and that he could not make her a sufficient amends.”

The proof that Samuel Gauden was Compos Mentis when he executed his will were as follows:-

Samuel Diggle
Rich Barb
Walter Crockett
Wm Stacy
Wm Draper

“To prove the last Will now in Question dated 31st Aug 1693 with the circumstances and the Testators excuse for making his mark and not writing his name at length and when he had set his last mark he turned to the first to see if they were alike.”

There is a marginal note -

“Wm Draper as we believe it inveigled away by the plaintiff for when this will was proved in Chancery we could not get him to be examined but when it was proved later in the Spiritual Court he was then examined and Swore the Testator to be of sound mind therefore if he shall now swear the contrary we shall show his own disposition to confront him.”

Ann Stacy

“To prove that the 31st August 93 which was the day the will was executed the Testator arose in the morning out of bed sat by the fire and ordered his servant to fetch his Little Table his pipe and his Bottle and desired to have his things as he used to have them and was very sensible.”

Samill Diggle

“To prove that he noted the instructions from Dr Peryn and that he drew the will according to those instructions that the Dr told Mr Jonathan Gauden in his hearing that the Testator intended to dispose of his estate to the Defendant Elizabeth - who answered tis his own let him please himself .

“To prove that the will was read allover to the Testator by the Dr and that the Testator that he might hear the better pulled his nightcap from his ear and that when the Dr began In the name of God etc the Testator bad him pass that over it being only form which is other proof he was not non compos.

“To prove that when the Dr had read the Clause which directs that the issue male of the Defendant should take and use the name of Gauden the Testator took the will out of the Dr’s The same hand and cast his eye on that clause seeming much pleased which showed him sensible and then the Dr read the residue.

Mr Edward
Daw

The following entries are in different hands -

Mr Archdeacon

“To prove that the Testator was always a man of very good understanding and so far from being a man of weak judgment that he was esteemed a man of great knowledge and learning.

Sawyer

Mr Fisher

Walter Crockett

Wm Stacy

John Parker

Ann Stacy

Steph. Stileman

Sarah Maw

Doctor Gibbons

“To prove that in his last sickness his distemper did not at all affect his head nor was he delirious during the whole time.

We perceive the plaintiff hath no evidence of the Testators being no compos but goes only upon presumptions And knowing that Dr Perrin is dead who read the instructions from the Testator the defendant’s evidence will not be so clear

Objection It will be objected that the person who drew the will had not his instructions from the Testator.

Answer Tis true but the will was all read to the Testator before he executed it and he being a man of knowledge know that was all one to whom he gave instructions seeing he was to hear it read and to approve it as he pleased.

Mr Jervoise
Sir John St Barb
Mr Archdeacon
Sawyer
Mr Dawe

That Dr Perrin was an honest man and so esteemed in the country and would not therefore receive one instructions and give another the Drs reputations proved by “And we believe there is not a man of the Jury but knew Dr Perrin personally and esteemed him as a man of learning and virtue.”

Walter Crockett
Wm Stacy
Jo. Parker
Ann Stacy
Steph. Stileman
Jane Woods

“It will be urged that the Testator died the same day the will was made (*although that does not alter our case*) the Contrary proved that he died on Friday the 1st of Sept about four or five of the clock in the afternoon.

The following extracts give an account of the events preceding Samuel Gauden’s death.

“We believe the plaintiff will produce one Samuel Whaples as an evidence to prove that he was at Woodcott the Sunday before, the Testator died and desired to see the Testator and that the Defendant Elizabeth would not admit him by reason as she said the Testator was so dozey he was not fit to be seen.

“Tis true the Deft Elizabeth did say some such thing to Mr Whaples but it was merely to put him off for Mr Samuel Gauden when he was told Mr Whaples was in the house and desired to see him Bad the Deft Elizabeth make any excuse for he would not see him whereupon the Deft Elizabeth did put him off with some such civil excuse.

This is proved by Wm Bradford.

To prove that the Testator had a great dislike to the said Whaples and so had oft declared therefore tis easily presumed he would not then see him.

And besides we shall prove that the Tuesday after the Testator was abroad in his Coach and the deft. Elizabeth with him and that when he came home he finding his Chambers not clean was angry with the servant that used to clean it because it was not clean sooner.

It will be urged that the night after the Will was executed that the Testator was delirious and in a raving fit of which we give this account That night he was affrighted in a dream and cried out whereupon Mr Jonathan Gauden the Dr and the Defendant went into his Chamber and enquired of the Testator why he cried out the Testator said he was in a dream and dreamt that somebody was stabbing him whereupon Jonathan Gauden told him there was nobody but his own family at which he was satisfied and asked his brother Jonathan where he had been that he had not seen him that afternoon and asked if his friend Captain Salmon was there.

This is proved by Ann Stacy.

That the same night there being stoops to be laid to his stomach made with ointment and the Deft Elizabeth offering to lay it on he bad her not meddle for t’would stain her hands but told Jane Woods the Cookmaid her hands were hard and fitter for it he said too that he had used stoops before and recovered a great fit of sickness thereby but said he was afraid he was then too weak.

That the night after the will was made They sat up with the Testator that the Testator was in sickness. That about 11 that night Dr Peryn came in to see the Testator that he called for Stacy Stephen the Deft Elizabeth and was told she was in bed and asked if she should be called. The Testator said no don’t disturb her and that when the Dr bad him good night he said good night Dr.

After a great deal of money spent Benjamin, Elizabeth and Jonathan agreed that Elizabeth and Jonathan should give Benjamin £50 p.a. more annuity for his life and £100 p.a. for his Wife’s life tax free. In return Benjamin would resign all his interest’ in the Estate and Manor with reversion, reversions, remainder, remainders. A Deed was conveyed accordingly by

HRO 49M68/29 The final concorde dated 1695 the manor of Froyle consisted of 34 messuages, 10 tofts, one water mill for grain, one dovecot, 44 gardens, 1600 acres of land, (i.e. arable), 100 acres of meadow, 120 acres of pasture, 300 acres of wood and £41 rent with appurtenances in Froyle and Benstead and also the rectory of Froyle with its appurtenances and also the tithes in Froyle and the advowson of the vicarage of the church of Froyle.

HRO 49M68/79 Before her marriage Elizabeth Gauden lived at Woodcott. By an indenture dated 24th Sep 1694 Elizabeth the widow of Samuel Gauden (*later Mrs Gardiner*) of Froyle granted to Elizabeth Gauden spinster of Woodcott in the County of Southampton a lease of the capital messuage or tenement situate and being in the parish of Froyle in the said County of Southton late in the possession of Samuel Gauden Esq deceased and commonly called or known by the name of Froyle place together with the Gardens orchards court yards backsides stables outhouses and all other the appurtenances thereunto belonging" and also "all and singular the plate goods chat tells household stuff and utensils of household which were delivered into the said Elizabeth Gauden, widow by the executors of the said Samuel Gauden (*except the coach and horses and whatsoever doth thereunto belong*)".

The lease was for 99 years "if the said Elizabeth Gauden widow shall so long live" at a yearly rent of £50.

Froyle Place and its contents (*and £450 p.a.*) were the jointer of Elizabeth Gauden (*Samuel's wife*) and on her death went as part of Samuel's estate to Elizabeth Gauden his niece.

Elizabeth Gauden (*the niece*) married William Salmon (*of Frensham in the County of Surrey*) at Froyle on January 31st 1695 (*according the present calendar*). She was buried in the Chancel of Froyle Church on 27th Feb 1698. The ledger stone states age 26. Elizabeth died without issue and Jonathan her father became Tenant in fee .

"Jonathan Gauden enjoyed the estate without any interruption during his life and about the 6th May 1705 he going from home as he was returning he was taken suddenly ill and died before he could get home". In his Will dated 20th June 1703 he left all his estate to his nephew Gauden Draper. This will was exceedingly difficult to trace as it was not proved until fifteen years after Jonathan's death,

The following extract is taken from a document entitled "The case of Mr Gauden Draper, now of Froyle in Hampshire".

No sooner after Jonathan Gauden died, but that Gauden Draper, immediately request Samuel Digell by two letters, that he hoped he would be so kind to give him his assistance in his affairs, as he had always done his Uncle, who had been pleased to be so kind to leave him his estate, which letters he never answered, but instead of giving him assistance, he was retained by others, and is now endeavouring to destroy the whole estate First by setting up the aforesaid Benjamin Gauden to be heir at law, secondly by endeavouring to get one John Goodyer into possession of the estate, who has a mortgage upon part of the estate for 2500 which part he has 250 per annum, and the inheritance of the whole Manor of Froyle tied to him for his security, which if now it were to be sold is worth above £8000, as will appear upon oath, if required.

Samuel Digell who drew the Mortgage deeds, is now joining the said Goodier the mortgagee, and Benjamin together, and endeavouring to destroy the executor Gauden Draper. Gauden Draper soon after Jonathan died he looking and finding no writings in his Uncle's possession relating to the title of his estate left him, he went over to Mr Goodyer's house, and told him he found that he had a mortgage upon his estate for £2500, which was contracted by his Uncle Jonathan Gauden and that he could not find any writings left him by his Uncle, therefore he told him that he believed he being the mortgagee that some might be in his keeping, and some might be in Digell's custody, he being all along Johathan Gauden's lawyer, therefore he desired of him that he would give him a copy of an abstract, he showed him, which mentioned what writings he had, by which means it would be some satisfaction that what writings he had not in his possession he might enquire further in whose hands they were but from that time to this, Samuel Digell, Goodier and Benjamin Gauden, have combined together, and kept all the writings, and refuses showing him anyone of them, particularly Mr Goodier, when he went to him to desire an abstract, he told him except he would give him a note under his hand, that he should be accountable hereafter for no more writings than which should be found in his custody, he would not give him any.

The which note Draper was advised not to give it being of dangerous consequence that hereafter it might be in his power to produce what rightings he had a mind to, and keep back those he had not a mind to show, upon which Draper told him at the same time, that it did not look fare and gave him warning which was in or about August 1705 that he would pay him his principal money and interest, the which he refused.

It will also be made appear upon oath, that Jonathan Gauden in his lifetime took coach often times, and went to the said Digell for his writings, which he resolved to have out of his hands, and returned back again with great discontent, and dissatisfaction, that he could no get them of him.

Upon which Gauden Draper was forced to prefer his Bill in Chancery against Goodyer, and Digell to redeem and to force to ask his money, and to have all his writings produced, and at the first hearing, Draper had a person ready in Court one Doctor Cox, Brother to Sir Richard Cox Knight of the shire for Gloucestershire a very worthy, and responsible person, that was ready to have lain down the money, as the Court should have ordered, both principal and interest. But at that time Goodyer's Counsel alleged, that Benjamin Gauden pretended some title to some part of the premises upon which my Lord Keeper at that time would hear no more of the matter, but ordered both parties to come to a hearing this term. Some time since Draper preferred his Bill in Chancery, Digell has produced the counterpart of Goodyer's Mortgage, and two or three writings more, but none relating to the title of the Estate. Benjamin Gauden has often times declared before, and since this business has been started, to William Loggin and others, that the said Digell says must always employ a rogue, to catch a rogue and that he never thought of any such matter, of his having and title to any part of the estate and Manor of Froyle, since he parted with his right to Elizabeth the Niece, and Jonathan the Father, but that one William Bodenham, thought Digell's management and persuasions, importuned him several times that he could not be at rest for him, before he would taking any notice of it and said he looked upon it as a Maget of Bodenham's contrivance, but he still continually pressing him sometimes by letters, and often coming down to his house in the country, that he declared he could not rest for him, he at last went up to London, and that he, and some others met Bodenham and Digell, but before they showed him any title to the estate they pretended, they told him, he must first enter into an obligation to give so much conditionally they made him a good title, and not otherwise, which obligation he entered into, he likewise declared that he was not to be at one penny charge, or trouble in the law suit, but that they were to be such matter, of his having and title to any part of the estate and Manor of Froyle, since he parted with his right to Elizabeth the Niece, and Jonathan the Father, but that one William Bodenham, thought Digell's management and persuasions, importuned him several times that he could not be at rest for him, before he would taking any notice of it and said he looked upon it as a Maget of Bodenham's contrivance, but he still continually pressing him sometimes by letters, and often coming down to his house in the country, that he declared he could not rest for him, he at last went up to London, and that he, and some others met Bodenham and Digell, but before they showed him any title to the estate they pretended, they told him, he must first enter into an obligation to give so much conditionally they made him a good title, and not otherwise, which obligation he entered into, he likewise declared that he was not to be at one penny charge, or trouble in the law suit, but that they were to be at all charge in making him a title."

Samuel Gauden Esquire, his English Bill

Court of The Exchequer at Westminster, 1677

HRO
OM69/9 An refusal from Henry Burningham son of Bernard Burningham of Binsted, yeoman, John Newman of Froyle son of William Newman, yeoman of Froyle and Thomas Blanchard of Froyle, To do suite and service at the Manor Court of Froyle, Samuel Gauden Esq. Lord of the Manor. And so conscious have they the said Henry Burningham and John Newman been to themselves that they ought to perform the services aforesaid as that they did appear in their proper persons at a Court holden for the said Manor of Froyle on the second day of October in this present year of our Lord one thousand six hundred seventy and seven

But now so it is may it please your Lordships that the said Henry Burningham and John Newman combining and confederating between themselves and with one Thomas Blanchard of Froyle aforesaid and other persons unknown unto Your Orator (*Samuel Gauden*) who when and as they shall be disconired to Your Orator your Orator prays them their names may be inserted into and that they may be made party to this his Bill with apt words to charge them and every of them and designing to defraud Your Orator of his just dues and to spoyle Your Orators said Court arid to strip him of his Royalties and preeminences purchased by him aforesaid and not the said Homage for this their contempt and misdemeanour and so far they had wrought with the said Homage as not withstanding that the said Homage at the said Court did present them the said Henry Burningham and John Newman in words to this or the like effect that is to say that Henry Burningham and John Newman being demanded and required several times by the Steward at this Court in open

Court to serve of the jury there did contemptuously and absolutely refuse so to do yet would not the said Homage set any or a very small amercement on them the said Henry Burningham and John Newman or either of them (*the said Homage would not consent to lay any greater amercement than fourpence a piece upon the defendants which said sum of fourpence a piece the Steward of the said Manor did refuse to enter*) and principally by the means and instigation of the said Thomas Blanchard for this their contempt although that the said Steward did several times declare unto them the heinousness of the crime and the dangerous consequence thereof and minded them of the sacred obligation of an oath which then they lay under and the better to colour and excuse these their doings they the said Henry Burningham and John Newman do give forth in speeches and declare that albeit that they did appear at the said Court holden as aforesaid yet that they or either of them in truth were not at all concerned so to do for that they or either of them never had any interest in the premises or any of them for which the said suites and services ought to be performed as aforesaid or if they or either of them at any time had any interest in the same or any of them that they have long since mortgaged or conveyed over and made away the same In tender consideration whereof and forasmuch as that Your Orator cannot by the conveyances aforesaid or by any other ways or means but by the aid and assistance of this honourable Court enforce the performance if the said suites and services in kind notwithstanding the agreements aforesaid for that the said conveyances are in that part deficient but must be compelled to have his recourse to the said agreements whereupon he can only recover damages and so for want of performance of the said suites and services Your Orator's said Court is in all probability likely of the same be not timely prevented to be utterly ruined and extinct and the rather for that Your Orator is not able by any means but by the oaths of them the said Henry Burningham and John Newman in this Court to discover that the interest in the premises respectively for which the said suites and services ought to be done as aforesaid is in them the said Henry Burningham and John Newman or either of them and so cannot sue them or either of them upon the agreements aforesaid or any of them at law nor can any otherwise punish them or either of them for the aforesaid contempts for that the aforesaid Homage would not set any ameracements by reason of the combination aforesaid

^{HRO}
^{0M69/2} [Bernard] B[urningham] purchased his title from Fiennes Lord of the Manor of Froyle in which Parish this Hussey's farme (*being anciently a distinct Manor of itself*) lieth who covenanted that our Ancestors should be free from all rents exactions and demands whatsoever out of the premises only 3s-4d and suite in Froyle Court:

And now the Lord of Alton distraines for Cert money, which were never paid till for quittances sake of late years, the Lord of the Manor of Froyle hath part of the premises still and if ever there were any thing due out of Hussey's farm The Lord of the Manor of Froyle ought to pay it and not we We believe they can make out no title for this Cert money: query whether a man can distrain for Cert money

Froyle and Hussey's

HRO
0M69/2 The Law Day money due yearly to the Lord of Alton at Hocktide.

The full due at Hocktide is	15s	£ s d
At St.Martins tide is	15s	} 2 - 3 - 4
At the Sheriffs turn	13s 4d	
<hr/>		
At Hocktide	2s	At St.Martins 3s

Alton Manor is ancient demesne and we are indeed in the out half hundred of Alton, but are not in the Ancient demesne.

We pay toll at Alton but the Tenants of the Ancient demesne pay none of 14 yard lands belonging to Husseys we have not full 4 yardland and yet all is levied on us.

HRO
0M69/9 Samuel Gauden Esquire Lord of the Manor of Froyle Exhibits his English Bill.

To the right honourable Thomas Earl of Dan by Lord High Treasurer of England Sir John Ernly Knt and Undertreasurer and Chancellor of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster William Montague Esq. Lord Chief Baron of the Court and the rest of the Barons there.

HRO
0M69/3

The Judgement of the Court

Monday the twenty ninth day of April 1678

Whereas Samuel Gauden Esquire did in Michaelmas Term in the nine and twentieth year of his now Majesty's reign Exhibit his English Bill into his Court against Henry Burningham and Thomas Blanchard and John Newman Defendants thereby setting forth that the said Plaintiff was seized of the Manor of Froyle in the County of Southampton which he purchased of one John Fiennes Esquire and that the Defendant was likewise seized of a farm called Hussey's within the Parish of Froyle which was purchased by Bernard Burningham the father of this Defendant of the said John Fiennes before the Plaintiff's purchase of the Manor and that the said Defendants father did Covenant with the said John Fiennes his heirs and Assigns Owners of the said Manor to do and perform suite of court upon reasonable summons at every Court to be holden for the said Manor of Froyle or also to submit to such reasonable Amendments as should be imposed upon him at the said Courts by the Homage for every default and further set forth that the Defendants combining together to spoil the Plaintiff's Courts the Defendants Burningham and Newman being summoned to appear at the Courts of the said Manor held the second of October last did appear and answer to their names but refused to be swarn of the Homage and had so far wrought with the Homage that the Homage would not let any great Amercement upon them which the Plaintiff alleged was principally occasioned by the other Defendant Thomas Blanchard wherefore that the Plaintiff might have the aid relief of this Court to compell the said Defendants to perform their suites and services be prayed process against the Defendants and the said Defendants Henry Burningham and Thomas Blanchard being served therewith appeared and answered and the said Defendant Henry Burningham by his answer confessed he was seized of the Farm of Hussey's under the rents and covenants in the Bill and denied all confederacy to destroy the Plaintiffs Courts and his obstinate refusal to perform his suites and services but confessed there being a sufficient number of other Tenants to serve in the Homage he being not well in health did refuse to serve in the Homage but was ready to have paid such Amercement as the Homage should inflict on him for his default and the Defendant Blanchard by his Answer confessed that at the Court aforesaid held for the Manor of Froyle he was Swarn of the Homage and that he with the rest of his fellows did lay an Amercement of four pence a piece upon the Dependants Burningham and Newman the other Defendant in the Bill named for their default which he did think a Sufficient Amercement there being a Sufficient number of other Tenants present to serve upon the Homage so that no damage accrued to the Plaintiff thereby and said he was ready to perform his suite and service and denied all confederacy charged in the Bill which cause was set down to be heard upon Bill of Answer and accordingly came to be heard this day at Serjeants Inn Hall in Fleet Street before the Right Honourable The Lord Chief Baron and the rest of The Barons of this Court upon opening of the matter of which said Bill by Mr. Mathews of Counsel with the Plaintiff and of the several Answers of the Defendants Henry Burningham and Thomas Blanchard Dy Mr. Ward and Mr. Wither of Counsel with the

said Defendants, none appearing for the other Defendant Newman and debate had of the same matter the Court doth not see any cause to relieve the Plaintiff upon the matters complained of in his said Bill It is thereupon this day Ordered and adjudged by this Court that the said Defendants be and are hereby absolutely dismissed this Court of and from the said Plaintiffs Bill and the matters and things therein contained.

Considerable litigation followed as to the possession of this fraction and the other property of Sir Richard Pexall, and Sir John Jephson, Lord of the chief manor of Froyle, is mentioned in the proceedings as having purchased a fraction of the sub "manor" .This is probably correct in some degree as in 1634 Sir John Jephson, Lord of the chief manor, assigned Brocas Farm and Brocas lands belonging thereto to Joan Newman, widow, for 99 years q.v. What is puzzling is that Sir Humphrey May died seized of the entire sub "manor" , of whom held "the jurors did not know". He left a son and heir James, aged 16 (*Inq .P .M. ser. 2 Chan. Vol.A57, No.107*).

The Drapers at Froyle

Gauden Draper, the first member of the family to become Lord of the Manor of Froyle; the son of Cresheld Draper and Sarah (*nee Gauden*) married Mary Loggins at the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bone, London on the 23rd April 1695. Another entry in that Parish Register on the same day reveals that his mother Sarah Draper widow married William Loggins (*she was his second wife - see Loggins Pedigree*). On the death of Cresheld Draper, Sarah had left Crayford, the Draper Estates being sold to Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

From the time of their marriage Gauden Draper and his wife lived at Butlers Marston Co. Warwick until 1705 when Gauden inherited the manor of Froyle from his uncle Jonathon Gauden who died in that year. In Jonathon's will dated 1703 Gauden is referred to as "of Butlers Marston in the county of Warwick". From the time of his arriving at Froyle until his death five years later Gauden was faced with constant frustrations, see the "Case of Mr Gauden Draper". This was in the main occasioned by Samuel Diggle, the "attorney who handled the affairs of Samuel and Jonathon and later even Benjamin Gauden, "ruining the estate". Even Jonathon, shortly before his death complained he could not get documents he required from Diggle and as some evidence of Diggle's obstructive tactics the Will of Jonathon dated 1703 was not proved until fifteen years after his death (*P.C.C. PROB II - 574: 1720*) when Benjamin Gauden and Sarah Loggins (*brother and sister*) renounced Gauden and Mary Draper had two children born at Butlers Marston, William born 1697, and Frances born 1702 who died 29th March 1721 in the 19th year of her age and was buried at Froyle.

Gauden Draper, a man of wealth through his father's legacy, must have felt increased security as Lord of the Manor of Froyle but this was soon dissipated through the machinations of Diggle and Gauden was plagued over questions of title and mortgages involving Serjeant Wynne and Edward Colston, and one Goodyear. There is proof that the Court Baron was held at the usual periods with William Guidot as Steward.

This was a period of affluence for the Manor. Hops had been introduced in the 17th century and the soil of Froyle proved exceptionally suitable for superb quality in every way and Farnham became a great market for wheat and hops with a great reputation for careful selection and reputation for quality over a wide area. It was said of hops that three disastrous years could be recouped by one normal year. All Froyle leases contained clauses that the Lord could insist on land being converted to the planting of hops with financial rights secured to both parties. To this day in the hedges of field boundaries stray hop vines are evidence that the land was devoted to hop growing decades ago. All timber trees were reserved for the Lord with rights of ingress and egress for his servants to enter and fell and cart away and saplings protected from destruction by cattle or removal by tenants.

Hunting, shooting and fishing rights were also reserved to the Lord so that Froyle should have meant an agreeable existence to Gauden, but it did not. He was aged 38 when he and his family moved to Froyle and dead and buried in Froyle aged 43 in 1710. The Drapers did not come of long lived stock but one is entitled to feel that the continuing vexations and problems with which he had to deal hastened his decease.

At the time of his death both his children were minors, William then aged 12 and Frances aged 8. Until William reached his majority in 1719 his mother aided by other members of the Loggin family including Francis Loggin, gent. of the Temple, London, administered the estate.

An armorial ledger stone marks Gauden's grave in the Sanctuary at Froyle.

Here lyeth the body of Gauden Draper Esq., late Lord of this Manor, who dyed the 14th day of August in the year of our Lord 1710 in the 43^d of his age.

Denis Gauden

Although much is known of John Gauden's early life and education, very little is known about his brother, Denis, who was his senior, and born at Maylands, Essex c.1600. Unlike his brother, he chose to operate in the City of London with Mercantile and Commercial interest, becoming a liveryman of the Clothworkers Company, one of the twelve great livery companies of the City of London.

About the year 1630, he married, and between the years 1634 to 1646 four children were born: Samuel, the eldest, Benjamin, Sarah and Jonathon. Denis Gauden had become an individual of importance, having become Surveyor of Victualling to the Navy and, by 1662, had acquired an estate in Clapham, which place at that time was a country retreat for men successful in the City. It may well be that the selection of Clapham was due to his second marriage, for in 1653 he had married Elizabeth Clarke of Clapham. The estate he acquired can be identified with lands held by William de Breuse, who died seized of two knights' fees in Clapham, 19 Edward I. Bartholomew Clerke, Dean of the Arches who died in 1589 was lord of the Manor of Clapham, it is probable that Elizabeth was a close relative by 25th July 1662 the fine Mansion which Denis Gauden was building for his brother, who understood he would become Bishop of Winchester and for Which Bishopric there was then no Palace, was almost completed. Pepys was impressed, see his diary for that date: "After some debate, Creed and I resolved to go to Clapham, to Mr Gauden's. When I came there, the first thing to show me was his house which is almost built. I find it very regular and finely contrived, and the gardens and offices about it as convenient and as full of good variety as any I saw in my life. It is true he hath, been censured for laying out so much money; but he tells me that he built it for his brother, who is since dead* (*the Bishop*) who, when he should come to be Bishop of Winchester, which he was promised, to which bishopricke at present there is no house, he did intend to dwell there. By and by to dinner, and in comes Hr. Creed: I saluted Hr. Gauden's lady, and the young ladies, and his sister, the Bishop's widow; who was it seems, Sir W. if Russel's daughter, the Treasurer of the Navy; who I find to be very wellbred, and a woman of excellant discourse. Towards the eveningwe bade them adieu! and took horse."

* *John Gauden died in September 1662*

We learn from Lysons that this splendid mansion was demolished about 1760 who states: "This mansion-house which was pulled down about thirty years since, was a very magnificent edifice. Some of the rooms were wainscotted with Japan, and a spacious galley occupied the whole length of the house, both above and below stairs. From the time of its completion the house was occupied by Denis Gauden himself, where he had a very valuable library, and other collections, particularly engraved portraits, models of ships, matters of all sorts relating to the City of London, and draughts to illustrate them, and frontispieces of all the gravers in Europe".

On the 29th January 1665/6 Pepys was again visiting Clapham: "Mr. Evelyn and I into my lord Brouncher's coach, and rode together with excellent discourse till we came to Clapham. He set me down at Mr. Gauden's, where I took a book and into the gardens, and there walked and read until dark. Anon came in Creed and Mr. Gauden, and his sons, and then they bring in three ladies, who were in the house, but I do not know them - his daughter and two nieces, daughters of Mr. Whistler's, with whom and Creed mighty sport at supper, the ladies very pretty and mirthful. After supper, I made the ladies sing, yet it was the saddest stuff I ever heard. However, we sat up late, and then I, in the best chamber, like a prince to bed, and Creed with me, and, being I sleepy, talked but little".

In spite of the Great Fire of London in 1666, things were going well for Denis Gauden, for in that year he purchased the Manor of Froyle Co. Hants for his eldest son, Samuel and, although Denis himself never became Lord of the Manor, it is interesting to note that in John Ogilby Description of the principle roads in the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales published in 1675 that section of Road London to Southampton, "Froile" Church has "Sir Denis Gauden" engraved beside it.

The year 1667 was to prove a peak year, for in that year Gauden became Sheriff, later in the year being knighted, Master of the Clothworkers Company and on 18th June of that year elected Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate, serving in that capacity until 19th September 1676. The Fire Courts of the City of London show that Sir Denis and the Court of the Clothworkers the onerous task Company and their Counsel were faced with in new leases and arrangements which had to be decided in the agreements as to the rebuilding of the destroyed property and the compliance with new building regulations to reduce further fire risks and also one has to bear in mind his responsibilities for the victualling of the navy during a very complicated period for the English navy and Dutch and French relentless harassing of English shipping. Pepys had very great regard for Sir Denis and the respect was mutual: "April 2nd 1666. Walking with Mr. Gauden in Westminster Hall, to talk of his son Benjamin; and I propounded a match him, and at last named my sister which he embraces heartily; and, full of it, did go with him to London to the 'Change; and then with Sir W. Warren, who very wisely did shew me that by matching my sister with Mr. Gauden would undo me in all places, every body suspecting me in all I do; and I shall neither be able to serve him; nor free myself from imputation of being his faction, while I am placed for his severest check. I was convinced that it would be for neither of our interests to make this alliance".

A constant companion and friend of both Denis Gauden and Samuel Pepys was William Hewer, Pepys' chief assistant and constant companion. He was a nephew of Mr. Blackburne so often mentioned in the Diary. In 1665 Hewer lost his father who died of the plague and in the following year on the 4th September in the great fire "W. Hewer this day went to see how his mother did, and comes late home, telling us how he hath been forced to remove her to Islington, her house in Pye Corner being burned".

Hewer's efficiency and loyalty to Pepys had its reward for he became afterwards a Commissioner of the Navy and Treasurer for Tangier. He, together with Gauden's two sons Benjamin and Jonathon were executors in the will of Sir Denis who died at his Clapham mansion a ruined man but with the satisfaction that all his four children were well provided for particularly Samuel who had Froyle and Sarah, his daughter, who married Cresheld Draper of Crayford in Kent whose son Gauden Draper was to inherit the Manor of Froyle.

Sir Denis died at his house in 1688 and was buried in the family vault of Holy Trinity, Clapham on 1st July. The House and estate were purchased afterwards by Hewer and bequeathed by him to his relation, a son of the Rev. Samuel Edgley, then Vicar of Wandsworth, who took the name of Hewer, and was the last of that family that settled there. His widow occupied the estate some time after his death.

Samuel and Jonathon Gauden lie buried in the Chancel in the Parish Church of Froyle under Armourial ledger stones. Benjamin who died at Chertsey, Co. Surrey left instructions in his will that he desired to be buried in the family vault at Clapham. The church at Clapham being much decayed was pulled down except for the South aisle and the erection of a new church on a different site was begun in 1774. The South aisle of the old church contained many impressive monuments, but none to the Gaudens. Against the north wall, however, is the monument to William Hewer, Esquire, Commissioner to the navy, who died in 1715. It contains a long eulogy in latin and is ornamented with a medallion of him and his coat of arms (*Hewer bears sable, two talbots heads erased in pale Or, between two flaunches ermine*). These are the same arms borne by the Hewers of Oxborough, Co. Norfolk.

A further link between Sir Denis, Samuel Pepys and William Hewer is that they were all of the Clothworkers Company of the City of London and each was Master respectively for the following years: Gauden in 1667, Pepys in 1677 and Hewer in 1686. All were to die in that splendid mansion at Clapham.

William Hewer was not only executor of Sir Denis' will, but also, that of Samuel Pepys, who describes him as "friend William Hewer of Clapham in Surrey, Esqre., and he to have £500". He also gives to his executor, Mr. Hewer of Clapham, with whom testator was at this time residing, all his models of ships and other vessels. Hewer's heir, Hewer Edgley Hewer, held lands in Froyle. Pepys was born 25th February 1632 and died 26th May 1703, his will is dated 2nd August 1701 (*p.c.c.*, 97, *Degg*).

The Draper Family

This family is of Kentish origin in the Erith - Crayford - Bromley areas and an early reference is to be found in the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Erith. Here in the south chapel hung in a frame on the wall is an inscribed brass originally 13" x 6½", in English and now much broken and mutilated with its shield of arms lost. The inscription reads:- Anne, eldest daughter of Thos. Harman of Crayford, Esq., wife of William Draper of Erith, gent., 1574, left two sons, Thomas and Henry, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Bridget. The brass is a palimpsest being engraved on both sides. On the reverse is a portion of an achievement from a Flemish brass of c.1500.

Although entitled to bear arms the Drapers do not appear in the Visitation of Kent in 1663 - 68 but as this Visitation was undertaken by Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt., Clarenceux King of Arms, notorious for his errors and omissions for which he was reprimanded by Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Arms, this is understandable as many other distinguished Kent families also entitled to bear arms are also omitted.

However in the Visitation of London 1633, 1634 and 1635 the Draper family is accorded due acknowledgement, for in addition to the Erith - Crayford -Bromley branch is a branch comprising City merchants submitted and signed by Robert Draper and returned from Dowgate Ward for which as we have previously noted Sir Denis Gauden was later the Alderman. This association may have led to the marriage between Cresheld Draper of Crayford and Sarah Gauden, Sir Denis' only daughter.

Cresheld Draper see Pedigree

Cresheld Draper's marriage to Sarah Gauden can be dated to about 1665 deduced from the births of two of his three children; Gauden, born 1667; Elizabeth, born 1668 at Crayford. The third child Mary was named presumably after Cresheld's mother or his sister Mary and was probably the elder of the two girls. Judging from Pepys description Sarah Gauden was a pretty girl and from a reference in her father's will she had benefitted from a large sum settled on her "I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Draper now wife of Cresheld Draper of Crayford in the County of Kent the sum of £100 of lawful money of England which is all I leave her not that I want affection to do more but because I have already made ample provision for her as I have also done for my eldest son Samuel Gauden". In an Indenture of 31st December 1675 it was agreed and arranged that it should be lawful for the said Sarah to inhabit and dwell where she pleased separate from the said Cresheld Draper except in the said Parish of Crayford for and during so longtime and until they the said Cresheld Draper and Sarah the said wife should mutually and eventually be willing to cohabit together again. An Indenture made 13th October 1682 records that Cresheld Draper Esq. of Mayplatt in the County of Kent and Sarah his wife became united and it would seem they settled down together until his death in 1693. His will is dated the 18th day of December 1693 and proved P.C.C. 20th March 1693/4. It is clear he was of standing and substance with his many bequests and reference to his manors (*not named*). His principal bequest is to his son Gauden Draper, later and unsuspected by Cresheld destined to become lord of the Manor of Froyle. "Doe convey settle and assuming upon any wise that my sonne Gauden Draper shall happen to marry for every thousand pounds that shee shall bring and be paid unto her as a marryage portion lands of the value of one hundred pounds per annum for each thousand pounds (*which said settlement my will and meaning is shall not exceed above three hundred pounds per annum although such wife bring above three thousand pounds*) and noe more for and during the tenure of her naturall and further my will and meaning is that my said Trustees and the Heirs and Assigns of the Survivor of them doe within six months after my decease convey settle and assure unto and upon my said sonne Gauden Draper for and during the terme of his natural life or soe long as he shall live single and unmarried soe much of my mid Messuages Lands Tenements and Hereditaments as shall amount unto the yearly sum of one hundred and fifty pounds....." Perhaps the character and standing of Cresheld Draper is most clearly expressed in his "Memorandums and directions to my Executors and Trustees of this my last Will and Testament.

First to be buried in my owne Chancell in Crayford Church

2.ly to be buried in a very private manner

Thirdly to have only the prayers of the Church read

Fourthly to give good rings unto those that shall supporte the Paule

Fifthly to give Rings to all my Relations altho not at my funerall

Sixthly to give rings to such of my friends and acquaintance as are of the best rank and quality

Seventhly to give Rings to all my Tenants paying twenty pounds and upwards

Eighthly to give the PaDre a discretionary quantity of bread and drinke

Ninethly to give to Richard Wright a discharge in full of all arrears due to me hee behaveing himself decently and respectfully and be aiding and assisting to my said Trustees in what shall be required of him by them"

The Drapers of Crayford and Erith Co. Kent and Froyle, Co.

The Parish Church of Crayford is dedicated to Saint Paulinus and stands in a commanding position on the hilltop and is a conspicuous landmark. The peculiar feature of the church is the twin naves separated by an arcade of the Decorated period, while the axis of the chancel is in a line with the row of pillars therefore this necessitated the erection of a very low chancel arch to meet the half arch of the arcade. This feature occurs in only two other churches in England, one at Caythorpe in Lincolnshire and the other at Hannington in Northamptonshire.

There are two chancel chapels both of late mediaeval date. On the south the Howbury Chapel and on the north the May Place Chapel: The May Place Chapel contains a splendid monument with two recumbent life size figures in marble of Sir William and Lady Draper and also the effigy of a "Chrysom Child" and an impressive series of coats of arms on a shield on the monument. These are of considerable genealogical interest and are identified as follows.

The Crest above the shield is that of Draper. A stag's head gules, attired or, charged on the neck, with a fesse between three annulets or. The quarterings on the shield are set out in three rows and reading from left to right are as follows.

Top row

DRAPER BOOTH SIBILL

Middle row, left to right

SIBILL GILL CHAMPNES

Bottom row, left to right

CRESHELD HARLESTONE WANTON LAYTON

Still reading from left to right row by row we have:-

DRAPER	Argent, a fess engrailed between three annulets gules. On the fess three covered cups or. A label of three points argent for difference.
BOOTH	Argent, three boars heads erect and erased sable, armed or. A mullet gules in chief for difference.
SIBILL	Argent, a tigress statant regardant gules at a mirror on the ground azure handled or.
SIBILL (2)	Gyronny of eight, or and azure, four martlets two and two counterchanged.
GILL	Ermine, a cross gules, on a chief gules three annulets or.
CHAMPNES	Sable, two bars between six maseles argent.
CRESHELD	Azure, three bezants each charged with a squirrel sejant gules.
HARLESTONE	Argent, a fess ermine between two bars gemelles sable (<i>double cotised</i>).
WANTON	Argent, a chevron and in dexter chief an annulet sable.
LAYTON	Argent, a ram sable, armed or.

The moated manor house of Howbury and manor were purchased in 1623 by Robert Draper of London. Robert Draper had two sons, Robert and William. This William of Crayford, son of Robert Draper and Frances Bostock, married Mary Cresheld, 4th daughter of Richard Cresheld (*Recorder of Evesham, Sergeant-at-law, and Justice of the Common Pleas*). On the death of his father he inherited many manors and estates in Crayford including May Platt or Place. Of this marriage of William and Mary three children were born, one son and two daughters, one of whom was still-born (*note the effigy to the Chrysom Child on the monument*). The surviving children were Cresheld and Mary. William Draper died in 1650, having been picked as Sheriff for the County, dying before taking office. Mary his wife died in 1652 as recorded on their monument. Her will after exhaustive search has not been traced though it is clear from her son Cresheld's will that she did make one, making bequests to the poor of Erith and Crayford. It is strange that for so important a person her death is not recorded in the Parish Registers of burials of Saint Paulinus. According to the monument William and Mary Draper are both buried beneath it in the North chancel of the church of Saint Paulinus, Crayford.

Their two children both married, Mary Draper married Arden Adderley (*for issue see lineage of 7th Baron Norton*). Cresheld married Sarah Gauden as further researched in 1666, the year of the Great Fire of London and the year when Sir Dennis Gauden became master of the Worshipful company of Clothworkers No. 12 in the order of the 12 great Livery Companies of the City of London. Cresheld's age is given as 20 years and Sarah Gauden's as 16. Cresheld was only four years old when his father died and aged six when he lost his mother. He was a man of wealth having inherited practically the whole of Crayford which included Howbury, May place, Marshalls Court, Newbury and Ellam Manors.

They took up their residence at May Platt or Place, an ideal setting for a country seat, not too far from the City. Crayford was then an area of country houses, orchards and hop gardens with opportunities for fishing and hunting and above all country scenery at its best. The manor house was built in the time of James 1 in whose reign it was acquired by Robert Draper. Of this property Greenwood wrote: "The grounds and surrounding prospects are very beautiful. The noble river which divides the County from Essex, contributes materially to the picturesqueness of the scene. The interior is elegantly fitted up and embellished with paintings by the most eminent masters of the old school. It was a spacious and handsome mansion, the south-west front being in the Elizabethan style of architecture".

Hasted records that:

"Lady Mary Verney Fermanagh has taken out a long lease of May Place and has laid out £7,000 in the enlarging and modernising of it, the lawns around it are laid out with great taste, and the prospects from it are very beautiful and extensive.

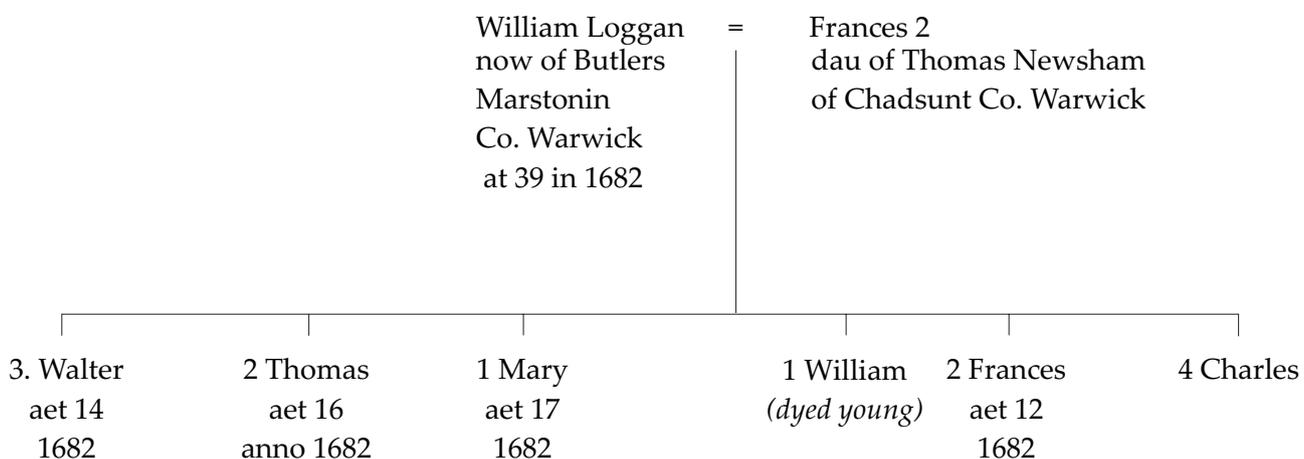
In this lovely setting three children were born. Gauden in 1667, Elizabeth in 1668 and Mary. Both parents were wealthy, Cresheld by inheritance and Sarah by reason of the ample provision Sir Dennis had settled on his only daughter. In spite of this or perhaps because of it, it is clear from the Indenture of 1675 already referred to that after only nine years after the marriage that there was a deep rift and a great deal of unhappiness and although the parties linked up again before Cresheld's death it was a patched up affair with little or no affection on either side. After Cresheld's death in 1693 (*his will was proved as noted in 1694*). The Beneficiaries of Colonel Cresheld Draper sold all the Manors and other properties to Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the distinguished Admiral who was shipwrecked and lost his life in 1707 and is buried in Westminster Abbey. In 1694 he undertook the restoration of the church which he found "so much injured and decayed".

It would thus appear that all associations with May Place had become extremely distasteful to Sarah the widow and if further evidence is necessary it lies in the fact that she did not long mourn his loss, provided by the utterly unexpected entries in the Parish Registers of St Mary-Le-Bone, London.

Married 23rd April 1695 Sarah Draper widow and William Loggins and also surprisingly on the same day is recorded the marriage of Gauden Draper to Mary Loggins.

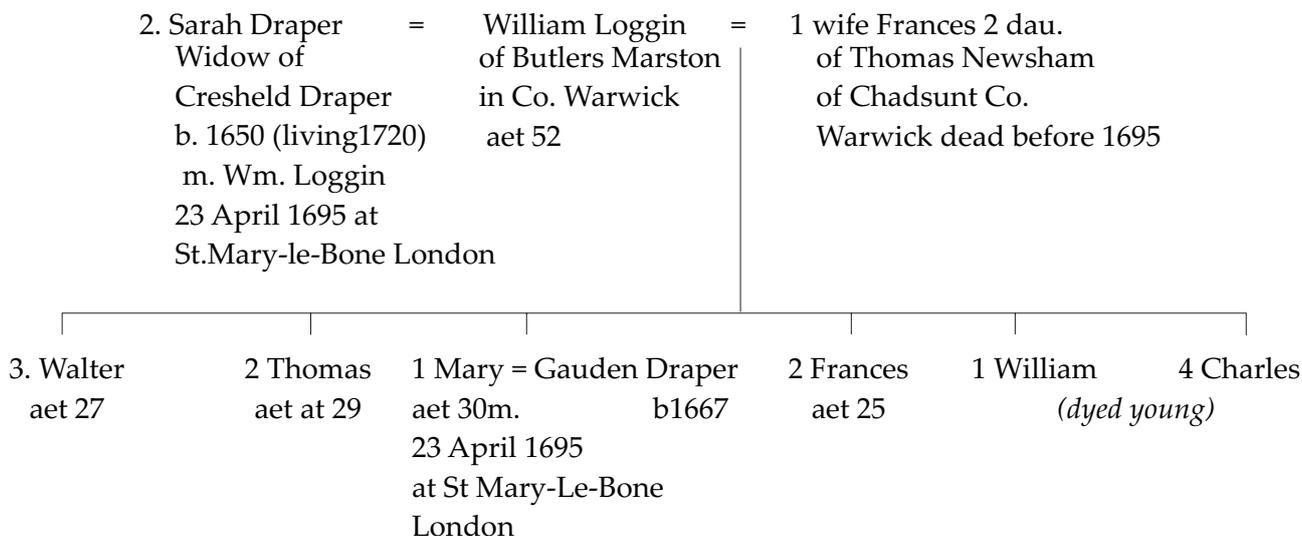
The Loggins of Butlers Marston in the County of Warwick and of Idbury in the County of Oxford appear in the Herald's Visitation for both Counties.

Sarah Draper married into the Loggin's of Butlers Marston Co. Warwick in the Hundred of Kineton and in the Visitation of that County taken at Kineton on 1st April 1682 by Henry St George, Clarenceux King of Arms the following is recorded signed by William Loggan.



In the same Visitation is recorded the family of Newsham of Chadsunt and Butlers Marston (*neighbouring villages*). In 1695 the Loggin Pedigree above may be expressed thus:-

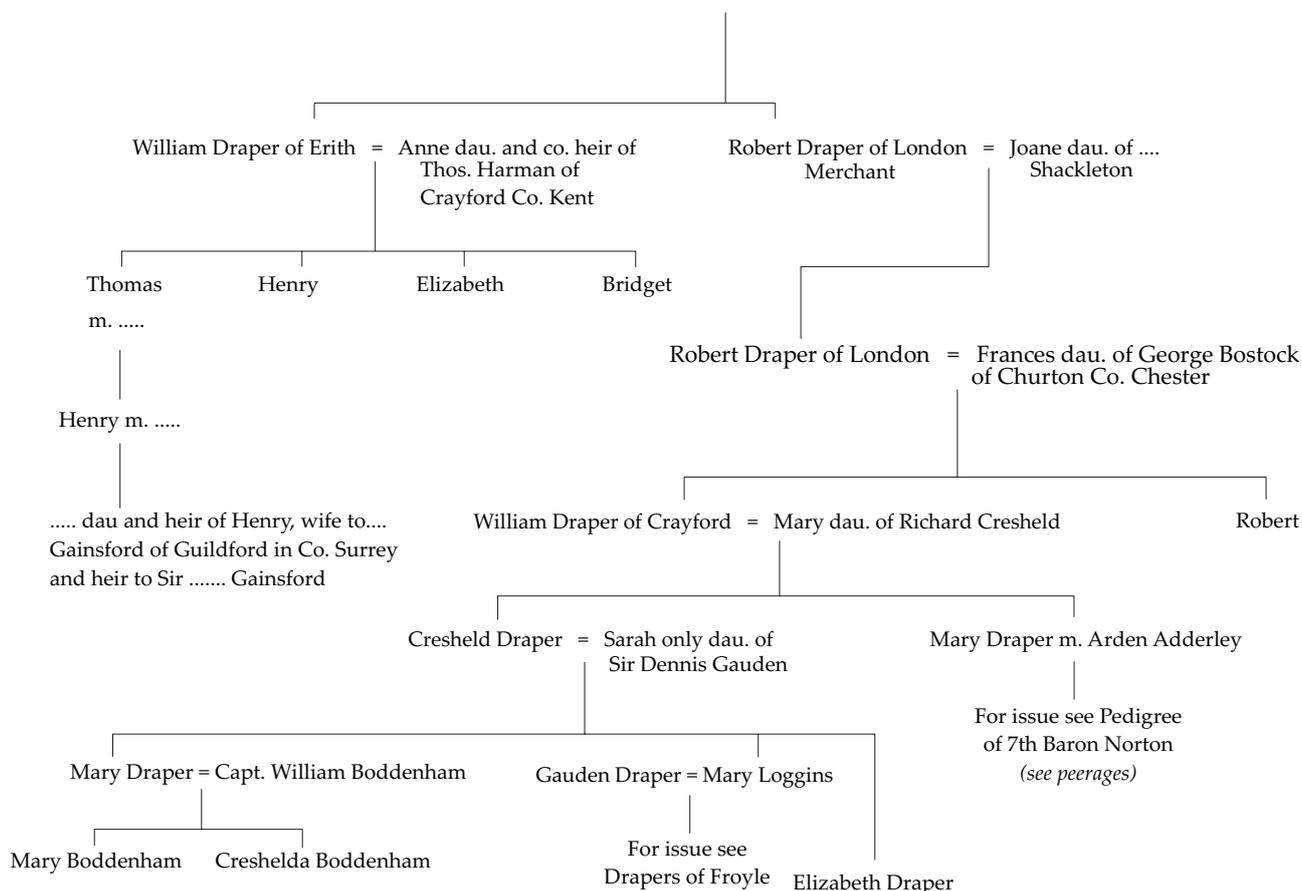
The Loggin Family in 1695



From 1695 Gauden and his wife Mary Loggin lived at Butlers Marston until 1705 when he inherited the Manor of Froyle on the death of his uncle Jonathan and it should be noted that in his will dated 1703 Jonathan refers to his nephew as of Butlers Marston. There were two children of this Marriage William born 1698 and who died in 1765 and Frances born 1703 and died 1721 unmarried. They and their parents lie buried within the church at Froyle

The Pedigree

William Draper of Erith and Bromly Co. Kent = ... dau. and co. heir of Seth Booth of Bromley Co. Kent



William Draper 1697- 1765

Until he reached the age of 21 and became Lord of the Manor in 1719 William's mother and her advisers ran the estate. She lived on until 1727, dying on the 3rd April in that year aged 64 years. She is buried in the sanctuary at Froyle, "late wife of Gauden Draper Esq.". Two years later William was to marry Anne Hornby, a copy of the marriage certificate is given below, ref.18M 67/104.

This is to certify to whom it may concern that William Draper Esq. and Mrs Anne Horn by were lawfully married in the parish church of St. Margaret's Westminster 5th June 1729 as appears by the Register of Marriages belonging to said Parish 27th June 1729. Thos. Attwood Curate.

She was the daughter of Joseph Horn by, goldsmith of Lombard Street at the sign of the star, and Judith his wife. At the time of her marriage both her parents were dead. The Marriage Settlement of 1729 gives the names of many tenants and their holdings.

Their first child Mary was born in 1731 and a son and heir was born in 1732 and was named after his father. The circumstances were tragic for the child only survived for three days and William lost his wife and child and they are buried under an armorial ledger stone in the sanctuary. She died February 17th 1731/2 aged 35 years.

In 1733 exercising his right as Lord of the Manor, William "having the advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of Patronage and presentation to the Vicarage of the parish church of Froyle" appointed a relative of his mother's family Thomas Loggin, A.M. aged 28 who remained Vicar for 39 years, dying on March 6th 1772, being buried in the church at Froyle. His name appears on many documents.

Prior to this appointment some members of the Loggins family came to reside at Froyle and indeed William Draper's mother and sister are also buried in the church.

In 1742 William married again, his new wife being Lucy Walter, daughter of John Walter Esq. of Hobridge, Old Woking, co. Surrey. Again we have a very interesting marriage settlement. The founder of this very rich and influential family was Richard Walter of Barbadoes, West Indian merchant and planter, flourishing in 1678 and buried at st. James, Barbadoes 17th August 1700.

On the map of the island of Barbadoes, for the History of the West Indies, by Bryan Edwards Esq. Walter's name is printed in the form expressing plantations or sugar works of greater note.

James Town, now called Hole Town, was founded in 1626-27 by Sir William Courteen's men, and Bridgetown in 1628 by the Earl of Carlisle's settlers. In 1694 Governor Sir William Tufton created six parishes; Christ Church, St. Michael, St. James, St. Thomas, St. Peter and St. Lucy.

In St. James Church, Hole Town are memorials to Richard Walter. South Porch, white marble font:- Dedit Richardus Walter to the church of st. James Anno 1684.

"The Hon. Richard Walter, Merchant and planter was bur. here 17th August 1700."

He was succeeded by his son John Walter also described as a West Indian Merchant. A man ambitious to achieve a position of eminence and standing in English society, finance and politics. His two principle residences being Hobridge in Old Woking Co. Surrey and Busbridge on the fringes of Godalming. John Walter described as of Barbados purchased this latter property in 1710 from a member of the Eliot family and the Walters held it until Abel Walter, the son of John, sold it.

Some references to John Walter:-

Answers made to the Visitation Articles of Dr Willis, the Bishop of Winchester, from the Parishes of Surrey, excluding the Peculciars of canterbury, 1724 -25.

Now in the Cathedral Library, Winchester.

Bisley Patron Mr John Walter (*who in 1715 bought the lease of the Manor for 1,000 years, granted by Charles II to Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, from the Trustees of the Duchess, who died in 1709*).

Chobham Patron Mr John Walter of Godalming.

Godalming Patron Dean of Salisbury. The resident gentry are John Walter Esq. M.P. for the County of Surrey and James Og1ethorpe M.P. for Haslemere (*Mr Walter, a West Indian Merchant, M.P. for Surrey 1722 lived at Busbridge*). James Og1ethorpe of Westbroke was the famous philanthropits, founder of Georgia.

Hambledon (*Co. Surrey*). Patron "the next presentation is in the hands of Lawrence Eliot Esq., after that in John Walter Esq."

Windlesham Patron, the Crown. John Walter is the Lord of the Manor (of Bagshot).
Woking Patron, Mr John Walter. Vicar John Flutter.
Note. John Walter also M.P. for Surrey in 1719 and 1722. Purchased Busbridge from the Eliots in 1710. Parish of Godalming at that time.

The Lordship of the above Manors in addition to the ownership of Hobridge and the impressive mansion at Busbridge plus the estates in Barbados and South Carolina all indicate a position of wealth and social standing. Latterly in life he seems to have spent most of the time at Hobridge in Old Woking, for he certainly died there and was buried in the Parish Church of st. Peter. The burial entry of the Parish Register is as follows:

“May 5th was buried John Walter Esq. of Hobridge 1736.”

His will in which he is described as John Walter Esq. of Woking is dated 30th December 1734.

“I appoint my eldest son Abell Walter my sole executor, and his mother my wife guardian to my young children; and to my son Abell I devise all my manors and lands in Great Britain and Isle of Barbados and also all my personal estate

PCC 142 Derby.

Proved 5th June 1736 by Abel Walter Esq.

Between 1736 and 1748 Abel had sold Busbridge and would appear to have had financial problems and at the time of his death was at South Baddesley, then part of the extensive parish of Boldre Co. Hants. His will describes him thus:- Abel Walter of Baddesley, Co. Southampton, Esq., weak in body. Whereas I have by deed Poll dated 12th of this present month of August executed a Power for raising Portions for my younger sons and daughters

Will dated 13th August 1767.

He was still owner of Mount Wilson and Apeshill, Barbados.

Jane Walter of Badsley in the parish of Bolder (sic) in Hampshire.

Will dated 20th September 1769.

My dear children John Walter, and Anne Walter to be trustees and all my real and personal estate. £20 for funeral. To my son John all my family pictures.

Proved 2nd May 1786 (PCC 314 Norfolk).

The marriage settlement between William Draper and Lucy Walter, the sister of Abel and Henry Walter, is dated 7th April 1742 and is a long and comprehensive document and as the actual date and place where the marriage took place is not known (*there is no entry for the marriage in the Parish Register of St. Peter's Old Woking or in those of St. Mary at Froyle*) an abstract of the parties involved is given below:-

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come William Draper of Froyle in the County of Southampton Esq. sendeth greeting whereas a Marriage by Gods permission is intended to be had and “solemnised between the said William Draper and Lucy Walter one of the daughters of John Walter late of Woking in the County of Surrey Esquire deceased and by indenture of Lease and Release the Lease bearing date the next before the date thereof and the Release being quadripartite and bearing even date therewith and made or mentioned to be made between one the said William Draper of the first part the said Lucy walter of the second part and Newsham Peers of Alveston in the County of Warwick and Henry Walter of Hobridge in the County of Surrey Esq. of the third part and Abel walter of the parish of St. James)Westminster Esq. eldest son and he ir of the said John Walter and Francis Loggin of the Middle Temple London gentleman of the fourth part I the said William Draper for and in consideration of the said intended marriage and in consideration of the sum of two thousand and five hundred pounds the portion of the said Lucy Walter to be paid and applied in such manner

A vignette of the background of Francis Loggin is given below:-
M.G.H. Second Series Vol. 3 p.354.

Sir John Shuckburgh 2nd Bart.
Born Nov. 1659. Sheriff 1687
M.P. for County Warwick in 5
Parliaments 1698- 1705.
Master of the Buck & Staghounds
to Queen Anne d. Winchester 2 Sep.
bur. at Shuckburgh 8 Sep. 1705

=

Diana, dau. of Richard Verney Lord
Willoughby de Broke, by his 2nd wife
Frances, dau. and coh. of Thos. Dove
of Upton near Peterborough. Mar. 1684.
She had Farthingstone in dower. Died
at Highwood Hill, Co. Middx. Bur.
at Shuckburgh 5 Oct. 1725. 2nd wife
Arms: Gules, three crosses recercellé
ar a chief vaih sable and ermine.

4th dau. Sophia born 1697.
Mar. Francis Loggin of
the Middle Temple, gent.
Died at Kensington 1739.
S.P.

=

Francis Loggin of the Middle Temple,
London, Gentleman, late of Parish of
St. Clement Danes, Co. of Middlesex,
deceased. 1746. Administration
granted to William Draper Esq., the
cousin German and next of kin.

18M 67-106.

Reverting to the Marriage Settlement of 7th April 1742 it is highly probable that the marriage took place in that year and an examination of the Baptisms in Froyle Parish Registers reveal the following (*Drapers*).

1744 4th September. Elizabeth dau. of Wm. Draper Esq. and Louisa (*sic*).

1746 10th June. Anna Maria dau. of Wm. Draper Esq. and Louisa (*sic*).

1748 15th Aug. Charlotte dau. of Wm. Draper Esq. and Lucy.

Burials, Froyle P.R.

1746/7 23rd March Anna Maria dau. of Wm. Draper Esq. and Louisa (*sic*)

Marriages, Froyle P.R.

(*Nicholas*)

1748 15th September Wm. Nicholas Esq. of Basingstoke and Mary Draper.

(*The Parish Register states both of Froyle.*)

Mary Draper was the only surviving child of William Draper's first marriage with Anne Hornby and Lucy Rebecca Draper, Charlotte Draper and Emma Draper were the only surviving children of the second "marriage of William Draper with Lucy Walter. It is to be expected the eldest daughter would be named Lucy after her mother and it is possible to slot a daughter in before Charlotte. It is interesting to note that Lucy Draper stated she did not know where her mother's marriage took place and unusual that the baptisms of Lucy and Emma Draper are not recorded if they were born in Froyle, and that there is no reference to the death of William Draper's second wife Lucy either in the Parish Register or Monumental Inscription in the Church at Froyle if her death took place in the Parish.

It must be born in mind that William Draper did not occupy Froyle Place because about 1710 this property and the farms of Simbury Hill and Yarnhams and other parts of the Estate had been acquired by Edward Colston, the eminent philanthropist (1636-1721) who spent the last thirty-two years of his life on his estate at Mortlake, Co. Surrey, his known benefactions during his lifetime amounting to £70,695. On his death, Colston's body was taken with magnificent pomp to the family vault in All Saints Church, Bristol, a week's journey.

49M 63/170. On the 15th April 1761 an Exchange of land took place between William Draper and the heirs of Edward Colston.

Mary + Lady Middleton of Warwick, widow } To William Draper
Alexander Colston and Sophia + his wife of Filkins Hall, Oxford }
+ Sisters and coheireses.

All that piece or parcel of Land called or known by the name of Whales Gate whereon a Barn stood containing by estimation 20 perches be the same more or less situate bying and being within the Parish of Froyle aforesaid and adjoining to the Streat there with the trees thereon standing to Have and to Hold the said piece or parcel of land called Whales Gate to the said William Draper his heirs and assigns in exchange for all that piece or parcel of ground called or known by the name of the Pound situate lying and being in Froyle aforesaid near adjoining to the Gate now in the possession of James Silvester containing by estimation four roods be the same more or less And also all that piece or parcel of land at common called Yarnhams Farm in Froyle aforesaid containing by estimation 26 roods and a quarter of a rood be the same more or less. And in consideration thereof William Draper gives in exchange to Mary Lady Middleton and A. Colston and Sophia the said piece or parcel of land called the Pound and also the said piece or parcel of land at common near to Yarnham's

Note. Creation: Baron Middleton in the County of Warwick 31 December 1711. Sir Thomas Willoughby, second Baronet, was created by Queen Anne Baron Middleton of Middleton and had issue: I; Francis, second Lord Middleton, Father of Francis, third Lord Middleton who died 15 December 1774.

Chief Seats: Wollaton in the Co. of Nottingham; Middleton in the Co. of Warwick; and Birdfal in the Co. of York.

Mary Draper on her marriage to William Nicholas left the Manor House and moved to Park Place, a mansion close to the Church on the opposite side from Froyle Place. William and his three daughters, all minors, continued at the Manor House.

In 1763 William married for the third time. The marriage took place at St. Paul's, Covent Garden; a copy of the entry in the Registers there is as follows:-

St. Paul's Covent Garden, 1763 15 December. William Draper of the Parish of Froyle in the County of Southampton, widower, and Elizabeth Whaley § of the Parish of Covent Garden in the County of Middlesex, widow; witnesses Charlotte Nicholas, William Swanwick. § *She signed Whalley.*

18M67/129. Elizabeth Draper widow, formerly Elizabeth Whalley widow, formerly Elizabeth Nocholas. Elizabeth Nicholas, Ann Nicholas and Francis Miller were the only daughters of Edward Nicholas of South Stoneham Park, Co. Hants. who married Anne Rachael, daughter and heir of Clement Newsham of Titchfield, Co. Hants. In an old memorandum book of this Edward formerly in the possession of Mrs Lee (of Coldrey, Froyle, living in 1842, daughter of Joseph Warton) the marriage is said to have been solemnised October 16th, 1711 at Titchfield Chapel. This Chapel had been desecrated some time before Gough's publication "Sepulchral Monuments 1786-96".

William Nicholas who married Mary Draper was the son of Edward Nicholas and Anne Rachael, daughter of Clement Newsham.

William Draper only survived this third marriage by some two years, his death is recorded on an armorial ledger stone in the sanctuary of Froyle Church.

"Here lyeth the body of William Draper Esqr., late Lord of this Manor, who died April ye 29th in the year of our Lord 1765 aged 67 years." He died intestate and Administration was granted to his widow in Prerogative Court of Canterbury. This was later contested by Mary Nicholas, his daughter.

P.R. Burials. 1765 May 8th. Will. Draper Esq. forfeit for not being buried in Woollen.

Although William Draper died intestate it is perfectly clear from the Inventory taken of his effects that he died at the Manor House and not at Froyle Place. Apart from the details of the contents of a building an additional value of an Inventory is its use for identification of a building by the description and order of the rooms, outbuildings etc. The following description can be ascribed to the "Manor House" and rules out "The Place" which with Saintbury Farm and other properties and lands had been acquired by that extraordinary character, the financier Edward Colston.

The House.

Lumber Garrett, Maids 'Garrett, Mans Garrett and Binn, The Green Bed Chamber, The Cotton Bed Chamber, The Best Bed Chamber, The Tapestry Room, The Maids'Room, The China Closet, Staircase and Passage.

Best Parlour, Little parlour, Passage and Closet, Kitchen, Brew House, Small Beer Cellar, Wine Cellar, Coach House.

Through the courtesy of the Bursar of Lord Mayor Treloar College who very kindly showed my wife and myself over the Manor House we were able to compare the rooms with those described in the Inventory. The comparison was somewhat complicated as at the time the building was being divided (vertically) into two self contained residencies.

William Draper and the Barbadoes Connection

William Draper was married three times and died intestate. In each case a marriage settlement was involved. The first two are the most important as they mention details of many tenancies and particulars and amounts of the marriage portions. This second marriage was to Lucy Walter in 1742. She was one of the daughters of John Walter late of Woking Co. Surrey Esquire deceased. Two of her brothers are mentioned in the quadripartite indenture Henry Walter of Hoebriidge (*Woking*) Abel Walter of the Parish of St. James, Westminster Esquire, eldest son and heir of the said John Walter.

This was a very important alliance indeed for William Draper. Not only was he hoping for a son and heir (*the only son of his first marriage lived only 3 days*). The Walters were West Indian merchants and planters in Barbadoes and of vast wealth and influence. Yet in spite of the standing of the parties involved, where the marriage took place is not known. It is not in the Parish Registers of Woking or Froyle but probably in London, and her death is not in Froyle burials.

There are three Draper baptisms if this marriage recorded in Froyle.

1744 4th Sep Elizabeth d. wm (Esq) Louisa
1746 10th June Anna Maria d. wm (Esq) Louisa
1748 15th Aug Charlotte d. wm (Esq) Lucy

HRO
49M68/173a But co-heiresses of Wm Draper deceased are (1774) Mary Nicholas relict of Wm Nicholas only daughter of Wm Draper's first marriage and

Lucy Rebecca Draper of City of Bath

Charlotte Draper of City of Winchester

Emma Draper of City of Winchester

Daughters of Wm Draper and Lucy Walter

The Walters and the Barbadoes Plantations of Barbadoes and South Carolina 1678 Richard Walter, West Indian Merchant and Planter was of the Parish of St. James, Barbadoes and his plantation is pinpointed on the Map prepared to Illustrate the History of Barbadoes and the West Indies by Bryan Edwards Esq. Under the letters ES of St. James Parish is Walter in lettering which denotes "Plantations or Sugar Works of greater note". The Walter plantations also included Mount Wilson and Apeshill.

Richard Walter was a man of considerable standing in the island and in St. James's Church, Hole Town are the following memorials to him.

In the South Porch, a white marble font:-

"Dedit Richardus Walter to the Church of St. James, Anno 1684"

and "The Hon. Richard Walter, Merchant and Planter was buried here, 17th August, 1700".

Richard Walter was a success in Barbadoes and his son John was determined to make his mark in England and his acquisition of Estates and Manors and influential as an M.P. for Surrey in 1719 and 1722 is indicative of what was available to a wealthy West Indies Merchant and Planter. A return taken 1724-25 is listed below:-

Answers made to the Visitation Articles of Dr. Willis, the Bishop of Winchester, from the Parishes of Surrey, excluding the Peculiars of Canterbury, 1724-25.

Now in the Cathedral Library, Winchester.

Reference to John Walter.

Bisley. Patron, Mr. John Walter [who in 1715 bought the lease of the manor for 1,000 years, granted by Charles II to Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland from the Trustees of the Duchess, who died in 1709].

Chobham. Patron, Mr. John Walter of Godalming.

Godalming. Patron, Dean of Salisbury. The resident gentry are John Walter Esq. M.P. for the County of Surrey and James Oglethorpe, M.P. for Raslemere [Mr. Walter, a West Indian Merchant, M.P. for Surrey 1722 lived at Busbridge. James Oglethorpe of Westbroke was the famous philanthropist, founder of Georgia] Note. John Walter, M.P. For Surrey in 1719 and 1722 purchased Busbridge, parish of Godalming from the Eliots in 1710.

- Hambledon. Patron, the next presentation is in the hands of Lawrence Eliot Esq. after that in John Walter's Esq.
- Windlesham. Patron, the Crown, John Walter is lord of the manor. The reputed manor of Fosters in Windlesham. In 1717 John Walter bought it and his son Abel Walter sold it in 1752 to Sir Mole Molyneux.
- Woking. Patron, Mr. John Walter, Vicar John Flutter. The Trustees of the notorious Duchess of Cleveland (*she held a Court in 1709, but died the same year*). The Trustees held Courts down to 1715 when they conveyed Woking to John Walter who held his first Court in May 1716. He was followed by his ...son Abel Walter who in 1748 obtained an Act of Parliament granting him the fee simple (*freehold*) in place of the 1,000 years lease to which his father purchased. He sold it to Lord Onslow in 1752.

Hoe Bridge Place [Woking]. James Field sold it to John Walter in 1730, he cleared away the remains of the second house and altered the vestry buildings. John Walter did not enjoy this new investment for very long as he died in 1736. In the Parish Register of Old Woking Church of St. Peter is the following entry "May 5th was buried John Walter Esq. of Robridge 1736".

The following is an abstract of his Will.

John Walter Esq. of Woking, Co. Surrey. Will dated 30th December 1734. I appoint my eldest son Abel Walter, my Sole Executor and his mother my wife guardian to my young children and to my son Abel I devise all my manors and lands in Great Britain and Isle of Barbadoes and also my personal estate in T.....

Proved 5th June 1736 by Abel Walter Esq.

P.C.C. 142 Derby.

Abel Walter of South Baddesley Co. S'ton Esq.

Will dated 13th August 1767.

Weak in body. Whereas I have by Deed Poll dated 12th of this present month of August executed a "Power for raising portions for my younger sons and daughters

Jane Walter of Badsley in the Parish of Boldre in Co. Hants. Will dated 20th September 1769.

My dear children John Walter and Anne Walter to be my trustees and all real and personal estate. £20 for funeral. To my son John all my family pictures.

Proved 2nd May 1786. P.C.C. 314 Norfolk.

John Walter, eldest son and heir of Farley Hill (slc) Co. Berkshire 1767 later of South Baddesley in Boldre, Co. Hants. Owner of Mount Wilson and Apeshill, Barbadoes.

Will dated 19th July 1806.

Proved 4th May 1811 PCC 263 Crickitt.

It is clear from the foregoing that in 1811 the Walter family still owned lands in Barbadoes, but in England matters were very different. We have seen the impressive list of manors owned by John Walter plus two important estates namely Busbridge in Godalming and Hoebridge in Woking. Busbridge comprised an impressive mansion set in a picturesque Park and Farm. A number of illustrations exist. The following is an example of description and illustration: "Busbridge, the seat of Robert Munroe Esq. The Eliots sold it to John Walter Esq. of Barbadoes. His son Abel sold the estate to John Doliffe Esq., son of Sir John Doliffe, Bart. His wife surviving him, sold it in 1748 to Phillip Cartaret Webb Esq., an eminent lawyer and solicitor to the Treasury." from "Select Illustrations of the County Of Surrey" comprising picturesque views of the seats of the Nobility and Gentry. G.F.Prosser, 1828.

It is obvious from the property sales after John Walter's death that some traumatic financial disasters overtook Abel Walter for as we note from his Will of 1767 has by Deed Poll "executed a power for raising portions for my younger sons and daughters". This must have caused a spin-off which also affected his sister Lucy Draper and the three Draper girls born of that marriage of 1742. The Barbadoes estates do not appear to have been involved.

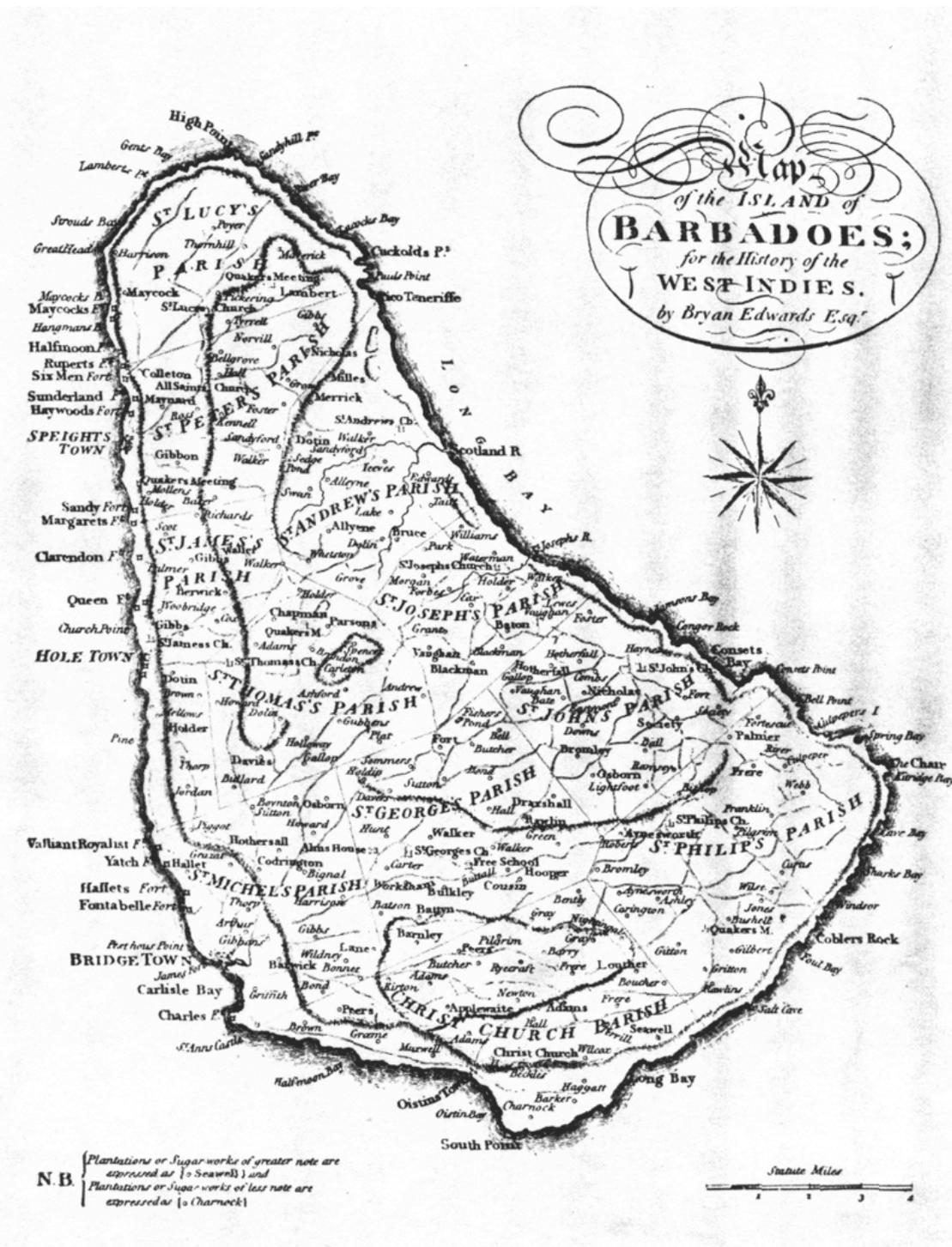
There is a further Froyle connection with Barbadoes for, on the South wall of the nave of Froyle church, is a memorial to two of Mary Nicholas' (*nee Draper*) sons:

“In memory of JOHN NICHOLAS, son of William and Mary Nicholas of Froyle in the county of Rants, Lieutenant of His Majesty’s Ship “Aurora”, who departed this life at sea December 1778 aged 26 years, whose remains are deposited in the island of Barbadoes.”

In view of the close ties with the Walters it is highly likely he is interred in the Parish Church of St. James. The Hurricane of 1851 destroyed seven parish churches viz:-those of Christ Church, St. Philip, St. John, St. Joseph, St. Lucy, St. Peter and St. Thomas, also six Chapels of Ease.

In view of the inevitable recurrence of such disastrous visitations it is the more essential to copy and print church memorials, serving as they do to remind us of many past worthies who did their share in building up the British Empire.

Quorum anibabus propicietur Deus.



Draper, Nicholas and Moody - The end of an era for Froyle

Six years after William Draper's marriage to Lucy Walter his second wife in 1742, Mary the only surviving child of his first marriage to Judith Horn by married William Nicholas Esq. of Basingstoke.

The marriage took place at Froyle on 15th September 1748 and in the Parish Register both are described as of Froyle. This was a link with the illustrious Nicholas family whose pedigree is attached also showing the Nicholas -Moody link up revealing a coat of Arms of some 15 quarterings greatly assisting in the identification of coats of arms depicted in the Hatchments in Froyle church.

William Nicholas was the son of Edward Nicholas of Stoneham Park, Co. Hants, who was a commissioner of the Privy Seal in 1711, with Sir George Beaumont and Robert Byerly Esq. in the absence of the Bishop of Bristol at the Treaty of Utrecht. He married Anne Rachael daughter and heir of Clement Newsham Esq. of Titchfield Co. Hants. In an old memorandum book of this Edward the marriage is said to have been solemnised 16th October 1711 at Titchfield Chapel! This chapel had been desecrated some time before Gough's publication (*Gough's Sepulchral Monuments 1786-96*). It is not known what has become of the Registry which ought to have been kept if it was lawfully used for marriages at least after the dissolution. Anne Rachael married 2ndly Abernethy.

Of the first marriage was born William, Elizabeth and other children. Elizabeth married 1st -Whalley secondly William Draper to become his third wife. This marriage was solemnized at St. Pauls, Covent Garden, where she is described as Elizabeth Whalley, widow. So here we have an unusual example of a daughter marrying a brother and her father marrying a sister.

William Nicholas was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Boyle, dau of George first Earl of Cork and Orrery. They had two children, Robert Boyle Nicholas post-capt. of the "Thunderer", commanded by Commodore Boyle Walsingham, lost off St. Domingo, 1780 S.P. and a daughter Charlotte, married Dr. Warton, Master of Winchester College.

William Nicholas' second wife was Mary, daughter and co-heir of William Draper of Froyle Co. Rants. Of this second marriage rr: were born John Nicholas, William Draper Nicholas, Anne, Elizabeth, Mary-Annabella married Richard Vernon Moody Esq. of Southampton. (*Mary-Annabella first Nicholas bapt recorded at Froyle*). Judith Horn by, Clement Avery Nicholas, Harriet Sophia Charlotte. (*These last three died in infancy*).

Nicholas Monumental Inscription in the Church at Froyle

(*On South wall of Nave*) In memory of JOHN NICHOLAS, son of WILLIAM and MARY NICHOLAS of Froyle in the county of Hants. Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship "Aurora", who departed this life at sea December 1778 aged 26 years, whose remains are deposited in the island of Barbadoes.

Also in memory of WILLIAM DRAPER NICHOLAS, son of WILLIAM and MARY NICHOLAS of Froyle in the county of Hants, Captain in His MAJESTY'S 11th Regiment of Infantry, who died January the 17th 1786 aged 34 years, whose remains are deposited near this place.

(*On North wall of Nave*) Sacred to the memory of ANNABELLA MOODY, widow of the late RICHARD VERNON MOODY Esq. of Southampton, who died December 2nd 1829 aged 73 years. Youngest daughter of WILLIAM NICHOLAS, lord of the manor of Froyle, and MARY his wife. This tablet is erected at the particular request of the most beloved and affectionate of daughters MARY ELIZABETH MOODY by her surviving sister REBECCA ANNABELLA MOODY.

Also to the memory of MARY ELIZABETH MOODY, Eldest daughter of RICHARD VERNON MOODY Esq. and MARY ANNABELLA MOODY, who died July 29th 1855 aged 67 years.

Also to the memory of REBECCA ANNABELLA MOODY who died April 2^d 1860 aged 69 years.

(*Wall tablet on South wall of singing gallery*) Ann NICHOLAS daughter of WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Lord of this Manor, and MARY, who died July 21st 1826 aged 70 years.

Monumental Inscriptions in Churchyard.

(Altar tomb) ANN NICHOLAS, died July 21st 1826 aged 70 years.

(Low Altar tomb) Here lies the remains of CHARLOTTE WARTON, daughter of WILLIAM NICHOLAS Esq. and widow of JOSEPH WARTON D.D. headmaster of Winchester College. Died December 2nd 1806 aged 64 years.

(Chest tombs) lyeth the body of WILL NICHOLAS Esq., who departed this life June 11th in the year of our Lord 1764 in the 47th year of his age.

(Low tomb, top broken) Sacred to the memory of MARY NICHOLAS, relict of WILLIAM NICHOLAS Esq. of Froyle in the county of Hants, daughter of WILLIAM DRAPER Esq. late Lord of this Manor, who departed this life on the 1st of May 1794 aged 63 years.

(Altar tomb) W.D. (*in large capital letters*) NICHOLAS (*in script, below the letters W.D.*) (*There is no further inscription*). This must mark the grave of William Draper Nicholas ob. 1786.

(Triple stone) In memory of HARRIOT SOPHIA CHARLOTTE NICHOLAS, aged 3 months, 1764.

In memory of CLEMENT AVERY NICHOLAS, aged 18 months, 1764.

In memory of JUDITH HORN BY NICHOLAS, aged 9 months, 1759.

References to MOODY in churchyard

(Altar tomb) MARY ELIZABETH MOODY, died July 29th 1855 aged 67 years.

(Altar tomb) MARY ANNABELLA MOODY, died December 2nd 1829 aged 73 years

Notes.

William Nicholas Esq. (see above) on the upper surface of this tomb is carved a fine Rococo cartouche with the arms of Nicholas impaling Newsham (see pedigree) died June 11th 1764 aged 47.

Annabella Moody (M.I. on north wall of Nave) on this monument William Nicholas is described as "Lord of the Manor of Froyle". Similarly on the mural monument in singing gallery to Anne Nicholas is described as daughter of William Nicholas, Lord of the Manor. She died July 21st 1826 aged 70. William Nicholas was never lord of the manor of Froyle. William Draper Esq., then lord of the manor died 28th April 1765 aged 67 years

The Millers

Miller of Chichester and Lavant, Sussex and Froyle Co Hants Created Baronet October 29th, 1705 Seat at West Lavant, Sussex, some 2 miles North of Chichester and having as a neighbour the 2nd Duke of Richmond.

Arms -Ar. a fesse wavy, az. between three wolves heads erased, gu.

Crest -A wolf's head erased, ar. gorged with a collar, wavy az.

Quartering -Or, a chevron dancettee, between three estoiles gules for Comber.

Richard Miller, bur. at St. Peters Chichester 1603

Thomas Miller, ob. 1635 = Agnes, dau of Miller of St. Olaves, mar. 1631.

Mark Miller, one of the aldermen and justices of Chichester Co. Sussex, bur in the churchyard of the Cathedral, in 1672, aet 1666. mar. Mary, dau of John Comber, alderman of Chichester, sister and co-heir of John Comber, Esq of Dunnington, Co. Sussex, sometime high-sheriff for the counties of Sussex and Southampton, ob. 1664 bur in the Cathedral.

1st Baronet Sir Thomas Miller, justice of the peace for the City of Chichester in 1684, several times mayor thereof, and representative in Parliament in 1688 and 1690, had a large fortune left him by his uncle (*Comber*), was knighted and advanced to the dignity of a Baronet by Queen Anne in the fourth year of her reign 29th Oct 1705, ob 2nd Dec 1705 aet 70 buried in the Cathedral.

He mar. Hannah, dau of by whom he had John, his successor, and other children. one dau mar. John Farrington of Chichester Esq eldest son of sir Richard Farrington of Chichester Bart.

2nd Baronet Sir John Miller, Bart., eldest son and successor to his father, represented the city of Chichester in several parliaments, in the reigns of K. William and Q. Anne. He married first Margaret, daughter of John Peachey, of Chichester, who died Sept. 23rd, 1701, aged 38 bur in Chichester Cathedral, by whom he had one son Thomas, who died young, and a daughter Emblem, who died Jan 6th, 1718 aged 17. He married secondly, Anne daughter of William Elson, of Groves in Sussex, Esq (*ob. 6th May 1709 aet 29 bur. in Chichester Cathedral*) by whom he had two children that died young; Thirdly, Susannah eldest daughter of Sir William Meaux of Kingston in the Isle of Wight, Bart. Sir John died Nov 29th 1721 aged 56 and was buried in Chichester Cathedral, leaving by his marriage Sir Thomas his successor. Besides Sir Thomas he had other children for one of his daughters was wife of the Rev. Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Norwich; another of the Rev. Dr. Manningham; another of the Rev. Blackshell, one of the residentiaries of Chichester, and fellow of Winchester College; and another of Thomas Yates Esq. member of parliament for Chichester; and another of Mr. Dutton near Guildford.

Note:- the 2nd Duke of Richmond introduced the famous cedars of Lebanon at Goodwood, purchased plants and shrubs from his friend Peter Collinson, and on the famous horticulturalists advice bought a number of specimens from Lord Petre's nursery at Thorndon in Essex. Sir John Miller, Richmonds friend and neighbour in Lavant was a fellow planter.

3rd Baronet Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. 1688-1733 of Lavant eldest son and successor to Sir John, was likewise representative in parliament for Chichester in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I 1715-1727, and married Jane, daughter of alderman Francis Goater of Chichester by whom he had three sons, 1. John 2. Thomas who died unmarried aged about 21, and 3. Henry and one daughter Jane, wife of Bye. Sir Thomas died at his seat at Lavant, near Chichester, November 1733 and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son.

4th Baronet Sir John Miller, Bart., who married Susan, daughter of Dr. Matthew Combe, physician of Winchester in 1735, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, Thomas his successor, George, Jane, Mary, Sussanna and Anne, who was the wife of George Earl of Albemarle. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son. The family seat at Lavant was sold to the third Duke of Richmond.

5th Baronet Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. This section of the pedigree is more difficult as this Sir Thomas disposed of the family seat in Lavant and moved to Froyle in 1772. Indeed writing in 1803 the Rev. William Bethan in his Baronetage states, "Not being able to procure any information from this family, I am obliged to give it as it stands in Kimber and Johnson", and he terminates at the 4th Baronet.

The baptismal entries of the children of his two marriages are presumably in the Parish Registers at Lavant, Co. Sussex. The year of birth of Sir Thomas is presumably recorded at Lavant with the death of his first wife and the birth of children of his first and second marriage the year of birth of his second wife and children of that marriage have been deduced from Froyle burial registers who most obligingly provides also their ages. The 5th Baronet died on the 4th September 1816 but his death is not recorded at Froyle.

Sir Thomas (*Bt of Lavant*) married (1) Hannah only child of John Black Esq of Norwich by whom he had two daughters, the second of whom married Sir John St Leger Gilman Bt. who died at Bath March 1817 his wife also died at Bath 3rd May 1803 aged 39 years. Their only son died at Froyle 25th October 1812 aged 18. All three are buried at Froyle. See MI. in Chancel.

Sir Thomas married secondly Elizabeth dau of married c.1769 born 1750 bur 4th April 1800 aged 50 years. She bore him six children.

John b.1770 s. of Sir Thomas(Bt) and Dame Elizabeth bur. 28th April 1804 aged 34

Ann b.1772 d. of Sir Thomas(Bt) and Dame Elizabeth d. 22nd Feb 1778 aged 5

Frances b.1773 s. of Sir Thomas(Bt)and Dame Elizabeth bur. 20th Sep 1783 aged 10

Augusta Elizabeth Mary b.1775 d. of Sir Thomas(Bt) and Dame Elizabeth bur. 15th Aug 1856 aged 81

Thomas Combe b.1778 s. of Sir Thomas(Bt) and Dame Elizabeth bur. 4th July 1864 aged 86

Sarah Ann b.1781 d. of Sir Thomas (Bt) and Dame Elizabeth bur. 8th Jan 1857 aged 76

George b.1783 s. of Sir Thomas(Bt) and Dame Elizabeth died 16th May 1784 aged 13 months

In 1772 Sir Thomas Miller purchased from the Hon. Thomas Willoughby Lord Middleton of Warwick and Mary Lady Middleton of a moiety and Alexander Ready Esq (*later name changed to Colston*) of Filkins Hall Filkins in the Co of Oxford and Sophia 1R) his wife the other moiety. Which said Mary and Sophia are the two great neices and heirs at Law of Edward Colston late of the City of Bristol Esq. deceased.

This purchase included The Capital Messuage and Mansion House (*Now Froyle Place*) formerly occupied by Samuel Gauden a former High Sheriff of Go. Southampton and Lord of the Manor and Gauden Draper Esq also Lord of the Manor, Place Farm Simbury Hill Farm, Banburys Farm, Yarnhams Farm Lands and other tenements carefully described *see Appendix*.

In 1775 a further purchase was made between Sir Thomas and Lucy Rebecca Draper of the City of Bath in Co. Somerset, spinster, Charlotte Draper and Emma Draper both of Winchester Co. Southampton spinsters. Three of the daughters and co-heiresses of William Draper late of Froyle in the same county Esq. deceased by Lucy (*Walter*) his second wife are seized in fee simple or otherwise well entitled unto three undivided fourth parts or shares in the several manors, Rectory, messuages farms Lands tithes tenements woods and hereditaments etc. *see Appendix*

In 1778 Sir Thomas Miller purchased from Mary Nicholas relict of William Nicholas of Froyle Esq and only surviving child of William Drapers first marriage (*Mary Ann Hornby*) and thus the eldest of the four co-heiresses of William Draper deceased. This is more or less a copy of the 1775 document but in addition to the Indenture are three Schedules with the individual items numbered in Arabic figures relating to a lost Estate Map the tracing of which would be of very considerable interest.

Sir Thomas now became lord of the manor of Froyle with control of its Court Leet and Court Baron The Advowson and rights pertaining thereto tithes and extending to Hunting, Hawking and Fishing and was able to set up his eldest son Thomas Gombe as Vicar of Froyle, which could if necessary be reduced to a sinecure by the services being given over to others.

The church at Froyle as we see it today is another example of Sir Thomas' energy for he in 1812 was behind a Faculty for demolishing the entire nave of the church and rebuilding to accommodate a larger congregation. The supplication being headed by Thomas Combe Miller, Vicar, supported by the most influential and moneyed members of the parishoners, who secured the most prominent seating, with a large pew for the squire in the gallery. It also provided the Miller family an opportunity to record individual Millers in stained glass.

inally he found time in his latter years to follow the family tradition in providing a Member of Parliament and himself sat M.P. for Lewes 1774-1778 and as M.P. for Portsmouth 1806-1816.

He died on 4th September 1816 being succeeded by his eldest son Sir Thomas Combe Miller.

Sir Thomas' burial is not recorded in the Parish Registers of Froyle and it is probable he was buried either in Lavant or Ghichester, Go. Sussex.

Thomas Gombe Miller, Vicar of Froyle before his father died became 6th Baronet on his father's death in 1816. Born in 1778 died 29th June 1864 having married 5th May 1824 Martha eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Holmes of Brooke Hill, Norfolk: She died 28th June 1877 aged 76 having had 6 sons and 4 daughters.

1. Charles Hayes s. as 7th Baronet.
2. Henry John b. 9th Sept 1830, m. 15 Dec Jessie youngest dau of John Orbell Esq. of Hawkesbury Walkonati N.Z.
3. Thomas Edmund, major in the Army , Capt 12th Regt b. 16th feb 1832.
4. George b. 7th July 1833 m 25th July 1865 Mary Elizabeth eldest dau Rev Peter Aubertin rector of Chipstead, Surrey.
5. William Uvedale, capt. 38th Regt b. 5th August 1835 d 15th aut 1868.
6. Richard Combe J.P. Kent b. 15th April 1841 m 17th act 1870 Elizabeth eldest dau of William Aldworth Esq. of Frilford, Berks.
7. Charlotte Elizabeth bap 1st April 1825 d.s.p. 8th Mar 1874 having m 4th Aug 1849 to Capt William Smith Nicholson late 26th Regt.
8. Marianne bap 22nd auct 1826.
9. Francis Margaret bap 29th June 1868.
10. Georgina Emily bap 7th July 1839 m 3rd May 1866 to Henry Thomas Lambert Esq of Sandhills Surrey. He d 8th July 1879 having had with other issue a son Henry Charles William Lambert b1868.

Sir Charles Hayes Miller b. 6th Feb 1829 d 12th Jan 1868, having m 9th April 1856 Catherine Maria 2nd dau of James Winter Scott Esq. of Rotherfield Park Hants and had two sons and 3 daus.

1. Charles John Hubert bap 13th aug 1858
2. Cecil Walter Nicholson b 9th July 1860
3. Margaret Catherine d 6th feb 1869
4. Gertrude Teresa bap 4th Dec 1864
5. Constance Caroline bap 20th July 1866

Sir Charles John Hubert bap. 13th Oct 1858 bur 8th Oct 1940, was a small boy of nine years of age when his father died. His mother with the children left Froyle soon after and from that time Froyle Place was let to various tenants. In due time Sir Hubert joined the Guards and in 1892 at the age of 34 retired as a Captain.

He came back to Froyle in 1892 but never took up residence at Froyle Place. Until he left the army the estate had been managed by his uncle Until his death in 1940 Sir Hubert lived at The Shrubbery (*Shrubbery House*) a charming Georgian House of c1740 near the Hen and Chicken and between the A31 and the River Wey on a site sloping steeply to the River. This property was in the late 18th century owned by George Erving Esq. formerly of Boston New England and his wife was Mary McIntosh Erving the daughter of Isaac Royall Esq late of Medford in New England lie buried in Froyle Churchyard (*see "The Elegant Royalls"*) Charles Newman purchased from the Ervings who later sold to the Miller family.

Sir Hubert did not share his father's and grandfather's love of horses and hunting. He often spent 6 months of the year at a property he owned in Venice, returning with church vestments and "Images", satuettes of saints which are displayed in niches on various houses in Upper Froyle. This phase began about 1900. He built a temporary structure as a church, dedicated to St. Joseph (*Lower Froyle*), and hoped to convert it to a permanent building but the 1914-18 War intervened and no trace now remains.

The money he had intended for the project went to Chichester Cathedral and the Anglican Liverpool Cathedral. His avowed intention in Froyle was to "Wake the Church up". He certainly left an imprint of his character on Froyle. He and his father are interred in the family vault in Froyle churchyard.

Sir Hubert's death terminated the Miller Saga so far as Froyle is concerned. In his will Sir Hubert left the Froyle Estate to his niece Mrs Loyd who in 1947 sold Froyle Place and 63 acres of the Park to the Trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar College and the rest of the estate with the Manorial rights in 1949.

Burningham Coat of Arms

Burningham (*Froyle, Co. Hants*) gules a millrind bendways argent between two martlets in pale Or.

Burningham Family and Newman Family Links.

Bernard Burningham was granted the Manor of Neatham Co. Hants in 1614. He obtained mortgages from relations of standing. Bernard held the manor only for a very short time, dying in 1620.

He was succeeded by his son Peter born in Ireland in 1580 and brought to England by his parents and brought up at Malms Farm in Binsted. A valuable feature of this farm is that it contained quarries of Malm stone which had valuable qualities such as building stone and for high quality brick-making, both valuable assets. In 1604 Peter married Elizabeth May, a prudent marriage as she was a niece of Sir Humphrey who had purchased Brocas or Brockhurst Farm (*Alias "Brocketts"*) from Sir John Jephson, Lord of the Manor of Froyle and Husseys. The extent of Brocketts is not known but only a relatively small area of land was in Froyle, the bulk being in the adjoining parish of Bentley. Sir Humphrey, a distinguished man, was Master of the Rolls and made Brocas a country seat.

In 1608, on the death of his grandfather, Peter moved into Cattleys Farm and lived there until 1612, moving later into Malms Farm which adjoined his father's land at Stream Farm also in Binsted parish. On his father's death in 1620 Peter took over the running of both farms as a business venture until his sudden death in 1623 as a result of a fall from his horse. He died a wealthy man. Cattleys Farm was purchased by the family and became a key factor in their estate being in Upper Froyle and opposite Froyle Place. It was on this site in 1820 that Thomas Burningham, Esquire, built Froyle House in a vain attempt to rival the Miller family.

But reverting to Bernard Burningham (1612-1682), he married on 2nd June 1637 at St. Maurice's, Winchester Ann Wheeler, eldest daughter of Henry Wheeler the owner of the Fulling Mill at Millcourt on the River Wey in Binsted Parish, purchased by him in 1624. Bernard and Ann Burningham had children, the eldest, Henry, being named after his maternal grandfather, was born at Binsted c. 1638. The first recorded baptismal entry is Thomas born in 1656, a date which coincides with the purchase of Hussey's Manor or farm by his father from Col. Fiennes. Bernard's twins were born, the surviving twin later marrying Andrew Baldwin, and lastly Bernard who married Susan Draper, a daughter of Gauden Draper (1665-1710), Lord of the Manor of Froyle.

Brocas Farm or Brocketts lands.

The Jephersons acquired the Manor of Froyle at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries and also later acquired the Manor of Hussies and Brocas Farm. Court Rolls exist for Froyle and Hussies but Courts were not held for Brocas. Most of the Brocas lands extended into Bentley Parish.

Just as Farnham became a famous Market Town so Brocas, certainly from the 13th century, became noted for its breed of horses specially suited for times of war. Shipped overseas for the French Wars and later available to Cromwell in the Civil War, Jephsons, Fiennes, Herriards and local gentry such as Geales and Burningham all supported the roundheads with fanatical zeal and, during the Commonwealth, benefited accordingly. But horses that brought such profits to Horse-traders in war time are less profitable in peace time and the astute landowners discovered that the soil in parts of Froyle and Hussies was ideal for the growing of that highly profitable but speculative crop, the Hop.

Henry Burningham Senior was brought up at Millcourt, Binsted, his mother's old home. Born c. 1638, he had been named Henry after his maternal grandfather. It should be noted that the Parish Registers for both Froyle and Binsted do not begin before the 1650s.

When Henry was approaching twenty his father acquired Husseys and this provided tangible evidence of family prestige in the neighbourhood and the background of wealth of Millcourt rubbed off on the Burninghams as gentry bearing a coat of arms. Two of the most important families in Froyle were now the Burninghams and the Newmans. The fact that both families had to pay suite at the Manor Court of Froyle to Samuel Gauden Esq., Lord of the Manor of Froyle was a sore point and came to a head in a law suit brought by Samuel Gauden to preserve his rights and is of sufficient interest to be reported fully in its own right.

In 1659, Bernard Burningham had sold Brocas Farm to William Newman for £710, no doubt to help him finance Hussey's, and these two families became more closely linked by Henry's marriage to Ann Newman, for the Newmans were also an able and ambitious family, each adding to their lands until the break up of their estates in Froyle, Mrs. Burningham selling her lands in 1915 and the Newmans in the early 19th century.

Evidence of Sir John Jephson's Interest in Brocas Farm and Lands

Sir John Jephson, Knight deceased, late of Froyle, had in an Agreement dated 2nd April in the 10th year of Charles I (1634) Assigned unto Joan Newman of Froyle, widow, Brocas Farm on a 99 year lease at a rent of £10-5-0 per annum. Later in an Agreement dated 20th February 1640 Sir John agrees to lease "Brocas Farm to her second son Thomas Newman, Yeoman, for 50 years at a rent of £30-0-0 per annum.

There was in the parish another "reputed manor" of Froyle, held of the chief manor. This property belonged in 1363 to Sir John Brocas, see "The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire and Roche Court" by Montague Burrows, Capt. R.N., M.A., F.S.A., sometime Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, published in 1886. In 1378 this property was settled in trust by Sir John's son Sir Bernard Brocas.

In 1415 the property is described as six virgates of Land in the tenure of William Brocas. In 1507 William Brocas died seized of this "manor" of Froyle, described as held of the Abbess of St. Mary's of Winchester, leaving two daughters as his co-heirs, Anne aged eleven and Edith aged nine. In 1583 a fraction of this manor belonged to Margery widow of Francis Cotton. She was a daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Pexall, and had married as her first husband Oliver Becket. By him she left a son and heir John under ten years of age at the time of her death. Considerable litigation followed as to the possession of this fraction and the other property of Sir Richard Pexall, and Sir John Jephson, Lord of the chief manor of Froyle, is mentioned in the proceedings as having purchased a fraction of the sub "manor". This is probably correct in some degree as in 1634 Sir John Jephson, Lord of the chief manor, assigned Brocas Farm and Brocas lands belonging thereto to Joan Newman, widow, for 99 years q.v. What is puzzling is that Sir Humphrey May died seized of the entire sub "manor", of whom held "the jurors did not know". He left a son and heir James, aged 16 (*Inq. P.M. ser. 2 Chan. Vol.A57, No.107*).

H.R.O.

Extracts from a Feoffment of a Farm called Brocas Farm dated 31st July 1655 from Honourable John Fiennes to Thomas Newman.

..... all that messuage and farm house commonly called or known by the name of Brocas Farm house or by what name soever the same be called or known and all barns stables outhouses edifices buildings backsides orchards gardens gates courts ways easements profits commodities advantages and emoluments whatsoever to the same Messuage or Farm house and premises belonging and appertaining situate standing lying and being within the Parish of Froyle in the said county of South'ton And all those parcels of arable land Meadow and Pasture hereafter particularly mentioned parcel of the said Farm called Brocas Farm That is to say All those three closes or purrocks near adjoining to the said Messuage and Farm house containing together by estimation ten acres be they more or less upon parts of one of which said purrocks there is a hop garden And other close piece and parcel of land commonly called or known by the name of Gravel Dell containing by estimation nine acres be it more or less being parcel of the said Farm and one other close piece and parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of Land Mead containing by estimation two acres be it more or less belonging to the said Farm And two other closes pieces and parcels of land belonging to the said Farm commonly called and known by the name of Southfield Containing together by estimation seventeen acres be they more or less And one other piece and parcel of Meadow ground belonging to the said Farm lying and being in the Common Meadow called Southmead containing by estimation one acre be it more or less And one piece and parcel of Meadow ground more in the said Common Mead belonging to the said Farm Containing by estimation one rood of Meadow be it more or less And fourteen pieces and parcels of land lying in several places in a Common Field called Wickfield belonging to the said Farm Containing in the wholeer close wherein standeth a Barn called Barn Close belonging also to the said Farm Containing nine acres be it more or

less Two acres be they more or less and six pieces and parcels of land lying in several closes in a Common Field called Cullum Field belonging to the said Farm Containing in the whole by estimation six acres be they more or less And Seventeen pieces and parcels of land lying in several places in a Common Field called Butter Field belonging to the said Farm Containing in the whole by estimation one and twenty acres be they more or less And all those Closes pieces and parcels of Meadow and Pasture ground Commonly called or known by the name of Godsons Forge belonging to the said Farm Containing in the whole by estimation ten acres be they more or less And two other pieces and parcels of Meadow ground lying in a Common Mead called or known by the name of Issington Moor in Parish of Binsted belonging to the said Farm Containing by estimation two acres be they more or less and one other piece and parcel of Meadow ground belonging to the said Farm lying in a Common Meadow called Broadmead in the said Parish of Binsted near unto a Bridge called Anserbridge and one other piece and parcel of land belonging to the said Farm commonly called or known by the name of Steeres Croft containing by estimation two acres be it more or less lying in the Parish of Binsted aforesaid And one other piece or parcel of land belonging to the said Farm commonly called or known by the name of Galy acre Containing in the whole by estimation sixteen acres be it more or less lying and being in the Parish of Bentley aforesaid by estimation four and Twenty id All which said bargained and hereby meant mentioned and intended to be bargained premises are situate lying and being in the Parishes of Froyle Binsted and Bentley in the County of South'ton above mentioned and now are or late were in the Several Tenure or occupations of Thomas Eggar and the above named Thomas Newman their respective Assign or Assigns Undertenant or undertenants And all ways easements commons rights of Common and Commons in Binsted and Bentley aforesaid heretofore enjoyed in right of any part of the said lands and premises by any Tenant owner or occupier thereof or any part or parcel thereof And also all and all manner of Tythes of Corn grain and hay and all other tythes and Compositions for Tythes whatsoever arising growing renewing or increasing or which shall at any time hereafter arise grow renew or increase in upon out of or from any of the said Lands or premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted lying and being within the said Parish of Froyle other than the Tythes of right belonging to the Vicar of Froyle aforesaid for the time being And the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders of all and singular the hereby bargained premises and every part and parcel thereof And all the Estate right Tythe interest claim and demand whatsoever of him the said John Fiennes of and with the said bargained and hereby meant mentioned and intended to be bargained premises or any part or parcel thereof And all writings evidence escripts and minutes touching or concerning the said premises only or only any part or parcel thereof together with the true copy or all such other writings escripts and documents as concern the said Premises or any part or parcel thereof together with other lands to be copied out at the cost and charge of the said Thomas Newman his heirs and assigns One close bounding upon Wilbraham (*? Milberry Ham*) belonging to the said Farm called Brocas Farm Containing Six acres be it more or less And another closes next to the said Barn Close on the east side and adjoining upon Certain Closes called Yarnham and Little Copped land also belonging to the said Farm containing thirtyone acres be it more or less A close adjoining upon Borroughfield called Goatlick belonging also to the Said Farm Containing fifteen acres be it more or less One Close called Corn Reed also belonging to the Said Farm containing twelve acres be it more or less One Close called Fern Reed wherein standeth a Sheephouse also belonging to the ,said Farm Containing ten acres be it more or less One close adjoining or near to Burrowfield and Hamwood called Ham close also belonging to the Said Farm Containing four acres be it more or less One piece or parcel of Meadow in a Common Mead in Froyle aforesaid called Broadmead Containing two acres be it more or less And all those parcells of land belonging to said Farm in the Common Fields called Burroughfield Coxfield and Comb field or any of them belonging to the Said Farm .Containing about eleven acres be they more or less One Coppice or wood called Great Hamwood containing twenty and seven acres be it more or less Two lesser Coppices adjoining to the Said Great Hamwood and to the Said Close called Corn Reed and Fern Reed containing about nine acres be it more or less One other Coppice called Frethwood Coppice adjoining Robert Baldwins land east and south Containing about three acres be it more or less And one other coppice called Brocas Stowell containing about eight acres be it more or less together with all the Rows and Hedgerows in the said closes and the ground and soil of the said coppices And all other the lands parcels of the Said Farm called Brocas Farm not hereinbefore particularly mentioned to be bargained and Sold unto the said Thomas Newman And all Common and right of Common in and upon the Waste and commonable places called Hynham Spolicomb Lidden Common Brockall and the lands and other wastes and waste places belonging unto the Said Manor of Froyle out of this present grant bargain and sale always excepted and foreprised

To Have And To Hold

Total Acreage 277

Froyle
247

Binsted
14

Bentley
16

1662

18M67/63

8 April 14th year reign of Charles Second

Jerome Christmas of Binstead yeoman

John Fiennes Esq. Lord of the Manor of Froyle and Husseys

All that part or parcel of land lately enclosed out of a certain Common in Froyle called Brockall 42 acres now newly enclosed between a coppice called Sheephouse coppice on the North, a parcel of land called Hinham on the West, a parcel of land called Marhills on the East, and a field called Barrlands Field on the South East appendant to my messuage or tenement and one yard land and half yard lands thereto belonging

A copyhold held of the said Manor of Froyle by copy of Courtroll by one Walter Dearing and to my messuage yards lands thereto belonging heretofore held by copy of Courtroll of the said Manor of Froyle by one John Godson, and to my common of pasture belonging to half a yard lands sold by Sir John Jephson unto Sir Humphrey Maye, to me the said Jerome Christmas thereunto especially moving Have granted quit claimed unto the said John Fiennes his heirs for ever All the right title interest

that is to say in the Common called the Great Common, the common called Spollicombe, the common called Brockall, the common called Highwood and Highwood Coppice, the common called Isinghurst and Isinghurst Heath, the common called Littenfield, and not elsewhere

HRO 49M68/149

Letters Patent 22 December 15th Charles II [1663]

permitting the obstruction and closure of a portion of a highway,
subject to the making of a new road in lieu thereof.

Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland, defender of the Faith etc. To all to whom these present letters shall come Greeting Whereas by a certain Inquisition taken by our command at ALTON in our county of Southampton the fourteenth day of October in the fifteenth year of our Reign it is found that it will not be to our loss or prejudice or that of any of our subjects if we should grant to JOHN FIENNES of Froyle in the said county esquire WILLIAM NEWMAN of the same gentleman and JEREMY CHRISTMAS of the same yeoman that the same John William and Jeremy may enclose the king's public highway in the parish of FROYLE aforesaid which leads from the town of Farnham in our county of Surrey to Andover in the said county of Southampton and hold that enclosure to the same John William and Jeremy and to their heirs for the better accommodation of the aforesaid John William and Jeremy and for the enlargement of their farm for ever Provided that the same John William and Jeremy shall make there in place of that highway a certain other highway on the lands of the same John William and Jeremy as adequate and sufficient for those passing by the same. And that the said highway so to be held enclosed contains in length 579½ perches of land and in width throughout all that highway 33 feet of land as by the aforesaid Inquisition remaining of record in our court of Chancery more fully is evident and appears Be it known that we of our especial grace and certain knowledge and mere motion have granted and given licence and by these presents do grant and give licence for us our heirs and successors to the aforesaid JOHN FIENNES WILLIAM NEWMAN and JEREMY CHRISTMAS that they may obstruct and enclose the aforesaid highway and hold it so obstructed and enclosed to them their heirs and assigns for the better accommodation of their farm aforesaid without let or impediment of our heirs or successors or of any of our justices escheators sheriffs or other bailiffs or ministers whatsoever Provided that the same John William and Jeremy cause to be made there in place of that highway a certain other highway on their own lands as adequate and sufficient for those passing by the same as is aforesaid. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent Witness ourself at Westminster the twenty second day of December in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

By writ of Privy Seal Howard. 26th July 1725

Between Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough
John Duke of Montague
Scroop Duke of Bridgewater
Francis Earl Godolphin
William Clayton of City of Westminster Esq.
William Guidott of Lincolns Inn Esq.
John Hanbury of Pontepool Esq.
Executors of John late Duke of Marlborough of first part
and
William Draper Esq. only son then of Gauden Draper esq. dec. of second part
and
Sir William Juxon of Little Compton Glos.
Francis Loggin of Grays Inn Gentleman of third part

Whereas by Indenture 29th June 1658 between John Lord and Richard Fiennes Esq. younger son of Rt.Hon.William Fiennes Lord Viscount Say and Seale of the one part and Rt.Hon.Nathaniel Fiennes of the other part £2500 paid to John Fiennes by Nat.Fiennes John and Richard Fiennes sold all those ~anors or farms or reputed manors or farms of Husseys and Issinghurst i.e. all that parcel of land called Issinghurst -as it was divided into several closes -Chesehill Holden Nutcroft the gaudens Watergate Longcroft Wood Fill Gen Free Close the Two Fenleys by Issinghurst heath the further Fenley by Statland divided by a Row Frengf(?)Furlong and the two closes called Soofields the two parcels of pasture called the Groves in one of which stand Issinghurst Barns all together 192 acres 32 perches then or then late in the tenure or occupation of William Earle or his assigns And all those woods or coppice grounds with the appurts belonging to and being parcel of the said Manors or reputed Manors of Husseys or Issinghurst -Great Fenleys Little Fenleys Fenley grove Elm Coppice Great Hill and Highwood -all together 92 acres 2 roods 4 perches and also one Sheep Walk commonly called Ishurst Heath and also all that Water Mill and one Messuage and half yard lands of arable meadow and pasture 20 acres then or late in the tenure or occupation of James Cooper or his assigns and all those four parcels of meadow ground lying and being in a Common Mead called Southmead 4 1/2 acres one half acre whereof was then in the tenure or occupation of one Darby Warner and then or late in the tenure of occupation of John Fiennes and commonly called Ware Acre the two acre pieces and the Little acre then or late in the tenure or occupation of William Earl and are parcel of the Manors of Husseys. And also all that commonly called or known by the name of the Gaston Meadow 14 acres in parish of Binstead then or late in tenure or occupation William Earle And all and every lc the lands tenements etc of said Manors or farms not formerly conveyed by John Lord Fiennes and Richard Fiennes to Bernard Burningham by Indenture 10th May 1656 And also all those several rents and services whatsoever reserved due and payable out of and for all those messuages and lands then or then late in the several tenures of William Towers the Elder Darby Warner widow Poet widow Eams John Deering and Edward Earle

1000 years.

The Presentment of the Homage for the Mannor of Hussies made the 18th day of May 1654.

Firstle wee present a gate that leadeth out of Wisehin Lane into Butterfielde to be founde by Husseys farme John Baldwin the Widowe Over Thomas Gase and John Norman; and that tis agreed betwixt them that everyone in his turne shall maintaine the said for one yeare.

Alsoe wee present that the farmoure of Hussies Farme when the fields are broken or another person of the Mannor of Hussies, shall not putt into any of the said fields any more cattle, then according to their proportion for the Lande they holde there may doe under the payne of makinge default for every sheepe two shillings and for any other beast two shillings six pence.

Alsoe wee present that noe Tenant shall suffer his cattle to goe abroade in the fields or lanes beinge above two years an halfe olde after the first day of May untill the fields are broke and accordinge to the Custome upon paine of foure pence for every beaste as often as they are taken.

Alsoe wee present that noe Tenant shall keepe upon the Common above three score sheepe for every yardelande that hee holdeth and after that proportionately a greater or lesser quantity payinge for every sheepe founde above the said number of three score one shilling An that it shall bee lawful for the Lords Bayliff to distrain everyone founde without the Tenants marke on them to keepe untill the ouners pay two pence for every sheepe.

Alsoe wee present that if any keepe any hoggs and suffer them to goe in the Common fields unringed shall pay for every such hogge as shall bee founde ljd. and to be impounded untill the penalty bee payd.

Alsoe wee present that none shall keepe geese upon the Commons or in the Common fields upon paine of five shillings a piece. Alsoe wee present that none shall cutte any woode in the coppices of the Lord without leave under the paine of 12d. for every bundle of rodde for every defaulte.

Alsoe wee present that John Norman shall fille up the hole which hee digged in Wisehin Lane before the first of August under the paine of five shillings An that any person that shall Digge holes in the said Mannor for earth and shall not fill them up againe within the space of three months shall pay five shillings for every such default .

Alsoe wee present that the Miller shall make a fence upon the Millbank to save the Medow from spoyle of cattle under the paine of five shillings.

Alsoe wee present that wee know not of any alienation nor of the death of any Tenant since the laste Courte.

Edward Fielder
Darbie Warner
Edward Earle

The Manor of Husseys

In a Court Roll of 1545 (5M53/932) the Court Minutes the Manor of Husseys is listed with many others in a marriage settlement between Mary Wriothesley and Sir Richard Lyster, Chief Baron of the King's Exchequer who held this manor for a further ten years when on the 21st day of December in the second and third years of the reigns of the late King and Queen (*Philip and Mary, 1555*), he sold Husseys to John Gifford of Northall (*Northolt*) in the County of Middlesex.

By Indenture of Bargain and Sale made between John Gifford of the one part and John Fitzwilliam of the other part bearing date the thirteenth day of February in the second and third years of the late King Philip and Queen Mary (1556), purchased the Manor of Hussey.

[Note: The second and third years of Philip and Mary covered the period 25th July 1555 to 5th July 1556].

William Jephson Esq. Lord of the Manor of Froyle acquired the Manor of Husseys from his kinsman, John Fitzwilliam Esq. of ..Kingsley in the same county of Southampton, on the first day of June in the second year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth etc. (1560) in consideration of the sum of four hundred and fifteen pounds of food and lawful money of England. [49M68/71]. As there is much of interest in this document, particularly as regards its hitherto little-known descent of this Manor and its extent, it is quoted later.

In the Inquisition Post Mortem on Sir John Jephson, Kt. of Froyle, held at Odiham 18th. April, 15th. Charles (1639), Husseys and Broccas are also referred to. These properties remained in the Jephson family until 1652 when the whole estate was sold to John and Richard, sons of Lord Say and Seale.

The Fiennes were Lords of the Manor of Froyle including the Manor of Hussey and the lands called Brocketts als Broccas, the bulk of which latter extended into Bentley and Binsted (*not to be confused with Binstead in the Isle of Wight, the quarries of which supplied so much stone for Hampshire churches in mediaeval times*).

The Fiennes continued the procedures of the Jephsons in enclosing land and holding separate manor courts for Husseys which latter procedure alone is evidence of a separate and distinct manor.

“On or about the tenth day of May 1656 John and Richard Fiennes of the one part and Bernard Burningham of Binsted in the said County of Southampton yeoman of the other part in consideration of the sum of two thousand one hundred pounds the Fiennes did grant bargain and sell unto the said Bernard Burningham and his heirs All that messuage or Farmhouse with the appurtenances called Hussies situate standing and being in the said parish of Froyle in the said County of Southampton then in the tenure or occupation of William Earle And all barns stables buildings outhouses orchards gardens backsides hop gardens courtyards gates and appurtenances to the said Messuage or Farmhouse belonging or appurtenant or therewithal used or enjoyed as part or parcel thereof or as thereunto belonging and also all and singular the closes and parcels of land meadow pasture and wood ground lying in the said parish of Froyle hereafter mentioned that is to say All that close near adjoining to the said messuage containing by estimation three acres be it more or less and all those closes and parcells of land called or known by the several name or names of Pond Close Haw Croft and Cullum Closes and all those three closes called the Bowles and all that close called Cowshott Close and all those three closes called the Steane Closes and all that parcel of land called the Penne acres and all that wood and parcel of wood ground and coppice ground called Steane Wood Coppice and all those two closes called the Hyle Closes containing by estimation thirty acres and all that coppice or parcel of woodground called Little Hyle containing by estimation eleven acres All which closes and parcells of land and wood ground contain one hundred and three score acres or thereabouts and all those parcels of arable land lying in the several common fields in Froyle aforesaid called Weekfield Cullumfield and Butterfield then in tenure or occupation of the said William Earle containing by estimation three score acres of thereabouts whereof six and twenty acres and one half or thereabouts did then lie in the said field called Weekfield and six and twenty acres and an half or thereabouts more thereof did then lie in the said common field called Butterfield and seven acres, residue thereof did then lie in the said field called Cullumfield and all that enclosed meadow called Pale meade lying in Froyle aforesaid and all that parcel of meadow lying in Southmeade in Froyle aforesaid containing by estimation three acres then in the occupation of the said William Earle adjoining to the said meadow called pale meade on the East all which premises were in the occupation of the said William Earle and were parcel of the Manor or Farm called Husseys in Froyle aforesaid.”

To show that the Farm called Isnest, als Isnage, als Easonage, als Isinghurst was part of the Manor of Husseys.

“This Indenture made the eighth day of May in the year of our Lord God according to the English Account one thousand six hundred fifty and six Between John Fiennes of Froyle in the County of South'ton Esq of the one part And William Earle of the same place yeoman of the other part Witnesseth That the said John Fiennes for and in consideration of the Rents and Covenants hereafter in these presents mentioned and expressed by the said William Earle his Executors Administrators and assigns to be paid done and performed Hath demised granted and to Farm Letter and by these presents doth demise grant and to Farm letter unto the said William Earle All that his site of the Manor of Husseys situate and being in the parish of Froyle aforesaid with all Barnes Stables outhouses edifices buildings orchards gardens and backsides thereunto belonging and adjoining And also all the lands thereunto belonging called by the name of Isnest and Penley lying and being in Froyle aforesaid And also all that piece of Meadow ground called or known by the name of Gaston mead containing by estimation fourteen acres

be it more or less lying and being in the parish of Binsted in the said County of South'ton Together with all wages paths easements profits commons commodities and advantages whatsoever to the said Manor house lands and premises before demised belonging or in any wise appurtenanting with their and every of their appurtenances All which said Manor house lands and premises now are or late were in the tenure or occupation of the said William Earle his assignee or assigns (*Except and always reserved out of this present demise with the said John Fiennes his heirs and assigns All and all manner of Timber and Timber trees and other trees woods and under woods whatsoever new standing growing or being and which shall or may hereafter stand grow and be in and upon the said demised lands and premises or any part or parcel whereof with free liberty of inpress or egress or regress at all seasonable times to fell cut down and carry away the same at his and their will and pleasance*) To Have and to Hold the said Manor house lands and premises hereby demised and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances (*except before excepted*) unto the said William Earle his executors and assigns from the Feast day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past before the date hereof until the Feast day of St. Michael the Archangel which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and seven being one year and a half yielding and paying therefore at the Feast day of St. Michael the Archangel next coming after the date hereof unto the said John Fiennes his heirs Executors or assigns the sum of four score and fifteen pounds of current English money and at the Feast day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary then next coming the sum of four score and fifteen pounds more of like current English money And at the Feast day of St. Michael the Archangel which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and seven aforesaid the sum of four and twenty pounds of current English money And if it shall happen the said yearly rent to be behind or unpaid in part or in the whole by the space of two and forty days next after any or either of the said Feast days or times of payment wherein the same ought to be paid as aforesaid That then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said John Fiennes his heirs and assigns into or upon any part of the said demised premises to enter and distrain and the distress or distresses then and there had and found to take lead drive carry away and impound and the same to keep and detain until the said rent so behind and unpaid with the arrears thereof if any be shall be fully satisfied and paid And the said William Earle for himself his Executors administrators and assigns doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said John Fiennes his heirs and assigns by these presents that the said William Earle his Executors Administrators and Assigns shall and will during the term hereby granted discharge bear and pay all parochial dues and duties both to Church and poor and all other rates in respect of the said premises (except the Army pay commonly called contribution and the rates for reparations of the highways) And shall not nor will not carry off any the soil or compost made or to be made from off the said demised lands and premises or r any of the straw or fodder thereupon growing or being except only such reasonable quantity thereof as he the said William Earle his executors or assigns shall or may have occasion to make use of at his or their departure for the feed of his horses and teams and straw to litter them withal for which purpose it is agreed between the said parties And the said John Fiennes for himself his heirs and assigns doth covenant grant and agree to and with the said William Earle his Executors Administrators and assigns by these presents That he the said William Earle his Executors and Assigns shall have free liberty to In (*i.e. house for corn*) and house his and their corn and hay within the Barnes there and have use of the gaterooms for the Inning and threshings out thereof and spending the fodder with his cattle there until the Feast day of St. John the Baptist next after the expiration of the term hereby granted And shall have the Range of the grounds by Isinerst Barnes for his cattle to graze and feed there until the first day of May next after the expiration of this present grant And also have and make use of one convenient Room or chamber within the said Manor house for lodging such servants as he or they shall themselves employ until the said Feast day of St. John the Baptist And shall also if need so require have liberty until the first day of November next after the expiration of the said term for the taking of such chade (*chard: spinach-beet. First introduced 1548. Roots lifted in November*) as shall be thereupon grown And the said John Fiennes his heirs and assigns doth further his Executors administrators and assigns during the time of this demise sufficient fire boote hedge boote

carte boote and plough boote to be taken by the assignment of the said John Fiennes his heirs or assigns or for want of assignment within twenty days next after notice given of such his or their needs then to be taken by the said William Earle his executors or assigns without assignment upon some part of the said demised lands and premises to be only used and employed for and about the same bootes And the said William Earle for himself and his executors administrators and assigns duly covenant grant and agree to and with the said John Fiennes his heirs and assigns not to make any wilful waste or spoil upon or within the demised premises or to put into any of the coppices thereunto belonging any cattle that may be hurtful to the growth thereof especially until the said coppices be of three years growth at the least And shall and will the last half year the term hereby granted leave three score acres at the least of the said demised Lands for a summer fallow to be ploughed for wheat and shall permit and suffer the said John Fiennes his heirs and assigns his and their tenants and workmen to fallow and stir up the same at his and their will and pleasure according to the Custom of the Country And also shall and will at the end of the said term hereby granted peaceably and quietly leave and yield up All and singular the said Manor house Lands and premises unto the said John Fiennes his heirs and assigns And the said John Fiennes for himself his heirs executors and assigns doth covenant grant and agree to with the said William Earle his executors administrators and assigns by these presents That he the said William Earle his Executors and assigns will and truly pay the said rents and performing the covenants and agreements in these presents mentioned and expressed on his and their parts to be paid and performed and kept shall or may peaceably and quietly have hold occupy and enjoy all and singular the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof with their appurtenances during the said term hereby granted without the lawful lett trouble eviction interruption or molestation of the said John Fiennes his heirs or assigns or any other person or persons claiming by from or under him or them In Witness whereof the said parties first above named to these present Indentures interchangeably their hands and seals have set the day and year first above written”

**Court of William Jephson Armiger held there the twenty first day of May
Anno Domini 1649 by Robert Nelson Armiger Steward there.**

Homage

William Towers senior

George Hawkins sworn

Derby Warner

Edward Earle

The Jury to take view of a parcell of arable land lying in a field called Wiyfield which is claymed to belong to Derby Warner and as he informeth part of it is ploughed away and Therefore the said Jury are to view the same and if it be so then to take order that the party that did the wrong doe lay the same out again and that bounds or stakes may by them be sett for preservation of wrong for the future And to certifie their doeings there in the court.

HRO 3M 49/18, 19

**A Particular of the Manors of Froyle and Husseys
in the County of Southampton,
4 miles beyond Farnham and 36 miles from London (c. 1658).**

	£	s	d
A fair house built of freestone with outhouses, orchards, gardens, courts etc., containing about 4 acres of ground encompassed with a stone wall	60	0	0
Lands unlet being a hopgarden about 2 acres, 26 acres of pasture, 21 acres of meadow, 122 acres of arable enclosed and 50 acres of arable in the commonfields, Tithefree, at £ per annum	140	0	0
Also unlet 360 acres of ancient pasture lately enclosed, Tithefree	240	0	0
Also unlet 100 acres of ancient pasture lately enclosed, Tithefree	45	0	0
Copse or woodland, 282 acres, Tithefree, with the timber growing in them at	141	0	0
Quit rents paid by the Freeholders and Copyholders	72	8	6½
John Vincent for an acre of pasture		15	0
James Cooper, for the Mill, and 10 acres of pasture and meadow belonging to it	30	0	0
Nicholas Wheeler for the Tithes of his land	2	12	6
The like for Thomas Newmans land	2	12	6
A Freestone house, called the Jointure house with orchard, garden, yards, barn, stable etc., and 8 acres of pasture, 15 acres of meadow, 48 acres of arable enclosed and 100 acres of arable in the Commonfields, Tithefree let to Thomas Lambole at	100	0	0
John Newman, for a barn and yard, with 6 acres pasture, 4 acres meadow, 5 acres of copsewood and 73 acres of arable in the commonfields, Tithefree	45	0	0
John Sutwell, for a barn, yard etc., with 6 acres pasture, 4 acres meadow and 30 acres in the commonfields, Tithefree	25	10	0
Nicholas Whale, for a tenement, orchard, barn yard, stables etc., with 7 acres arable enclosed, 26 acres arable in the commonfields and 3 acres of meadow, Tithefree (<i>all but the meadow payable to the Vicar</i>)	20	0	0
Henry Warner, for Berryland, and Barley field, containing 30 acres, ½ of enclosed arable, Tithefree	15	5	0
Thomas Blanchard, for Banburys Farm, containing a Tenement, barn, stable, orchard, garden, etc., with 110 acres of arable enclosed, 5 acres of copsewood, 7 acres of meadow Tithefree, and 8 acres of meadow in Binsted	65	0	0

	£	s	d
William Towers, for 70 acres of enclosed arable, 8 acres arable in the Commonfield with a barn, Tithefree, and 5 acres of meadow in Binsted	40	0	0
	985	3	6 ¹ / ₂
George Mathews, for a Tenement barn, stable, orchard, etc., with 62 acres of arable enclosed and one acre and a half of meadow, Tithe free	34	0	0
James Hunt, for 2 barns and yards, with 140 acres of enclosed arable, and one acre and 3 quarters of one acre of meadow Tithe free	69	0	0
Stephen Woodman of Bentley for 20 acres of enclosed arable, Tithefree	8	4	0
William Johnson, for 20 acres of the ancient pasture, newly enclosed to be ploughed Tithefree (<i>a lease of 21 years</i>)	14	0	0
	125	4	0
	985	3	6 ¹ / ₂
In Present Possession	1110	8	6 ¹ / ₂
The Reversion of 14 Messuages, with orchards, gardens, outhouses etc., with 300 acres of pasture, arable and meadow thereto belonging, after 2 lives, valued at	150	0	0
There is payable out of the Manor, to the King	6	9	5
The Manor of Husseys, Isinghurst and Penleys, being part of the Issues, to the value of about £200 per annum, is mortgaged to Mr .Nathaniel Fiennes for	2500	0	0

(F)roile Rental renewed there before Richard WALLOP steward and Edmund NYNCHE auditor 8 February 2 Henry V (1415) by the oath of John LEOF, John CHESEMAN John TRYMER Stephen SOMER John PROUTE George SMYTH Thomas SHARPE William PULHURST John MORYS John ROUSVALE George SMYTH and John BULBEKE who say that

Free tenants Nicholas HUSEY holds 7 virgates of land and 2 free mills paying at the Annunciation 12d and at Michaelmas * 60s.,
(total) 61s.

William BROCAYS holds 2 virgates of land lately Bernard BROCAYS' and formerly Alice FOUNE's paying at Michaelmas 29s. 6d.
Gilbert BENNEBURY 2 virgates late John MOTTE's, 17s. 8½d Robert ? in right of his wife.
Richard CRISTEMASSE 4 virgates late John BENNEBURY's and formerly Philip STURMY's 258. Also 1 virgate late John KEMPE's and afterwards Philip STURMY's 6s. 8d. Also 1 messuage and 1 virgate of land formerly Richard ANDREW's 10s. Also 1 parcel of land containing 3 acres next BOWNAMESDICHE extending to SPOLICOMBE 6d. Also 3 acres at HORSGATE 19d.
(total) 43s. 9d.

John BENNEBURY ½ hide of land late Henry SONNEBURY's 10s. Also 1 croft called BRADENHAM 12d.
(total) 11s.

Richard WYNDESORE 1 virgate late Richard CATTELEY's paying at Hocktide 1 white capon or 2 red and at Michealmas 7s. 3d.
Andrew CHAPELAYN 1 toft with a garden at ISENHURST 6d.
Richard LOCKE 1 toft 1 garden and 1 heln' of land late Richard LOCKE's 6d.
John SHROBBE 1 small croft of the tenure of William ISENHURST 12d.
Peter atte BARRE for land of LA BOURE 4½d.
Summa £8. 12s. 7d. £8. 9s. 10d.

North friolle John LEOF holds ½ virgate of land late Walter BYFLET's paying annually 4s. 6d. at the four terms of the year.
Also 1 cotsetle of land containing 9 acres paying annually 8s. at the said terms Also 1 Gromelond late William STANES' containing 7 acres 6s. annually at the said terms Also 3 acres of foriplond of which 2 acres lie opposite his gate and 1 at BURYHULL in CULHAM paying annually at the said terms 4s.
(total) 22s. 6d.

John COK' ½ virgate of land late Richard CUTTE's and formerly Richard STYWARD's 2s. 6d. Also 7 acres of land of foriplond of which 3 lie in BURYFELD 3 in LE COMBE and 1 in LE WHITELOND paying 3s. Also at ERNHAM 1 croft 1 grove (?) and 1 toft late John COK his father's 6s. 8d.
(total) 12s. 2d.

William WELAWAY ½ virgate late John HOUSSE's formerly Peter atte HATCHE's 4s. Also 4 acres of foriplond of which 2 (lie) in BOTURFELD and 2 in LE COMBE 2s. 6d. Also 1 toft late the said Peter's 8d.
(total) 7s. 2d.

Richard PATERYK ½ virgate late William atte HALLE 4s.
John MORYS senior ½ virgate late Adam ALAYN's and formerly RANDOLF's 4s. Also 1 piece of land lying at LE WHITELOND 6d.
(total) 4s. 6d.

John MORYS junior 1 messuage and 1 acre of land 8d.
John CHESEMAN ½ virgate late John HERLAW's and afterwards John
HIDE's 2s.6d. Also 3 acres of foriplond lying at WYKEHULL 12d. Also
1 cotsetle late John MULWARD's and formerly OSEBARN's 8s. Also 1
cotsetle of land late Richard BUTTES 6s.8d.

(total) 18s. 2d.

John ROUSEVALE ½ virgate late John GLOVER's formerly Richard
SMYTH's 2s. 6d. Also 2 acres 3 rods of land of foriplond lying in
WYKESFELD 12d.

3s. 6d.

Peter LIPPENHAM ½ virgate late William COLIER's formerly Is(abel?)
SABORW 2s. 6d. Also 12 acres of land of in LE SUTHTFELD

3s. 4d.

(total) 5s. 10d .

John SHROBBE ½ virgate late Walter SHROBBE's 2s. 6d. Also another
½ virgate late the said Walter's 2s. 6d. Also a third ½ virgate late the
said Walter's 2s. 6d.

(total) 7s. 6d.

John SMYTHFELD ½ virgate late his father's 12s. Also 1
acre at BURYSTENE 6d. Also 3 acres granted to him in
his or another's ? tenure paying at the Lady's will.
William LEOF ½ virgate late John atte STRETE's 13s. Also 1 cottage 2
crofts and 1 acre 7s. 10d. Also 1 croft late JERMAYN's 2s. Also 1 cotsetle
of land late Peter atte HATCHE's 5s.

(total) 27s. 10d.

William ASSHESTEDE 1 cotsetle of land late John SMYTH's 9s. Also 1
cotsetle of land late the said John's 6s. 4d.

(total) 15s. 4d.

PenleysJohn ROMHUSSE 3 crofts with pasture 1 wood called
PUYNDELE of the demesne of the lady 10s of which 5s.

?

John TRYMMER 1 messuage and 1 virgate of land late Edward
BOKEHURST's and formerly John BRONNESBURY 6s. 10d. Also ½
virgate of land called LE YERDE late of the demesne of the lady 3s. 4d

(total) 10s of which 40d?

Sonneby Stephen SOMERE 1 messuage and 1 virgate of land late GARSTENER's
and formerly STANES' 10s. Also 2½ acres of the demesne of the lady
18d. Also 1 coam 12d.

(total) 12s. 6d

Buryffroill Richard SMYTH 1 messuage and ½ virgate of land late GARSTENER's
4s 6d. Also 1 coam 12d.

(total) 5s. 6d.

Walter SKYNNER 1 toft with a curtilage 4d.
Edward KNAPPE 1 virgate of land late William STANES' 4s.
Robert COK' 1 cotsetle of land late John COK's 6s. 8d.
John PROUTE 1 cotsetle late MARCHAUNTZ' 5S. Also 1 gromelond
containing 1 acre of land and 8 acres of foriplond lying in LE COMBE,
BURYHULL and BURYDON FELD 7s.

(total) 12s.

John KEMBER 1 messuage ½ virgate of land and 1 cotsetle of land late
John BLANCHARD 9s.

Peter BLANCHARD 1 cotsetle of land late SAILLES' 4s.
William POLHAMPTON 1 cotsetle of land late Thomas PETYTE' s 6s
8d. Also 5 acres of foriplond lying in BURYFELD and in LE COMBE 3s.

(total) 8s.

John GODESLOND 1 cotsetle of land late Thomas PETYTE's 6s 8d.
Also 1 cotsetle of land late WULSHES' 6s. 8d.

(total) 13s. 4d.

John COK' shepherd 1 cotsetle of land late Richard MILWARD formerly
William PROUTE 9s. memo ?or 7s. for all services holds plough and ?
George SMYTH 1 cotsetle of land with 16 acres of land of foriplond 6s.
8d. Also 1 messuage and 1 virgate of land late Thomas SMYTH's 19s.
2d. Also 4½ acres of the demesne of the lady in ? tenure payable at the
Lady's will ? 18s. 7 for andiron plough margin sum paid annually 6s. 8d.
Alice RANDOLF 1 messuage and ½ virgate of land late Richard
BROCHE Also 1 cottage with a curtilage and acre of foriplond 13s. 6d.
Roger GATERYGG' 1 cottage and 2½ acres of land late Juliana
WASSHEPOGH' 4s. 4d.

Peter WESTWODE 1 messuage and 1 cotsetle of land containing 9 acres 8s.

John BULLEKE 1 messuage ½ virgate and 1 cotsetle 13s. 6d.

Celia SHARPE 1 messuage and 14 acres of foriplond late John SHARPE's
10s 6d

Thomas SHARPE certain land late GARSTENER's 10s.

Richard MULWARD 1 messuage with a garden 3s.

Avis' COK' 1 cotsetle late John atte GATE's formerly John
VICARY's 9s.

William PILHURST 1 cottage with a curtilage late John WHITE 5s. 1d.

Also 1 cotsetle of land late John WHITE's 6s. Also 5 acres of foriplond 12d.

(total) 12s. 1d.

William BOLTER' 1 cotsetle of land late John COK's 7s.

Also 8 acres of foriplond 4s.

(total) 11s.

Andrew CHAPELAYN pasture 1 wood called LE HULDE 4s.

John CHESEMAN pasture 1 wood called ENHAM 6s. 8d.

summa totalis

£26. 7s. 8d.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT 23 June 1541 (Latin)

The King, in consideration of £1.505. 7s. 4d. paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations by WILLIAM JEFSON, grants and confirms

To the same WILLIAM JEFSON and MARY his wife all his lordship and manor of FROYLE with its rights members and appurtenances in the county of Southampton formerly belonging to the late monastery of the Blessed Mary of Winchester now dissolved and parcel of the possessions of the same And also one messuage and all houses buildings lands meadows pastures rights of pasture customary payments and services and other his hereditaments late in the tenure of occupation of WILLIAM HOLWAYE and afterwards in the tenure or occupation of NICHOLAS SMITH situate in the parish of FROYLE and formerly belonging to the said monastery And all lands tenements meadows pastures rights of pasture and hereditaments whatsoever called ISYNGHURST And all his cottage called COLLYNGBOURNE And all lands tenements meadows pastures rights of pasture with appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of ALICE TRYMMER and William LAMBOLDE or either of them or of their assigns situate in the parish of FROYLE and near to the vill of FROYLE and formerly belonging to the said late monastery and all and every kind of wood and coppice woods growing or being in or on all and singular the premises and all rents reserved in and demises and granta of the premises or any parcel thereof And also reversions and annual profits of all the aforesaid lands tenements and premises or any part thereof and all messuages granges granaries houses buildings lands tenements tofts cottages gardens meadows pastures rights of pasture marshes woods coppice woods commons wastes furzes heaths waters fisheries bakehouses (?) rents reversions and services and rents reserved in any demises and grants And also knights' fees escheats reliefs annuities pensions portions tithes offerings and all other his profits produce emoluments possessions hereditaments whatsoever situate in the vill, fields, parish and hamlet of FROYLE or elsewhere in the county of Southampton belonging to or member and parcel of the same lordship and manor of FROYLE :

WILLIAM JEFSON all his rectory and church of FROYLE with all their rights and appurtenances in the said county belonging to the said late monastery and the advowson presentation etc of the vicarage and church of FROYLE belonging to the said late monastery and all messuages houses granaries dovecots lands meadows pastures woods rents reversions services pensions portions tithes offerings emoluments profits and produce whatsoever in FROYLE and elsewhere belonging to the said rectory and church

To WILLIAM JEFSON and MARY his wife son many and such courts leet views of frankpledge and all things appertaining to views of frankpledge and also (rights of) chattels waifs strays goods of felons and fugitives and free warren and all things appertaining to free warren and other profits produce and emoluments whatsoever within the said lordship and manor and the above specified premises as and in as ample a manner as the last abbess and late convent of the said late monastery or any her or their predecessors at any time before the dissolution of her monastery or before the monastery came into the king's bands held and enjoyed the same.

WHICH lordship and manor of FROYLE and the aforesaid lands tenements and other premises above specified excepting the rectory and church of FROYLE and the premises belonging thereto now amount to the clear annual value of £47. 13s. 4d. and the rectory and church of FROYLE and the advowson of the vicarage of FROYLE and the lands tithes and premises belonging thereto amount to the clear yearly value of £17.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid lordship and manor of FROYLE etc. excepting the rectory and church of FROYLE and the advowson of the vicarage etc. to WILLIAM JEPSON and MARY his wife and the heirs and assigns of WILLIAM JEFSON for ever and to have and hold the said rectory church and advowson to WILLIAM JEFSON his heirs and assigns for ever of the king his heirs and successors in chief for the service of the tenth part of one knight's fee and an annual rent for the lordship and manor and other premises excepting the rectory and church etc. of £4. 15s. 5d. and for the rectory and church etc. of 34s. to be paid annually at Michaelmas for all rents, services and demands.

AND FURTHERMORE the king for himself his heirs and successors grants to WILLIAM JEFSON and MARY his wife and the heirs and assigns of the said WILLIAM that he and they will for ever annually and from time to time exonerate acquit and indemnify the same WILLIAM and MARY and the heirs of William against the king his heirs and successors or against any other persons for all corrodies rents fees annuities etc. whatsoever issuing or to be paid out of the lordship manor rectory and other premises except the rents above specified reserved by these presents to the king his heirs and successors and except 5s. 0d. annually for the wages and stipend of the collector of rents of the premises and of 3s. 4d. for the wages and stipend of the woodward and keeper of the woods on the above premises.

DATED 23 June.

Note: These sheete are damaged and figures in () are deduced.

The Manor of Froyle near Alton in Hampshire, 36 miles from London (c. 1672- 1679)

A fair Mansion House called the Place with all offices and necessary outhouses, Courts, yards, orchards, Gardens, and Pidgeon House and five acres

Five Farm Houses, ten Copyholds, Messuages, 24 Barns and other outhouses needful with orchards, yards, gardens ten acres.

	£	s	d
Lease Holders per Annum			
Thomas Bristow	100	0	0
William Towers	40	0	0
Nicholas Whale	21	0	0
George Hawkins	9	4	0
John Vincent	1	10	0
John Stephens	35	12	0
Widow Wheeler, rent for tithes	2	12	0
Thomas Ede	32	0	0
Thomas Newman, tithes	2	12	0
John Sutwell	26	0	0
George Peck	3	10	0
Henry Warner	8	0	0
Cottages new built	2	0	0
The Water Mill and 10 acres of land always let at.	30	0	0
Quit rents paid by the freeholders and Tenants for life, annually	(72)	(8)	(0)
The Copices or woodland 288 acres besides the grown timber, worth per annum	(141)	(0)	(0)
There is a Fee farm rent paid out of the Manor of.....	6	9	5
There is paid to Mr Gillett for his life a rent of	19	10	0
Land in Possession			
The Place Farm			
Great and little Lady Mead 15 acres	30	0	0
South Mead, 4 acres.	8	0	0
Bilsbarn and the Hanger adjoining 7 acres of pasture.	7	0	0
Walk Close, quarry close, Matkins, Pidgeon House Close 19 acres of pasture	19	0	0
.....Hop gardens, being one acre $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10	0
.....in the three Common fields, Combfield, Coxfield and Burrowfield	13	0	0
-26- acres called cagate ... Priestlands, Hurst at 10s per acre			
Seventeen acres in Combfield at 8s 6d	7	4	6
Seven acres more in Combfield at 5s	1	15	0
Fourteen acres in Burrowfield at 6s	4	4	0
Eight acres in Cox field at 5s	2	0	0
Thirth five acres enclosed arable called Ham Close, Shrub Croft, Alderidge Ham, Willerrow Ham, Kingshill at 5s an acre.	8	15	0
One acre at Terry's Lake	8	6	0
	<hr/>		
	103	17	0

Yarnhams Farm	
116 acres $\frac{1}{2}$ of ancient pasture newly broken up and chalked near Holybourne Common at 14s 6d an acre	84 9 3
114 acre more at 12s 6d acre	71 5 0
Sixty six acres more in three Closes at 10s	33 0 0
Thirty eight acres of ancient arable Cornweed Fernweed and Barley field at 10s	19 0 0
..... seven acres more in six Closes called Barn hill, Yarnhams field, Great and Little Copped field, at 10s	43 10 0
.....piddocks 7 acres at 8s	2 16 0
.....acres of pasture	27 0 0
18 acres of pasture not enclosed at 8s 8d	7 16 0
Barn Close 16 acres of meadow.	<u>32 0 0</u>
Simbury Hill Farm	
Gaston meadow 7 acres	14 0 0
50 acres of Land new Chalked at 10s	25 0 0
ten acres called Cold Harbour	5 0 0
Sixty acres of ancient arable in 12 Closes called Searle Ground at 6s 8d	20 0 0
Blanchards Close one acre $\frac{1}{2}$ 32R	<u>0 0 0</u>
Joynter House Farm	
20 acres of arable in the bottom of Comb field	10 0 0
14 acres in Cox field and 6 acres at Reed 8s 6d	8 10 0
20 acres more in Burrow Field and Mildens 10s	10 0 0
Great and Little Southfield 30 acres	16 0 0
Bristows Hanger 4 acres $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 0
Cookes Piddle	0 16 0
Great Quarry Close 7 acres of Pasture	7 0 0
Broad Mead 6 acres	<u>12 0 0</u>
	<u>68 6 0</u>
Total is	<u>£1078 11 3</u>

The Parsonage and Advowson of the Vicarage are the Lords, but the tithes are compounded for and turned, some into the Lords before mentioned and some into Quit rents.

The Tenements and Lands in Reversion are worth annually £154

There are Herriotts payable upon 9 Livings.