

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 4 August 1512 and proved 16 October 1512, of Thomas Fogge (d. 16 August 1512), esquire, whose wife, by her second marriage, was the grandmother of Alice (nee Kempe) Hales Lee (d.1592), the ‘Lady Hales’ to whom Robert Greene dedicated *Menaphon*.

The testator appears to have been the uncle of Jane Fogge, grandmother of Queen Katherine Parr.

For a summary of the testator’s will, see:

<https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Libr/Wills/Bk52/page%2003.htm>

For the testator’s memorial brass, see Smith, Herbert L., ‘Notes of Brasses, Memorial Windows and Escutcheons Formerly Existing in Ashford and Willesborough Churches’, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. II, (London: Kent Archaeological Society, 1859), pp. 103-110 at p. 108:

<https://archive.org/stream/archaeologiacan03socigoog#page/n199/mode/2up>

FAMILY BACKGROUND

For the Fogge pedigree, see Scott, James Renat, *Memorials of the Family of Scott of Scot’s-Hall in the County of Kent*, (London: J.R. Scott, 1876), p. 175 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/174/mode/2up>

For the Fogge pedigree, see also T.G.F., ‘Family Chronicle of Richard Fogge of Danes Court in Tilmanstone’, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, (Kent Archaeological Society, 1863), Vol. V, p. 125 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/archaeologiacant05kent#page/n189/mode/1up>

Testator’s parents

The testator was the son of Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490) by his second wife, Alice Haute (living 1512), the daughter of William Haute (c.1390-1462) of Bishopsbourne and Joan Woodville, and sister of Richard Haute (d. 8 April 1487), esquire. Joan Woodville’s father, Richard Woodville (1385-1441), was also the father of Richard Woodville (executed 12 August 1469), 1st Earl Rivers, and the grandfather of Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV.

See the *ODNB* entry for the Haute family and the History of Parliament entry for William Haute (c.1390-1462) at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/haute-william-1462>

See also the will of Sir William Haute (c.1490-1539), TNA PROB 11/26/240, whose first wife was Mary Guildford (1486-1529), widow of Christopher Kempe (1485-1512), elder brother of Sir William Kempe (1487-1539) of Olantigh, Kent. Sir William Haute's widow, Margaret (nee Wood) Mantell Haute Hales (d. 18 September 1567), initiated the lawsuit *Hales v Petit*, alluded to in the gravedigger's speech in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

See also the Haute pedigree in Hovenden, Robert, ed., *The Visitation of Kent, Taken in the Years 1619-1621*, (London: Harleian Society, 1898), Vol. XLII, p. 213 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationofkent00camd#page/212/mode/2up>

For the testator's father, Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490), see also the *ODNB* entry, and the Wikipedia entry at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Fogge

For a transcript of the will of Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490), see Pearman, A.J., *History of Ashford*, (Ashford: H. Igglesden, 1868), pp. 123-33 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/historyashford00peargoog#page/n140/mode/2up>

In his will, Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490) entails lands to his son and heir, John Fogge (d.1501), and in default, to his nephew, John Foughler [=Fuller?], while other lands are left to the testator, and provision is made for the marriage of three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth and Margaret Fogge. For John Fuller, see TNA C 3/59/69.

Testator's siblings

The first wife of the testator's father, Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490), was Alice Kyriell, daughter of Sir Thomas Kyriell (Keriell, Criol), beheaded 18 February 1461 after the Second Battle of St Albans. See Elvin, Charles R.S., *Records of Walmer*, (London: Henry Gray, 1890), pp. 47-9 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=SCTKq0tp5eYC&pg=PA47>

By Alice Kyriell, Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490) had a son, the testator's brother of the half blood:

-Sir John Fogge (d.1501) of Repton and Westenhanger, who married three wives, firstly Joan Lee, the daughter of Sir Richard Lee (or Leigh), Lord Mayor of London in 1460 and 1469, by whom he was the father of Sir John Fogge (d.1533) of Repton, Marshall of Calais; secondly a wife surnamed Wrottesley by whom he had a son, Sir Anthony Fogge, Knight of Rhodes; and thirdly a wife surnamed Land, of Canterbury, by whom he had no issue.

For Sir John Fogge (d.1533) of Repton, see his will, dated 4 November 1533, in Nicolas, Nicholas Harris, *Testamenta Vetusta*, Vol. II, (London: Nichols and Sons, 1826), pp. 664-5 at:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=ivsUAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA664>

For Sir Anthony Fogge, see Weever, John, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, (London: Thomas Harper, 1631), p. 275 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=jMReAAAACAAJ&pg=PA275>

It seems likely that Sir John Fogge (d.1501) was the father, by his first wife, Joan Lee, of Jane Fogge (d. before 9 November 1506), who married Sir Thomas Greene (d. 9 November 1506) of Green's Norton, by whom she was the mother of two daughters, Anne Greene (c.1490-1513) and Maud Greene (1492-1531), mother of Queen Katherine Parr. See Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. III, pp. 290-1, Vol. IV, p. 231, and:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=677

The testator also had three sisters, although it is unclear whether they were his sisters of the whole or the half blood:

-Anne Fogge.

-Elizabeth Fogge.

-Margaret Fogge, who married, as his first wife, her father's ward, Sir Humphrey Stafford (1 May 1478 - 22 September 1545), son of Humphrey Stafford (executed 8 July 1486), esquire, and Katherine Fray (c.1447 - 12 May 1482), the second daughter of Sir John Fray (d.1461) and Agnes (nee Danvers) Baldington Wenlock Fray Say. For the Fray family, see the will of John Clopton (c.1422-1497), TNA PROB 11/11/266. For the marriage of Margaret Fogge and Sir Humphrey Stafford, see Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 223-4 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA1-PA224>

By Humphrey Stafford, Margaret Fogge was the mother of three sons and three daughters:

(1) **Sir Humphrey Stafford** (d. 8 May 1548), who married Margaret Tame, daughter of Sir Edmund Tame.

(2) **Sir William Stafford** (1512?-1556), who married firstly Mary Boleyn (c.1499-1543), and secondly Dorothy Stafford (1526-1604). See the *ODNB* entries for Mary Boleyn and Dorothy Stafford.

(3) **Sir Robert Stafford** (d.1574), serjeant porter to Queen Elizabeth I, who married firstly Jane Spencer, widow of Sir Richard Knightley (d.1537), and secondly Jane Gorges.

(4) **Joan Stafford** (buried 26 February 1557), who married firstly (William?) Williams, and secondly, on 24 February 1556, (Count?) Maximilian Celsus, referred to as 'the Italian preacher'. See Bridges, Egerton, *The Lake of Geneva*, (Geneva: A. Cherbuliez, 1832), p. 97 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=jMoIAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA97>

(5) **Ellen Stafford**.

(6) **Mary Stafford**.

MARRIAGE AND ISSUE

The testator married Eleanor Browne, the daughter of Robert Browne (d.1509?), esquire, of Luddenham, Kent. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 648, and Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 331, 340 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=PA331>

See also *Memorials*, *supra*, pp. lxiv-lxv at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/n347/mode/2up>

Eleanor Browne was a descendant of Robert de Vere, 3rd Earl of Oxford, and was well connected at court. She served for a decade and a half in the households of Queen Katherine Parr and Queen Mary, and was present at the baptism of Elizabeth I in 1533. See Hitchin-Kemp, Frederick, *A General History of the Kemp and Kempe Families*, (London: The Leadenhall Press, 1902), Section IV, Part II, Chapter I, 'Early and Slindon Kempes', p. 21 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/generalhistoryof00kemp#page/n273/mode/2up>

For further particulars of her background and the Browne family's connections to the Blackfriars and Globe theatres, see her will, TNA PROB 11/43/638.

After the testator's death, Eleanor Browne married secondly Sir William Kempe (born c.1487, buried 30 January 1539) of Olantigh, Kent, for whose will see TNA PROB 11/27/500.

By Eleanor Browne, the testator had two daughters:

* **Anne Fogge** (born by 1512, living 1561), who married firstly William Scott (d. 5 June 1536), eldest son of Sir John Scott (d. 7 October 1533) and Anne Pympe (living 1524), daughter and heir of Reynold Pympe (d.1530?), esquire, of Nettlestead, Kent, by Elizabeth Pashley (d. before 1485), daughter of John Pashley, esquire, a first cousin of Edward IV's Queen, Elizabeth Woodville. See the Pashley pedigree after p. 12 and the Pympe pedigree after p. 40 in MacMichael, N.H., 'The Descent of the Manor of Evegate in Smeeth with Some Account of its Lords', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. 74, 1960, pp. 1-47:

<https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/index.php/arch-cant/vol/74/descent-manor-evegate-smeeth-some-account-its-lords>

There were no issue of the marriage.

It appears Anne Fogge had two husbands after the death of William Scott, one of whom was a knight surnamed Pollard, since in her 1558 will, Anne Fogge's mother, Eleanor (nee Browne) Fogge Kempe, refers to Anne Fogge, as 'my daughter Pollard', and in the will, TNA PROB 11/37/539, of her brother-in-law, Sir Reynold Scott (d.1554), Anne Fogge is referred to as 'my sister [=sister-in-law], Dame Anne Pollard':

Item, I will that my executors shall have the lease of all such manors, lands and tenements, rents and services with their appurtenances that I have of my sister, Dame Anne Pollard, paying to her and her assigns the rent reserved according to the indentures made between her and me. . . .

According to Shaw, several members of the Pollard family had been knighted by 1554, none of whom, however, appears to have been Anne Fogge's husband. See Shaw, William A., *The Knights of England*, Vol. II, (London: Sherratt and Hughes, 1906), pp. 183-4 at:

<https://archive.org/details/knightsofengland02shawuoft/page/182>

One member of the Pollard family who was knighted, but who is not mentioned by Shaw, was Sir George Pollard, slain in 1545 at Boulogne. See a letter dated 11 January 1546 from the Privy Council to Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, in Brewer, John Sherren and Robert Henry Brodie, eds., *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII*, p. 196 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=k4oKAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA22>

The King, understanding by private advertisements from Boulogne that Sir George Pollard is slain, and that there has been an encounter with his enemies, marvels that in so many days Surrey has not signified the matter hither. . . .

See also:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/119753479/george-pollard>

Sir George Pollard may thus have been Anne Fogge's second husband.

Several sources state that Anne Fogge's second husband was Henry Isham, esquire, Captain of Walmer Castle.

However it seems from the foregoing that Henry Isham was her third husband, and that he was not Captain of Walmer Castle, but rather lord of the manor of Walmer in right of his wife, Anne Fogge. See Elvin, Charles R.S., *Records of Walmer*, (London: Henry Gray, 1890), pp. 21-2, 63-5, 68-9, 227-8, 401-2 at p. 69:

<https://archive.org/stream/recordsofwalmart00elvi#page/68/mode/2up>

and:

<https://archive.org/stream/recordsofwalmart00elvi#page/228/mode/2up>

Among the State Papers of Queen Mary is a document dated April 29th, 1576, from the Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Scott, Mr. Thomas Wotton and others, "authorizing them to hear and determine all matters in controversy between Captain William Hawkes of Walmer Castle and Mr. Henry Isham. The latter by virtue of his marriage with Anne, widow of William Scott and eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Fogge, Serjeant Porter of Calais to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., was lord of the manor of Walmer.

See also:

Edward Hasted, 'The liberty of the cinque ports (continued): Walmer', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 10* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 23-29. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol10/pp23-29> [accessed 13 September 2019]

From him this manor [of Walmer] devolved at length by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so their name was at that time in general spelt, who was slain at the second battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. in asserting the cause of the house of York. He left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice the youngest, married John Fogge, esq. of Repton, afterwards knighted; and on the division of their inheritance, this

manor was allotted to him, and he by will devised it to his son Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais, both under king Henry VII. and VIII. whose daughter and coheir Anne entitled her second husband Henry Isham, esq. to the possession of it; but his son Edmund Isham leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, she carried it in marriage to Sir George Perkins. . . .

Several sources state that Anne Fogge's husband, Henry Isham, was the son of Thomas Isham (c.1456-1510) and Elena Vere (born c.1465). See *The English Baronetage*, Vol. II, (London: Thomas Wotton, 1741), pp. 32-3 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=piwUAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA33>

[Thomas Isham, esquire, of Pytchley, married Elena, daughter of Richard Vere, esquire, of Addington; the issue of the marriage were Euseby, John and Henry]. *Henry Isham was in that unfortunate expedition of the Emperor Charles V to Algiers, 1541 with Sir Henry Knevit, Ambassador from Henry VIII, Thomas Chaloner, and Henry Knolles, and we look upon him to be the same person who was of Walmer Castle, in Kent, and married Anne, relict of William Scot, daughter and co-heir to Thomas Fogge, Serjeant Porter, of Calais, by whom he had Edward Isham, whose daughter and heir, Mary, was the wife of Sir George Parkins, of Bunny, in Nottinghamshire, Knt.*

For Thomas Isham (c.1456-1510) and Elena Vere (born c.1465), their marriage in 1485, their eldest son, Euseby Isham (c.1486-1546), and his children by Anne Pulton, see also 'Isham Family Ancestry' at:

<http://www.mikesclark.com/genealogy/descent%20from%20Hugh%20Capet.html>

Burke also identifies the son of Thomas Isham and Elena Vere with the Henry Isham who married Anne Fogge. See Burke, John Bernard, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the English Empire*, 14th ed., (London: Colburn and Co., Publisher, 1852), p. 547 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=mDA_AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA547

It seems possible, however, that *The English Baronetage* and Burke are in error, and that the Henry Isham who was the son of Thomas Isham and Elena Vere was of an earlier generation, and that the Henry Isham who married Anne Fogge was a younger son of Euseby Isham (c.1486-1546). See the will of Gregory Isham (d.1558), TNA PROB 11/41/322, in which he leaves a bequest to the wife of his brother, Henry Isham, and the will of Robert Isham (d.1564), TNA PROB 11/50/333, in which he names his brother, Henry Isham, as one of his executors.

Henry Isham and his brother, John Isham, were London mercers. Both were wardens of the Mercers' Company, Henry Isham in 1575, and John Isham in 1576. See the will, dated 22 September 1594 or 1595, of John Isham, TNA PROB 11/87/356, and Sutton,

Anne F., *The Mercery of London: Trade, Goods and People, 1130-1578*, (Aldershot, Hampshire: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2005), p. 560.

See also *Memorials*, *supra*, p. 187 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/186/mode/2up>

The fate of the Henry Isham who was a member of the 1541 Algiers expedition, and whether he was Anne Fogge's husband, is unknown. See Morgan, J., *History of Algiers*, Vol. I, (London: J. Bettenham, 1731), p. 304 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=RhFcAAAACAAJ&pg=PA304>

That Monarch having sent Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. Sir Henry Knevet, among other English Gentlemen of his Excellency's Retinue, was Sir Thomas Chaloner, of London, who, with M. Henry Knolles, Mr Henry Isham and other gallant Adventurers of our Nation, would needs accompany his Imperial Majesty to Africa; by whom they were much favoured and regarded. What became of the rest nothing is said; but Sir Thomas Chaloner had a wonderful Escape. . . .

For the Isham family, see also:

<http://www.mikesclark.com/genealogy/isham.html>

By Henry Isham, Anne Fogge is said to have had a son, Edmund (or Edward) Isham. See Ireland, W.H., *England's Topographer*, (London: George Virtue, 1828), pp. 690-1 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZwwHAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA690-IA2&lpg>

[Thomas Fogge] serjeant porter of Calais under Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Anne, daughter and coheir of the latter, entitled Henry Isham, esq. her second husband, to this property; whose son, Edmund, having an only daughter, Mary, she conveyed it by marriage to George Perkins.

For an unsigned letter dated 3 April 1589 to Edward Isham, Captain of Walmer Castle, in which the writer says that he does not doubt 'of your well disposed mind towards our Catholic religion', see:

'Cecil Papers: April 1589', in *Calendar of the Cecil Papers in Hatfield House: Volume 3, 1583-1589* (London, 1889), pp. 402-409. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-cecil-papers/vol3/pp402-409> [accessed 28 September 2019].

In summary, it seems Anne Fogge married firstly William Scott (d.1536), secondly Sir (George?) Pollard (d.1545), and thirdly Henry Isham, and that after the death of Sir (George?) Pollard and during her marriage to Henry Isham, she continued to be styled 'Dame Pollard', as was customary at the time.

According to *Memorials of the Family of Scott, supra*, p. 187, Anne Fogge was living in 1561, at which date she conveyed her moiety of the manor of Heppington to Thomas Hales, esquire. See:

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Nackington', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 291-299. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp291-299> [accessed 22 September 2019].

HEPPINGTON is a manor and seat, at the south-west boundary of this parish. . . . The next owners of this manor were the Chich's, of the Dungeon, as appeared by a record of that time, at the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, it was become the property of Fogge, and Sir John Fogge, of Repton, by will anno 6 Henry VII. devised it to his son by his second wife, Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais, whose two daughters and coheirs, married to Oxenbridge and Scott, conveyed their moieties of it in 1558 and 1561, to Thomas Hales, esq. of Thanington, and he settled it on his eldest son William, by his second wife Alice. . . .

* **Alice Fogge** (c.1508-c.1583), who married firstly Edward Scott (c.1478-1535?), second son of Sir William Scott (d. 24 August 1524), Comptroller of the Household to Henry VII and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. For the will of Edward Scott, see TNA PROB 11/25/417.

By Edward Scott, Alice Fogge is said to have had one son and three daughters:

-**William Scott** (d. 25 January 1583), who married Mary Windsor, the daughter of William Windsor, (1498-1558), 2nd Baron Windsor, and sister of Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3rd Baron Windsor, who married Oxford's half-sister, Katherine de Vere (1538-1600). See the will of William Windsor, 2nd Baron Windsor, TNA PROB 11/42A/91. Mary Windsor's husband appears to have been the William Scott who was imprisoned in the White Lion, Southwark, as a Catholic recusant in 1582. See Surrey History Centre, 6729/10/52. For William Scott, see also Vaughan, H.F.J., 'Amy, Countess of Leicester, Connected with Shropshire', *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol. V, (Shrewsbury: Adnitt and Naunton, 1882), pp. 107-146 at pp. 112-13:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=QoguAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA112>

-**Anne Scott**, who married, as his second wife, Thomas Cheyney (d.1582) of Woodhay, Berkshire. See *Memorials, supra*, pp. 126, 173, Vaughan, *supra*, p. 112, and:

'Parishes: West Woodhay', in *A History of the County of Berkshire: Volume 4*, ed. William Page and P H Ditchfield (London, 1924), pp. 242-245. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/berks/vol4/pp242-245> [accessed 19 September 2019].

Thomas died in 1582, (fn. 26) and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas Cheney, who sold the reversion of this manor, then leased to Robert Oxenbridge during the life of Anne widow of Thomas Cheney, (fn. 27) in 1586 to William Darrell. (fn. 28)

For Anne Scott and Thomas Cheney, see also ‘Another Italian in Tudor London: Giovanni Battista Castiglione’ at:

<http://pigott-gorrie.blogspot.com/2008/05/italian-in-tudor-london-giovanni.html>

-Jane Scott (living 1591), who married John Wyborne (c.1523-1591?), gentleman, of Pepenbury, Kent, and Silver Street, London, son of William Wyborne of Bayham, Sussex. See the will of John Wyborne, TNA PROB 11/78/315, in which he mentions his son-in-law, Edward Windsor, the grandson of Oxford’s half-sister, Katherine de Vere (1538-1600), by Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3rd Baron Windsor. See also the will of Edward Windsor, 3rd Baron Windsor, TNA PROB 11/57/332, and Weyburn, S. Fletcher, *Weyburn-Wyborn Genealogy*, (New York: Frank Allaben Genealogical Company, 1911), pp. 167-70, 175-6 at:

<https://archive.org/details/weyburnwyborngen00weyb/page/174>

See also the entry for Elizabeth Shirley at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=707

Elizabeth Shirley (c.1555-1624+) was the daughter of Francis Shirley of West Grinstead, Sussex (c.1524-March 20, 1577/8) and Barbara Blount (c.1538-February 28, 1563/4). They were a recusant family. Elizabeth’s first husband, to whom she was married by 1582, was William Wyborne (Wyborn/Wybarn) of Hawkswell, Sussex (c.1540-c.1612). They do not appear to have had any children but took in the orphaned sons and daughters of his sister Ellen or Eleanor—John, Walter, William Margaret, and Mary Windsor.

For Jane Scott, see also *Memorials, supra*, pp. 126, 173, and Vaughan, *supra*, p. 112.

-Elizabeth Scott. In the pedigree in *Memorials, supra*, p. 173, she is erroneously said to have married firstly Roger Appleyard (d.1528) of Stanfield, Norfolk, and secondly Sir John Robsart (d.1554) of Shurland in Sheppey, by whom she was the mother of Amy Robsart (1532-1560), first wife of Queen Elizabeth’s favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. See the will of Roger Appleyard, TNA PROB 11/23/225, and *Memorials, supra*, p. 173 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/172/mode/2up>

See also Vaughan, *supra*, pp. 108-12 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=QoguAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA108>

For the children of Alice Fogge and Edward Scott, see also the pedigree of Scott of Mote Iden in *Memorials, supra*, p. 173 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/172/mode/2up>

Alice Fogge married secondly, by 19 November 1535, Sir Robert Oxenbridge (1509 – 17 November 1574), for whom see his will, TNA PROB 11/56/578, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/oxenbridge-sir-robert-15089-74>

For Sir Robert Oxenbridge, see also Cooper, William Durrant, ‘Notices of Winchelsea in and after the Fifteenth Century’, *Contributions to the Eighth Volume of the Sussex Archaeological Collections*, (London: John Russell Smith, 1856), pp. 39-72 at pp. 64-6, 69-70:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=xB1YAAAACAAJ&pg=PA39&lpg>

See also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=675

Alice Fogge (c.1508-c.1583) was the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Fogge of Ash, Kent (d. August 16, 1512), porter of Calais, and Eleanor Browne (c.1491-1560+). In A General History of the Kemp and Kempe Families of Great Britain and Her Colonies it is stated that Alice was only twelve when she was betrothed to the son of Sir William Scott, who paid £200 for the grant of her custody until she was fourteen and could give her consent. Alice married Edward Scott of the Moat, Sussex (c.1478-November 1535). By 1543, she married Sir Robert Oxenbridge of Winchelsea and Brede, Sussex (1509-November 17, 1574). They had at least three children, Robert (d.1574+), Catherine (d.1574+) and another daughter, and possibly as many as fourteen children, since there are fourteen figures on the Oxenbridge tomb. She inherited Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire from her second husband and was one of the executors of his will. In a letter to Lord Burghley dated August 6, 1582, when she was dying, she asked that her eldest son, William Scott, be released from prison. He was being held in the White Lion “for his conscience.” Her other children by Edward Scott were Thomas, Jane, and Anne. Portrait: effigy in St. Andrew’s Church, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire.

For the testator’s daughters, see also *Memorials, supra*, p. 184 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/184/mode/2up>

For the testator's daughters, see also Howard, Joseph Jackson, ed., 'The Family of Scott of Scotshall, Kent', *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. III, New Series, (London: Hamilton, Adams and Co., 1880), pp. 314-16 at p. 315:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=s2BIAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA315>

See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 275, Vol. IV, p. 1; and *Sussex Archaeological Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of the County*, (London: Smith, 1860), Vol. 8, pp. 226, 231.

It appears from the will that the testator also had an illegitimate son:

-Roger Bassard (living 1512), about whom nothing further is known.

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

For the testator's executor, Sir William Scott, whose son and grandson married the testator's daughters, see TNA PROB 11/21/272.

The testator's executor, Richard Woodward, was likely the Richard Woodward of Ashford whose will, dated 21 February 1517, was proved 9 February 1518. See TNA PROB 11/19/41, and 'Our Southern Cousins' at:

<http://oursoutherncousins.com/woodward.html>

The Archbishop of Canterbury whom the testator appoints as overseer was William Warham (c.1450 – 22 August 1532).

TESTATOR'S LANDS

For the testator's manor of Oven, see Hasted, Edward, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, 2nd ed., Vol. VII, (Canterbury: W. Bristow, 1798), p. 44 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ud5CAQAAMAAJ&pg=PR34>

For the testator's manor of Crixall, see:

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Staple', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 185-190. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp185-190> [accessed 25 September 2019].

For the testator's manor of Walmer, see:

<http://www.kerrell.org/sir%20thomas%20kyriell.htm>

"*Sir Thomas Keriell was twice married, and by his first wife, whose name is unknown, he left two daughters, co-heiresses ; of whom Alice the younger married John Fogge, of Repton, Esq., afterwards knighted ; and she on the division of her father's estates, brought the manor of Walmer to her husband.*"

See also Ireland, W.H., *England's Topographer*, (London: George Virtue, 1828), pp. 690-1 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZwwHAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA690-IA2&lpg>

For the testator's manor of Great Mongeham, see:

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Great Mongeham', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 573-579. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp573-579> [accessed 25 September 2019].

For the testator's manor of Toniford, see:

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Thanington', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 21-27. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp21-27> [accessed 25 September 2019].

For the testator's manor of Heppington, see:

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Nackington', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 291-299. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp291-299> [accessed 25 September 2019].

LM: Test{amentum} Thome ffoggis

In the name of God, Amen. The 4th day of August the year of Our Lord God 1500 twelve, I, Thomas Fogge, esquire, whole of mind and of good remembrance, make this my testament and last will in manner and form following:

First I commend my soul to Almighty God and to Our Blessed Lady Saint Mary and to all the holy company of heaven;

And my body to be buried before the image of Jesus in the church of Ashford;

Also I bequeath to the high altar there for my tithes and oblations negligently forgotten 20s;

Also to the light of Our Lady of Pity in the said church 6s 8d;

Also to the light of Saint Anne and Saint Margaret in the said church, to every of them 3s 4d;

Also to the light of Jesus in the said church 6s 8d;

Also to the Cross light in the said church 6s 8d;

Also to Our Lady light in Jesus' chancel 3s 4d;

Also to the light of the lamp afore the Sacrament in the mids of the choir 3s 4d;

Item, I bequeath to John Barnes my camlet gown;

Item, to Sir William Scott, knight, my goshawk;

The residue of my goods and chattels not given nor bequeathed, my debts and my bequests done and paid, I give and bequeath to Eleanor, my wife, the said Sir William Scott, and to Richard Woodward, the which Eleanor, Sir William Scott and Richard I make, ordain and constitute mine executors of this my last will and testament, and my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury now being overseer of this my last will and testament, the which Archbishop I give and bequeath for his labour 40s, and to the foresaid Sir William Scott I give and bequeath for his labour 20s, and to Richard Woodward for his labour 20s.

This witnesseth.

LM: vlti{m}a voluntas eiusdem

This is the last will of me, the foresaid Thomas Fogge, esquire, made the day and year aforesaid:

First I will that my feoffees after my decease shall suffer Eleanor, my wife, to have and perceive the issues and profits of my manors called Walmer, Mongeham and Toniford, to have, hold and perceive to her and her assigns for term of her life;

And after her decease I will that [-that] the said manors called Walmer, Mongeham and Toniford shall remain to the next heirs of my body lawfully begotten;

And for lack of issue of my body [f. 69r] lawfully begotten [-and for lack of such issue] to remain according to the last will of my father as is aforesaid;

Provided alway that if my wife be with child with issue male, then I will that all the foresaid lands and tenements aforesaid shall remain to the said issue male when he cometh to the age of 21 years except such lands and tenements to the foresaid Eleanor, my wife, for her jointure afore limited;

And then I will [-And then I will] either of Alice and Anne, my daughters, shall have to their marriage one hundred marks to be paid of the issues and profits of my foresaid manors called Oven, Crixall, Heppington and the lands in the marsh as shortly as it may be levied after the decease of Dame Alice, my mother;

And if it happen any of my said daughters to decease afore marriage, then I will that the said legacy to her or them so limited to cease and not to be paid;

Also I will that the same Dame Alice, my mother, shall have my messuage in Ashford with the garden where I dwell term of her life, so that she suffer Eleanor, my wife, to have the use and occupation of all the chambers in the new lodging within the same messuage, with free coming and going thereunto and fro[m] the same as is and hath been used, by all such time as the said Eleanor abideth sole and not married, and one month after she be married;

And further I will that the said Eleanor, my wife, have all my other lands and tenements in Ashford, and also the reversion of the said messuage and garden where I dwell after the decease of my mother to her and to her heirs forever, and all my lands and tenements holden by copy at will of the Lord after the custom of the manor of Ashford to her and to [+her?] heirs according to the custom of the said manor of Ashford except always my tenements at Berughehill and the lands thereunto pertaining and my tenement in Ashford in the which John Dewer now dwelleth;

Also I will to the same Dame Alice, my mother, £15 to be paid to the said Dame Alice, her [-her] executors or assigns, under the form following, that is to say, in the feast of Christmas next coming £7 10s and at Easter next coming £7 10s upon this condition, that the said Dame Alice make or cause to be made unto my other feoffees that now be seised in my messuage where I dwell in a sure and a sufficient estate in the law of and in the messuage where the said John Dewer dwelleth and of the lands at Berugehill to have to them and their heirs to th' use of me and of my heirs and to perform this my last will, the which said lands and tenements at Berugehill I will the said Eleanor, my wife, shall have during the life of my said Lady Dame Alice, my mother;

Also I will that the [+said?] Eleanor, my wife, shall have my said messuage where John Dewer dwelleth unto [=until] Roger Bassard, my son, be of the full age of 21 years, paying unto the said Dame Alice during her life for the said messuage where John Dewer dwelleth 26s 8d yearly at 2 feasts of the year;

And when the said Roger be of the age of 21 years, I will the said Roger have the said message where the said John Dewer now dwelleth to him and to his heirs, paying the said 26s 8d to the said Dame Alice during her life;

And after the decease of the said Dame Alice, my mother, and after the said Roger be of the full age of 21 years, I will the said Roger have the said tenements and lands at Berugehill to him and to his heirs forever.

Probatum fuit Testamentum antedicti defuncti habentis dum vixit et mortis sue tempore diuersa bona et debita in diuersis diocesis prouincie Cantuariensis &c xvjo die mensis Octobris anno domini Millesimo Quingentesimo duodecimo approbatum et insinatum Et Commissa fuit Administracio Alionore relicte reseruatate alijs Executoribus Duobus(?) venerint infra Annum in forma Iuris admissuris de bene & fideliter administrando ac de pleno et fideliter exhibendo necnon de plano et vero Compoto ad satisfactionem dei Engelia in debita Iuris forma iurante

[=The testament of the aforesaid deceased, having while he lived and at the time of his death diuers goods and debts in diuers dioceses of the province of Canterbury etc., was proved on the 16th day of the month of October in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred twelfth, and probated and entered, and administration was granted to Eleanor, relict, with power reserved to the other [] executors when they shall have come within the year in form of law to be admitted, sworn on the Holy Gospels in due form of law to well & faithfully administer and to exhibit a full and faithful inventory and also [to render?] a plain and true account.]