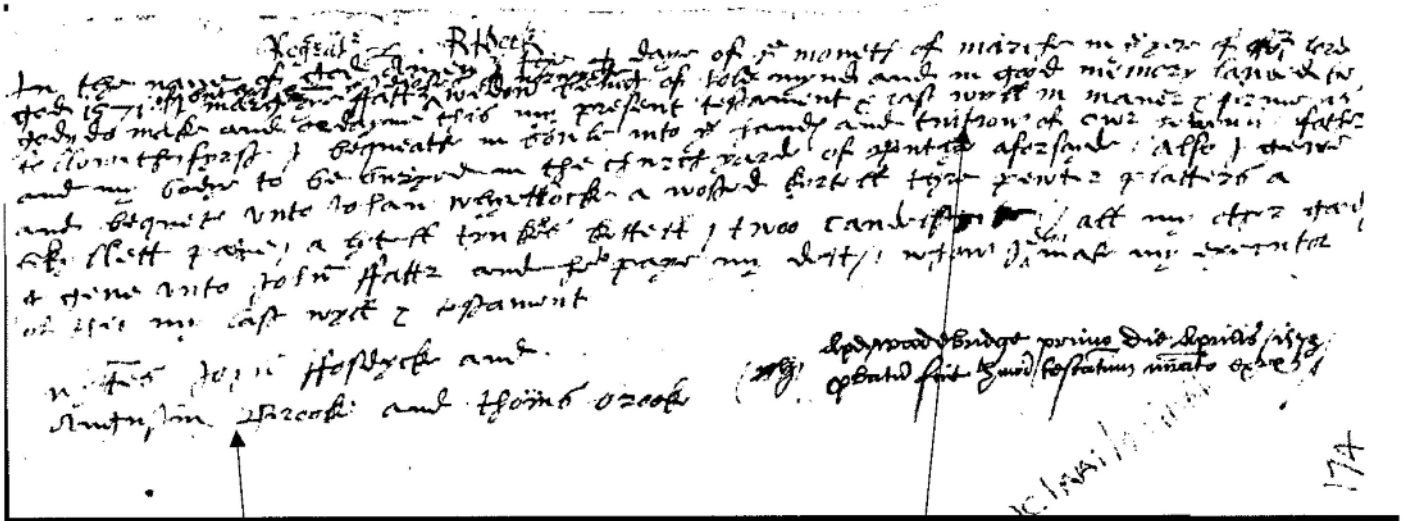


It is not a word found elsewhere in local wills, but in her case we cannot compare the handwriting since only the registered copy survives. Tuition meant protection at this time. He also began writing John Long's will on 20 May 1574, but what he wrote was deleted and another person wrote what became the final version. Once again Augustine Brooke used the



The will of Margery Fattur, 1571

Augustin[e] Brook[e]

*I bequeath m[y] soule into the hands and tuition of our heavenly father*

'I bequeath m[y] soule into the hands and tuition of our heavenly father'

words, 'into the hands and tuition of Almighty God', but the new preamble was the puritan 'hoping to be saved by the death and passion of my Saviour Jesus, and by no other means.' Robert Forth was appointed John Long's sole executor, his brother Philologus Forth, Daniel Devies, minister of Boyton Church, and Augustine Brooke himself were among the witnesses. Charles Forth, Robert's eldest son, was given 'one sucking colt to be taken off at Hallomas from the dame'. There is reason to believe that the change of scrivener was because, in Robert Forth's eyes, Augustine Brooke was not sufficiently 'reformed'. It seems possible that John Long was 'introduced' to his master by Lord Rich as someone suitably puritan to be the farmer of Forth's lands in Capel. Long was a copyholder, at his death, of lands in Estwood in Essex, belonging to Lord Rich, and the latter was a Puritan.

Thus Augustine Brooke's life spanned all these changes. We see him at the Priory school in 1538 and at the end of his life when he carved his name on the door of the parish church in 1571. In between he may have stood as a sort of surrogate in place of the old Catholic priest in the minds of Butley people. He wrote his own will on 20 October 1575 and signed it somewhat shakily. Probate was granted in early December so he probably lived for a few more weeks after making his will. He didn't use the word 'tuition' but bequeathed his soul 'into the hands of God and his body to the earth in hope of resurrection to eternal life by Jesus Christ'.

His widow, Jane, survived him and they had two sons, Robert and Simon and a daughter Frances alive in 1575. He owned a free messuage, 'with houses and orchard adjoining', with three parcels of marsh, freely held of the Manor of Butley, and a further two acres, copyhold