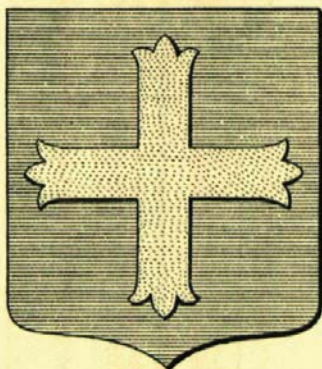
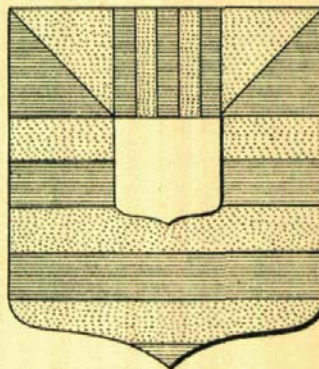


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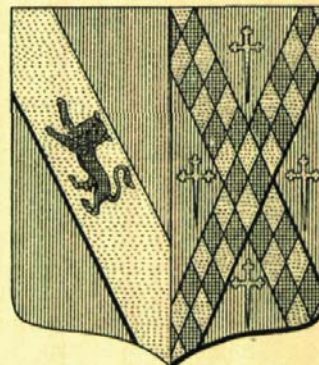
King Ethelwolf.



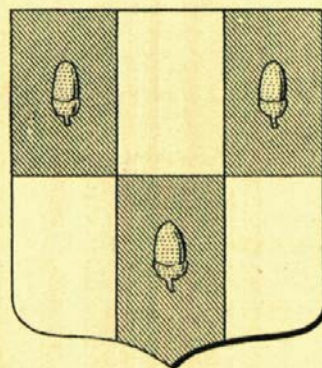
Mortimer Earl of March



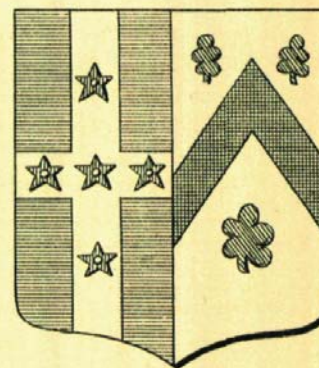
Kirkeby, Wallop.



Gallop, Foyle.



Fifield.



Verney, Shore.

ARMS OF THE OWNERS OF STANBRIDGE EARLS.

SOME NOTES ON THE MANOR OF
 STANBRIDGE EARLS IN THE PARISH
 OF ROMSEY EXTRA.

By MRS. SUCKLING.

Among the ancient manors for which the county of Hampshire is deservedly renowned few exceed in historic interest that of Stanbridge, or Stanbrigg, once the seat and later the reputed burial-place of Ethelwulf, King of the West Saxons.¹

Of this king the historian Speed tells us, on the authority of the Saxon chroniclers, that he was "committed in his youth to the care of Helmeſtan, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and by him unto Swithun, a famous and learned monke of that time;" that he "tooke ſuch liking unto a quiet and ſolitary life that he undertooke the monkish vow and was made deacon;" but that on the death of his father, King Egbert, "partly by the great entreatie of the nobles and partly by constraint of the clergie he was made king, and by the authoritie of Pope Gregorie the Fourth absolved and discharged of his vows;" and that after having reigned "twentie years, one moneth and nine dayes" and having been much harassed by Danish invasion and filial rebellion, "hee deceased at a place called Stamridge on the thirteenth day of Januarie in the year of our Lord eight hundred and fiftie and seven, and his bodie was first buried at the place of his decease and afterwards removed to

¹ On the question of the "Stone bridge," the existence of which the name seems to imply, see note (1) in the Appendix to this paper.

Winchester."¹ What became of Stanbridge after the death of Ethelwulf does not appear. We know, however, that the two adjacent manors of Embly² on the one side and Michelmersh³ on the other remained in the hands of Ethelwulf's descendants until the Norman Conquest. We may perhaps be allowed to suppose then that the same was the case with the manor of Stanbridge Earls.

THE MORTIMERS.

1066 (?)—1330 (?).

Michelmersh was one of the nine manors given by Emma, Queen of Ethelred, to the church of Winchester, in 1044, but neither it nor Stanbridge is named in Domesday Book. Mr. Henry Moody, however, thinks that Stanbridge may be identified with "an un-named manor described therein as held by one Cheping of King Edward, and afterwards by Ralph de Mortimer of King William." Cheping was that unfortunate Saxon chief among whose large possessions in the county (forfeited for his adherence to the standard of Harold) were the manors of North Baddesley and Stanbridge. These, together with eleven other lordships, were given by the Conqueror to his kinsman and companion in

¹ There has been much controversy as to the identity of the "Stamridge" here mentioned. The name is given by one original authority only, viz. Asser, and the unique manuscript of Asser was destroyed in the disastrous fire which ravaged the Cotton collection in 1731. Hence we have to depend on transcripts and these are hopelessly corrupt. Of the various editors Parker reads "Stæniga" (which would seem to mean the "stone island"); Speed, as stated above, "Stamridge;" Giles, "Stemrugam," though he adds that the common reading is "Stæningham;" while Conybeare gives the form "Stemruga." As to the place denoted by these widely divergent names, though there is a strong probability that Stanbridge Earls is intended, it must be mentioned that Camden prefers Steyning in Sussex, while Ingram suggests Stonehenge—a spot which can at no period have been rich in the conveniences appropriate to the sick-room of a king.—*Ed.*

² Embly is named in King Alfred's will, as may be seen in Wise's edition of Asser and in Shore's History of Hampshire. King Alfred left it to his daughter, the Lady of the Mercians. In the eleventh century it was held by Godwin of King Edward the Confessor.

Michelmersh in the year 985 was owned by King Ethelred the Unready as appears by a grant of land said to have been signed by him at Stanbridge. As this document contains much valuable local information I give it in the Appendix, note (2).

arms, Sir Ralph de Mortimer¹ who could rarely, if ever, have visited them personally for "soon after the conquest he was dispatched into the marches of Wales to subdue Edrich, Earl of Shrewsbury, and taking him prisoner in his castle of Wigmore, obtained a grant of all his lands and was shortly after advanced to the dignity of constable of England."²

Ralph de Mortimer was succeeded by his son Sir Hugh, a proud and turbulent opponent to the accession of Henry the Second. He was succeeded in 1188, by his son Sir Roger, who died in 1215 and who was in turn followed by his son Sir Hugh de Mortimer an adherent of King John. He dying without issue in 1227, his lands devolved upon his half-brother, Ralph, married to Gladuse, daughter of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

It was not, however, till 1328 that the title of Earl of March was conferred on his descendant, Roger de Mortimer, the notorious favourite of Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second; therefore Stanbridge could not have obtained what Woodward calls "its distinctive appellation of Earls, from being held in demesne by the Mortimer's Earls of March" until after that date. Stanbridge probably devolved on the crown together with the rest of the Mortimer estates, on the attainder and execution³ of the first earl (1330) and may then have been bestowed on a Kirkeby or otherwise acquired by that family, for in 1338 the Mortimer's Manor of North Baddesley was in the possession of the Knights Hospitallers.⁴

THE KIRKEBYS.

1330 (?)—1652.

The earliest Kirkeby mentioned in the Parliamentary writs (1283) is John de Kirkeby, before whom a grant was made by

¹ Ralph de Mortimer was son of Roger de Mortimer, a favourite general of Duke William's, whose mother was a niece of Gunnora, wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy, great grandmother of the Conqueror. (Burke's Extinct Peerage, under heading "March.")

² Edmonson's Heraldry, Vol I. p. 27.

³ For his share in the murder of the king, but on the plea that he had been condemned without being heard in defence, his grandson, Roger, later obtained a reversion of the sentence and the restoration of the title and part of the estates. (*Parliamentary Rolls*, Vol. II. pp. 267-421).

⁴ Victoria County History, Vol I p. 187.

the county of Wilts and the men of Ludlow. In 1301 John de Kirkeby was appointed to superintend and to hasten the collection in the county of Southampton of the 15th granted in the Parliament at Lincoln. In the same year a John de Kirkeby, clerk, was dispatched to the knights, "probi homines," and commonalty of the counties of Southampton, &c., to require them to assist the king with a supply of grain. In 1307 John de Kirkeby, citizen, was returned for Winchester to the Parliament at Northampton on the 13th of October in the first year of Edward the Second and also to that held at York on the 20th of October in the twelfth year of that king (1319). This proves the presence of the family in Hampshire in the 14th century, but the name does not occur in the ancient charters relating to Stanbridge until 1373, when an Andrew Kirkeby, holding lands there, appears as a witness to a deed¹ of the 48th of Edward the Third.

In order to realize that this family was established at what is now called Stanbridge Earls, while lands situated at "Stanbridge" were changing hands in the vicinity, it should be remembered that properties later styled "Roke" and "Stanbridge Ranvilles" have to be accounted for, as they evidently did not belong to the Kirkebys and may never have been owned by the De Mortimers. Hence, possibly, arose the distinctive titles of Earls and Ranvilles, since a Richard de Raunville paid tax for his lands in the ville de Stanebrigge in the seventh of Edward the Third (1332-3). Probably he was the same Richard mentioned in the subsidy roll for Michelmersh of 1327, who paid three shillings for his lands in that parish. Mr. F. J. Baigent, in his notes on Stanbridge, says that there was a portion of the manor held apart from the other (that is by another family) known as Stanbridge Ranvellis. This property seems to have bordered the Test and in two instances, viz. A.D. 1400 and 1405, the quantity is mentioned, and both agree in describing it as consisting of a messuage, or superior dwelling house, forty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and the fishing in the river Test as far as the property extended." Was Stanbridge Ranvilles intended in

¹ Given at Stanbrigge the Wednesday in the feast of St. John the Evangelist, 48th Edward III.—Witness John Imme, Andrew Kirkeby, . . . (Add. Charters. 17419. A.D. 1373).

an undated inquest *post mortem* of the time of Henry the Third? "Taken after the death of Richard de Havering, Kt., who held, on the day of his death at Stanbrigge by Rumsey, eleven marks of rent of assize which he held of Thomas de la Huse of the fee of Alexander de Raunderville (service unspecified). A William de Proudfof (Protfof) and Alice his wife appear in several charters relating to Stanbridge, as purchasing lands there between 1364 and 1403 from various people among whom Andrew Kirkeby is several times mentioned.

In a deed dated the fourth of Henry the Fourth (1403)¹ a John Kirkeby was a witness to the transfer made by William and Alice Proudfof to Peter and Alice Protfof² of "a messuage curtilage and one acre of land in Stanbrigge, which messuage lies between the tenement late of John Ymme on the east, and the tenement of Thomas Tank on the west." This John was probably the son and successor of Andrew, for in 1410 he is described as in possession of the lands. His name occurs in the Brickworth deeds in the first of Henry the Fourth (1399) as having "made over all his lands in Whiteparish, Deane More, Pensworth, &c., in Wiltshire to Robert Fraunces and Joan his wife."³ He is also mentioned in the Romsey Court rolls for 1395 as renting a holding at Cupernham.

It would be interesting to ascertain in what sort of habitation the ancient owners of Stanbridge dwelt before the erection of that part of the present mansion which antiquarians ascribe to the reign of Richard the Second, and which is said by tradition to have been built on the site of Ethelwulf's abode, with its chapel on the spot where he was

¹ Add. Charters 17425.

² Peter Pritfof (sic) of the ville of Oak in the parish of Romsey in the 21st of Henry the Sixth (1443) gave all his lands . . . in Oak and Stanbridge to William Adam of Oak. Also in 1539 Alice Bryght, daughter and heir of Thomas Pritfof, late of Roke, granted all her lands tenements . . . at Roke and Stanbridge to William Purgold. (Add Ch. 17440.)

Add Ch. 17426 (1410).

buried. This chapel, says Spence,¹ "is the portion most interesting. As the oldest part of this venerable building the roof is very remarkable being composed of wood divided into compartments of a decorated character and having at the intersections curious carvings of angels, flowers, and fleur de lys." Dr. Latham, in his account of the house, describes the chapel (which in his time was used as a kitchen) as having stone windows with pointed arches and stone mullions. It would appear always to have possessed the existing fireplace; and this need occasion no surprise, for says Mr. Hone, in his account of a mediæval manor house, a fireplace "was often found in chapels, showing that they were used for secular as well as religious purposes."

In the registers at Winchester for 1522, mention is made of Stanbridge in a licence given by Bishop Fox to celebrate Mass in the chapel there. Stanbridge in mediæval times appears to have closely resembled Old Tichborne House, as described in Duthy's *Sketches of Hampshire*, and like it to have been moated.² To those entering the house a passage presented itself, with a buttery hatch on one side and a baronial hall on the other, with a wide cavern of a chimney and two large windows deeply embayed in the thickness of the walls. At the further end a raised step led to the parlour.

It is not very clear how many John Kirkebys lived and held the manor successively between 1399 and 1475. In 1450-3, Agnes, widow of John the younger, "now wife of Robert Bellhouse of Southampton," petitioned as to moneys belonging to her late husband.³ A John Kirkeby and Annie, his wife, filed a petition in 1472-3 before the Bishop of Winchester, keeper of the Great Seal, showing that Anne was daughter of William Homaneux, and heiress of her deceased cousin

¹ Spence visited Stanbridge with the idea that from its proximity to Romsey it might be "identified with the mansion called Clare belonging to Ethelfleda Abbess of Romsey," and he decided that "no portion of the house now existing will warrant us in assigning it to a higher antiquity than the time of Richard the Second." Stanbridge, *Arnold's Magazine*, May, 1834. The low ceiling of this room is now plain, but the bedroom over it is arched, although plainly ceiled. Above this ceiling Mr. Roles, the Romsey builder in Sir Basil Montgomery's time, found finely carved beams, possibly the original roof.

² Latham MSS. Stanbridge.

³ Early Chancery proceedings, Bundle 18. N.119 (28 and 31 of Henry VI.).

Maurice Homaneux of Homaneux in the parish of Bedwynd County Wilts, with lands in Stokham and Watlysford, and that the trustee, William Sturmy, refused her possession.¹

A John Kirkeby died at Stanbridge on the 20th of February, 1468-9, possessed of considerable property in both Hampshire and Wiltshire.² In the latter he had ten messuages, a good deal of land (specified) in Corlesfield, Sturmy, Luteshull, Newton, and Whiteparish. According to the inquest *post mortem* taken at Romsey on the 24th of October, the ninth of Edward the Fourth, before Nicholas Scryvington . . . this John, long before his death, was seised of the manors of Stanbridge Ranvilles and Stanbridge Erles³ and of two messuages in Romsey, and so being seised, by his deed dated at Stanbridge on the 24th of June, 1463, granted the same to Maurice Berkeley, Esq., Thomas Uvedale, Esq., George Darell (then Esq.), John Wroughton, Esq., Constantine Darrell, Esq., and Thomas Hampton, Esq., in trust, etc. . . . and John Kirkeby died the 20th of February last past and William is his son and next heir and twenty years and more." William, it was, who is said by Woodward⁴ and other authorities to have married (in 1471) "a member of that ancient family, which ranks as one of the three old knightly families still to be found in the county, that of Wallop." There are extant two inquests taken after the death of this William, in the sixteenth of Edward the Fourth, one at Winchester⁵ on the eleventh of October, and the other⁶ at Swyndon on the twelfth, by which it appears that he possessed all his father's lands in Hampshire and Wiltshire, and had by Margery his wife a son and heir, John, aged four years at his father's death on the 20th June, 1477, and that Margery was then still living. There is no mention in the Hampshire or other pedigrees of the marriage of a William

¹ Ibid Bundle 47. No. 132, date 1472-5.

² Inq. p.m. 16 Edward IV., No. 31.

³ Stanbridge Ranvilles held of John Paulett, of his Manor of Basing, worth 20 marks . . . Stanbridge Erles of Margaret, Countess of Stafford as of her Manors of Westcombe and Bedwynd in co. Wilts by the service of a knights fee worth £10.

⁴ Woodward's *Hampshire*, Vol. I, p. 367.

⁵ Inq. p.m. 16 Ed. 4. No. 31.

⁶ Ibid.

Kirkeby to a Wallop, but numerous authorities¹ agree that Margery, daughter of John Wallop, of Farley (Wallop), married John Kirkeby, of Stanbridge. What became of John, the four year old son of William, does not yet appear, for there are no wills of the period (those of Wiltshire commencing too late), and the name not occurring at Winchester until 1546, when Robert Kirkeby, of Lockerly (evidently an old man with grown up sons and married daughters), there dated his short will in the last year of Henry the Eighth.² He makes no mention of lands, and his chief bequests are in money to the Cathedral at Winchester and to the Churches of Mottisfont and Lockerly. In the latter he desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. John Baptist, and gave to the reparation of the chancel there a sum of money. He makes no allusion to John of Stanbridge (already provided for), but leaves his sons Tristram a cloak, Richard (of Embly) a tawny cloak, and Edmund a black cloak bound with velvet. It is impossible to quote here the interesting wills of these Kirkebys, and of their relations, the Ashleys of East Dean. A few extracts from the long will of John of Stanbridge must suffice. In 1558, this John, described as "Gentleman," died at his "mansion house of Stanbridge Erles," having dated his will there on the 22nd of February, and being at that time "sycke in bodye but of perfect remembrance." "I leave," he says, "to my wyfe, Christian, all that the lodging in the east part of my manor of Stanbridge Erles, the hall, and the kitchen where I now lye . . . And that she shall have the use and occupation of a lyttle place on the west side of my mansion, sometimes called Master Lyster's Chamber,³ and I will that, she shall [have] yerely, out of my land called Arthurs Hame, which is now a conigar (rabbit-warren), the profit of the half of the conys

¹ Warner's *Hampshire* (Vol. 3, p. 107).
Visitation of *Shropshire*, 1623 (Harl. Soc., Vol. 29, p. 486).
Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees* (Wallop), &c.
Edmondson's *Baronagium Genealogicum* Vol. 3, p. 247

² Proved January 1546.

³ Sir Richard Lyster, son of John of Whitley, Yorks, married Jane Shirley, and secondly, Elizabeth Stoke. He was Lord Chief Justice, 1552, buried at Southampton, 14th March, 1553-4. He is said by Woodward to have owned Stanbridge and the Manor of Romsey. He probably "owned" neither, but was possibly guardian of a Kirkeby minor.

(rabbits). And also out of the weyer (weir) yerely at the gurders tyme (time of flood) when takyng of the Eyles is, the one half of the eyles at every taking during her natural lyf Also all that my orchard lying in the north syde of the manor in the further side of the Ellmes (Elms) northward between a walnut orchard on the east; and a ground called Enocks on the west, and north of the row of Ellmes Also for her lyf a cruise of silver and a lyttle white salt seller of silver percel gylte" (sheep, cattle, &c.), "a black trotting gelding, a gray curtall, a dark gray mare, trotting with three white feet and white on the forehead, a rone ambling nagge; Two fether bedds, two flock bedds, three boulsters, four payer of blanketts, eight payer of sheets, three coverletts four bedsteds, three testers, three brass pots pannes and the greate brewe thirteen platters, five porringers, five saucers a frying panne, a dripping pan, a bruing vat, a table and two trussells, two formes, a payer of andyrans and a payer of pott-howks, a ship cofer, of fyr, and a flaunders chest To Thomas my sonne all my manors of Stanbridge Erles, Rook, Romsey, Pytt (West Pytt), Michelmersh and Errols extra in the parish of Hawldon in the county of Southants" (with remainder tail male to his son John and to his brothers Tristram, Edmund, and Richard Kirkeby and bequests to these last of money and of cattle). He desired to be buried in "the north isle of Romsey Church a lyttle above the pew belonging to the house of Stanbridge. . . . eleven shillings to be employed upon the paving, healing, and appointinge of the covering of the north isle aforesaid and to the poore people of Romsey fyve marks to be given, half at my burying and half at my moneths. This will, witnessed by Thomas Chester, vicar of Romsey, was proveyd in London 13th March, 1558, by Christian the relict an executrix.¹ She was the daughter of Randall Bell, after the death of her first husband, she married John Pigeon,² who appears to have resided with her at Stanbridge during the minority of her son Thomas. This Thomas heads the list of three generations of Kirkeby's in the visitation of Hampshire for 1634, and therein is said to have married Grace, daughter

¹ The full text of this interesting will is given in the appendix. Note (3).

² Berry's *Hampshire Genealogies*, s.v. Pigeon.

of Thomas Wallop, of Farley.¹ He died at Stanbridge on the 22nd of March, 1601. According to the inquest *post mortem* "taken at Romsey on the 18th of July in the forty third of Elizabeth," he was seised of Stanbridge Erles, Ranvilles, and two messuages in Romsey, and Thomas was his son and heir, aged 24 years old, and Grace the widow was then living at Romsey.

Thomas, the son and heir of the last couple, was born in 1577, and married in April 1599, to Susanna, natural daughter² of William, first Marquis of Winchester. Her mother was said by Thomas Chamberlain³ to have married Sir Gerard Fleetwood,⁴ a lad of eighteen, before the Marquis was buried. Susanna's three brothers, who were all knighted, were trustees for her marriage settlement (William, John, and Hercules Paulett, *alias* Lambert, as also was Sir William Fleetwood, her step-father, all named in the deed of settlement, bearing date the 20th of April, the forty-first of Elizabeth. Thomas Kirkeby, who in 1584 was reckoned as one of the fifty-one men fit to be in the commission of the peace for Hampshire, died at Winchester on the 24th of December in the thirteenth of James the First, and was buried at Romsey, at which time Gerard his son and heir was thirteen years old and more. His inquest *post mortem* taken at Winchester on the 20th of March, enumerates all the usual family estates. Shortly after her husband's death Susanna married Lancelot Warnford, and is "supposed to have removed with him and the young Kirkebys to Warnford place in Wiltshire."⁵ Her children by Thomas Kirkeby were

¹ There is no such match in the Wallop pedigrees or a Thomas of that date, but Sir Oliver Wallop, son of Stephen (nephew of Margery), had a daughter Grace. (Visitation of Shropshire, Wallop, Harl. Soc., Vol. 29, p. 480).

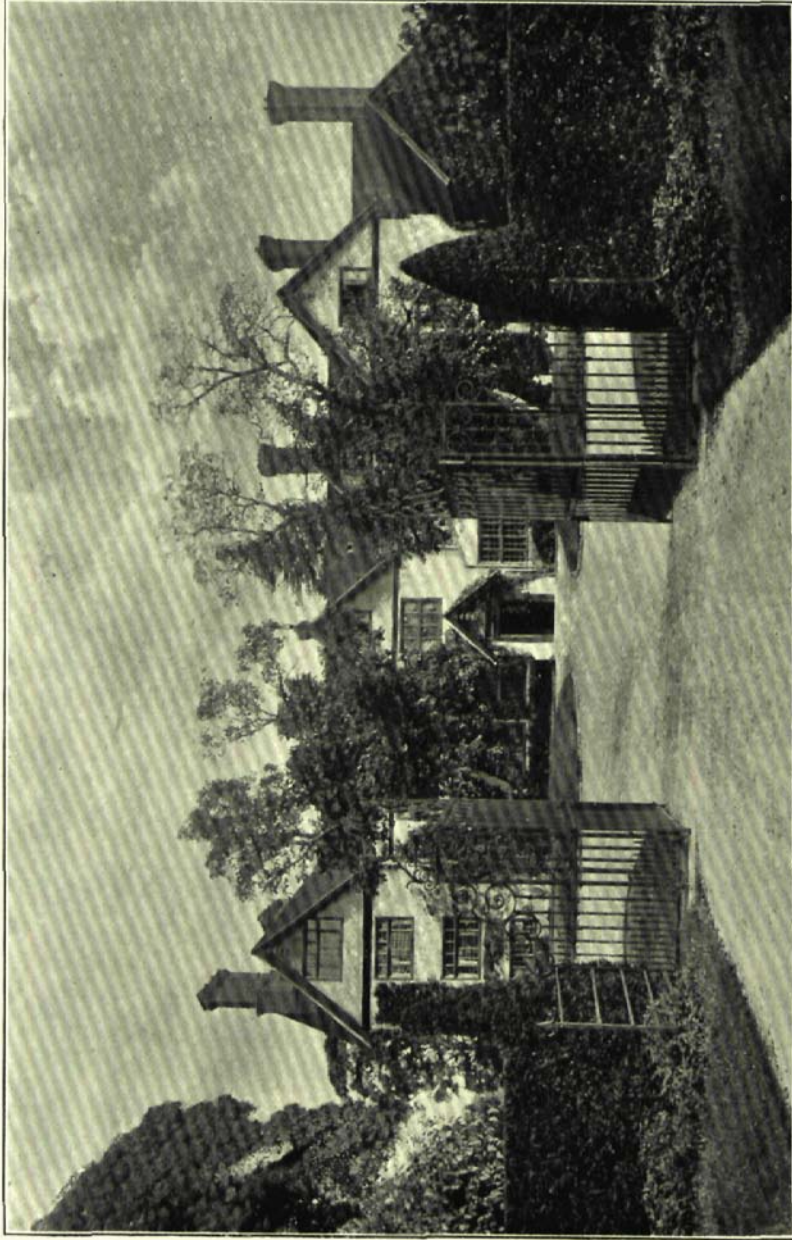
² By Jane, daughter of William Lambert. The Marquis died at Basing 10th March, 1572, aged 97.

³ Letter from Thomas Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton, *Woodward's Hampshire*, Vol. II., p. 283.

⁴ Sir Gerard Fleetwood, a younger son of Sir William, receiver of the Court of Wards, and brother of the Cromwelian general.

⁵ So says Mr. F. J. Baigent; but in Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*, page 314, he is styled of Stanbridge, 2nd husband of Susan..... In Marshall's Visitation of Wiltshire (1623), as third son of John Warnford, of Sevenhampton, Wilts, by Anne Dutton. Winifred, daughter of Mr. Lancelot Warnford, was baptised at Hursley, 19th March, 1634, showing that he re-married after 1628.

HANTS FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



STANBRIDGE EARLS.
The Present House (Front).

Gerard (born 1603), Richard, Jane, Elizabeth, and Dorothy. She was buried at Romsey in 1628, the same year in which her grand-daughter Elizabeth, daughter of her son Gerard, was also interred there. By the inquest *post mortem* taken at Andover on the eighth of September in the fifth year of Charles the First, it appears that Gerard Kirkeby at the time of his death was seised of all his family estates; and that he died at Stanbridge Earles on the 25th of April 1630, when Thomas his son and heir was one year old and more. This Thomas was the last of his line to reside at Stanbridge, and to baptise his children at Romsey (1647-1648), for he sold his patrimony in the third year of the Commonwealth as appears by a feet¹ of fines for Hilary term 1652 as follows:—

“This is the final concord made in the comon bench before Oliver St. John, Esq., between Roger Gollop, Esq., Plt., and John Washington, Esq., and Dorothy his wife,² Thomas Kirkeby and Lucy his wife, Edward Lawrence and Elizabeth his wife, deforciantes of the Manor of Stanbridge Earles, of sixteen messuages, four cottages, twenty barns, two water mills, one dove house in Stanbridge, Romsey, Roke, Michelmersh and Abridge, and also free fishing in the river Test and Roger has given deforciantes £700.”

Thus, after three hundred and twenty two years, Stanbridge Earles knew the Kirkebys no more, and a Gollop of Strode reigned in their stead.

THE GOLLOPS.

1652-1702.

Roger Gollop,³ who purchased Stanbridge in 1652, and is said by Latham to have repaired the front of the mansion, and to have erected there the present porch, was a scion of the Gollops of Strode and Bowwood in the County of Dorset, seated there from the time of Henry the Fourth. He was a nephew of Alderman George Gollop, of Southampton, who,

¹ Feet of fines (*pedes finium*) signifies the final agreement between persons concerning any matter whereof there is any suit.

² This Dorothy was before her marriage to Washington a widow by the name of Gerard. She was sister of Kirkeby (See Mr. Cope's pamphlet on Stanbridge).

³ The name is derived from the German “Gott und lob” (God and praise), Burke's Commoners, Vol. I. p. 600.

on his decease in 1650; left him¹ his mansion house in the west side of the street called the English Street, with gardens and orchards thereto belonging, extending to the castle wall."²

It was this Alderman Gollop, who after being fined for not wearing his scarlet gown, paid twenty pounds (and a gown) to be exempt from further serving of the offices of the town.³ He was M.P. in 1628-40, and sat on the Commissions of, 1643-4, appointed for levying contributions from the Hampshire papists for the maintenance of Sir William Waller's troops. His nephew Roger, who was also M.P. for Southampton in 1659, appears to have taken up his final residence at Stanbridge in the fourth year of the Commonwealth. It is, says Latham, the most ancient habitation of any in the parish of Romsey, being in that part called Extra. From the same authority we learn that he was the first Recorder of Romsey to have his arms placed in the Town Hall among those of various gentlemen, who, "having deserved well of the Corporation . . . have, at its expense, had their arms painted as a memorial of their approbation." The names of the favoured three, who in 1671, were deemed worthy of this honour, are recorded in the Corporation accounts. "Item for painting the escutcheons of the King's Arms, the Lord Chancellors, and Mr. Gollop, £6 10s. od."

In 1671-77 and 1678, there are entries in the town records of £1 and £1 3s. respectively paid to "Mr. Gollop for holding the sessions." Then on the 30th August, 1681, Mr. Edward Foyle was elected Recorder in the place of Mr. Roger Gollop, deceased.⁴ Roger was succeeded at Stanbridge by his son George, whose marriage appears in the registers of Winchester Cathedral for the 8th of May, 1666. "George Gollop, of the Middle Temple, and of Stanbridge, Esq., and Katherine Foyle (of Chute, Wilts)." It is not very clear what relation this Katherine was to Recorder Foyle. Latham says that either he or some of his descendants lived at Stanbridge."

¹ Will proved 3rd July, 1650 (P.C.C. 112 Pembrok).

² "On the 14th March, 11th of Charles I. (1636), George Gollop obtained the Royal Grant of the castle and ditches, to himself and heirs at the yearly rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence." *Davies History Southampton*.

³ Woodward's *Hampshire*, Vol II., p. 312.

⁴ There is some error, as Latham says, Roger died the 8th day September, 1682.

In 1681 there is an entry in the Corporation records of £2 4s. 6d. expended at the White Horse, when Mr. Foyle was chosen Recorder, also of payments to him for holding the sessions, the account of his arms being placed in the Town Hall, and of his resignation of the Recordship on the 18th of December, 1684, on "moving from Awbridge to Somerford in Wilts." George and Katherine Gollop appear to have passed the nineteen years of their married life at Stanbridge, and to have had a son and three daughters surviving at the time of their father's death on June the 30th, 1685. The large flat gravestone of the latter in the north aisle of Romsey Church (near the altar), is flanked by that of his son (surmounted by the family arms), and inscribed:—"Here rests the body of Roger Gollop, who departed this life the 7th day of March, 1701-2, in the 32nd year of his age." And with him, departed also from Stanbridge the Gollop family, for immediately on Roger's decease, his sisters and co-heirs offered the property for sale, and it was purchased by John Fifield, of North Stoneham, for £600.

The deed of conveyance, dated the 25th of March, 1702, is signed by "Katherine Gollop (of Romsey), widow of George, and mother of Roger," Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Mayo, Margaret, wife of John Nicholls, of Childe Ockford, in the County of Dorset, and Katherine Gollop (spinster); sisters and co-heirs of Roger Gollop; deceased." But the property sold appears to have been only two thirds of the estate, for Margaret's share, later descending to her "heirs at law" (Mr. Rawlins and his wife), was sold by them to Robert Godfrey, Mayor of Romsey.¹ The deed of sale is interesting for its place names. It enumerates two dove Houses, four messuages, eight orchards, eight gardens, a dairy house, a farm house, &c.

There is further mention of Katherine, the widow of George Gollop² in Latham's account of Romsey Church, in

¹ Will. P.C.C. 1775 mentions the third part of Stanbridge, which he purchased of Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins. He appears to have sold this land to John Fifield.

² In a deed of the 18th of January, 1709, a Katherine Gollop is mentioned as widow of George Saunders. In 1702, William Vine and Abraham Parker evidently occupied the farm and dairy house, their names are among the witnesses of the deed of sale, together with Wharton Dutch, Henry Goddard, Andrew and George Saunders, of Romsey, &c. (See Saunder's land mentioned in Wills of the Fifield's).

connection with her son-in-law, the Rev. William Mayo, who had been made Vicar of Romsey in 1690, and who had a certain notoriety in his day by reason of the house which he built near the church "on land, which he purchased of the Lord of the Manor (Mr. Fleming) in 1700, and there erected a stable and dog kennel, surrounding all by a brick wall. Soon after this, both Mr. Fleming and Mr. Gollop dying, Mr. Mayo, with his mother, built a large house there, where he resided until his death."

The rest of the story is told by a tablet, now in the east end of Romsey Abbey, "Near this place, in the expectation of a blessed resurrection lyes the body of the Rev. Mr. William Mayo, of Polshot, in the County of Wiltshire, who was thirty-seven years Vicar of this Church. He departed this life the eighth day of July, in the seventy-third year of his age, in the year of our Lord, 1773. Near him lyeth the body of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of George Gollop, of Stanbridge, in this parish, Esq., who died the twenty-seventh day of December, in the fifty-sixth year of her age, in the year of our Lord, 1772. John, their only surviving son, hath erected this in memory of his deceased parents."

THE FIFIELDS.

1702-1870.

John Fifield, the next owner of Stanbridge, was of an old Hampshire family, originally seated at Illsfield in the north of the County¹, but whose immediate forbears were of Littleton, established there early in the sixteenth century. Of these was John Fyfyld, who, in "the yere of our Lord God, one thousand, five hundred and seventeen in the xj daye of Septembre, being sicke in bodye but hólle in mynde," made his "testament" bequeathing his "sole to Almighty God, our Ladye, Saynte, Marie and all the Saints" (and his) "bodye to

¹ Woodward's *History of Hampshire*, Vol. II., says that William Fyfyld, of Ellsfield, died in 1361, seized of lands there and in other places, and that Sir William Fyfyld, Knight, had lands there in 1386. The Visitation for Hampshire, 1575, says that Sir William was son of William, and that, dying S. P. in 1393, his lands devolved on Joan, daughter of his sister Agnes, and that Joan became the Ancestress of the Lord Sandys of the Vine, by her marriage with Sir John Sandys.

be buried in the Cherche yerde of Lytylton," and leaving "to the Lyght of Synte Marie Magdalene in Lytylton an Ewe shepe and a lambe to the Trynyte lyght a shepe and a Ewe lambe."¹ Another John Fifield of Littleton, left a will dated the 5th of March, 1670. This John of Littleton was the father of John of Stanbridge. He desired "to be buried at Littleton where he was born," and he names in his testament his brothers, Richard, George, and Edmund. This last was Edmund Fifield, three times Mayor of Winchester,² buried in St. Maurice's Church there on the 24th of December, 1689—(aged 68), having been one of the signatories to the conveyance of the site of the old castle to King Charles the Second for his palace. By his wife Joan, John Fifield, of Littleton, had, with three other sons and daughters, John of Stanbridge, whose long will made there on the 13th of August, 1735³ (which space forbids here) contains much that is locally and genealogically interesting, as does also the will of his nephew, Richard Fifield⁴ (of Littleton), who died at Great Kymbridge, near Stanbridge, and was buried at Mottisfont in April, 1744. To Benjamin Fifield, his nephew, John bequeathed the greater part of his estates, and Benjamin in his turn devised to his "beloved son, John Fifield," his "Manor of Stanbridge, together with the second part of Roke, Rogerses, and Saunders livings." His messuages, tenements and land at Greatbridge, with the tenement called the Three Tuns he gave to his only daughter, Sarah,⁵ then wife of Robert Godfrey. Benjamin, who was buried in Romsey Abbey on the 1st of July, 1748, was elected mayor of Romsey in September, 1721, and in that capacity received from the Corporation two pounds for a bull, to be baited on the 5th of November. In 1727 he was made a burgess, at which time Mr. Edmund Kirby (possibly of the family once of

¹ Original will at Winchester.

² The writer is indebted to the courtesy of Alderman Jacob of Winchester for this information.

³ Proved at Winchester, 8th June, 1737.

⁴ Proved 14th November, 1744, by the widow Lucy. He devised lands at Littleton to son Richard.

⁵ She was married at Romsey 1st October, 1741, to Robert, younger son of Charles Godfrey, Esq., of Lee Manor, and was mother of Frances, wife of Benjamin White, of Ampfield House, born 1796. Mr. Godfrey was Mayor of Romsey, and died in May, 1775. Sarah was buried 1774.

Stanbridge), was elected mayor. The history of the next owner of Stanbridge is told by a writer in the *Annual Register* for 1796—"Died lately in his 80th year, Mr. John Fifield, of Stanbridge, near Romsey,—a man of a most eccentric turn of mind . . . the manor of Stanbridge he inherited from his ancestors, and had been many generations in his family. . . . He would scarcely ever suffer any of the timber to be felled, though it abounded with the finest in the county, a great deal of which was yearly perishing. The price of fifty guineas had indeed once tempted him to part with his far famed oak tree,¹ but he repented his bargain, and was happy to repurchase it almost immediately after at a higher price. All repairs of his mansion were prohibited as useless extravagance that would bring him to poverty, and whilst such a superfluity of material as would amply have repaid the expenses and rendered his habitation comfortable were rotting at his door—he chose rather to reside in it with the roof open to the heavens, with hardly an apartment that afforded shelter from the weather. . . . He was totally blind for many years of his life, when his chief enjoyment was a pint of strong beer, which he usually quaffed twice or thrice a week at the Duke's Head² at Greatbridge, about a mile from his own house, whither he was led by a boy that constantly attended him. For a long time he had a strong antipathy to making a will, considering it a prelude to his death, but the arguments of his late wife and her representatives as to the unprovided state of his younger children at length prevailed, and induced him to leave them handsome legacies. With all his oddities he had a heart open to friendship, of which frequently he gave substantial proof. His landed estates which are considerable go to his eldest son, and are supposed to have sufficient timber on them to pay the legacies." The dilapidated mansion, the tree felling, and the legacies devolved on John Fifield the son and heir, whose thirty years tenure of Stanbridge was marked by a generosity as open-

¹ The Big Oak in Peymore Copse, half a mile from Greatbridge, was cut down on the 1st May, 1800. Its stick measured 63 feet long, and contained 272½ feet of Timber! (Stanbridge, Latham, MSS.) For another account of J. Fifield, see *Eccentric Biographies*, Vol. V. p. 94 (1803). An oil painting of this oak is still at Stanbridge.

² Query if this was anciently the Three Tuns of Benjamin Fifield's will 1748.

handed as his predecessor's had been the reverse. So much so that the number of lamenting poor people who "came the country round" to line the streets of Romsey on the day of his funeral, formed the theme of a local poet, Mary Anne Shirley, of Mottisfont; who wrote "An Elegy on the death of the pious and charitable John Fifield of Stanbridge, who was interred at Romsey the 14th of February, 1827." Lady Verney, who is said to have laid the scene of her novel "Lettice Lisle,"¹ at Stanbridge, and to have taken John Fifield as one of her principal characters, has left us in her book a charming picture of the place at this time.

An interesting account moreover, by Mr. C. Spence, the author of the Guide to Romsey was contributed to *Arnold's Magazine of Fine Arts*, for May, 1834, after the writer's visit to Stanbridge in the time of John Fifield. It ran as follows:—

"A pleasant walk of about a mile and a half brought us to Stanbridge house, which appears originally to have consisted of a centre and wings, the latter protruding very little from the main building. One of them has been destroyed; and there appears now a massive stone front having five antique and curiously ornamental gables, amid whose decorations the *fleur de lis* predominates. The windows are massive and plainly speak the date of their erection, being in what antiquarians call the Elizabethan style. The entrance was by a curious porch having seats on each side, and we "tired upon the pin," for that admission which had been granted to many, who for ages had been silent and at rest. The interior is highly interesting; on the right is a large and ancient hall, then in much confusion and evidently deserted, but the sylvan insignia of the "antlered monarch of the waste," thrown negligently on a shelf, the curious and ample hearth,

¹ Published by Smith Elder, 1870.

² Sir Basil Montgomery rebuilt the missing end gable on the porch side, adding two end gables to the south or chapel side. Mr. J. C. Hall and his wife, Catherine Fifield, occupied Stanbridge from 1840 to 1870, and the former died in the bedroom over the chapel, from which we gather that the decorated chapel roof mentioned by Spence had disappeared. It would be interesting to know when these decorations were removed, and if the original chapel roof is still above the arched ceiling of the bedroom in question.

together with the well-known but indescribable appearance, ever the attribute of the abode of the olden time, seemed almost to repeople the room in which we stood with ancient forms of its former inhabitants, in all the pomp of buff coat, steel cuirass, helmet, and golden spurs. The kitchen is the portion most interesting to the antiquary "being not only the oldest and most venerable building, but proving the justness of its claims to having been the residence of some distinguished individual. . . . The kitchen was evidently in former times the chapel; this fact the perpendicular windows and richly ornamented roof¹ fully demonstrate. The roof is very remarkable, being composed of wood divided into compartments of a decorated character, and having at the intersections curious carvings of angels, flowers, and *fleur de lis*. I was much pleased with a brass ornament (a *fleur de lis*) which reflected great credit on the industry of its burnisher, though I would have preferred it in the dirt of ages; it had no doubt once formed a portion of the ornaments of this once richly decorated chapel. Our kind host though professedly unaware of any history connected with his mansion, informed us that many years back a body had been dug up in the centre of the kitchen, and transported to Winchester, whence an account had been remitted to his family by some antiquary of that day; but where it was or in what it consisted, he did not remember. Having passed round the house . . . we adjourned to a parlour on the right of the entrance, possessing the same quiet and antique attributes as the other portion of the building. The hearty laugh and jovial song followed, we lighted our cigars by the brands on the antique dogs in the fireplace, and quaffed copious draughts of spicy nut brown ale till the approaching darkness warned us that the hour of our departure was at hand. We rose to make a reluctant farewell, I almost imagined the very peacock had imbibed the hospitable spirits of their master, for he seemed to extend his claw in token of good feeling and amity. Our route homeward differed from our approach and lay along a dark green lane" etc.

By the will of the blind Fifield already alluded to, the estates were strictly entailed on his four sons, and their

¹ Observe the word "roof" and not ceiling.

heirs male for ninety nine years.¹ But Benjamin and Richard died early, each leaving a son to be brought up at Stanbridge by John, who, with his wife, Phoebe Wheble,² was childless. Therefore on John's death in 1827, Job of Roke, the only surviving brother, passed what was called a deed of recovery³ by the aid of his young nephew William, which gave him the entire estate. He died at Roke in 1840, leaving it to his son Job, and Stanbridge to his daughter Katherine, wife of John Charles Hall, a childless couple. These went to reside at the latter house until Mr. Hall's death there on the 24th of March, 1870. By that time Roke had been sold to Mr. T. W. Henderson, and Job had died childless, therefore Katherine, retiring to her small property at the Island at Greatbridge, sold Stanbridge and its contents by auction⁴ on the 22nd of March, 1871. These bare facts of a most romantic and interesting family history, teeming as it does with dramatic incident, must suffice for this chronicle of the 168 years of the Fifield tenure of Stanbridge, which now passed into the hands of Mr. W. E. S. Nightingale,⁵ who in 1874

¹ John Fifield left to his wife "all the land at Greatbridge, which I purchased of Mr. Robert Godfrey, adjoining my dwelling called Greatbridge House. He left his brother Job his half share of Roke, and his half share of Saunders' and Rogers' bargains in the parish of Romsey.

² The Wheble's of Michelmersh have resided there since early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

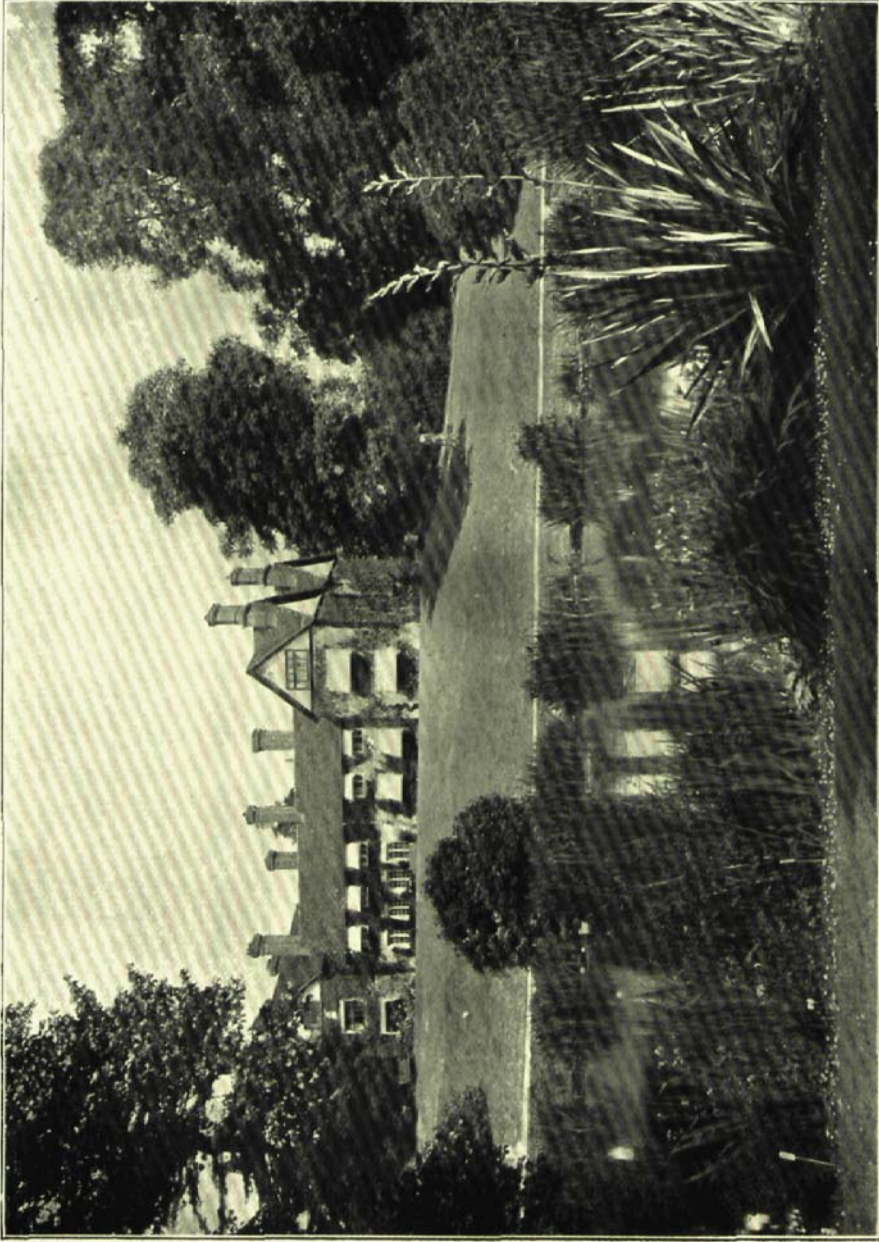
³ Shortly after the law as to deeds of recovery was altered.

⁴ Sold at Tokenhouse Yard by Messrs. Fairbrother on the 16th of October, 1871. The sale catalogue describes it as a freehold estate comprising an old mansion . . . built upon the site of a still more ancient house, part of which is incorporated with the present . . . approached by a carriage drive through a noble avenue of trees, the front having four gables with ornamental pinnacles . . . containing nine bedrooms, a grand banqueting hall, drawing room, morning room, and library finished in the style of the period of the 15th century, with ample domestic offices including a large kitchen formerly a chapel with mullioned windows . . . gardens, orchards, arboretum, rookery, fish ponds, ornamental water. . . The whole beautifully wooded."

⁵ Mr. William Edward Shore, who assumed the name of Nightingale, under the will of his great uncle (Peter Nightingale, of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire), purchased the Embly estate in 1825, of the executors of Sir Thomas Freeman Heathcote, Bart. By his wife, a daughter of Samuel Smith, the philanthropist, he was father of two daughters, Frances aforesaid, and Florence (of Crimean fame). Mr. Nightingale died at Embly at the age of 86, on the 5th of January, 1874, and was buried at Wellow in great state, followed by a procession of four hundred tenants. Embly, under the entail passed to his nephew, Mr. W. E. Shore Smith, and Stanbridge to Lady Verney as before seen. Stanbridge was sold by the Verneys in 1895 to Sir Basil Montgomery, and by him in 1905 to Mr. H. L. Hansard, the present owner, through whose courtesy and kindness the Hampshire Field Club visited, and were entertained at the handsome old mansion on May 22nd, 1907.

left it to his daughter Frances, wife of Sir Harry Verney Bart., of Claydon, a lady deeply interested in the preservation of Stanbridge and its antiquities. But the old order changes and gives place to new—Embly itself has passed from the Nightingales, the last Fifield heir has emigrated to New Zealand, the Hampshire Gollops are extinct, the Kirkebys are no longer represented in the county in which they so long flourished, and the Mortimers, Earls of March, who gave their name to the manor at the Stone Bridge, are long since merged in the house of Plantagenet which is now represented by our Sovereign Lord Edward the Seventh Defender of the Faith and King of Greater Britain.

HANTS FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



STANBRIDGE EARLS.
The present House (Back).

APPENDIX.

Note (1). THE STONE BRIDGE. The name Stanbridge would seem to mean "the stone bridge." Woodward, in his History of Hampshire, says of Stanbridge that, "the manor took its name from a stone bridge over the river Test." This opinion appears to be supported by the Patent Rolls for 1341 (15 Ed. III.), which contain an inquiry "de reparatione pontis de Stanbrige in comitate Southamptona." In 1523, Ralph Hall, of Romsey, left three shillings and three pence "towards manteynyng of the brige of Stanbrige." "The original way to Salisbury," says Latham, "was by Greatbridge and the narrow road coming out at Awbridge Common. All that can be ascertained of the original building" (of the Greatbridge) "is, that the timber was given by Lord Sandys, the owner of the manor of Michelmersh and Oliver St. John, the workmanship done by subscription. The bridge is first mentioned in the Corporation records on the 26th February, 1656, when there is an order for levying £17 9s. 4d. for repairs of it, which had been signed by order of the Assizes at Winchester, made 11th March, 1646. It was re-built in 1778 by local subscription, and opened by the Mayor and Corporation. The old road (by Awbridge) was very inconvenient, and of late years disused, and a new wide-road made over Middlebridge when the ancient bridge there of three arches was taken down and a new one erected of a single arch."

(Latham MSS. No. 26, 774, 784. Add MSS. Brit. Mus.)

Note (2). KING ETHELRED'S GRANT OF LAND. [From Kemble's Collection of Saxon Charters, No. 652.]

1 "This world passeth away and he who loveth it; he who loveth the Lord shall abide for ever. The world is to be so loved that no one be deceived thereby. He makes a bad use of the world who keeps in the innermost recess of his heart covetousness as his principal governor; for by holding fast to worldly things they are diminished, by distributing them they are multiplied, the voice of the Apostle thundering forth "What hast thou, that thou hast not received?.....wherefore do not boast thereof as if thou hadst not received. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world and all they that dwell therein. Wherefore I, Aethelred, King of the Angles, having a foreknowledge of the tendency of the aforesaid sayings, to wit, to love men endued with good morals, grant to my certain faithful friend, by name Aelfred, a certain parcel of land, that is to say eleven manses in the place by commonly called Miclamersce, that he may have it so long as he is alive, and for ever may possess; but when he shall be conscious of the approach of death, common to all, to whatever heir it shall please him he may appoint the same, after himself in peculiar inheritance. The aforesaid land to be free from all worldly hindrance with all things which are known to belong to the same places, as well in great as in small things, fields, feedings, meadows, woods, these three except warfare, bridge and castle building, by the ancient charters of anathema, so that they avail nought further although they should again arise. I hope indeed my gift who shall in anywise presume to contravene,

let him beware, that they shall have their portion with those of whom it is said—"Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, into flames of fire"; unless they shall previously make amends with a suitable reparation of penance. The aforesaid land is also surrounded by these boundaries: First from the Test up to the Yew Comb, from the Yew Comb to Wainhurst, on to the old yew, thence from the Yew to Lulla's seat, from Lulla's seat to the Bee Keeper's Gate, from the Bee Keeper's Gate to Horseway's Hall, from Horseway's Hall to Aeppen Lea, from Aeppen Lea to Higsolow, from Higsolow to the Firm Oak, from the Firm Oak to the source of the four springs to Ceoman's bridge. From Ceoman's bridge to the Wartwal, up by the Wyrwal as far as the Crosswell from Cresswell (sic) up to the Elder tree, from the Elder tree to the Populung, from the Populung to Lambhurst, from Lambhurst to the Hunter's dwelling, from thence back again to the Test. In the year of the Incarnation of our Lord, DCCCCLXXXV. These being witnesses and assenting whose names are under written.

I, Æthelréd, King of the Angles, holding the supremacy of the entire Kingdom have freely granted the liberty of this gift.

I, Dunstan, Archbishop of the Church of Canterbury, have confirmed this with the sign of the cross.

I, Aelfey, Bishop of Winchester, have confirmed this.

I, Aelfestan, Bishop of London, have confirmed this.

I, Aethelweard, Duke.

I, Aelfric, Duke.

Note (3). THE WILL OF JOHN KIRKEBY OF STANBRIDGE EARLS [A.D. 1558]. In the name of God. Amen. The XXIInd day of February in the year of our Lord God a thousand fyve hundred fyftie and eight. I, John Kirkiby, of Stanbrydge Erles, within the Paryshe of Romsey, in the County of Southampton, gent, being sycke in body but of good and parfyt remembrance, God be thanked, calling to remembrance the shorte and transitorye passage of this mortall lyfe revoking all my former wills and testaments heretofore by me made doe ordayne, and make this my last will and testament in manner and form as hereafter followeth, first, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God my Maker, and to Jesus Christ, his only sonne by the merits of whose passion I trust to be the inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven. And I will that my bodye be buryed in the North Isle of the paryshe church of Romsey aforesaid, a lytle above the pew belonging to the house of Stanbridge Erles aforesaid. Item I give and bequeathe to the cathedral church of the Blessed Trynity at Winchester £10. Item I give and bequeathe to my said parish church of Romsey 12d., to be employed upon the paving healing and appointigne of the covering of the north isle aforesaid as myn executors and overseers of this my last will and testament shall think most convenient and necessary. Item I give and bequeathe to the poor people of the paryshe of Romsey fyve marks, to be given half at my buriall and half my monethes mynd by myn executors. Item, I give and bequeath to John Pygio a stere bullock of three yeres age. Item, I give to Mr. Edmund Pygio an oxe, to Agnes Harrison, Wydowe, my sister a cowe, and a heyford, to my brother, Trystam Kirkeby 11/-, to my brother Edmund Kirkeby, one steer bullock and one heyford, to my brother Edmunds Childe 6/8., to my brother Richard's children everyone of them 6/8 a pece. To my sister Mary and her sonne, Robert Picarnell, 20/, to my god son, John Picarnell, an ewe and a lamb, to John Rook's wife, 6/8., to John Roke himself 3/4. Item, I will that my wife and myn heirs fynd one John Clements a base borne childe, meate, drinke, clothe, lodging, washing, and all things necessary for his bodye, mete and convenient to keep his bodye warm during his naturall lyfe, if the said John

Clements be willing to remain with my said wif and heirs, and do them service such as common. Item, to Thomasine Bell two kyne, two heyford bullocks of two yeres age, two yerlings, twenty shepe, two quarters whete two quarters barley and a quarter of otes to be delivered unto her at the day of her marriage. Unto Joan Bell sometime Randall Bell's wif 26/8, unto Dorothy Brown my servant, a cow and a calfe and one shepe to be delivered on the day of her marriage; unto Agnes Cooke, nurse to my sonne Thomas, a cowe, a sowe pigge of half a yere olde, and two shepe; to every of my other servants above their wages 6/8 a piece, to be delivered and payed at the next quarter daie after my decease. To Robert Payne an heyford over and above my legacies. To George Tugge my servant a gray trotting gelding. To John Kerkeby my son, the reversion of my farm of Aroyll Exton, to have and to hold the same with all the appurtenances in as ample manner and forme as ys conteyned in the lease made to one John Pratt for and after the term of yeres comprysed in the same indenture expyred unto the end and term of fortye yeres then next immediatlye followinge, and fully to be complete yelding and paying all and everything which the said John Pratt and his assigns stand bound to do, to my said sonne John one hundreth marks in redy money and cattall to be payd to him by myn executors at the age of xx yeres. As to touching the conveyance of my lands; my will is that Christian my wif shall have and enjoy all my said lands, tenements, rents, reversions, &c., until my sonne Thomas Kirkeby come to these of xxi yeres, if he lyve so longe, and if the said Thomas fortune to depart this present lyf before that age, then I will my said wyf shall have and enjoy the premises until my sonne John Kirkeby come to thege of xxi yeres, and if my said sonne John fortune to depart this lyf before that age then, Christian my wyf have and enjoy all and singular the premises during her naturall lyf, and after her decease all the premises to remain to my brothers as hereafter devised. I will that after such tyme as my sonne Thomas shall accomplish the age of xxi yeres, he have all such sorte cattall, household stuff and plate as is and shall be in and uppon my said manor of Stanbridge Ervills, and if my said sonne Thomas depart before the age of xxi yeres, then I will that John my sonne have, and enjoy all the said stocke as before expressed, and if my said John dy before that age, then Christian my wyf to have the said stock during her naturall lyf and after her decease. I will the said stocke remayne to my brothers Trystram, Edmund and Richard orderly as I have devysed. The remaynder of all my land I give to Christian my wyf, all that my manor of Ervill's, Exton, my capitall messuages of West Pytt, and also the lodging in the east part of my manor of Stanbridge Erles, the hall and the kitchen where I now lye, also all that my orchard lying in the north syde of the said manor of Stanbridge in the further syde of the Ellmes, northward between a wallnut orchard on the east part, and a ground called Enocks on the west and north parts, and the said row of Ellmes on the south parte; all my growndes called the old connigar more mead bushe leas and a lytell copys adjoining to the same with comon pasture in the common called the Heathe for tenne head of beastes and xx shepe; I close of arrable growund lying one by another near a tenement of myn, wherein Richard Carte now dwelleth with a stable bylded with brycke set in the east syde of two other stables lyekwise bylded of bryck and the barne called the hey barne, set on the east syde of the said stables which be percell of my said manor of Stanbridge, my will is that Christian my wyf shall have the use and occupation of a lyttle place in the west syde of the mansion house of Stanbridge some tymes called Master Lysters chamber to have and to hold all my said manor of Ervilles, Exton, the capital messuage of West Pitts and all the premises to the said Christian for her naturall lyf to be taken of her in lawful recompense of her dowry due unto her out of my lands by the lawes of England, and I will that she shall [have] yerely out of my land called Arthur's Hame, which is now a conigar the profyt of half the conys and also out of the weyer yerely at

the gurders tyme when takyng of Eyles is, the one half of the Eyles at every takyng then taken during her naturall lyf, also for her lyf a cruse of silver weyng 12 ounces, 3 quarters and a half, and a lytle white salt seller of sylver percel gyfte weyng 11 ounces syx kyne 2 steer bullocks 2 heyford bullocks 60 sheep, one sowe, 2 pyggs of half yere old, a black trotting gelding, a gray curtall, a dark gray mare trotting with white feet, an a whit one, the foreheadd a rone ambling nagge; 2 fether bedd, 2 flock bedd, 3 boulders, 3 payer of blankets, eight payer of sheets, 3 coverlets, 3 pilloughes, 3 pilloughters, and 3 bedstede, 3 testers, 3 brass potts, 3 brass panne, one of the greate to brewe in, 2 kelleets, 3 candlesticks, 13 platters, 5 porringers, 5 saucers, one broche, 3 payles, 2 barrells, 2 fyrkins, a keyve of kerbers, a dripping panne, a frying panne, a bruine vate, a table and two trassells, 2 formes, a payer of andyrons and a payer of pott houkes, a shipe coffer of fyr, and a flaunders chest, also I bequeathe to Thomas Kerkeby my sonne all that my manors of Stanbridge Erles, Rook, Romsey, Pytt, Michelmersh and Ervells Exton; in the perish of Hawldon, County Southampton. To have to him and his heirs male lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to John Kerkeby my sonne and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to my brothers Trystram, with remainder to my brothers Edmund and Richard, and their heirs male with remainder to the right heirs of me John Kirkeby. The remainder of all my goods, cattalls, plate, juells and household stuff I bequeath to Christian my wyf whom I ordeyne executor, and make Master Edmund Pygio one of the officers of the Queen's Majesties juell house, John Potinger, of Winchester, gent, Walter More and William Ireland my overseers of this same my will, there being present and bearinge witness Thomas Chester, Clerke, Vicar of Romsey, John Potenger, Walter More, William Ireland, John Rooke, William Hare, George Tuggeye and others.

Proved 13th March, 1558, by Christian, relict an executrix (P.C.C. 51, Welles.)