



"BROADLANDS," ROMSEY.

SOME NOTES ON BROADLANDS IN THE PARISH OF ROMSEY INFRA.

BY MRS. SUCKLING.

"And when he came to Saynte Marie's aisle
Where Nonnes were wont to praie,
The vespers were songe, the shryne was gone,
And the Nonnes had passyd awaie."

"Broadlands," says Dr. Latham in his MSS. collection for a history of Romsey,¹ "belonged originally to the Abbey of Romsey, as appears from the grant by Henry the 8th of its lands, tenements, &c., with four woods, viz., Abbeys, Woodley, Austins, and Holborn . . . and the site of the late Monastery and all within its walls, to John Foster and Richard Marden for £900—53s.—6d." Foster,² who was convent

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¹Add. MSS. British Museum, Nos. 26, 774; 26, 780, in seven quarto volumes, illustrated by sketches, engravings, and maps, purchased for the Nation in 1865. Dr. Latham resided in Middle Bridge Street, Romsey, and was buried in the Abbey. His Latin tablet is thus inscribed:—

"Near this place are buried the remains of John Latham, M.D., formerly an inhabitant of this town, who, when among the studies of philosophy and a pursuit of the secrets of nature, he had reached old age with honour and sanctity, peacefully fell asleep in the Lord in the year of salvation MDCCCXXXVIII., and of his age XCVII."

² John and Thomas Foster, as receivers of the lordship manors, &c., of the Abbey, were paid one hundred shillings yearly, together with four yards of broad and woollen cloth for liveries, or in lieu, sixteen shillings and eightpence. Also eight shillings for the liveries of their servants, with ten pounds to cover the expenses of board, lodging, &c., with provender for their horses. John Foster appears to have been alive and in receipt of a pension, in the second and third year of Philip and Mary, as was also John Foster, M.A., to whom the letters patent, dated September 1st, 1536, granted an annuity of £24 6s. 8d. —(From an essay descriptive of the Abbey of Romsey, by Charles Spence, 1841, who acknowledges Sir Henry Ellis' "Monasticon Anglicanum" as its source).

steward at the time, lived at North Baddesley. In the local guide to Romsey Abbey,¹ it is stated that "The Abbey lands were granted to the Lord High Admiral, the King's brother-in-law, and the Abbey house to the town, and the people, coming forward, bought the Church from the King for one hundred pounds." The original deed, dated February 20th, 35 of Henry the 8th, is still preserved in the Romsey Vestry.

The following is part of Foster's letter, addressed to Sir Thomas Seymour, dated December 28th, 1538 :—²

"In my most harty wise, Right Worshipful Syr.. I recommend me unto you, and, according to your request, I doo herein signify and subscribe unto you the State of the House of Romsey,³ the rents of assize, and where they do lie, and the riches of the same And when you wrote unto me by Mr. Flemynge, that I should ascertain you, whether I thought the Abbas with the rest of the Nunys wolde be content to surrender their house, but I perceyve they would be loth to trust to the commyssioner's gentylnes, for they here say that other houses have been strangely handeled, and thus fare you harteley well, at Romsey the xxviii. day of December. —JOHN FOSTER, Rec."

The "Mr. Flemynge" of the letter, was associated with Sir Thomas Seymour in the Ordnance, of which service Seymour was Master and Fleming Lieutenant. Indeed, he would appear to have been a soldier of repute, judging by the arms granted to him (Gules, a chevron between three owls argent. On a pile in chief or, a cannon argent discharged, ppr.).⁴ In 1547 he was with the army in Scotland, where he was knighted in the September of that year, probably on the 27th, on which day his friend, Oliver Wallop, of Farley (Farleigh Wallop) County Hants, "for his conduct and bravery at the great

¹ A Handbook for the use of visitors to the Abbey, 1902.

² Royal MSS., British Museum.

³ The Abbey of Romsey holds the whole village in which the church is situated. Here are 18 ploughlands, two demesnes, and 39 villeins; also two servants, 3 mills, 336 meadows, and woods for 40 hogs.—"Domesday Book."

⁴ Burke's *Armoury* (*Grant of Arms*, 1549).

battle of Musleburgh received the honour of knighthood in camp at Roxburgh.¹ Shaw says that "Sir Francis Flemynge² was knighted between the 18th and 25th of September, in the first year of King Edward the 6th, by the hands of the High and Mighty Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset,³ Lieutenant-General of all the King's armies by land and sea, and Governor of his Royal person, and Protector of all his realms." Also, that the ceremony was performed "in camp beside Roxburgh."

Sir Thomas Seymour was granted by the King the estates of the Knights Hospitallers at North Baddesley, near Romsey, on the suppression of that order, in retaliation for its opposition to his divorce from Katherine of Arragon. After bitter persecution lasting from 1534 to 1540, during which time many of the Knights perished on the scaffold, Sir William Weston, the last Preceptor of Baddesley, died of a broken heart⁴ on Ascension Day, 1540. The grant of Baddesley to Sir Thomas Seymour is dated the 32nd of Henry the Eighth, and was made in the same year as that in which the Knights were deprived. On Seymour's attainder and execution (1549) the lands were given to Sir Nicholas Throcmorton, and they afterwards passed into the possession of the Foster family, but which of them it was who married the Nun is not clear. Woodward, who confesses ignorance as to John Foster, says there was also a brother Thomas at the time of the Dissolution. The Rev. John Marsh, in his memorials of the parishes of

¹ Collins' Peerage, Vol. III., pp. 375.

² "In the South Crosse aile (of Romsey Abbey) was the tomb of Sir Francis Fleming, the successful General who vanquished the Scots at Musselborough."—(MSS. account of a journey in Hampshire quoted in a footnote of Woodward's "History of Hampshire," Vol. II., pp. 336).

³ Shaw's "Book of Knights."

⁴ For the account of the suppression of the Knights, see Fuller's Church History, pp. 345; also Vertot, Vol. II., pp. 156. In 1808 the Rev. John March, Rector of Baddesley, wrote that "Some of the arms and military accoutrements of the Knights—such as swords and saddles—were still to be seen in the Manor farm house at Baddesley in pretty good preservation." See "Memoranda of Baddesley," by John Marsh, pp. 5. Printed by James Robbins, College Street, Winchester, 1808:—Marsh was Rector of Baddesley 1802, and Curate of Hursley 1808; his daughters survived in the parish in the time of Charlotte M. Yonge. See her "Keble's Parishes."

Hursley and North Baddesley, wrote:—"Who Mr. Foster was I have not been able to learn positively, but I conclude from the following curious verses that he was a person of some note and respectability.

"Mr. Foster of Badesley was a good man
Before the marriage of Priests began,
For he was the first that married a Nun."

These singular lines are copied from an old manuscript written before 1668, concerning the parishes of Hursley and Baddesley. The person who wrote them was Richard Morley,¹ who possessed some considerable landed property at Hursley; and who, according to his own account, went to school at Baddesley to Ralph Blenstone, minister of that parish, in the year of the great hail storm, 1582, where Parson Blenstone is said to have "taught school in the room over the gateway leading into the old Monastery."² Mr. Marsh conjectures that "Mr. Foster's wife had been in a convent—perhaps at Romsey—and that the connection was not considered a lawful one, even though the Monasteries were then all dissolved. The case," he says, "of the poor Nuns was truly pitiable; though dispossessed of their houses, dispersed and deprived of support, they were nevertheless obliged to keep their vow of celibacy, a law having been enacted for the express purpose of prohibiting them from marrying."

A pathetic picture of the social upheaval incident on the dissolution of the religious houses, survives in the diary of Alice Langton, one of the dispossessed Nuns of Wilton, in Wiltshire, dated 1538—9,³ who, after describing her anxiety as to her future, adds, "I did not think mine own cell had been so dear to me, yet sithence I must go forth—like as Hagar went forth, sorrowing into the wilderness—the very walls do take a look of ancient friendliness, and mind me of the peaceful

¹ His burial is entered in the Hursley registers thus:—"Ricardus Morley, Senex Sepultus first, Augusti 28^o, 1672."

² The ancient Commandery was destroyed by fire, but Marsh, in 1808, wrote that the old inhabitants remembered it by the name of the "Old Monastery."

³ "Wilton and its Associations," by James Smith, 1851, Salisbury. Alice Longton received a pension of £6 at the Dissolution, and, apparently, spent the remainder of her days at Ugford in a house still standing.

past. . . . This day cometh Lora Wodelonde, the Reve's daughter, of Ugford, who, in moving terms, which she enforced with many tears, did beseech me, when I go hence, to take up my abode with her, for she would fain requite, she saith, the pains I have bestowed on her instruction. . . . I have taken my last look at the dear old home; and every room and cloistered walk did fill my mind with vain regretfulness. I shall no more see the shadows of the cloister arches stealing along the pavement like figures in a dream, as I was wont to do, what time the summer sun rode high, and I did use to wear away the long bright hours in working at my broidery frame. . . . It has all gone by; the closing of the gate, which grated on its hinges as we passed, did also harshly grate upon my heart."

On the 17th of November, (? 1543) Francis Fleming, Esq., obtained a grant from the Dean and Canons of Windsor of "all that their parsonage of Rumsey with 30 loads of hay for 61 years." (There must here be a copyist error as to the date or the name, as Sir Francis was then dead.) "On the 30th of January, (? 1560) John Foster of Baddesley grants to Sir Francis Fleming, Knt., the Manor of Rumsey infra and several tenements, and among things, 6s., coming out of lands late part of the Chantery of St. George, and two fares (fairs) in value 16s. 8d., with all waters, fisheries, &c."¹ At what time Fleming settled at Broadlands does not appear, but like his neighbour, Lord Sandys at Mottisfont, he seems to have personally supervised the arrangement of his house. The grant to William, Lord Sandys, of the Augustinian Priory is dated the 14th of July, 1536, and he lost no time in altering the building to his own convenience, as appears by a contemporary letter dated at Mottisfont August, 1538:—

"The Lord Chamberlain has been here keeping house since the beginning of May, and intends to continue till All Hallowstide to overlook the works."²

¹ Abstract from the Dean and Chapter leases 34th of Henry 8th in the Latham MSS. In 1333 the Abbess endowed a Vicarage for the people of Romsey, and set aside the north aisle of the Convent Church for their accommodation, called the Parish Church of St. Lawrence, to which, in Wykeham's time, was added the Chantry of St. George, pulled down at the Reformation.

² "Letters and papers of Henry the 8th," xiii., 176.

Sir Francis Fleming died on the 27th of August in the last year of Edward the 6th, as appears by the following post mortem inquisition, taken at Romsey the 11th of May, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, before John Busshe, Esq., the Queen's Escheator on the said county by a writ of "*diem clausit extremum*" to the said Escheator, directed after the death of Francis Fleming, K^t.

"Jurors say that said Francis Fleming, long before his death, was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the Manor of Romsey infra, and of 13 messuages, 12 barns, 250 acres of land, 160 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and £6 16s. rent in Romsey. And it was agreed by indenture between the said Francis Fleming, K^t, on the one part, John Foster of Badesley, in the Co. of Southth, Esq., of the other part, dated the 23rd of April, 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary, that Richard Covert, John Foster, Richard Worsley, Esq., John Stoughton, and John Newe, gentlemen, before the next Christmas should recover against the said Fleming, and Lady Jane, his wife, the aforesaid site, and other the premises, by virtue of which the said Richard Covert and the rest impleaded the said Fleming and Jane in the Court of the Bench, Easter Term, 3rd and 4th Ph. and Mary; and on fulfilment of the agreement stood seized of the Manor House of Broadlands and all the other lands . . . to the use of Francis Fleming for life, and after his death to Jane his wife, and the said Jane not to be away from the capital messuage more than 14 weeks in the whole year; and if she be so absent, then William Fleming (or other person who shall inherit) to allow her an annuity of £25 out of the issues, and, after her death, said premises to the use of William Fleming and his heirs, and for default to the use of Michael Fleming and his heirs, and for default to the heirs of the said Francis for ever, and said Francis being seized of the freehold, died, and Lady Jane survives him and holds the premises, and is still living at Broadlands." Then follow depositions of other property in Romsey and Southampton entailed as above, William Fleming's wife Jane, daughter of John Foster, being mentioned, after which the MS. continues: . . .

"And Francis Fleming, Kt., on the day before his death made his will and gave to Michael Fleming, his son, an annuity of £10 out of his socage lands in Southampton, and his capital messuage called Broadlands, with its appurtenances, are held of the Queen by the service of $\frac{1}{10}$ -part of a Knight's fee, and worth per annum £7 9s. 4d. And the site of the Monastery, with the water mill and other premises, are held of the Queen-in-Chief, and $\frac{1}{4}$ -part of a Knight's fee, and worth per annum £7; and the Manor of Romsey infra, with appurtenances, are held of the Queen for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Knight's fee, worth per £12 16s., with other property. And said Francis died the 27th of August last past, and William Fleming, his son and next heir male, and was 28 years of age on the 20th of February last past, before the taking of this inquisition." The will, dated the 24th of August, 1558, of Sir Francis Fleming, who desired to be buried "within the Church of St. Lawrence in Romsey:—To the mother Church of St. Swithin, Winchester, $\frac{3}{4}$, and unto ye hye aulter of ye Parish Church for tithes forgotten, 5/- To the Church of Romsey towards ye hanging of ye bells in ye tower, 20/-¹. To dame Jane, his wife, in money, £115, the Manor House of Broadlands, and all the household stuff, and half the plate. Also the occupation of storage frythe (wood) for life, with remainder to his heir; also to her 12 rive (copyist's error, *kine*), and a bull, 3 geldings and all the woods at his farm at Roynam's to be expended on the manor house of Broadlands. Also all his corn, provided she deliver to William Fleming 10 qrs. of wheat, 10 qrs. of barley, and 5 qrs. of oats; also 13 fat bullocks, and 40 fat sheep, which was ordained for the provision of his house. Also half of his swine and pulterye at his dairy. To his son, Michael Fflemmyng £100 in money, and £10 rent of secays [? socage] land Southampton. To his daughter Mable Turkington £20; his sister Anne Welsh to hold the house in the Myllen for life without rent. To Edward Bull and wife an annuity of 40s. To his niece Dorothy Bull £10, and to her sister Joan 5 marks; to his cousin Margory Bennam £20. Various bequests to

¹ The belfry tower of St. Lawrence was pulled down in January, 1625, and the bells removed to the wooden case which was made for them, on the roof of the tower of the Abbey.—"Romsey Guide."

servants, and to all his servants at Broadlands 40s. a piece with their quarter's wages. All the residue of his goods to his son William Fleming, whom he makes his executor, and he to make eight gould rings of 20s. a piece, to be distributed as follows:—Sir William Kelyewey, K^t. Richard Gyfford, Esquire, George Myll, Thomas Pace, Esq., Mr. Worsley, Mrs. George Myll, Mr. Thomas Myll, Mrs. Wallop.—Proved by the oath of William Ffleming, executor, 19th Sept., 1558.”

In all probability, Sir Francis was identical with Francis, son of the John Fleming who figures on the last line in the Heralds' visitation of Hampshire for 1634, and who was by Magdalen, daughter of Edmund Lambert, of Mayden Brady, county Wilts, father of John Francis, Margaret Dorothy, Mary Anne, Catherine and Alice. According to Berry's Hampshire genealogies,¹ John, the younger, of Newport, Isle of Wight (died 1531), was grandfather of Sir Thomas Fleming, the Lord Chief Justice,² purchaser of the manor of North Baddesley of the Fosters, who left at his death in 1613, with six sons, two daughters, Anne, wife of Sir John Myll, of Newtonberry in Eling (created a baronet 1619), and Mary married Thomas Leigh, of Testwood, living there as his widow in 1652. The supposition as to Sir Francis Fleming's parentage is further strengthened by his bequest of rings to Thomas Myll (Recorder and M.P. for Southampton,³ and of Grove Place, Nursling, died 1560), and to Mr. and Mrs. George Myll. The brothers George and

¹ Wm. Berry's *County Genealogies Hampshire* (Fleming, pp. 126). Woodward, in his *History of Hampshire* (North Stoneham, Vol. II., p. 109), remarks that, "It were vain to attempt to connect all or any of the many dwellers in and about Southampton of the surname of le Fleming. . . . One of these, Robert, with Cecily, his wife, gave lands to God's House in Southampton—the grant, 1332, was confirmed by Edward the 3rd. A Fleming, named John, held half a fee under John de L'Isle, of Isabella de Fortibus, lady of the Castle of Carisbrook.

² Born 1544, died 1613. His arms much resemble those granted to Sir Francis Fleming:—"Gules, on a chevron between three owls argent, an ermine spot." "Woodward," (Vol. II., pp. 109), says, "Sir Thomas Fleming was great-grandson of one John of Newport, Isle of Wight." He died suddenly at his mansion house at North Stoneham, 7th August, 1613, and is buried in the Church there.

³ A Sir Francis Fleming sat with Thomas Myll as burgesses for Southampton in the Parliament of 1553.—"Woodward," vol. II., pp. 111. Sir Thomas Fleming's son, Thomas, married Dorothy, daughter of the "Golden Knight," Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook.

Thomas were sons of John Myll, merchant, of Southampton, grantee of the Abbey of Quarre, Isle of Wight, and the manors of Nursling and Langley.¹ By will, dated December the first, 1550, he left his tenement "where I now dwell," in the parish of St. John's, Southampton, to Alice, his wife, together with tenements on the south side of his house, "two being occupied as a parcell of my dwelling; and in the third, Robert Foster, helyer (tiler), dwells." To his younger son, John Myll, he left the manor of Bewley within the New Forest, and the wardship and marriage of Katherine Lewkenor,² and the half profit of that of her sister Constance, and of her second sister Mabel." To Thomas Pacy, Esq., £100, to be given at his discretion to poor householders for to pray for the soul of Thomas, late Bishop of Bangor, by whom I confess to have had my chief thrift and worldly beginning. £5 to Thomas Pace, Esq." His son, George Myll, succeeded to the estates which afterwards passed to his grandson Sir Richard Myll,³ who, on the death of George, inherited Quarre Abbey, &c., which he sold to Chief Justice Fleming.

"Mrs. George Myll" figures in Sir John Oglander's⁴ somewhat scathing remarks on Sir Thomas Fleming with regard to his purchase of Quarre Abbey, he calls her "the buxom widow . . . who for many years had sway of the Island, and brought up most of its young gentlewomen at the Mansion House of Haseley." "She was Dowsabell, granddaughter and heir of Sir John Burton, K^t. of Kinsley, Yorkshire, and," thus says Mr. Greenfield, "may be the adoption of the name Dowsabell in the families of Pawlet, Myll, More, Ford, Fleming, Dunch, Colnet, and others in the neighbourhood."⁵ Under the will of George Myll,⁶ she, for her life, had all his lands in

¹ P.C.C. 15 Burke, proved 15th June, 1551.

² John married Catherine Lewkenor, who appears to have pre-deceased him, leaving a son, Lewkenor Myll, and a daughter.

³ Buried at Nursling, 20th October, 1613.

⁴ The Oglander MSS., printed in the "Journal of the Archæological Institute," Vol. xxxi., 1879, pp. 368.

⁵ Greenfield's, Grove Place, *supra*.

⁶ P.C.C., proved 25th March, 1567.

the Isle of Wight, with his Mansion House of Haseley, together with the demynes of Nursling and Langley, and the mansion in Southampton." If it be permitted to hazard a conjecture as to the identity of some of the other recipients of Sir Francis Fleming's memorial rings, they were possibly Richard Gifford, of King's Somborne, whose daughter, Catherine, was married before 1561, to Henry Wallop, knighted at Basing by Queen Elizabeth in 1569,¹ son and heir of Sir Oliver Wallop, the comrade-in-arms of Sir Francis Fleming. Also that Mr. Worsley² was Richard, Governor of the Isle of Wight, who died May the 12th, 1565, leaving by his wife Ursula St. Barbe of Ashington, two young sons, both accidentally killed by an explosion of gunpowder in the porter's lodge at Appuldurcombe, 6th Sept., 1567, just as their mother had re-married to the great Sir Francis Walsingham. This Ursula was sister of the Edward St. Barbe who, later, married Frances, sole heir of William Fleming, of Broadlands. By Sir Francis Walsingham, Ursula was mother of the Frances celebrated by Spencer as the *Mecænas* of the age, who in the year 1583 was united to the renowned Philip Sydney. She accompanied Sir Philip Sydney on the expedition into Zeeland, and was present at his death bed in 1588, re-marrying secondly to Robert Earl of Essex, and thirdly to Richard Earl of St. Albans and Clanricard. Ursula, Lady Walsingham, was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1602. At the present time the St. Barbes are usually credited with the erection of the existing house at Broadlands, but Dr. Latham wrote that—"when it was built is by no means ascertained." . . . "It was originally in the form of the letter H, with casement windows throughout, some of which may

¹ Grace Wallop, aunt of Sir Oliver, married Thomas Kirkeby, of Stanbridge near Romsey, whose descendants resided there until 1652.

² Richard Worsley's will, printed in full in "*Hampshire Notes and Queries*" (Vol. III., pp. 86, reprinted from the *Hampshire Observer*), leaves his estates to his wife, Ursula, during her widowhood, and £200 to begin housekeeping. If she re-married, £500, her apparel, and jewels, with their coffers. To his brother, John Worsley, his executor, his velvet jurkeens (doublet) and £20. Also gold rings to George Myll, William Mewes, John Dingley, and Edward Leigh. The Advowson of his sons John and George (killed on the 6th of Sept., 1566) was granted to Ursula Walsingham, their mother, who married secondly Sir Francis Walsingham, the famous Secretary of State, at Winchester, 1566.

still be seen in the inner court remaining, in the billiard room, and in some others. . . . Anciently, there was an avenue of chestnut trees from the Southampton road¹ leading to the house; these were partially removed and the rest left in groups." He adds that "the late Lord Palmerston, about thirty-five years ago, greatly modernised the mansion, pulling down many parts and bringing the whole into square form, cased with white bricks." Latham's description of this old house shows that it greatly resembled the present Grove Place² at Nursling, also built of red brick in the form of the letter H, and well stored with casements. It is approached by a double avenue of lime trees, said to have been planted by James Paget, the relation by marriage (through the Fosters of Baddesley) of William Fleming of Broadlands. Paget is accredited with the building of the house³ before the year 1580, as shown by his family arms which still decorate the interior. The late Mr. C. Cutts Barton, of Rownhams, in his MS. history of Nursling, says :—"My impression is that Paget migrated from Poultons (in Wiltshire) into Hampshire in the year 1557, when, on the

¹ The last Lord Palmerston turned the Romsey road out of Broadlands Park, and built the wall beside the present highway. Broadlands was purchased of the executors of Sir John St. Barbe in 1736 by Henry Temple, first Viscount Palmerston. The second Viscount greatly altered the style, and employed Adams to decorate the interior. In 1762 a writer in "The Beauties of England and Wales" described the house as looking through a double row of chestnuts well stored with casements.

² Grove Place was leased by the Deans and Canons of Windsor in 1513 for 45 years to the Abbess and Convent of Romsey, and was held by them at the dissolution. In the year 1860 it again passed into the Broadlands estate by purchase of the third Viscount Palmerston.

³ Not to be confused with the older mansion of the Mylls, pulled down about 1613, whose foundations were discovered in Mr. Greenfield's time "on the south-west of the present house between the avenue and the railway." (Hants Field Club Papers, Vol. III., pp. 121-2). Mr. Barton says that "the tradition that Grove Place was built for a hunting box for Queen Elizabeth is as mythical as that she was ever there, as the Deans and Canons of Windsor were in possession from the time of Henry the 8th till 1860, they being styled in the Court Rolls as lords of the manor excepting from 1570, when the name of James Paget was introduced as joint lord. Mr. Barton suggests that the Royal Arms on the ceiling of one of the bedrooms and the initials of "E.R." gave rise to the tradition, and that the decoration may have been placed there in case the Queen visited those parts. She was at Southampton in 1570.

death of his wife's youngest brother—John Myll—he and Bridget, his wife, were appointed guardians of Lewkenor Myll (John's only son), with the use of his house at Newtonberry, in Eling, until their ward came of age. Here I believe him to have resided until he built the present Grove Place, in the manor of Southwells, of which he was granted a lease of 81 years in 1562. In 1550 he was already husband of his second wife, at the time when her father, John Myll, the merchant, made his will and left, among other things, to his daughter, Bridget Paget, a standing cup with cover of silver gilt. There is no record of Bridget's death, but she was living in 1567, at the time of her brother George Myll's will, and probably died before 1570, when her only daughter, Dulcibella Paget,² was administratrix of three copyhold properties of the manor of Southwell. James Paget married, thirdly, in 1581 to Barbara, daughter of Andrew Foster of Baddesley, by whom he had one son and five daughters. Morley implies that it was this Foster who married a Nun, but according to Berry's genealogies and other authorities Andrew married Barbara, daughter of John Abarrow, of Charford, and was father of Awdry Foster, (who married her first cousin, Sir William Abarrow, of Charford,) and of Mary who was wife of her cousin Edward Abarrow. He was also father of John Foster, (who sold Baddesley to Sir Thomas Fleming,) and of Barrow Foster, whose dream was the subject of a local poem.³ But as the registers of Baddesley only commence in 1862, it is

¹ Will dated 23rd Sept., 1556, proved 31st Oct., same year. P.C.C. 19 Ketchyn, John Myll married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Lewkenor, of Trotton, Sussex.

² Dulcibella married the Honourable William Pawlett, of Wade, in Eling, by whom he had eight children. After his death, in 1595, she remarried to John More, Sergeant-at-law, by whom she had three children, and dying in 1602, was buried at Eling. John More bought the manor of Badesley in 1602 of Chief Justice Fleming, and was buried in the Church 15th August, 1620, aged 58. His son, John More, dying 1621, his sisters were his co-heirs, Dulcibella Dunce and Anne Hooper.

³ Some further genealogical particulars are supplied by the will of John Foster of Baddesley, dated 1597, in which he mentions his uncles Edward Abarrow and William Fleming, Esq., to whom he bequeathed his lands at Badesley in trust to pay his debts. He also mentions Elizabeth Foster, widow of my late father (Andrew Foster), his grandmother (Jane Foster), aunt (Mrs. Jane Fleming), sister Jane, brother Andrew, and Thomas Pagett, son of my sister Barbara Pagett.—P.C. 107, Cobham.)

impossible to disentangle the relationship of this family. James Paget died in 1604, and his will was proved, although it was unsigned and undated, and the legacies to his wife and children all left blank. His inquisition *post-mortem* (2nd Jac. Chancery Series, No. 81) mentions an indenture dated the 37th of Elizabeth, 1595. . . . "The second parties to this deed" (says Mr. Barton) "were William Abarrow, who married Audrey, sister of Barbara Foster, and Henry Blosner, of Hatherop, co. Gloster, both afterwards knighted." On the 14th of January, 1598, a suit in Chancery was instituted by James Paget to recover £1,000, promised by Andrew Foster as dowry for Barbara. . . . "By an indenture, dated June 13th, 1582, Andrew Foster, and John, his son, assured to James Paget, in a mortgage for £1,000, lands in Romsey; also James lent Andrew Foster £150 to pay a debt, a gold ring worth £80, another ring worth £50, an ewer of silver parcel gilt of £30, and other things to the value of £500, and Foster died on the 29th of May, 1595, and never paid." His son John wished to liquidate the debt, but was prevented by Barrow Foster, whereupon James Paget carried the case into court against the trustees, viz., Edward Abarrow, William Fleming, Hugh Worth, and Giles Tucker. . . . In the Latham MSS. is a small lined pedigree of William Fleming and Jane Foster, his wife, of three sons and two daughters, all baptised and buried at Romsey between the years 1573 and 1584;¹ but the said William must have had more children, for Frances, said to be his sole daughter and heiress, was married to Edward St. Barbe in 1586,² as may be seen in certain title deeds appertaining thereto of May the 20th of that year. In these Fleming conveys the site of the late monastery of Romsey, the manor of Romsey infra, and all his lands and two fairs to Edward St. Barbe and Francis after his life." Edward St. Barbe was of the family of St. Barbe in Normandy, whence Sir Robert de St. Barbe of the Conqueror's time, on the roll of Battle

¹ Latham's MSS, vol. VI., p. 36.

² This is a manifest error in view of Edward St. Barbe's will, which shows that he had a son named Francis; by Frances Fleming, in 1576. The last son of William and Jane Fleming, born and died in the year 1584, was named Gabriel, which was also the name of Sir Francis Fleming's grandfather.—(*Vide* "Hants Visitation," 1634).

Abbey, was granted the manor of South Brent in Somersetshire, where his descendants flourished for many generations, until John St. Barbe, by his marriage with the heiress of Sir Simon Furneaux of Ashington, in the same county, acquired that manor also. He was ancestor of Henry St. Barbe of that place (of whom anon) and of William, historically interesting as a gentleman of the Privy Chamber of Henry the 8th.: In great favour with that monarch, he was granted the College of St. Edmund's, Sarum, in the 35th of his reign, and was also a legatee and subscribing witness of the King's will, dated at Westminster, the 13th of December, 1546, and transcribed in Fuller's Church History with that writer's usual quaint comments. William was ancestor of the St. Barbe's of Whiteparish, Salisbury, Ridgeway, and Lymington. He dated his will¹ on the 14th of August, 1558, leaving lands at New Windsor, &c.; &c. His brother, Henry St. Barbe of Ashington¹ (buried there in 1567), by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Edward Lewkener, of Sussex (whence the connection of the Mills of Eling), was father of several children, notably of Edward before-mentioned. In his will, dated the 27th of January, 1567, Henry St. Barbe desired to be buried in Ashington Church, and gave to its parson 10s., also £.20 to Wells Cathedral, and 6/8 to the prisoners in Winchester gaol; to his sons, Edward and William, £40 a piece, and the same to his daughters at marriage. These were Elizabeth, Edith and Barbara. He also gave to John Sydenham, of Brempton, and to William Cook, his son-in-law, 40/- each. All the residue to his son and heir, John Saintbarbe." Berry gives the following daughters:—Margaret, wife of William Cook; Dorothy, of Stephen Mitchell; and Ursula, of Richard Worsley,² Gosvenor of the Isle of Wight. Edith, by her marriage with Robert Beal (Clerk of the Council of Queen Elizabeth) was mother of Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Yelverton, Attorney-General.³ Of Henry St. Barbe's⁴ sons, William the youngest, following in the steps of

¹ Proved 16th July by Andrew Alley.—P.C.C. 4, Babbington.

² The old Elizabethan house at Ashington, now a farm and partly pulled down, had three gables, a very fine hall, and staircase.

³ He died 1629.

⁴ Collins' Peerage, Vol. 3, p. 167.

his uncle, "the King's servant," sought and found fortune in London, and dying there in 1588,¹ left by his 19-year-old wife, Mary Blackney, a daughter and sole heiress, Ursula, aged five, who died 1668. The widow was re-married secondly in the same year to Sir Edmund Verney of Claydon,² and gave birth, in 1590, to the celebrated Knight Marshal, and Sir Edmund Verney, slain at Edge Hill, 1642. The little Ursula St. Barbe, when only 12 years of age, was married to Sir Edmund's son, Francis Verney, then aged 14. This youth, hating his stepmother and scorning his child wife, only waited his father's death to betake himself to Barbary, where he headed a band of desperados, and died miserably in the hospital of Messina on Sept. the 6th, 1615. His fine portrait from the original at Claydon, together with much that is interesting of Ursula St. Barbe, and of her mother, will be found in memoirs of that family by Lady Verney, who as Frances Parthenope Nightingale, of Embly Park, Romsey, was well acquainted with the traditions of the St. Barbés, and was evidently pleased to find their letters among the Verney papers,³ remarking that "the St. Barbés were of Broadlands for many generations till they were ruined by the South Sea Bubble, when they sold it to Lord Palmerston's grandfather."⁴

On the death of his eldest brother, John, in 1570, Edward St. Barbe succeeded to Ashington, and was there buried on the 28th of January, 1592. He was High Sheriff of Somerset in 1589, and must have been married to Frances Fleming not later than 1575. His will, dated January the 2nd, 1592, appointed his eldest son, Francis, executor. He left "To Frances Saintbarbe" (*sic.*) some horses and other stock, his household stuff, &c., &c., till his heir is 21. He mentions an indenture, dated 2nd of April, 39th of Elizabeth, conveying to trustees, Sir Amyas Powlitt and others, the Rectory of Marston Magna, co. Somerset, and orders them to see to the education of his children, viz., Ffrancis (now about 16 years old), Grace (13),

¹ P.C.C., proved 1588.

She was the old Lady Verney, and survived Sir Edmund 40 years. Died 1642.

² Memoirs of the Verney family, by Frances Parthenope, Lady Verney, 2 Vols., 1904.

⁴ Op. Cit., Vol. I., pp. 44.

Ursula (10), Edward (8), Henry (4), Frances (2), Anne (1).— His son Edward is to have the farm at Mudford at 21. To Thomas Saintbarbe, his servant, an annuity of £4 is to be paid out of his manor at Ashington." (Proved at London 1st July, 1598). What became of his widow, Frances, does not appear, but her father's burial at Romsey is thus entered in the registers :—

"William Fleming Armiger
Was buried 10th Sept., 1606."

He was, by all accounts, succeeded by his grandson, Henry St. Barbe, a youth of 17, although Jane, the widow, continued to reside on the property until her death seven years later. The year 1606 was memorable for Sir Thomas Fleming's trial of the gunpowder plotters,¹ and also for King James's visit to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, at Beaulieu. "The King was so pleased with his reception² and the entertainment of sporting in the New Forest, that on the 20th of July following he granted the Earl divers privileges and franchises in several manors, particularly that of Beaulieu." Evidently, the Forest attracted his Scottish Majesty, for, by the same authority, we learn that "on the 5th of August, 1607, on the anniversary of the Gowrie³ conspiracy, the King was at Romsey, where Bishop Andrewes preached before His Majesty a sermon suited to the day. He was probably lodging at Broadlands, near that town, where his host appears to have been Edward St. Barbe, Esq., previously of Ashington."

This is, of course, Nichols's error; but we can picture the stripling, Henry St. Barbe, standing in front of the house "well set with casements," his granddame by his side, awaiting the approach of the Royal party slowly wending its way up the double avenue of chestnuts, James, with his cunning, clever face and ungainly figure, enveloped in his costly padded dress sparkling with jewels; with the grumbling "Mr. Levinus Muncke" following in the rear, bewailing the "miseries and want of all things" which he "never thought the country so unable to supply."

¹ P.C.C., 62 Leewood. (About 30 folios.

² "Nichols' *Progresses of James the First*," Vol. II., pp. 95.

³ Lord Gowrie's attempt to assassinate the King at Stirling, 5th August, 1600.

Possibly young St. Barbe was already married to Amy Roberts, as she is said to have borne him ten children before her early death in 1621.¹ At all events she must have been lady of the manor when the King paid his second visit to Broadlands on the 27th August, 1615, "where he knighted Sir John Richards," and according to local tradition, planted a fig tree in the grounds. This must have been the time when James's cupidity was excited by the supposed buried treasure, for he afterwards granted a patent to Mary Middlemore, maid of honour to the Queen, "to search for treasure among the ruins of Romsey."² On King James's third and last visit to Broadlands, on the 25th of August, 1623, all was changed, for the host, then a widower, was mourning for the young wife, whose motherless children appear to have been his constant care for the rest of his life. At that time Queen Anne was also dead, and Prince Charles, accompanied by Sir Edmund Verney, afterwards his standard bearer, had embarked on his fruitless expedition into Spain, of which we have such racy accounts from Sir Edmund's letters in the Verney memoirs.³ Two years later (1625), and Charles, now a king and the bridegroom of Henrietta Maria, was himself on a progress through Hampshire; but although he visited Titchfield and Beaulieu, he does not appear to have approached the neighbourhood of Romsey, notwithstanding that the Comptroller of his household, Sir Henry Knollys, was then residing at Grove Place. Beyond the fact that two of St. Barbe's sons were buried at Ashington, and that young John St. Barbe was elected member for Southampton (1634), we hear little of Broadlands until the civil war, when, as Woodward tells us, "St. Barbe stood for the King in the troubles, and was in the fight at Newbury."⁴ (on the 20th of September, 1643), whence he returned home to die of his wounds, and to be buried in Romsey Abbey, as its registers tell. At Newbury was also slain young Edward St. John, of the family of Farley Chamberlain, near Romsey.

¹ Amy, daughter of Edward Roberts, of Cannington, co. Somerset, and there buried, 1621. (Berry's "Hants Genealogies").

² Agnes Strickland's "Queens of England," Vol. V., pp. 124.

³ Verney Memoirs, Vol. I., p. 57.

⁴ Woodward's "History of Hampshire, Vol. I., p. 366.

He was one of the three sons, all killed on the Royalist side, of old Sir John St. John of Tregoz. Then there was young John Myll of Eling, but recently married to Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Henry Knollys, of Grove Place, who, leaving her with a baby son and heir, joined the King's forces, and being made a Knight Banneret, was killed near Oxford in the same year. At Mottisfont Abbey was living at that time a descendant of the Lord Chamberlain Sandys, in the person of Henry, a colonel in the Royalist army, married to his cousin Jane, daughter of William Sandys, of Gloucestershire. By that lady he had, with two sons who later died childless, six daughters, of whom Margaret, in years to come, was to marry John Myll, the son of Sir John and Philadelphia Knollys. Colonel Sandys returned to Mottisfont mortally wounded after the fight at Bramsdene, near Alresford, on March the 29th, 1644, and there died on the 6th of April; but as the parish registers do not commence until 1709, there is no record of his burial there. At Eling, the story of the house of Myll, as told by old Sir John, the first Baronet, in his will dated the 10th of August, 1646,¹ is very suggestive of the times. After desiring to be buried in Eling chancel, he says:—"I do hereby declare to all the world that I and all my children have been educated in the Protestant religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England, and by God's assistance will therein die. . . . And I pray God to forgive all those that have laid an unjust imputation uppon mee, that I am a Papist. Whereas I protest in the presence of Almighty God that I have always hated the Papist religion.² . . . My worldly goods, God knoweth I have verie little left to bestowe either upon my children or friends, ffor that my personal estate hath been violently taken awaie from mee by the soldiers, and my yearly means hath been sequestered by the space of three years last past. By means whereof I have lost the value of

¹ P.C.C., 158, Essex.

² Alderman Gallop, Richard Norton, &c., were members of the committee appointed on November the 4th, 1643, and re-appointed 30th March and 15th June, 1644, for levying contributions from Hampshire Papists and delinquents for the maintenance of Sir William Waller's troop. John St. Barbe and Thomas Clerke served in the original committee, but were not re-elected.—Woodward's "Hampshire," Vol. II., p. 121.

five thousand pounds ; besides, I am indebted and engaged (in respect of my love and loyaltie to his Matie (*sic.*), to several persons upon specialities and otherwise, above the value or five thousand pounds. Whereas my son, John Myll, Knight, deceased, desired at his death that his son, John, should be brought upp by mee, or such as I should appoint, in the true Protestant faith, which I intended to have done, and to have taken him from his mother, for to have educated him accordingly if I had lived. I therefore humbly desire his Matie and the two Hon^{ble} Houses of Parliament to order that the tuition of the said John Myll, my grandson, during his minoritie, for educating him in the Protestant religion, may be committed to my two daughters, Marie and Constance Myll. . . . Son Thomas Myll,¹ executor. Brother-in-law, Richard Fleming, Esq. Kinsman, Henry Fleming," &c., &c.² Sir John Myll died the 10th of May, 1648, and was buried at Eling on the 11th of the same month.

Another manor in the vicinity of Broadlands, also closely connected with the civil war, was Michelmersh,³ where Sarah, widow of Sir Hugh Stewkly, was living with Hugh, his son and heir, and two daughters. Between the years 1645 and 1648 Lady Stewkly married Sir William Ogle, Governor of Winchester Castle for the King, and was there besieged and ejected by Cromwell's army in October, 1645. At that time Ogle was married to Dame Charity, the wealthy widow of Sir Thomas Phelips, of Old Stoke. She was shut up in the castle with the garrison, but according to Cromwell's letter dated October the 9th, she was "allowed to go forth ; but when she had gone some miles on the road out of the town she dyed,"⁴ and by her death, the letter continues, Ogle lost a thousand a year. Sir William is said to have lost everything in the rebellion, and to have resided, after his second marriage, at Michelmersh, on his wife's jointure, until

¹ Thomas Myll married Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Andrew Mundy, of Nursling.

² Proved 2nd of November, 1648.

³ "Michelmersh and its Antiquities," by A. Wilkinson, London, 1867.

⁴ Buried at Old Stoke, 5th October, 1645.—(See Vol. III., pp. 1, Hampshire Field Club Papers, by B. W. Greenfield.)

the Restoration, when he applied for compensation, but does not seem to have been very successful in getting it.

The manor of Hursley, during the troubled times, was owned by that staunch Puritan, Richard Maijor, son of a former mayor of Southampton, who, according to Richard Morley, "was very witty and thrifty, and got more by oppressing his tenants than did all the lords in sixty years before him. He was a justice of the peace, and raised a troop of horse for the Parliament."¹ Maijor appears to have ousted the then Vicar of Hursley, John Hardy, and to have provided a succession of preachers to his liking. No Rector of Baddesley is recorded during the Commonwealth; but we find a John Foster,² churchwarden, there at the Restoration. Dr. Stanley, of Mottisfont, was ejected by an intruder named Crofts,³ and Romsey suffered in like manner, the intruder being one John Warren, 1648-54. Then came December the 21st, 1648, when King Charles, on his sorrowful journey from Hurst Castle to Windsor, and accompanied by a strong body of the Parliament Army, passed through the town of Romsey, "and all along the way, at every considerable town, the people came forth and prayed aloud for his safety, evoking blessings on his Royal head." In contrast with all this, Sir William Petty, the son of the rich cloth worker of Romsey, who dwelt in the old Parsonage or Prebend house, tells us⁴ "that when the civil war between the King and Parliament grew hot, I went into the Netherlands and staid three years, afterwards returning to Romsey."⁵ In the days of the town's cloth industry, the curfew bell was altered, in order to suit the apprentices, from eight to four o'clock; and from March the 10th the greater bell was rung of evenings instead of the lesser bell, to show that the apprentices were not to work by candle light. Also on their indentures they were wont to stipulate that they should not be fed on red fish more than twice in the week, the salmon in the Test being so plentiful.

¹ Richard Morley in Marsh's "Memoranda of Hursley."

² John Marsh's "Memoranda of Baddesley."

³ Mottisfont Registers.

⁴ Sir William Petty's will.

⁵ Latham MSS.

The long and chequered life of Henry St. Barbe was now drawing to a close, and truly it had witnessed many changes. Thrice the entertainer of a King, he had lived to hear of another Sovereign being led through his manor of Romsey, a prisoner on his way to death; while his lands adjoined the property at Hursley, where Richard Cromwell¹ dwelt with his young wife, Dorothy Maijor, married there on May-day, 1649. Henry St. Barbe was buried at Romsey in the 63rd year of his age, in the year 1652, the same in which Roger Gollop purchased the oldest house in the district, namely Stanbridge Earls, which he bought of Thomas and Lucy Kirkeby, and Joseph and Dorothy Washington.² John St. Barbe did not long enjoy the lordship of Broadlands, following his father to the Romsey vault in less than six years, being there buried together with Gressell, his wife, in the year 1658,³ under a fine monument surmounted by the St. Barbe arms quartering Furneaux. "He about 42 yeare of his age, and she the 22nd yeare of her age, leaving foure sonnes—Henry, John, Francis, and Edward...slept in the Lord."⁴ John St. Barbe's sister Catherine married Sir William Pole,⁵ Kt., of Shute, co. Devon. "The will of St. John Barbe, of Broadlands, the 18th of August, 1658."⁶ To Gressell, his wife, while his widow, all his manors in trust for 50 years; if she die or marry, then to John Pinsent, Esq., her father, Henry Rogers, Esq., John Bamfield, Esq., and Mr. Robert Pinsent. To John, his second son, £1,000 and two messuages in Romsey. To Francis £1,000, and three lives in reversion

¹ The Protector died on Sept. the 3rd, 1658, and Richard Cromwell was summoned to succeed him, leaving Hursley unwillingly for that purpose.

² Pamphlet on Stanbridge by Thomas Cope (1865), whose says that Gollop repaired the house in 1658, and erected the present porch. That the front was then of four gables, and the windows at the back, very ancient, of stone mullion, with some part of the old oak carving remaining.

³ Both entered in the burial register for Sept. 2nd, 1658.

⁴ Inscription on tomb in Romsey Abbey.

⁵ Son of Sir John Pole, Bart., who was grandson of Sir William Pole (1561-1635), the Devonshire antiquary. He left three co-heiresses, of whom Jane married Humphry Sydenham, of Combe, co. Somerset.

⁶ P.C.C., 319, Pell.

of the Abbey of Romsey, &c. To his 4th son, Edward, £1,000. . . . To his nieces—Jane, Eliz., and Catherine Pole—£500; and the jewels to be equally divided between them. £20 to the poor of Romsey, £5 to the poor of Ashington." . . . Proved at London, 1661.

He was succeeded by his son, John St. Barbe, created a Baronet on the 30th of December, the third of Charles the II. He was Sheriff of Southampton in 1703, and died childless in the reign of Queen Anne. During his residence at Broadlands the Corporation records give some interesting side-lights on the history of the times. On the 17th of July, 1684, 1s. 6d. was paid to a messenger to ride to Baddesley and Totton to proclaim the King, and 2s. 6d. was expended in setting up the stage in the town for the proclamation of the same, "at which time the thrifty townfolk expended £18 11s. 2d. on fire, beer, tobacco, and other things." There is also an entry in 1686-7 of a fee to the Recorder for coming from Winchester when the King came through the town, and twelve yards of serge for a carpet for the Town Hall. Also, in 1681, there is an item of £2 8s. 6d. for a treat at the "White Horse" to John St. Barbe.¹ His first wife, Honor, was only surviving daughter of Colonel Richard Norton, on whom he settled his lands in Somerset, in consideration of a dower of £2,000; also the estate of Broadlands for life. "She dying in 1712," says Latham, he married Alice Horne, widow of R. Fiennes, clerk. To this wife he granted his estates in Somersetshire, and also £20 to the Charity Schools of Romsey, but willed his estates at Romsey to Humphrey Sydenham, of Dulverton, with injunction to sell the estate in three years' time to pay debts.² The following is the inscription on his monument in Ashington Church:—"Here lies John St. Barbe, Bart., possessed of the amiable qualities which birth, education, travel, greatness of spirit, and goodness of heart produce. Interred in the same vault lies his second wife, Alice Fiennes, aunt of the present Lord Say and Seal. His first was Honor, daughter of Col. Norton. He died at Broadlands, in Hampshire, August the 7th, 1723, leaving his only heir and executor, Humphry Sydenham, of

¹ Corporation Accounts of Romsey.

² Latham MSS.

Combe, co. Somerset, who erected this monument to his memory."

A further connection of the St. Barbe family with Romsey occurred in the marriage of Henrietta Maria St. Barbe (of the White Parish line, see Berry's Hampshire genealogies,) with the Rev. John King, Vicar of Romsey from 1727 to 1742. They were licensed to marry at Romsey on the 23rd of November, 1737. John, son of John King, of Oxford, gentleman, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxon, aged 15, on the 13th of November, 1697. Buried under a large pavement stone in the north choir aisle of Romsey on the 24th of March, 1741. His widow, who re-married a Mr. Charles Godfrey, of Romsey, was interred in Romsey chancel, on October 2nd, 1769.¹

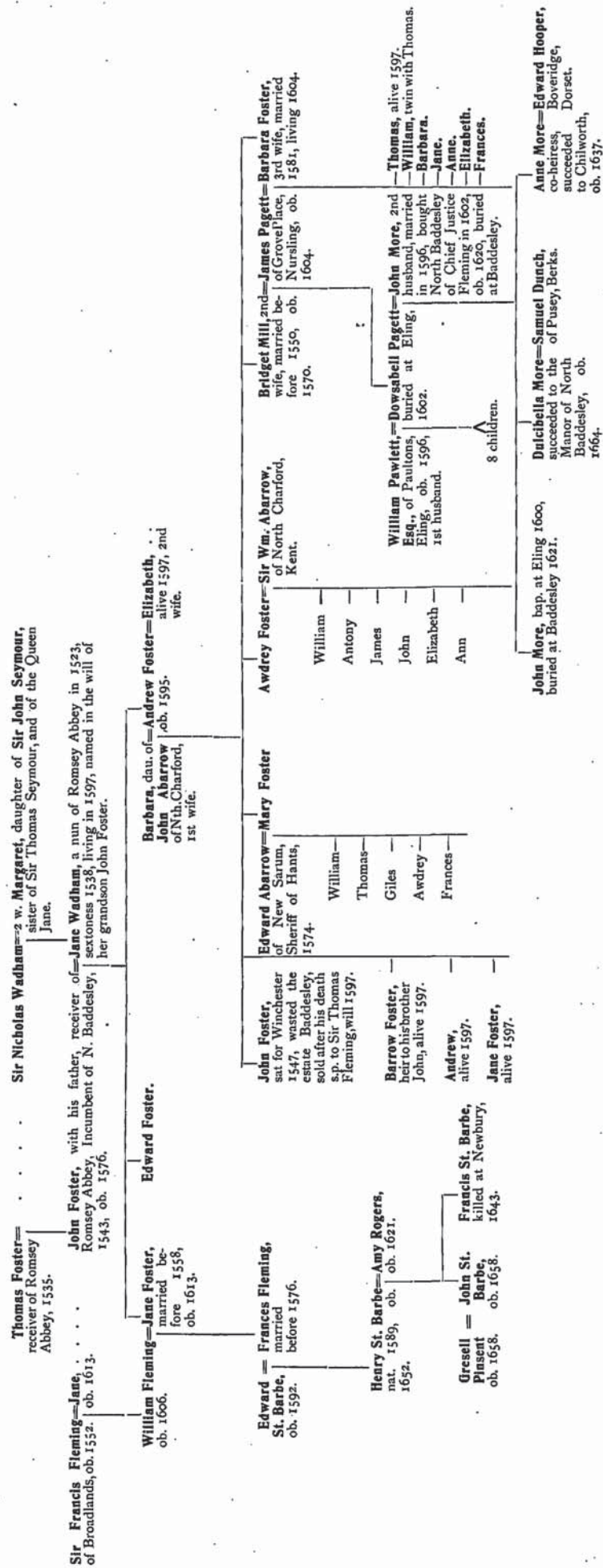
The executor of Sir John St. Barbe, agreeably to the conditions of the will, sold Broadlands to Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston, in the year 1736, whose descendant, Henry Temple, third Viscount, the great Prime Minister, died lord of this manor, on October the 18th, 1869.

NOTE.

While these notes have been passing through the press, some further light has been thrown on the Foster who married a Nun by the publication of the Rev. H. G. D. Liveing's "Records of Romsey Abbey," wherein, at page 255, will be found the copy of a document dated the 11th of June, 1541, purporting to be the commission of Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, and others to enquire concerning the petition of Jane Wadham, alias Foster, who pleads that she was forced by threats and machinations of malevolent persons to become a regular Nun in the house of Nuns at Rumsey; but having, both in public and private, always protested against this seclusion, she conceived herself free from regular observance, and in that persuasion joined herself, after her release from her vows, in matrimony with John Foster. And afterwards the same parties who had compelled her to become a Nun, induced the said John by their threats to become a priest, which, notwithstanding, as soon as Jane was released from her vows, the marriage was solemnized. . . . Mr. Liveing states that this Jane was daughter of Sir Nicholas Wadham, by his wife Margaret, sister of Sir Thomas Seymour (already mentioned in these notes); also that John Foster was incumbent of North Baddesley in 1543, and was still living in 1556-7.

¹ The will of Henrietta Maria Godfrey (P.C.C. 341, Boggs), proved 20th of October, 1769, refers to an indenture of release, dated 1753, made between herself and her late husband, Charles Godfrey, Esq., and bequeaths the moiety of Cowsfield farm and other lands to Charles and Walter Godfrey, two of the children of the said Charles Godfrey, deceased. Names her brother-in-law, Mr. Stephenson Kempolied.

Pedigree of Foster of North Baddesley and Collateral Families.



The Authorities for the above :- Berry's "Hants Genealogies," Duthy's "Sketches of Hants," Greenfield's "Grove Place," "H.F.C. Papers," Living's "Romsey Abbey," Mr. Barton's Notes.