

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 7 August 1546 and proved 30 March 1547, of Sir Henry Knyvet (d. August 1546?), gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII.

The testator was on an embassy to France when he fell ill at Melun. See Lefèvre-Pontalis, Germain, *Correspondance Politique de Odet de Selve, Ambassadeur de France en Angleterre (1546-1549)*, (Paris: Ancienne Librairie Germer Baillière, 1888), p. 5 at:

<https://archive.org/details/correspondancep00pongoog/page/n39/mode/2up>

Sir Henry Knyvet, ambassadeur extraordinaire d'Angleterre en France et chargé de représenter Henry VIII au combat singulier dont il est parlé ci-dessous. (Sa lettre de créance, en date du 11 juillet, State Papers, t. XI, p. 239, n. 2). It paraît être tombé malade à Melun pendant sa mission. (Id., pp. 253, 263).

For the testator's embassy in France, see also Nos. 1298-1300, 1319-20 at:

'Henry VIII: July 1546, 16-20', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 21 Part 1, January-August 1546*, ed. James Gairdner and R H Brodie (London, 1908), pp. 641-654. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol21/no1/pp641-654> [accessed 27 July 2020].

See also No. 1365 at:

'Henry VIII: July 1546, 26-31', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 21 Part 1, January-August 1546*, ed. James Gairdner and R H Brodie (London, 1908), pp. 663-697. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol21/no1/pp663-697> [accessed 27 July 2020].

On 3 August 1546, Lord Lisle advised Henry VIII of the testator's illness. See No. 1405 at:

'Henry VIII: August 1546, 1-5', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 21 Part 1, January-August 1546*, ed. James Gairdner and R H Brodie (London, 1908), pp. 697-714. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol21/no1/pp697-714> [accessed 27 July 2020].

Tomorrow the King removes from Fountayn le Bleau towards Molyns. Mr. Knyvet is sick of a hot fever at Mellune, but in no danger.

The testator made his will four days later, and it seems likely he died at Melun.

CONNECTIONS TO THE EARLS OF OXFORD

The testator was the grandfather of Oxford's mistress, Anne Vavasour, and the father of Sir Thomas Knyvet (1546 – 27 July 1622), who fought with Oxford over the 'quarrel of Anne Vavasour', an altercation in which Oxford was hurt and his man 'Gerret' slain, according to an entry in the diary of Richard Madox for 1-3 March 1582 (see BL MS Cotton, Appendix 47, f. 7v).

The testator was also the father of Sir Henry Knyvet (1537? – 14 June 1598), whom Oxford allegedly threatened to kill for having spoken ill of him to Anne Vavasour (see below).

FAMILY BACKGROUND

For the testator's family background, see Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 184-190, and Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 316 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=RA1-PA316>

Testator's paternal great-grandparents

The testator was the great-grandson of Sir William Knyvet (c.1440-1515) of Buckenham, Norfolk, Councillor to Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, and to Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, and his first wife, Alice Grey (d. 4 April 1474), the daughter of John Grey, esquire, of Kempston, Bedfordshire. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 186-8 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA1-PA188>

For the will of the testator's great-grandfather, Sir William Knyvet, see TNA PROB 11/18/352.

The testator was a cousin of the half blood of Richard Knyvet (d. 1 November 1559), first husband of Helen Harding Knyvet Browne, whose second husband, Sir Thomas Browne (d. 9 February 1597), signed Lady Russell's petition against James Burbage's Blackfriars theatre. As noted above, the testator was the great-grandson of Sir William Knyvet (c.1440-1515) by his first wife, Alice Grey, while Richard Knyvet (d. 1 November 1559) was the great-grandson of Sir William Knyvet (c.1440-1515) by his second wife, Joan Stafford (living 1484), divorced wife of William Beaumont (d. 19 December 1507), 2nd Viscount Beaumont, and daughter of Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham. See the will of Helen Harding Knyvet Browne, TNA PROB 11/98/226; and *Plantagenet Ancestry*, *supra*, Vol. II, pp. 186-8.

Testator's paternal grandparents

The testator was the grandson of Sir Edmund Knyvet (drowned at sea in 1503/4) and Eleanor Tyrrell (d.1520?), the daughter of William Tyrrell of Gipping, Suffolk, beheaded on Tower Hill 23 February 1462, and Margaret Darcy, the daughter of Robert Darcy (d. 3 September 1448). For William Tyrrell (beheaded 23 February 1462), see the will of his brother, Sir Thomas Tyrrell (d. 28 March 1477) of Heron in East Horndon, Essex, and Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513)*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2011), pp. 39, 42. For the six sons and three daughters of Sir Edmund Knyvet and Eleanor Tyrrell, see *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, pp. 189-90.

Testator's father

The testator was a younger son of Sir Thomas Knyvet (c.1485–1512), a favourite of Henry VIII, for whose will see TNA PROB 11/17/337. When war broke out with France in 1512 the testator's father was given command of the *Regent*, and was killed on 10 August 1512 when the *Regent* engaged the largest ship in the French fleet, the *Cordelière*. The testator's mother, Muriel Howard died in childbirth a few months later, between 13 and 21 December 1512. The testator and his brothers and sisters are said to have been brought up by their grandmother, Eleanor Tyrrell (see above). However after the death in 1515 of the testator's great-grandfather, Sir William Knyvet, the testator's elder brother, Sir Edmund Knyvet (c.1508 - 1 May 1551), became the ward firstly of his father's friend, Charles Brandon (c.1484-1545), 1st Duke of Suffolk, and secondly of Sir Thomas Wyndham (d.1522), nephew of Elizabeth de Vere (d.1537), Countess of Oxford, second wife of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford. See the will of Sir Thomas Wyndham, TNA PROB 11/21/53, and the *ODNB* entry for Sir Edmund Knyvet:

Edmund's wardship was then purchased by his father's friend Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, who had also been the guardian of Knyvet's half-sister Elizabeth Grey. It appears that Suffolk subsequently sold Knyvet's wardship to Sir Thomas Wyndham, who at his death instructed his executors to sell it on to Anthony Wingfield for £400 or, failing that, to the highest bidder.

For the brief will, dated 5 August 1512, of the testator's father, see TNA PROB 11/17/337.

Testator's mother

The testator's mother was Muriel Howard (1485 – 14 December 1512), the daughter of Thomas Howard (1443-1524), 2nd Duke of Norfolk, by his first wife, Elizabeth Tilney (d.1497). See 'A Who's Who of Tudor Women' at:

www.tudorwomen.com/

Muriel Howard (1485-December 14, 1512) was the daughter of Thomas Howard, 2nd duke of Norfolk (1443-May 21, 1524) and Elizabeth Tylney (d. April 4, 1497). She was at Sheriff Hutton Castle in 1495 when John Skelton composed his poem "The Garland of Laurell" (published 1523). She married John Grey, viscount Lisle (April 1480-September 9, 1505) in June 1504 and had one daughter, Elizabeth (1505-1519). Muriel married Sir Thomas Knyvett of Buckenden or Budkenham, Norfolk (d. August 10, 1512) and was the mother of Edmund (1507/8-1550/1), Ferdinando (b.1509), Henry (d. March 30, 1547), Anthony, Catherine, and Anne. Her will was written October 13, 1512 and proved January 12, 1512/13. She bequeathed "all my three sons and two daughters to the King's Highness, together with my wedding ring to him, desiring him to be a good Lord to them."

For the will of Muriel (nee Howard) Knyvet, see Nicolas, Nicholas Harris, *Testamenta Vetusta*, Vol. II, (London: Nichols and Son, 1826), p. 516 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ivsUAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA516>

Testator's siblings

As noted above, by his mother's first marriage the testator had a sister of the half blood:

-Elizabeth Grey (1505-1519), who was betrothed as a child to Charles Brandon (c.1484-1545), 1st Duke of Suffolk. From the *ODNB* entry:

[Brandon's] status rose in leaps and bounds: knighted on 30 March 1512, elected a knight of the Garter on 23 April 1513, created Viscount Lisle on 15 May 1513. Promotion into the peerage was made possible by his betrothal to Knyvet's eight-year-old stepdaughter, Elizabeth Grey, heir to the barons Lisle, whose wardship he had purchased from the crown. The title was also intended to facilitate his exercise of increasingly responsible military commands.

In the naval campaign of 1512 Brandon and Henry Guildford had captained one of Henry's largest ships, the Sovereign, but watched helplessly as another, the Regent, burnt with Knyvet aboard.

Brandon did not marry the testator's half sister, Elizabeth Grey. In February 1515, he secretly married Henry VIII's sister, Mary Tudor (1496-1533), widow of Louis XII of France. From the *ODNB*:

In summer 1514 Wolsey brokered peace between Henry and Louis XII of France, a peace sealed by Louis's marriage to Henry's sister Mary (1496–1533). In the autumn Suffolk led a jousting embassy to the wedding celebrations. Louis's death in January brought him to France again, charged with escorting Mary home. At Paris, in mid-February, without Henry's permission, they wed.

Shortly after Brandon's marriage to Mary Tudor, Elizabeth Grey married, as his first wife, Henry Courtenay (1498/9-1538), Marquess of Exeter, eldest surviving son of William Courtenay (c.1475–1511), 1st Earl of Devon, and Katherine Plantagenet (1479-1527), sixth daughter of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville. See the *ODNB* entry for Henry Courtenay. See also Gray, Todd, ed., *Tudor and Stuart Devon*, (Exeter: University of Exeter Press, 1992), p. 24 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=X8JPu4ltlJ4C&pg=PA24>

In July 1515 he [=Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon] and his mother received the wardship and marriage of Lady Elizabeth Lisle, daughter and heiress of John Grey, Viscount Lisle, for the sum of £4000 Henry and Elizabeth were consequently married, but sometime before June 1519 she died, and on 25 October of the same year he married his second wife, Gertrude Blount, the daughter of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

After the death of Mary Tudor, Charles Brandon married Katherine Willoughby (1519–1580), whose son by her second marriage, Peregrine Bertie, married Oxford's sister, Mary de Vere.

For Elizabeth Grey, see also 'A Who's Who of Tudor Women', *supra*:

Elizabeth Grey (1505-1519) was the daughter of John Grey, viscount Lisle (April 1480-September 9, 1505) and Muriel Howard (1485-December 14, 1512). After the death of her stepfather, Sir Thomas Knyvett, in August 1512, she became the ward of Charles Brandon. In 1513, she was betrothed to Brandon and he was created Viscount Lisle. When he married Mary Tudor, widowed Queen of France and sister of Henry VIII, he surrendered the title. Elizabeth's wardship passed to Katherine Plantagenet, countess of Devon, who married Elizabeth to her son, Henry Courtenay (1496-1538). Elizabeth died before the marriage could be consummated.

Testator's siblings

The testator's mother had three sons and two daughters living when she made her will on 13 October 1512. According to 'A Who's Who of Tudor Women', *supra*, she had a fourth son, Ferdinando Knyvet (b.1509), who appears to have predeceased her. The testator thus had four siblings of the whole blood living at the time of his mother's death:

-**Sir Edmund Knyvet** (c.1508-1551), who married Anne Shelton, the daughter of Sir John Shelton (1476/7–1539) of Carrow, Norfolk, and Anne Boleyn (c. 1483–1555). See the *ODNB* entry for Sir John Shelton.

For Anne Shelton, see also 'A Who's Who of Tudor Women', *supra*.

See also the will of Sir Edmund Knyvet, TNA PROB 11/34/421, and the *ODNB* entry:

Knyvet, Sir Edmund (c.1508–1551), landowner and member of parliament, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Knyvet (c.1485–1512) of Buckenham Castle, Norfolk, and his wife, Muriel (d. 1512), daughter of Thomas Howard, second duke of Norfolk, and widow of John Grey, second Viscount Lisle. His father was a prominent courtier (he was master of the horse) who was killed in a sea battle near Brest in August 1512. The family's extensive estates in Norfolk and Suffolk were still in the hands of Edmund's great-grandfather Sir William Knyvet, who did not die until 1515. Edmund's wardship was then purchased by his father's friend Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, who had also been the guardian of Knyvet's half-sister Elizabeth Grey. It appears that Suffolk subsequently sold Knyvet's wardship to Sir Thomas Wyndham, who at his death instructed his executors to sell it on to Anthony Wingfield for £400 or, failing that, to the highest bidder. It was not only the fact that he was a minor that delayed Edmund Knyvet's entering upon his inheritance. Edmund's long-lived great-grandfather had married as his second wife Joan, daughter of the first duke of Buckingham, and he left Buckenham Castle and other lands in Norfolk to his eldest son from this marriage, Sir Edward Knyvet. It was not until the latter's death in 1528, followed by that of his heir Robert, that the family lands reverted to Edmund, who secured them only in 1533 [sic?]. At his death they were valued at about £215 a year.

For the will of Sir Thomas Wyndham (d.1522), nephew of Elizabeth de Vere (d.1537), Countess of Oxford, second wife of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, see TNA PROB 11/21/53.

-Sir Anthony Knyvet, who served as Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the 1540s, and was executed in 1554 for his involvement in Wyatt's rebellion. He should not be confused with Sir Anthony Knyvet (d.1549?), the fifth son of Sir Edmund Knyvet (drowned at sea in 1503/4) and Eleanor Tyrrell.

-Katherine Knyvet, who married firstly Sir William Fermor (d.1558), son of Sir Henry Fermor of East Barsham, Norfolk, and secondly Nicholas Mynne, esquire. See Clark, Nicola, *Gender, Family, & Politics: The Howard Women, 1485-1558*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018), p. 7 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=7hhnDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA7>

See also *History and Antiquities of the County of Norfolk*, Vol. V, (Norwich: J. Crouse, 1781), pp. 8, 86, 90, 130 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Q5lCAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA4>

After this it was possessed by sir Robert Knollys, and was settled on his hospital, or college, at Pomfret. . . .

After the dissolution of the aforesaid hospital, it was granted May 17, in the 3d of Edward VI. to sir William Fermor and sir Richard Fulmerstone, and sir William died seized of it in 1558; on whose death Catherine, his lady, possessed it, and brought it by marriage to Nicholas Mynne, esq.

Katherine Knyvet's second husband may have been Oxford's servant, Nicholas Mynne.

-Anne Knyvet (c.1506-c.1533), who married Thomas Thursby of Ashwicken, Norfolk. See 'A Who's Who of Tudor Women', *supra*:

Anne Knyvett (c.1506-c.1533) was the daughter of Sir Thomas Knyvett of Buckenham Castle, Norfolk (d. August 10, 1512) and Muriel Howard (1485-December 14, 1512). Her mother wrote her will on October 13, 1512 (proved January 12, 1513), leaving her children to the care of King Henry. In 1519-20, Anne Knyvett was given six yards of yellow bridge (Bruges?) satin for a kirtle, 2¼ ells of black worsted for a kirtle, lined with two ells of black kersey, and ten ells of linen, as well as ribbons, shoes, hose, and other items. In the covenant for a marriage settlement dated May 31, 1527, Anne was described as "one of the queen's gentlewomen and one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Knyvett deceased." She was to marry Thomas Thuresby or Thoresby of Asshewykyne.

For Thomas Thursby, see also:

<https://ancientmonuments.uk/114694-site-of-all-saints-church-leziate>

For Thomas Thursby, see also:

<https://www.literarynorfolk.co.uk/Norfolk%20Deserted%20Villages/Causes%20of%20Desertion.html>

See also Parkin, Charles, *An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk*, Vol. III, (London: William Miller, 1808), p. 338 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=4ksuAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA338>

. . . and the said Thomas Thorisby died seized of the manor of Ashwyken, with its appertences, in the 36th of Henry VIII [=1544/5]. The Thorisbys seem to have lived here at this time. Edmund Thoresby, Esq. son of Thomas, by his last will, dated December 20, 1547, desires to be buried in the church of Ashwyken, appoints Ursula his wife executrix, and mentions his brother, Francis Thoresby, Esq. proved January 9 following. In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Thomas Thoresby, Esq. had livery of the manors of Ashwiken, Bawsey, Glosthorp, &c. being son and heir of Edmund.

For the testator's siblings, see also Allen, James M., 'Sir James Tyrrell', Genealogical Research Report GR-111201, November 12, 2001, available as a pdf file online at:

www.terrellsociety.com/genealogy/documents/L246_JMAllen_S.pdf

It should be noted that Allen wrongly calls the testator's mother 'Muriel Duke', and omits the testator's brother, Sir Anthony Knyvet (executed 1554).

MARRIAGE AND ISSUE

The testator married Anne Pickering (1514 – 25 April 1582), the widow of Sir Francis Weston (1511 – 17 May 1536), executed for alleged adultery with Anne Boleyn, and the daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Pickering (d. 7 September 1516) of Killington, Westmorland.

After the testator's death, Anne Pickering married thirdly John Vaughan (d. 25 June 1577) of Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorkshire, a nephew of Queen Elizabeth I's gentlewoman, Blanche Parry (1507/8–1590). For the will of Blanche Parry in which she requests burial at Westminster near 'my nephew, John Vaughan', see TNA PROB 11/75/180. For John Vaughan see also the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/vaughan-john-i-1577>

For the will of Anne (nee Pickering) Weston Knyvet Vaughan (1514 – 25 April 1582), see TNA PROB 11/64/217.

By Anne Pickering the testator had two sons and two daughters:

* **Sir Henry Knyvet** (1537? – 14 June 1598), eldest son and heir, of Charlton, Wiltshire, described in the *ODNB* as 'a soldier and distinctly belligerent country gentleman'. TNA SP 12/151/46, ff. 103-4 contains an allegation by Charles Arundel that Oxford made an 'oath to kill Sir Harry Knyvet at the privy chamber door for speaking evil of him to his niece'. Knyvet's niece was Oxford's mistress, Anne Vavasour (see below).

The testator's eldest son, Sir Henry Knyvet, married firstly, in 1563, Elizabeth Stumpe (d.1585), the only child, by his first marriage, of Sir James Stumpe (d. 29 April 1563). For Sir James Stumpe, see his will, TNA PROB 11/46/257, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/stumpe-sir-james-1519-63>

By his first wife, Elizabeth Stumpe, Sir Henry Knyvet was the father of Katherine Knyvet (c.1564-1638), who married firstly Richard Rich (d. before 27 February 1581), eldest son of Robert Rich, 2nd Baron Rich, by whom she had no issue, and secondly, about 1583, as his second wife, Thomas Howard (1561-1626), Earl of Suffolk, second son of Oxford's first cousin, Thomas Howard (1538-1572), 4th Duke of Norfolk, by whom she had eight sons, including Theophilus Howard (1584–1640), and four daughters, including the

‘notorious’ Frances Howard (1590-1632), Countess of Essex and Somerset. See the *ODNB* entries.

Sir Henry Knyvet married secondly, by 1595, Mary Sydenham, daughter of Sir John Sydenham. For Sir John Sydenham (by 1493-1557), see his will, TNA PROB 11/39/186, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/sydenham-sir-john-1493-1557>

For Sir Henry Knyvet, see also the *ODNB* entry, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/knyvet-henry-1537-98>

* **Sir Thomas Knyvet** (1546 – 27 July 1622), who fought with Oxford over the ‘quarrel of Anne Vavasour’. See his will, TNA PROB 11/140/169, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/knyvett-sir-thomas-1545-1622>

* **Katherine Knyvet** (1543 - 20 December 1622), who married firstly, on 20 May 1567, Henry Paget (d. 28 December 1568), 2nd Baron Paget, by whom she had no issue, and secondly Sir Edward Carey (d. 18 July 1618) of Aldenham, Master of the Jewel House to James I. See her will, TNA PROB 11/141/352; the will of Catherine Jerningham Crane Carey, TNA PROB 11/123/225, who married Sir Wymond Carey, brother of Sir Edward Carey; and the entry for Katherine Knyvet in ‘A Who’s Who of Tudor Women’, *supra*.

For the marriage of Katherine Knyvet and Sir Edward Carey see also the pedigree in Cokayne, Andreas Edward, *Cokayne Memoranda*, (Congleton, 1873).

See also the History of Parliament entry for Henry Paget, 2nd Baron Paget, at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/paget-sir-henry-153637-68>

See also the History of Parliament entry for Sir Edward Carey at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/carey-edward-1618>

* **Margaret Knyvet**, who married Henry Vavasour (d.1584) of Copmanthorpe, Yorkshire, by whom she was the mother of Oxford’s mistress, Anne Vavasour. The testator was thus Anne Vavasour’s maternal uncle, and it was this relationship which gave rise to the quarrel between the testator and Oxford after Anne Vavasour had been

disgraced at court after having given birth to her illegitimate son by Oxford, Sir Edward Vere. See the pedigree of Pickering in Norcliffe, *supra*, p. 251; the inquisition post mortem for Henry Vavasour (d.1584), TNA C 142/213/145; the *ODNB* entry for Anne Vavasour; Chambers, E.K., *Sir Henry Lee: An Elizabethan Portrait*, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1936), pp. 151, 237, 306; and the History of Parliament entry for Sir Thomas Vavasour (d.1620) at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/vavasour-sir-thomas-15601-1620>

RM: T{estamentum} Henrici Knyvet mi{li}t{is}

In the name of God, Amen. I, Henry Knyvet, knight, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, being whole of mind, thanks be to God, and sick in body, do ordain and make my testament and last will in manner and form following:

First, I commit my soul unto the everliving God, my body to be buried at such place as shall be thought most expedient by mine executors;

First, concerning my lands, what estate, title or interest I, the foresaid Sir Henry, have in possession, remainder or reversion I give unto my loving wife, Dame Anne Knyvet, for term of her life, and immediately after her decease to remain to my son and heir, Henry Knyvet;

As concerning my goods, I commit th' order and disposition of them unto the said Lady Anne, my wife, whom I desire, for the tender love that hath been between her and me, to see my debts contented and paid to the uttermost that my goods will extend;

And the residue of my goods I bequeath unto the said Lady Anne, whom I constitute and ordain my sole executrix;

Thus making an end of my testament and last will, I give my hearty commendations unto my good Lord Admiral and my most loving friend, Master Denny, whom I most heartily desire to be good unto to my said Lady, my wife, and my children, with all my servants and household, desiring them for the special love, trust and confidence that I ever have had in them to be their aiders in all their business and affairs, and of this my last will and testament to be overseers;

In witness that this is my very true and last will I have subscribed this with mine own hand and set to my seal in the presence of these men whose names be underwritten at Melun in France the seventh day of August in the 38th year of our most dread Sovereign Lord, Henry the Eight, by the grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in earth of the Church of England and also of Ireland the Supreme Head.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum Coram d{omi}no Cantuarien{sis} Archiep{iscop}o apud London xxxo die mensis marcij Anno d{omi}ni Mill{esi}mo quingentesimo xlvijo Iuramento d{omi}ne Anne Relic{te} et executric{is} In h{uius}mo{di} testamento nominate Ac approbatum et insinuatum Commissaq{ue} fuit administrac{i}o o{mn}i{um} et sing{u}lorum b{on}orum iurium et creditorum d{i}c{tu}m defunctum et eius testamentum qualitercunq{ue} concernen{tium} prefator{um} de bene et fideliter administrand{o} eadem Ac de pleno Inuentario exhibend{o} Ad sancta dei Eu{a}ng{e}lia Iurat{e}

[=The above-written testament was proved before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury at London on the 30th day of the month of March in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred 46th by the oath of Lady Anne, relict and executrix named in the same testament, and probated and entered, and administration was granted of all and singular the goods, rights and credits whatsoever concerning the said deceased and his testament aforementioned(?), sworn on the Holy Gospels to well and faithfully administer the same, and to exhibit a full inventory.]