

HISTORICAL NOTES ON FROYLE

Historical facts, figures, legends, rumours etc., after about 25 years of research by T.Knight. Several ideas as to the meaning of the name Froyle have been suggested, but the most likely seems to be that given by Christopher Hussey in Country Life.

Froehyll - an old English word meaning Frea's Hill

Nothing has been discovered before the 11th Century. Froli was a Royal Manor and was held by Edward the Confessor "in his own person". His Queen, Editha, held the manor of Alton (Aweltone). With the Conquest, Froli came into the hands of William the Conqueror and is mentioned in Domesday as Froli.

1086 William gave the manor to the nuns of St.Mary's, Winchester, known then as Nunnaminster.

1100-1200 Nothing has been discovered during this century except that St.Mary's held the manor.

1200-1300

1236 The Abbess of St.Mary's, who owned Froyle Place, sold three tuns of cider at Froyle for 21/-.

1240 Out of four tuns made, two were retained by the Abbess for Bever (feast) on the manor.

1262 Walter Heusse (Hussey) held the manor of Husseys' which consisted of a messuage, mill and caracute of land. This Walter Heusse, Huse, Huseye, or Hussey, seems to have been an important man in the district as he is mentioned in the records of Alton (Aulton) in 1272.

All through this century St.Mary's continued to hold the chief manor, no doubt that known now as Upper Froyle, although **Upper** and **Lower** Froyle are not mentioned separately until the 18th Century.

1274 The vicar of Froyle attended an enquiry as to whether the rectory of Worldham was vacant or not. His name is not given. This seems to imply that there was an older church than the present chancel which is definitely 14th Century.

1300-1400 This was an important century for Froyle.

1340 Froille is mentioned as being in the Deanery of Alton. The church was built between 1300 and 1350. This is dealt with under Froyle Church. Five Vicars have been traced:-

1307 Walter de Bertone.

1311 Philip.

1342 John Quenyngdon.

1381 William Bakere.

1394 William Polhamptone.

St.Mary's continued to hold the chief manor, and the husseys, or Huseyes, that of Husseys.

1336 Nicholas Hussey.

1382 Nicholas Hussey and Christine his wife.

1377 John Mott of Froyle died. His will, in Latin was discovered in 1926 in Lambeth Palace Library

1. Money for candles to burn before the image of the Virgin in the church.
2. Money for candles to burn in the Easter Sepulchre (this Sepulchre still exists)
3. £40 owing to him by Nicholas Hussey to be paid to his (John Mott's) wife.

1337 About this date, or soon after, John de Brocas, a refugee from Gascony, took service with Edward III. He fought at Crecy and the siege of Cala. He became Sir John Brocas and was rewarded with several estates of manors in Hampshire, including Froyle. This manor probably included the whole of what is now Lower Froyle except Husseys.

Sir John was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward Brocas, who was a friend of the Black Prince, and supported him in warlike expeditions in France and Spain. He was afterwards the guide and friend of Richard II. Sir Bernard died in 1397 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. It is about this knight that the highly improbable story was told that he "cut off the King of Morrocco's head". The story probably arose from the strange crest which Sir Bernard adopted, but the head on the crest is that of a Negro, not a Moor.

Sir Bernard's son, the second Sir Bernard, was also faithful to his king, Richard II. With other knights he opposed Henry Bolingbroke (Henry IV) in 1399 but was taken prisoner, carried to London, and executed at Tyburn.

The Brocas family continued to hold the Froyle property until 1539. Other property was held by the Brocas family at Beaurepaire near Basingstoke, Sherfield, Sherborne, Bramley and Tadley.

The first Sir Bernard married Mary des Riches of Roche (Roche?) Court, and a lot of the property came to the family through this marriage.

Part of the 'Anchor' at Lower Froyle was built during this century, also the former Blunden's Farm House, now occupied by V.J.Gadban, Esq. (at the time of writing)

1400-1500

1414 Nicholas Husseye conveyed the manor of Husseye to Richard Wye, who, in 1416, conveyed it to Thomas Colrith. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Richard Holt, and afterwards to Sir Richard Berkeley.

After 1414 the Husseys seem to have remained as tenants, as Nicholas Hussey is returned as tenant in 1415 of seven virgates of land and two mills, rent 61/-.

1496 Sir Thomas Brocas owned property in the market place of Aulton. This was sold by his son, Edward Brocas, to William Baynton of Aulton Westbroke.

Brocas continued to be held by the Brocas family. St.Mary's continued to hold the chief manor. No vicars can be traced during this century, and it is generally accepted that the church was served by the monks of Neatham, or Neteham, which was at one time a more important place than Alton.

1500-1600

1502 Sir Edward Berkeley, owner of Husseys, was a free suitor to the lady of the chief manor of Froyle. As the chief manor was still held by St.Mary's, this can only mean that the lady was a tenant of Froyle place, the house which stood on the site of the present Froyle Place, which was built in 1588.

1506 Edith Pexall (nee Brocas) died. She had married Ralph Pexall. Their son, Sir Richard Pexall, in 1556, exchanged Alton Eastbrook for Bradenstoke in Wiltshire.

1536 At the Dissolution, the manor of Froyle came into the possession of William Jephson. The Jephsons also gradually acquired Brocas and Husseys, making the whole to a compact estate.

1588 The present Froyle Place was built by the Jephsons on the site of the older house.

Two vicars are mentioned during this century.

1529 William Wyncard.

1542 Sir John Acrewe.

The living was worth £11. 12. 3½d. There is a tomb in the Chancel "John Lighe, Esq., of this parish died 1575". A brass on the tomb shows him in his clerical attire. Curtis tells us that John Leigh purchased Coldrey House from the nuns of Waverley Abbey, and was buried at Froyle Church. This is probably the same man. One wonders, can he possibly have been vicar of Froyle, and was Coldrey at that time part of Froyle? In the 18th Century, Coldrey is described as "an extra parochial place near Froyle" as is also Bonhams.

1600-1700

Early in this century the Burningshams settled at Cattleys, first as tenants. They later purchased it from the Jephsons. By this time the three manors had become one.

Three vicars have come to light during this time.

1655 Roger Moor.

1688 Richard Ffarrer.

1697 Richard Jope.

1600 There was a Fulling Mill at Millcourt belonging to Henry Wheeler where the wool was cleansed before being sent to the Clothiers. It is generally supposed that Fuller's Earth, having been discovered at Churt, was first used here and at Orp's Mill, Alton.

Hampshire was famous for its wool in the Middle Ages, and there many of these Fulling Mills. Wool was exported from Southampton, where it was weighed on the Tron (weighing beam) to collect the King's dues. Woollen goods were made in Hampshire towns, including Alton, and in village cottages. "Burrells", "Quilts" and "Challons" were made. "Challons" were the nearest thing to our modern day blankets. Blankets, as we know them, were first made by Mr.Blanket of Trowbridge, Wilts, in 1836

1652 The Jephsons sold the estate to John and Robert Fiennes.

1656 Burningham purchased Husseys from the Fiennes.

- 1666 Samuel Gauden purchased the rest of the estate from the Fiennes.
 1693 Jonathan Gauden succeeded Samuel Gauden.

1700-1800

At the beginning of this century there were few proper roads. There were two tracks from Holybourne to Bentley, the upper track used in winter, through Froyle past the Church, and the lower track nearer the river used in summer. As stage coaches and road waggons were coming more into use, it was necessary to construct a proper road, and so Froyle was by-passed. An old directory, about 1730, gives the route Alton, Holybourne, Bentley, leaving out Froyle, so the road must have been completed before that date. Even the present main road is not, in several places, on the exact original. From near the Hen & Chicken to Quarry Bottom, traces of the original can be seen inside the park wall, and the place where the stream was forded, before there was a bridge, can easily be traced. Probably the wall was not there in 1730, as it is supposed that French prisoners built it in the time of Napoleon.

The Hen & Chicken was built about 1740 as a Chaise House where people met the Stage Coaches. The cottages occupied by Mr.Morris and Mr.Greene were originally the Hen & Chicken stables.

Froyle shared in the prosperity (not the working classes) from the sale of Hops and Corn, and took part in the building "boom" of the district, and quite a number of cottages and houses have dates showing them to be early, or mid-Georgian.

Silvesters Farm is earlier - 1674. The front of the Vicarage is early Georgian, and part of the back Elizabethan, or perhaps earlier.

Beechcroft in Lower Froyle, which was probably Tower's, has a stone R.C.1719. In 1922 there was a stone in the high wall at Highway with the same initials and date. Since 1922 this stone has flaked. The stone is still there, but the initials and date have gone.

- 1705 Gauden Draper succeeded Jonathan Gauden
 1710 William Draper (evidently a minor) succeeded Gauden Draper.
 1722 Church Tower built
 1724 Five bells hung in the tower.
 1757 Another bell and a clock.

Loggin, Walker and Follen were absent vicars who paid curates or ministers in charge to do the work, and it appears that the relief of the poor was not properly carried out: so "Overseers of the Poor" came into being about 1750. A Poor House, or Workhouse, was built, and relief both "in and out of the House" was given to poor families. This was paid to people with large families to augment the meagre wages of that time, so we have the beginning of our present day family allowances. The poor relief in 1774 was 4/- per month, and the clerk was paid 3/- for each Parish funeral.

There was an epidemic of smallpox from 1774 to 1777. Various sums, including one of £24.7.4½d., were paid to Samuel Hoare of Crondall for boarding out people at the Smallpox Hospital, and there were many burials at this time.

The account book for the Overseers of the Poor commences 1750, and goes on to 1782. From 1782 to 1806 the accounts are missing.

Overseers from 1750 to 1752 (not all at once, of course):-

Thomas Heath	Thomas Hall
Joseph Woolveridge	Augustine Woolveridge
Thomas Messenger	John Rawlins
James Silvester	Robert Yalden
Joseph Tarrant	Joseph Westbrock
Thomas Woolveridge	Henry Burningham
George Hawkins	William Smith
Thomas Towers	Henry Warner
Bernard Burningham	John Baldwin Burningham
Adam Blunden	John Major
John Major was descended from Richard Cromwell.	

Most of the names can be found either on tombstones in the churchyard, or on memorials in the church.

The accounts had to be sworn before a magistrate, generally William Newman of Brocas. Thomas Heath refused to take the oath, so the accounts were passed on his affirmation, as he was "one of those people called Quakers".

The farms, etc., mentioned from 1750 - 1782 are:-

Delgreen	Wells
Inwood	Hyncham
Highway	Warners
Newmans Land	Hussies
Towers	Great Farm
St.Bury Hill	Hillwolds
Yarnhams	Brocas
Baldwins	Bicknalls
Place Farm	Froyle Mill
Blundens	Bakers
Isnage	

There are some interesting entries in these accounts:-

		£	s	d
1767	1lb of hops for the Parish beer			8
1768	Upkeep of highways cost			4
1769	Relief to man with a pass	11	0	2½
	Carting faggots from Upper Froyle for the poor	3	4	0
	A bill for Stonepicken			
	Thomas Hall out of pocket by a mistake in casting his accounts	2	12	10
	Beer at Sarah Hawkins funeral as was forgot to be charged		2	8
1771	5½ ells of hop bagging to make Jas.Newman a bed		4	1½
	A round frock for Trimmings boy		1	6
1772	Paid the County tax	10	0	0
	400 Ravens	1	4	0
	Sugar, tea and a jugg		1	6
	Spent at Parish Meeting at the Hen & Chicken		18	0
1773	Pd. for writing two letters			6
	Spent at the Hen & Chicken		4	6
	Catching sparrows		1	0
	Bread, cheese & beer		4	4½
	3½ lbs mutton		1	3½
	Making a Shirt			6
	For bleeding Thomas Smith		1	0
	Making a frock and shirt		1	4
	11 loads of stones and a man to fill and spread		4	8
1775	Spent on horse to Winchester		5	10
	Thomas Newman by order at church for inoculation himself & family	2	2	0
	<i>(Vaccination was discovered by Dr.Jenner in 1797 but inoculation had been introduced much earlier from Constantinople by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu)</i>			
1776	2½ days work putting stones on the routs		1	3
	Getting the bucket out of the Almshouse well			6
1778	Cleaning the stables where the smallpox people was		1	0
1779	Spent at Parish Meeting	1	10	0
	Paid for a gallon of beer			4
1780	Spent at Parish Meeting at Chequer		4	6
	Paid for 1doz sparrows			2
1781	Paid for siring the book		4	6
	Paid two years rent for Ann Newman	2	0	0

These are a few entries to show what the work of the overseers entailed.

Changes in the ownership of farms and residences took place during this century. At the beginning, the Drapers owned practically all the estate except Cattleys and Husseys. William Draper died in 1765 and left the property to his daughter Mrs.Nicholas (his son died in infancy - 1732).

Mrs.Nicholas, from 1770 onwards, sold to Sir Thomas miller, 5th Baronet, (this Sir Thomas Miller was M.P. for

Lewes 1774-78, and M.P. for Portsmouth 1806-16), Henry Burningham, Joseph Westbrook and others. She kept the Dower House which stood in the Park opposite the school, and part of the Park for herself; and she and her descendants, the Moodys, lived there until 1859.

Younger sons of Millers and Burningshams went to America with Wickhams, and members of other Hampshire families. Their descendants still live in the United States. In 1934 a Miller and a Wickham from U.S.A. paid a visit to Froyle. They seemed to know all about the two families, and their ancestors.

By 1800 we had Sir Thomas Miller at Froyle Place, Henry Burningham at Husseys, Miss Ann Nicholas at Froyle Park, William Westbrook at Rock House, and tenants of these four at other places.

The church had been sadly neglected and we find it was necessary to rebuild the Nave.

Froyle Mill is mentioned in 1751 occupied by a family named Simmonds. There are several Simmonds in the churchyard. They were the ancestors of the present Aldershot Millers.

1800 onwards

Richard Follen was the vicar until 1811, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Combe Miller, who, in 1816 on the death of his father, became the Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bt., and owner of Froyle Place.

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

By 1807 the amount paid out in Poor Relief had risen enormously.

Paid in Relief etc.:-

	£
In the Poor House	213
Out of the Poor House	403
Payments to Widows	204
Relief to Families	<u>116</u>
	<u>£936</u>

In 1818 the amount paid out for relief was over £1,100

Five cottages at West End Farm are often called "The Barracks". They were almshouse in the 18th Century. It is quite plain to see where the old doors and windows were for one room up and one down. During the French Wars, French prisoners were housed there, hence the name "Barracks". After the departure of the prisoners, the buildings were converted to cottages. The French prisoners are supposed to have quarried the stone in Quarry Bottom to build most of the stone walls of Upper Froyle.

1812 The Nave of the Church was rebuilt. The Minute book says "it was deemed cheaper to pull down the old Nave and rebuild, rather than repair the old one". This dealt with under Froyle Church.

1813 Earl's Farm stood where Park Edge is now. The Earls, or Earles, were an old Froyle family going back to the 17th Century. Sarah Earl, an unmarried woman, gave birth to an illegitimate child, who was baptised Jonathan, and his father's name is given as Jonathan Burningham. This Jonathan Burningham was sent abroad, presumably as a remittance man, and settled in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he lived to a great age. Sarah seems to have followed him later and the boy was brought up by his uncle as Jonathan Earl. Later, this Jonathan Earl went to Utah. Now, in the 20th Century, three vicars of Froyle at least have had numerous requests from their descendants: Burningshams, Earls, Kiers and Elmers, for records from their registers of their ancestors.

1860 The last of the Moodys died at Froyle Park, and Sir Thomas bought the property, thus getting possession of the whole of the Park. The house was pulled down in 1864, and for some years, until about 1876, Froyle Place was known as Froyle Park, when it became Froyle Place again. Additions were made by Sir Charles Miller in 1866.

1887 William Young of Froyle Mill died, and left money to be distributed amongst widows and poor people of Froyle at Christmas, at the discretion of the Vicar, not more than 5/- to any one person. The amount was, at one time, in the region of £20, but has of late years decreased as the money was invested in foreign securities. It is now in the hands of the Charity Commissioners.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bt., having been vicar since 1811, became also Lord of the Manor in 1816. From that time he employed a curate to carry on the work of the Church, and occasionally took services himself. Between 1816 and 1818 he redecorated Froyle Place inside and out and made several additions. The reply of

Thomas Burningham (the rival squire) to this, was Froyle House which he built in 1820 on the site of Cattleys. Sir Thomas Combe Miller and his son, Charles Hayes Miller, were very fond of hunting. They kept hunters, and had brood mare pens on what is now part of Froyle Place gardens. At that time Froyle Cottage belonged to the Burningshams, and to prevent the people there overlooking the pens from the windows, the very high garden wall was built.

Yarnhams House was built by Sir Thomas soon after 1850 to become a Dower House in case he died before Lady Miller. This happened, but she never went there to live.

Until 1860, the way into the village from the main road was through Gate Lane, or Gid Lane as it is often called. The Hen & Chicken was reached by a footpath through a wood. In 1860, Sir Thomas had this wood cut down and the road made from the pond to the Hen & Chicken. He then had what is now known as the park gates erected, and a double lodge built there, intending to use Gate Lane as a private drive. The authorities at the time would not allow him to close the lane, so the iron gate was never hung. It lay in Blundens farmyard for many years. This gate weighed 7cwts., and was collected under the iron salvage drive of 1942.

The Workhouse was converted to cottages in 1835 when Froyle, with 20 other parishes, came into the Alton Union. Until recently they were known as Workhouse Cottages, but the name has been changed to Brecklands.

There was a Dame School at Lower Froyle before 1856. In that year Henry Burningham built the room to be used as a school which stands at right angles to the main building of Froyle Cottage. This was built as a memorial to his son Francis Carleton Burningham who died aged 7 in 1856. When the present school was opened in 1868, seventy two children were admitted to this school. How they taught 72 children in that room is a mystery. Probably other rooms of the Cottage were used. The present school was founded by Sir Charles Hayes Miller in 1867, but was not opened until after his death in 1868. The school and school house were built with the last of the stone quarried from Quarry Bottom. The last of the "hard" stone had been used up, and that used to build the school house, two years after the school, is rather "soft".

Head Teachers:-

1868	George Veal
1884	John Perry
1891	Arthur Mann
1892	William Downes
1922	Thomas Knight
1946	Mrs.J.A.Bygrave
1957	Mrs.A.J.Dean
1959	Mr.W.J.Lailey

Sir Thomas Combe Miller died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles Hayes Miller, who died in 1868. His son, Sir C.J.Hubert Miller, was a little boy of nine years old at that time. His mother, with her three children, left Froyle soon after, and from that time Froyle Place was let to various tenants. Sir Hubert later joined the Guards and, in 1892, at the age of 32, retired as a Captain. He came back to Froyle in 1892, but not to Froyle Place. In the meantime, the estate had been managed by his uncle and Sir Hubert lived at the Shrubbery. This was originally a River keeper's cottage. The advertisement for the auction of Bonhams in 1836, says that it is "bounded by a fine trout stream called the Wey which runs through a considerable portion of the estate and the excellent game preserves of Sir T.C.Miller, Bt." Lady Lindsay added to this cottage and formed it into a residence. It came into Sir Hubert's possession, and he extended it several times downhill towards the river. Someone was heard to remark, after Sir Hubert's death in 1941, "If Sir Hubert had lived a few years longer the Shrubbery would have reached the river".

Henry Burningham died in 1895, and was the last Burningham to live at Froyle House. His son, Major H.Burningham, died at Highway in 1905, and the Major's son, another Henry went to Canada. Mrs.Edmonds, the major's daughter, lives near Basingstoke and periodically visits Froyle.

Sir Hubert Miller very quickly commenced to "wake the church up" as he called it. He built St.Joseph's at Lower Froyle as a temporary measure, and had plans for a permanent building where Nedfield Terrace now stands. The 1914-18 War delayed this, and after the war the land was requisitioned to build Council Houses, so the Church was never built. Sir Hubert was heard to say that he spent the money on Chichester Cathedral and Liverpool Cathedral. He had a villa at Venice and sometimes was away for six months at a time. He generally came back with pictures, etc., for the Church, and from 1900 onwards he gradually had the so-called "images", each representing a saint, placed on the houses and cottages in Upper Froyle. Other information will be found under Froyle Church. Thirty Froyle men lost their lives during the 1914-18 War. Their names are on the War Memorial.

Mr.F.B.Summers had occupied Froyle Place since 1912. In 1922 he gave the Recreation Ground at Lower Froyle to the village. About 4½ acres were acquired by compulsory purchase from the Burningham estate. He also spent a lot of money on Alton Cottage Hospital, on a new operating theatre, etc. He wished to be the first to be operated on there. It was an operation which was not absolutely necessary, but unfortunately he died, in January 1926 - a great loss to Froyle.

In 1922 Froyle Place was a "Hive of Industry". In the house itself there was a butler, footman and quite a number of maids. Seven in the gardens, three chauffeurs and four keepers. The old ex-coachman attended to the dogs and poultry. If anyone threw a matchstick down in the yard he walked along and picked it up. The Racquet Court was fitted with a stage, scenery and footlights. Concerts and weekly dances were held here, with the old coachman in close attendance to see that everything was in order.

Froyle House at this time had been left vacant for some years. It was afterwards sold to Sir Harry Wilson, and later to Sir Hugh Smiley,Bt., who sold it to the Trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar College.

Tenants of Froyle Place, after Mr.Summers, were Col. Innes, the Countess of Bective, ther Hon. Mrs.Milo Talbot. One wonders how many people have noticed that, in 1961, we still have a V.R. letter box in Upper Froyle.

FROYLE BEFORE & AFTER 1860

Thomas Robinson, born 1848, died 1926

Mrs. Scriviner, born 1853, died 1947

The writer had conversations with these two in 1922 to 1925, and they gave clear accounts of what Upper Froyle was like, about 1860, and before, from what they could remember, and what their parents had told them.

-oOo-

The main road was much narrower than today.

The railway, a single line from Farnham to Alton, had been opened in 1852, but was not continued to Winchester until 1865. Nearly all the people of Upper Froyle assembled near the Hen & Chicken on July 26th, 1852 to see the first train go along.

There is a story told that, among the people waiting to see the train, was a man who stuttered badly. When the train appeared in sight, he commenced "Here she c-c-c-c ----- omes. There she g-g-g-g----- but before he could get "goes" out, the train had come and gone. As this is also told about other places, it was probably a story "going the rounds" in those days.

West End, and Lodge, were not there. The three cottages stood opposite Millcourt turning. The Hen & Chicken, and four Turnpike Cottages were there. Part of the present Shrubbery was a River Keepers cottage. Froyle Mill was in use as a mill. There was a house opposite what is now known as Park Gates, but the opening and pillars were not there - just the lane entrance to the village. The double Lodge at Park Gates was built in 1864, and pulled down in 1878.

The so-called Roman Stile in Quarry Bottom was there, with a footpath following the stream, then across the lane, and across the fields to Lower Froyle. This path was much used by Lower Froyle people to get to Alton. A wall extended across the park dividing the Miller's land from the Moody's.

Froyle Manor was Place Farmhouse, (later West End), and more hop kilns than at present stood at the back. The main road was reached from here by a footpath through a wood, from the pond, to the Hen & Chicken. The road into the village from the main road was what is now called Gate Lane, or Gid Lane. All the cottages round West End Farm were there.

Mr. Henry Burningham lived at Froyle House, and the Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller Bt., at Froyle Place.

Froyle Cottage was there, with its school room at right angles to the main building. This school room had been added in 1856. Mr. Burningham's coachman lived at Froyle Cottage, and his daughter (the coachman's), was the school mistress.

The Racquet Court was used as a Laundry. St. Joseph's Cottages were not there.

There were five ponds in Upper Froyle:-

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | At the corner, near Froyle House | Still there |
| 2. | In the Park, just below the Churchyard | Still there |
| 3. | Just beyond Post Office Cottage | Filled in |
| 4. | Near the entrance to Blunden's Farmyard | Filled in |
| 5. | At Rye bridge | Still there |

The Vicarage was there.

A house, called Froyle Park, owned by the Moody's, descendants of the drapers, stood opposite the present school. The walled premises, now occupied by the school and schoolhouse, formed the kitchen garden for this house.

Fern Cottage and Heath's Farm, (where Park Edge now stands), were small-holdings, with a Blacksmith's Shop and a large barn at the back. When Park Edge was built, this barn was pulled down, re-built at Blunden's Farm, and is still in use. It was originally thatched, but is now tiled.

The Chestnuts was not there, but there was a holding with a Butchers Shop and Slaughterhouse at the back.

Other holdings were the present Post Office Cottage, (part of the old clockface from the Church forms the back door step), Blunden's, Blunden's Cottage, and the present Coombfield.

The present Post Office was a Carpenter's Shop, with double doors in front, and a loft over the top to store timbers. There was a saw-pit inside and another outside, for heavier work. The Post Office was a "hole in the wall" where people bought their stamps and posted their letters near the front door of the Post Office Cottage. Thomas Robinson worked in this Carpenters Shop as a young man, and later lived, and brought up his family, in the Post Office Cottage.

The stretch of hillside from the War Memorial, towards Hawkins Wood, was Froyle Common Land, originally "strip land" as it was called. Before 1860 that had been enclosed under the Enclosures Act. Part of this land is still

called Common Field.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bt., died in 1864. Several stories were told of him. His grandson, Sir Hubert, said in 1936, "My grandfather hunted hard to hounds and drank two bottles of port with his dinner. I wonder he wasn't sick". As Sir Hubert was only 5 years of age when his grandfather died, he could hardly have remembered it.

If someone did a thing once, people have a habit of saying "He use to do so & so". These two examples may illustrate this:-

1. They said Sir Thomas " used to smash the Church windows with his walking stick on hot Sunday mornings to let air in". One very hot Sunday morning he signalled to a groom to open a window. The groom struggled with it but could not get it open, so Sir Thomas put his walking stick on the frame, and pushed. The stick slipped and broke the window. He did it once; but it was handed down as stated.
2. Sir Thomas "used to drive to Yarnhams after Church on Sunday mornings to gather stones to build Yarnhams House". One Sunday morning after Church he drove to Yarnhams with his Agent. He showed the Agent where the house was to be built, and they gathered stones and put them in several heaps to mark the spot.

A similar story was told about Sir Hubert, year after:- "He used to go round after Church on Sunday morning pulling ivy off the cottage walls". One Sunday morning after Church, he walked down the road and noticed ivy growing into the tiles of the lean-to at the back of Fern Cottage. He pulled some of it away, and told the tenant to get the whole of the ivy cleared from the wall.

Many stories were told, not only in Froyle, but in the surrounding district, about the death and burial of Sir Charles Miller in January, 1868. He went to bed on January 10th, 1868, and was found dead in bed in the morning of January 11th. Thomas Robinson, who was a young man at the time, told me that he considered that Sir Charles took an overdose of sleeping draught. Suicide, said the rumours, which became in the minds of the rustics a certainty. The Burial Register says that he died on January 11th 1868 and was buried on January 16th 1868. Nothing hurried about that. The midnight story arose from the fact that the men worked by the light of lanterns until late at night bricking up the entrance to the vault.

Another story of a later date deserves mention:-

In 1812, the nave was rebuilt on a higher level than the old one, so the floor of the Chancel was; raised to the level of the new nave. In 1906, Sir Hubert Miller having installed, for those days, a very modern organ, wanted more height to the Chancel because of the sound. He considered raising the roof, but experts advised him to lower the floor to its original level. This was done and the earth so removed was carted to the top of Steeple Hill, on Blunden's Farm, and put in a heap under the big beech tree. Some practical jokers got a lot of animal bones, and stuck them all over the heap, and the people of Froyle firmly believed that the bone came from the Chancel. At any rate, a "rag & bone man" of those days, hearing of it, went and gathered them, and so got for nothing what he would normally have paid for. Even today in 1956, some people in Froyle will not believe that they were animal bones.

FROYLE - MANORIAL RIGHTS

The earliest spelling is FROLI

Other spellings: FROELI, FROILL, FROILLE, FROYELE, FROYELL, FROYAL.

Froli was a Royal Manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was held by the king "in his own person". Froli is mentioned in Domesday.

1086 The manor was given by William the Conqueror to the Nuns of St.Mary's Abbey, Winchester (Nunnaminster), and was held by them until the Dissolution in 1540. This refers mainly to the part now known as Upper froyle.

At Lower Froyle were two sub-manors:-

1. **Husseys** - first mentioned in 1262. Held by Walter Heuse (Hussey), sold to Thomas Colrith in 1416. Became the property of the Jephsons in about 1639. In 1652 sold by the Jephsons to John and Robert Fiennes, and bought from the Fiennes in 1656 by Bernard Burningham. The manorial rights remained with the chief manor.

2. **Brocas** - John de Brocas, a refuge from Gascony, took service with Edward III. He fought at Crecy and at the siege of Calais, and for his services he became Sir John Brocas and received manors at about seven places in Hampshire, including Froyle. Brocas was acquired by the Jephsons in about 1639 and sold to the Fiennes in 1652. By 1639 it had, like Husseys, become part of the chief manor.

1540 The main, or chief manor was acquired by William Jephson, and held with the additions of Brocas and Husseys later by his descendants, until 1652.

1652 John and Richard Fiennes, younger sons of Viscount Saye and Seale, bought the whole of the estate. They sold Husseys to Bernard Burningham in 1656, but not the manorial rights.

1666 Samuel Gauden of Lincoln's Inn Fields bought the whole of the estate, except Husseys, from John and Richard Fiennes. He probably built the Pigeon Loft at Froyle Place as the stone (now in the Church) says S.G.1686. He died in 1693. Tomb in the Chancel.

1693 Jonathan Gauden, son of Samuel Gauden, died 1705. Tomb in Chancel.

1705 Gauden Draper, nephew of Jonathan Gauden, died 1710. Tomb in Chancel.

1710 William Draper, son of Gauden Draper. (The Dower House, which stood in the Park opposite the School, was built for Gauden Draper's widow). William Draper died in 1765. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Nicholas, paid forfeit for not having him buried in woollen. Tomb in Chancel.

1765 Mary Nicholas, daughter of William Draper (his son died in infancy). Mary married William Nicholas, who died in 1764.

1770 Sir Thomas Miller, 5th Baronet, formerly of Lavant, near Chichester, purchased Froyle Place with the whole of the manorial rights. Mary Nicholas kept the Dower House and part of the Park, and she and her descendants, the Moodys, lived there until 1860. Between 1770 and 1780 the Lower Froyle part of the estate was sold to Sir Thomas Miller, the Burningshams and the Westbrooks.

1816 The Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, 6th Baronet, second son of the 5th Baronet. He became vicar of Froyle in 1811, and was largely responsible for the rebuilding of the Nave in 1812. His elder brother, John, died before 1816, so he became both Vicar and Lord of the Manor. For many years he had a curate named Aubutin who was largely responsible for the preservation of the stained glass in the Church. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bt. died in 1864.

1864 Sir Charles Hayes Miller, 7th Baronet, son of Sir Thomas Combe Miller. He founded Froyle School. He died in 1868. Coffin in vault in churchyard.

1868 Sir C.J.Miller, 8th Baronet, (then a boy nine years of age). He went away to school, and afterwards entered the Army, the affairs of the estate being carried on by his uncle. He came back to Froyle in 1892, but did not live at Froyle Place. From 1868 until the Trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar College purchased it in 1947, Froyle Place was let to various tenants. Sir C.J.Hubert Miller died in 1941. Coffin in vault in churchyard.

1941 Mrs.Loyd, niece of Sir C.J.Miller. Mrs.Loyd sold Froyle Place, and 63 acres of the Park to the Trustees of the Lord Mayor Treloar College in 1947, and the rest of the estate with the manorial rights in 1949.

SHORT HISTORIES OF THE FAMILIES WHO HELD FROYLE MANORIAL RIGHTS

It is thought that at the Conquest, in 1066, the 'great Norman Baron' Hugh de Port from Port-en Bessein (Basing) held the Froyle manorial rights as 'under Lord to render military service'. He was given 54 other Hampshire Manors.

Hussey Extract from Victoria County History - Alton Hundred. "*Hussey's farm lies to the east of the parish. The manor of Hussey's is mentioned as early as 1262-3; a tenement, consisting of a messuage, mill, and a caracute of land, was then acquired by Walter Hussey (Heuse) of his brother William, and Agnes, his wife.*

Nicholas Hussey held land in Froyle in 1336, and Nicholas Hussey, and Christine his wife, in 1382. In 1414, they conveyed to, amongst other persons, Richard Wyett, who, in 1416, acknowledged money received of Thomas Colrith for the "manor" of Husseys. This is the earliest mention that has come to light of the holding as a "manor". Husseys probably descended, as did Coldrey, to Sir Richard Holt, and from him to Sir Edward Berkeley, who was a free suitor to the lady of the chief manor of Froyle in 1502.

In 1539, at the time of the suppression of St. Mary's Abbey, Winchester, the rent for Husseys was paid by Sir Richard Lyster, chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1557, Husseys was conveyed by John Gyffard, and Susan his wife, to John Fitzwilliam, who, in 1564, died seized of it, leaving a son and heir, William aged fifteen. The manor had before 1659, become the property of the Jephsons, owners of the chief manor of Froyle, and was sold by them in 1666 to Samuel Gauden, and the manorial rights have presumably remained in the subsequent owners of the manor of Froyle. In the rental of 1415, Nicholas Hussey is returned as tenant, and held the property described as seven virgates of land, and two mills, and held at a rent of 61/-."

Brocas Extract from 'Highways and Byways in Hampshire' by D.H. Moutray Read. "*John Brocas, founder of the family, was one of three brothers educated at the Court of Edward II and his successor. A Gascon knight, by name Arnald de Brocas, is mentioned by chroniclers as having fallen 'in partibus Scotiae', and this fact, in connection with the upbringing of the Brocas brothers, has led to the assumption that the royal proteges were the sons of Arnald, probably a victim at Bannockburn. At any rate John de Brocas was 'valettus' to the King in 1314, and ten years later his brother was rector of Guildford, and Arnold, the youngest, became master of the Horse to Prince John.*

On John de Brocas was bestowed the post of 'Custos equorum regis', no sinecure under the third Edward, with his large studs and all his "coursers, palfreys, trotters, hobbies, genets, hengests and somers", not to mention the important "destrier", or 'Great Horses'. The King not only knew a good horse but paid high prices for his fancy, as witness such items in the Issues of the Exchequer as:-

*"For the purchase of the three undermentioned chargers, to wit, one called Pokers, of a grey colour, with a black head, price 120*l*; another called Labret, dappled with grey spots, price 70*l*; and the third, called Bayard, of a bright brown-bay, with the two hind feet white, price 50*l*."*

At least £2,400, £1,400. and £1,000 of our money. But those days saw the apotheosis of the horse. He had no rival. Without him war, commerce, even everyday intercourse was literally at a standstill. He gave the very name to the age - chevalry. So John Brocas, 'Gardein de nos grands chevaux', in official "tunic of blue, and cape of white Brussels cloth", was an important and most occupied personage

In 1337, Sir John de Brocas was chief Ranger of Windsor, and Warden of Nottingham Gaol, as well as Master of the Horse. In 1337 he was given the estate of Froyle as a reward for loyal services to the King. But the Brocas who cut his name highest on the pinnacle of fame was Bernard, Sir John's third son. He it was who married, (as his second out of three wives), Mary des Roches of Roche Court, and he acquired Beaurepaire. He was a friend of the Black Prince, and of William Wykeham. He lived for some 65 years, took part in the French Wars, was Constable of the Aquitaine, Master of the Buckhounds, Constable of Corfe Castle, Warden of Episcopal Parks, Controller of Calais, Chamberlain to Queen Anne, Captain of Sandgate Castle, and in Hampshire he was a Knight of the Shire and Commissioner for Defence. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by another Bernard, his son by his second wife, Mary des Rochas.

This Bernard was executed at Tyburn for his part in the plot to kill the King, (Henry Bolingbroke, Henry IV), at Oxford in 1399. The Brocas family held Froyle until 1539.

Burningham The earliest known spelling of the name is Bromwycham, which means "House of Broom Village".

William de Bromwycham came over with the Normans, and, about 1100, was granted lands where the city of Birmingham now stands. After several centuries the family name became Burningham, and the place name Birmingham.

In about 1172, Piers de Bromycham (or Bermynghame), went to Ireland with Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and helped to conquer that country for Henry II. He was created Lord of Athenry in County Galway, and afterwards other members of his family were granted estates in Northern

Ireland. Peter Burningham came to Froyle in 1612.

In about 1612, Peter, the fourth son (hence the Martlet Crest) of Baron de Bermyngham of Athenry, settled in Froyle at Cattleys, where Froyle House now stands, and his son Bernard bought Hussies (or Husseys) in 1656.

Draper

From 1710 - 1765, William Draper was Lord of the Manor of Froyle. His only son died in infancy. His daughter, Mary, married William Nicholas in 1748.

Two memorials in the Church state that William Nicholas was Lord of the Manor of Froyle. In fact, William Nicholas died in 1764, the year before his father-in-law William Draper. William Draper's tomb in the Chancel says Lord of the Manor, as does also the Burial Register, but there is no mention of Lord of the Manor on the tomb of William Nicholas in the churchyard, or in the Burial Register. Mary, his wife, died in 1791.

They had two sons, William Draper Nicholas who died in 1786, and John Nicholas, who died in 1778. Also three daughters, Ann Nicholas who died in 1826, Mary Annabella who married Vernon Moody - she died in 1829. This Mary Annabella had two daughters: Mary Elizabeth Moody, who died in 1855, and Rebecca Annabella Moody, who died in 1860. The third daughter of Mary and William Nicholas married Rev. Wheddon.

All these tombs, with the exception of John Nicholas, are in the churchyard on the South side. John Nicholas was buried in Barbados.

The residence of the Nicholas family, and afterwards the Moodys, was in the Park opposite the School, and the present school premises formed the kitchen garden. The pond and well in the park are still called Moody's pond and Moody's well.

There is a date on Ann Draper's stone in the church. The date is given as 173½. The entry in the Burial Register records the death of Mary Draper as 1732. Probably the stone was placed in the Chancel many years after, and they were not certain whether she died in 1731 or 1732.

Miller

The first Miller entries in the register are as follows:-

1778 Buried Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bt.

1783 Buried Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bt.

1784 Buried George, son of Sir Thomas Miller, Bt.

This Sir Thomas Miller, Bt., was the 5th Baronet. He was M.P. for Lewes, 1774 - 1778, and Portsmouth, 1806 - 1816. He died in 1816, but was not buried at Froyle. He was twice married. His second wife was Elizabeth Edwards. She died in 1800, aged 50. His eldest son, John, died in 1804, aged 34. Sir Thomas Miller purchased Froyle place in 1770.

In 1790 Hannah Miller (daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bt.) married at Froyle, Sir John St. Leger Gullman, (spelt also Gilman and Gillman). She died in 1803, aged 39. Sir John Gullman died in 1816, and their son, John, died in 1812.

The first baronet, Sir Thomas Miller died in 1705, and is buried in Chichester Cathedral, as is also the second baronet, Sir John Miller who died in 1721.

FROYLE Church And Parish Registers

There was a Church at FROLI (mentioned in the Domesday Book) in 1086.

The present Church was built between 1300 and 1350, consisting of a chancel, nave and steeple. It was held by the nuns of St.Mary's Abbey, Winchester, until 1540. They also held Liss, Leckford, Timsbury and Ovington. This probably accounts for "St.Mary's Church" which was built about 1340, and must have been built on the site of an even earlier Church, for there was a Vicar at Froyle in 1274. In 1340 FROILLE formed part of the Deanery of Alton.

Vicars

1307	Walter de Bertone
1311	Philip
1342	John Quenyngdon
1381	William Bakere
1394	William Polhamptone

From 1400 - 1500 no Vicars can be traced, and it is generally accepted that the Church was served by the monks of Neatham Abbey as at this time Froyle came under the 'Neatham Hundred'.

1529	William Wyncard
1542	Sir John Acrewe (in 1542 the Living was worth £11. 12s. 3½d.)
?	John Lighe?
1655	Roger Moor
1688	Richard Ffarrer
1697	Richard Jope
1719	John Greenway

Between 1730 and 1733 there was probably no Vicar as there is a note in the Register to the effect that it was in the charge of Mr. Burningham during this period.

1755	Thomas Loggin
1773	Richard Follen
1804	Sir Thomas Combe Miller
1864	Ashley Cooper
1876	H. Castle Floud
1897	B. H. S. Lethbridge
1908	T. D. Carter
1911	William Annesley
1928	C. H. Sangster
1943	W. V. Tunks
1958	E. P. Field
1961	R. Whalley

From 1719 to 1722 there seems to have been some connection with Kingsley, as the Rev. John Greenway was very careful to state whether marriages took place at Froyle or Kingsley. He may have been Vicar of both places.

The Rev. Richard Follen, and Sir Thomas Combe Miller, Bt., had various curates - the chief being the Rev. B. Childs, and Rev. P. Aubutin (1842 - 1862). It was the Rev. P. Aubutin who did much to preserve the ancient coloured glass in the Church.

Rev. Ashley Cooper died in 1876, and his name is on the Pulpit.

Glebe Land at Kingsley, belonging to Froyle, at a rent of £20 per year in 1800, was sold during the time that Castle Floud was Vicar, in 1876.

The present Chancel is definitely 14th Century. On the North side of the Chancel there is an Easter Sepulchre. This was definitely there in 1377, for we know that John Mott, of Froyle, died in this year, and left among other things in his Will discovered at Lambeth Palace in 1929: "Money for candles to burn before the image of the Virgin in the Church", and "Money for candles to burn in the Easter Sepulchre". This Sepulchre has a very fine stone moulding. The stone of which the chancel is built came from Quarry Bottom, or similar quarries in this district. There is a lot of this stone in the Old Keep at Farnham Castle (1140).

The oldest tomb in the Church is that of John Lige - 1575 - a brass on the Sanctuary floor, on the south side. John Leigh (or Lighe) is supposed to have built the original Coldrey House with material brought from the ruins of Waverley Abbey. The fact that Coldrey was described as "an extra parochial place", and also that the brass on his tomb shows him in clerical attire, gives rise to the possibility that John Lige was, at one time, Vicar of Froyle.

The oldest stone (with distinct date) in the Churchyard is that of William Blanchard - 1749 - aged 63. There is a verse on the stone as follows:-

*"A faithful friend is buried here
A husband kind a father dear"
In love he lived in peace he died
His life was craved but was denied*

The Blanchards lived in Froyle from 1668 - 1780.

There is some very valuable old stained glass in the Church, especially in the East Window. It contains 10 lights of coats of arms.

Edward the Confessor
Edward I
Edward, Prince of Wales
Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford
Edward 11
John de Warenne, 6th Earl of Surrey
Edward III
Isabella, mother of Edward III
Henry de Chatelon
Edward the Black Prince

An expert who visited the Church some years ago expressed the opinion that Salisbury Cathedral and York Minster are the only places with glass to be compared with this.

D.H. Moutray Read in his book "Highways and Byways in Hampshire" tells us that "The Church was almost rebuilt in the last century, and all of old work left is in the East end of the Chancel. The Aisleless Nave used to be filled with heavy and ugly box-pens, and the men's gallery blocked it up still further. The Squire's pew was in another gallery, a sore matter for the Vicar's wife, as the Vicarage seats were down below, nor was the good lady content till a big pew was erected on iron supports near the pulpit, to which she ascended complacently every Sunday up the pulpit steps!"

- 1722 The Church steeple was demolished, and replaced by a tower and clock. The stone above the clock still shows - John Baldwin, 1722. The stone below the clock probably gave the names of the Churchwardens, as the word 'Churchwardens' can distinctly be seen. "H.B." over the tower door no doubt stands for Henry Burningham who died in 1735.
- 1724 Five of the bells were hung. Four of them bear the inscription "R. Phelps 1724 Fecit". The fifth on bears the inscription "Messrs. Henry Burningham, Richard Marshall, R. Phelps FECIT, Rev. Mr. John Greenway, Vic 1724".
- 1757 The sixth bell was hung, and bears the inscription "Thomas Tower and Thomas Hall, Churchwardens. Thomas Swain made me, 1757".

Notes on names in connection with the Tower and Bells

Burningham The first Burningham entry in the Registers is in 1670 when Henry, son of Henry Burningham was born. This Henry Burningham, born in 1670 is the one whose name is on the bell. He married Ann Baldwin in 1698, and he died in 1716. The original home of the Burninghams was Hussey's Farm. (Froyle House was built about 1820 on the original site of Cattleys. There is a date on the garden wall at Froyle House - 1820 - with initials GNB and KLB. There was a George Burningham, a lad of 16, in 1820). This Henry Burningham (born 1670), had a son Henry who died in 1736, and a grandson who died in 1740. The 1740 stone is in the Nave of the Church and this is the earliest Burningham memorial. There are at least eight Henry Burninghams buried either in the Church or Churchyard, the last one in 1905. The name is spelt in the Register as Burmigan, Burnigham, and Burningham.

Baldwin The first Baldwin entry is in 1656. Baldwin's Farm, at Lower Froyle, is now part of Hussey's Farm. Thomas Hall (see Bells) was at Baldwin's Farm in 1750, and the Baldwins seem to have moved to Coldrey. Robert Baldwin died at Coldrey in 1729. Christopher Baldwin died in 1806, aged 82, probably at Bentley. He was buried at Froyle, and his tomb is on the North side of the Church.

Marshall In 1707, John Marshall married Mary Wells. There was a Well's Farm as late as 1806.

Towers The first Towers entry is William Towers in 1653, and there is a Towers entry as late as 1803. There are several Towers stones in the Churchyard near those of the Messengers. In 1743, the Towers lived at Isnage.

1812 The Nave was rebuilt. The minute book says "it was cheaper to pull down the old Nave and rebuild rather than repair the old one"

George Parfect of Headley was the Bricklayer and Plasterer.

John Dyer of Alton was the Carpenter.

George Beagley of Bentley, a bricklayer.

James Harding, Surveyor of Farnham, was the Architect.

Walls half erected	£297	12s	6d.
Walls ready for roof	£200	0s	0d.
Roof reared and healed in	£200	0s	0d.
Plastering finished			
Pews and galleries half finished	£100	0s	0d.
Work completed Sept. 29th. 1812	£1,297	12s	6d.

1864 The Font, restored.

1866 The Pulpit, inscribed "Ashley Cooper". Ashley Cooper died in 1876.

1896 The Jesses window, below the East window, was built.

1906 The Chancel floor was lowered to its original level.

1933 Window of old fragments of glass on the North side, in memory of the Centenary of the Oxford Movement, was installed.

On each side of the High Altar are statues, the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Holy Child (left), St. Ann and the Blessed Virgin Mary (right). Arms of George III, and Richard I, and Hatchments of the Burningham family hang on the walls. Over the Vestry door there is a plaque after Luca, Della-Robbia. There is a modern window, South side - Revelations 12 - 1. There are other windows of interest - modern - and fragments of old glass and stone statues on the window ledge. There are statues of The Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Christopher, St. Anthony and St. Joseph.

Church Registers

The registers, in the original, date back to 1697, when Richard Jope was Vicar. There is a copy which commences at 1653. But the original from 1653 to 1697 is missing. Some of the writing is excellent, in other cases, very bad indeed.

There are some interesting entries, such as these on long life:-

1653 Buried Ann Dawson aged 103 years

1669 Buried Roger Sutwade aged 100 years

1673 Buried John Wakeford aged 100 years

In 1677 and 1679 Acts were passed for "Burying in Woollen". This was done to help the wool trade. Curtis tells us that there is a copy of the Act in the Register at Hartley Mauditt. The Act was repealed in 1814.

1687 Buried Mary Newman of Brocas in woollen.

1765 Buried William Draper, Esq., pd. forfeit for not being buried in woollen

(William Draper was Lord of the Manor, and the forfeiture under the Act was "five pounds of lawful money of England)

1816 Buried John Styleman all in woollen.

Other entries

- 1699 Buried John Turner an old batchelor
1674 Henry Wake was carried to Alton like fish in a barrel.
1689 Buried Elizabeth Trimming an antient maid.
1691 Buried William Smith a vagabond.
1693 Buried John son of Mary Davis a stranger.
1758 Buried Joseph Newman ye old miller
1788 Was buried John Bone who in a fit of insanity killed himself.

N.B. Stratford-on-Avon people will no doubt be interested to know that Ann Hathaway was buried at Froyle in 1807.

Other names mentioned in the Register, whose descendants are still in the district:-

- 1653 Knight
1673 Trimmer
1674 Kemp
1708 Gates and much earlier
1708 Stacey
1793 Nash
1800 Scrivener
1800 Savage
1806 Binfield

Other old families mentioned in the Register

- Westbrook Henry Westbrook is mentioned in 1653, and Westbrook entries follow on right through the Registers and Parish books. Joseph Westbrook was an Overseer of the poor in about 1760.
- Brownjohn Henry Brownjohn was buried in 1729. John Brownjohn was buried in 1839.
- Robinson Thomas, son of Richard Robinson was baptised in 1751. Richard Robinson's stone can be seen in the Churchyard, dated 1779. There was a Thomas Robinson in 1792 - he married a Woolveridge of St. Bury Hill. George Robinson and William Robinson are mentioned in 1810.
- Messenger In 1755, Thomas Messenger was overseer for Yarnhams. There are many Messenger entries. The Messengers lived where Park Edge now stands, then known as Heath's Farm.
- Heath The Heaths lived at Bonhams and at Heath's Farm. Thomas Heath is mentioned in 1715. In 1771, Thomas Heath is mentioned in the Parish Book as being "One of those people called Quakers".
- Jeffery or Jeffrey The Jeffreys lived at Neatham, and Bonhams, and married into the Heath family.

Farms mentioned in the Registers

- Blunden's Farm Blundens appears in the Register from 1737. In 1765, Adam Blunden was an Overseer of the Poor, and later Churchwarden with Robert Yalden of Isnage. The farmhouse is much older than this, and was built in the 15th, or possibly the 14th Century. Part of the land of the present Blunden's Farm was Froyle Common Land, with the present Coombeheld, Blunden's Cottage and the Post Office Cottage as small-holdings. There were Blundens in Froyle as late as 1869.
- Silvester's Farm The date on the house is 1674, and the first John Silvester married Elizabeth Blanchard in 1742. In 1782, James Yalden married Mary Silvester.
- Brocas Farm In about 1337, John de Brocas was rewarded with several estates in Hampshire, including Froyle, which remained in the Brocas family until 1539. In 1687 the Newmans lived at Brocas. There is a Newman stone in the Nave, and a Newman tomb in the Churchyard near the Robinsons and Westbrooks. William Newman of Froyle was a magistrate in 1784. There is Newman's Land mentioned in 1751. This is no doubt the original of Nomansland. In 1756, Joseph Tarrant lived at Brocas. In 1777, James Tarrant married Ann Westbrook.

Hodges Farm	In 1657 Richard Hodges married Ann Warner. The front part of Hodges Farm is dated 1766, but the back premises are much older.
Place Farm	This farm is mentioned in 1751, and in 1800 and was probably the present West End, the farmhouse being where Froyle Manor now stands
Froyle Mill	This farm is mentioned in 1751. the Simmonds, ancestors of the present Aldershot Millers, lived at Froyle Mill. There are several Simmonds stones in the Churchyard. They were connected with the Blanchards.
St. Bury Hill	This is mentioned in 1751. Thomas Woolveridge lived there. There is a Woolveridge tomb in the Churchyard, near the Messenger.
Isnage	This is mentioned in 1734. The Towers, and later the Yaldens lived there.
Coldrey	In 1683, there was an Eggar at Coldrey. In 1756, Coldrey is described as "an extra parochial place adjoining Froyle". Elizabeth Burningham, (1759 - 1780), married Thomas Rothwell, Esq., of Coldrey. Thomas Rothwell of Coldrey died in 1805, aged 79, and his tomb is in the Churchyard.
Bonham's	In 1821, Bonham's is described as "an extra parochial place adjoining Froyle".

The Hen & Chicken is first mentioned in 1767, and the Anchor in 1806. There was a Poor House, Froyle, (Workhouse Cottages), in 1806, and now called Brecklands. Meetings of the Overseers were held alternately at the Hen & Chicken and Anchor, and occasionally at the Poor House. The Poor House was converted to cottages in about 1835. Several meetings were held at the Checkers, (or Chequers), at Well. In 1771 they seem to have known that the correct spelling is Hen & Chicken, and not Hen & Chickens.

The first mention of Upper Froyle, (Uper Froyl), as distinct from Lower Froyle is in 1769. The first mention of Lower Froyle is in 1758. In 1800, Tithe Accounts of Mr. Henry Burningham are separate for Upper Froyle and Lower Froyle.

Tithes mentioned in the Registers

In 1715, we find:-

"Tith milk was demanded of Thomas Heath Sen'r. for now he has milked his cow nine days".

Also in the same year.-

"Tith milk was demanded of Thomas Heath jun'r. for now he has milked his cow twenty days".

The Heaths are mentioned as being Quakers. Quakers objected to paying tithe!

People paying tithes on hops in 1800, when there were 141 acres of hops in Froyle, were.-

Sir Thomas Miller, Bt.	Mr. Henry Warner
Henry Burningham	Mr. Watkins
Miss Ann Nicholas	Mr. R. Yallden
Mr. W. Bennett	Mr. Baigent
Mr. W. Westbrook	Mr. Major
Mr. W. Watford	Mr. J. Hockley
Mr. Paul Small	Mr. J. Jeffrey
Mr. W. Smith	Mr. C. Benham
Mr. Wheeler	Elizabeth Messenger

In 1807, the tithe was £1 per acre on old hops, and 10/- per acre on young hops. By 1818, the tithe was nearly £2 per acre on old hops and £1 per acre on young hops.

Sir Thomas Miller's farms at this time were:-

Place Farm
Blunden's Farm
Well's Farm
Yarnham's
Stillwells
Dellgreen
Silvesters
Newmans

Overseers of the Poor

1750	Thomas Hall, Overseer for late Baldwins
1755	Thomas Messenger, for Yarnhams
17,56	Joseph Tarrant, for Brocas
1760	James Silvester, for Place Farm
1765	Adam Blunden

The Parish Book (Overseers) from 1782 - 1806 is missing.

Surveyors of Highways 1751 - 1766:-

W. Newman, Esq.	Mr John Burningham
Thomas Woolveridge	W. Nicholas, Esq.
Joseph Woolveridge	Thomas Towers
Thomas Heath	Adam Blunden
James Towers	W. Hawkins
Thomas Messenger	Mr. Bernard Burningham
Joseph Tarrant	Joseph Railings
James Silvester	

It is interesting to note that according to Curtis, relief at Bentley was refused in 1774 to any of the poor people who drank tea, or frequented the public house, yet at Froyle, in 1772, we find the Overseers paid for "Sugar, Tea and a jugg" and spent 18/1 at a meeting at the Hen & Chicken. They also spent 4/6d at the Hen & Chicken in 1771.

In the Parish book, from 1750 - 1782, we have among other entries already mentioned in "Historical Notes on Froyle":-

1772	<i>Paid Thos. Grover for three burials</i>	9s	0d.
	<i>(Poor relief in 1774 was 4/- per month and the clerk was paid 3/- for each burial)</i>		
1777	<i>Repairing Church, wine and visitation fees and expenses</i>	£18	0s 0d
1777	<i>John Farr and Henry Warner for many times waiting on</i>		
	<i>W. Woolveridge to settle his mistakes</i>	5s	0d
	<i>(W. Woolveridge seems to have been called upon to pay £19 6s 9d to balance his accounts)</i>		
1780	<i>Paid for spinning wheel for Robert Blundens daughter</i>	2s	0d

Between 1711 and 1714, Sam Tilley and Thomas Warner gave a lot of trouble in the village. It is not quite clear what the trouble was, but there is some mention of their being Quakers. They seem to have been put in gaol, but afterwards escaped. The "Order for the execution of the Decree", (excommunication), was served on them by T.Grover, clerk.

The Grovers, (four in number), were clerks in succession from 1711 - 1804. They witnessed many weddings, and Mary Grover seems, during one period, to have acted for Thomas Grover Senior, when he was either ill or busy elsewhere. Thomas Grover senior was Clerk in 1711, and his son, John Grover, was Clerk from 1773 -1804. His other son, Thomas Grover junior died in 1779.

The Robinsons, (Richard and Thomas), were also called upon to witness weddings on various occasions. Thomas was baptised in 1751, and Richard died in 1779.

The window tax operated from 1697 - 1851, and there are several bricked up windows at the Vicarage, as well as other places. In 1766, the tax was 1/6d per window.

The front part of the Vicarage is early Georgian, and part of the back premises, Elizabethan. There was a Vicarage in 1719, when John Greenway was inducted as Vicar.

In 1864, coal was 21/- per ton!