

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the last will and testament, dated 1497 and proved 26 March 1498, of Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville (d. 6 March 1498), whose family was related to the family of Oxford's grandmother, Elizabeth Trussell.

### ***TESTATOR'S HEIRS***

There is considerable confusion concerning the testator's heirs, among whom were:

#### ***John Greville (d. before 21 April 1507)***

As heir to his 'cousin', Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville, John Greville inherited the manors of Milcote-upon-Avon, Milcote-on-Stour and Weston Maudit, Warwickshire, and Lasborough and Great Rissington, Gloucestershire. See Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 268 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=RA1-PA268>

For John Greville's inheritance of the manor of Milcote, see also TNA C 1/240/67, and Dugdale, William, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, (London: Thomas Warren, 1656), p. 534 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/antiquitiesofwar00dugd#page/534/mode/2up>

For John Greville's inheritance of the manor of Weston Maudit, see also Fosbrooke, Thomas Dudley, *Abstracts of Records and manuscripts Respecting the County of Gloucester*, Vol. II, (Gloucester: Jos. Harris, 1807), pp. 315-16 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=PgUVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA315>

As the descent in Fosbrooke indicates, John Greville (d. before 21 April 1507) and the testator were not 'cousins'. The Greville pedigree in Lipscomb shows that William Greville (d.1401) of Campden had two sons by his first wife, Margaret. The elder, John Greville (d.1444), married the testator's grandmother, Joyce Cokesey (d.1473) (see below), while the younger, Lodowick Greville (d. 28 August 1438) married Margaret Arden, sole daughter and heir of Sir Giles Arden, by whom he was the great-grandfather of the testator's heir, John Greville (d. before 21 April 1507). See Lipscomb, George, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, (London: J. & W. Robins, 1847), Vol. I, pp. 267-8 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=taAgAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA267>

***Robert (or Roger) Winter and Robert Russell***

According to Edmondson, Robert Russell (d. 28 June 1502) and Robert Winter were heirs to the testator, and thereby ‘inherited the lands of the Cokesseys’. See Edmondson, Joseph, *An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Noble Family of Greville*, (London: 1766), p. 6 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/historicalgeneal00edmo#page/n19/mode/2up>

*This Sir Thomas [Cokesey] died in the 14<sup>th</sup> year of King Henry VII, leaving no issue by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter to William, Lord Herbert, whereupon Robert Russell and Robert Winter were found to be his cousins and heirs, and inherited the lands of the Cokesseys, but by force of the entail made in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of King Henry IV the manor of Milcote and other manors and lands of the Grevilles, resorted to John Greville, great grand-child to Lodowick, second son to William Greville, of Campden.*

It should be noted in passing that the Robert Russell (d. 28 June 1502) of Strensham who was heir to the testator was the great-grandfather of Thomas Russell (1570-1634), overseer of the will of William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon (for the will of Thomas Russell (1570-1634), see TNA PROB 11/165/424). See the will of Robert Russell, proved 1 December 1502, TNA PROB 11/13/373; and the inquisition post mortem taken after the death of George Winter in Maclean, John and W.C. Heane, eds., *The Visitation of the County of Gloucester Taken in the Year 1623*, (London: Harleian Society, 1885), Vol. XXI, p. 281 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationofcoun00inchit#page/280/mode/2up>

Edmondson’s statement that Robert Russell and Robert Winter were heirs to the testator is contradicted by an inquisition taken at Pershore, on 4 December 1594 (see Maclean, *infra*, p. 218), in which Roger Winter is stated to have been heir to the testator’s grandmother, Joyce Cokesey: ‘*in which grant the said Roger is described as one of the cousins and heirs of the Lady Joyce Cokesey, sister and heir of Sir Hugh Cokesey, deceased, and of all the lordships and manors of Upthrope, Cokesey etc.*’

Lysons contradicts both these claims. Citing Dugdale, he states that the Russells inherited the manor of Eaton-Dovedale from ‘the other sister and coheir of Sir Hugh Cokesey’, i.e. Cecilia Cokesey. See:

Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons, 'Parishes: Doveridge - Duffield', in *Magna Britannia: Volume 5, Derbyshire* (London, 1817), pp. 129-142. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/magna-britannia/vol5/pp129-142> [accessed 18 November 2017].

*The manor of Eaton-Dovedale belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of St. Pierre, whose heiress, about the year 1356, brought it to Sir Walter Cokesey. Sir Hugh Cokesey, grandson of Sir Walter, died seised of it in 1445: one of his sisters and coheirs*

*married John Greville, whose grandson, Sir Thomas Greville, alias Cokesey, died without issue in or about the year 1499. This estate, in consequence, devolved to the Russels, descended from the other sister and coheir of Sir Hugh Cokesey. (fn. n9) Sir John Russel died seised of it in 1556. . . .*

*n9. See Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 49. Robert Russel and Robert Winter both descended from Cecilia, sister of Sir Hugh Cokesey, were coheirs of Sir Thomas Cokesey. 15 Hen. VII.*

Issue was taken with Lysons in J.T., *The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire*, Vol. II, (London: Simpkin, Marshall, 1893), p. 47 at:

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

*Lysons must have known that the Russells inherited through the Hodingtons, who were descended from Cecilia Cokesey. Sir William Russell married Agnes Hodington, a co-heiress, who "inherited half the lands of Cokesay."*

As noted below, however, Dugdale is in error in stating that a 'Cecilia' Cokesey was either the sister of Sir Hugh Cokesey and/or the ancestor of the Russells.

See also U269/T176/6, Kent History and Library Centre, a settlement of a dispute between the Greville, Russell and Winter families, together with the marriage settlements in 1500 of John Russell and Anne Greville, daughter of Edward Greville, and Thomas Winter and Mary Greville, daughter of John Greville, 1500, as well as a bond, dated 1519, from Roger Winter.

### ***Sir Maurice Berkeley and Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey***

Sir Maurice Berkeley (d. September 1506) is said to have been 'co-heir in 1498 to his distant cousin, Thomas Greville alias Cokesey, by which he inherited the manors of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Manningford Bruce, Wiltshire'. For the heirs of these manors, see also:

<http://newsfeed.rootsweb.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2013-05/1368302749>

*. . . the manors of Tetbury (Gloucs), Little Bookham (Surrey), and Manningford Bruce (Wilts). . . . all descended through the Walter Cokesey marriage to Isabel de St. Pierre to Joyce's grandson and last surviving descendant Thomas Greville (alias Cokesey), who died without issue in 1498, when the heirs were Maurice Berkeley & Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey distant cousins of the Breuse/Browse family which had previously held the manor.*

### ***John Acton***

John Acton was also said to have been the testator's heir. An Alice Cokesey, the 'sister of William Cokesey' married 'a younger son of Sir Roger Acton of Sutton, by whom she was the mother of John Acton, who acquired the estate of Wolfrinton, or Wolverton, in Worcestershire, as heir to his uncle, the last of the Cokesey's'. See C 2/Eliz/A7/13, and Burke, John, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. IV, (London: Henry Colburn, 1838), p. 687 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=6AtBAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA687>

### ***Arthur, Prince of Wales***

Prince Arthur was heir to the testator's right of presentation to the church of Malpas. See DCH/C/453, Cheshire Archives and Local Studies:

*1498, Nov. 28. Grant by Arthur Prince of Wales to Sir Randle Brereton Kt., of the next advowson of a moiety of the church of Malpas, which belonged to him after the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey, when it becomes vacant by the death, resignation or otherwise of the lord Henry Raynford.*

### ***FAMILY BACKGROUND***

In view of the foregoing confusing and contradictory statements, it seems useful to trace the Cokesey family back several generations in order to highlight the manner by which various individuals came to be the testator's heirs.

For the Cokesey pedigree, see Dugdale, William, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, (London: Thomas Warren, 1656), pp. 48-9 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/antiquitiesofwar00dugd#page/48/mode/2up>

**The testator was the great-great-great-great-grandson** of William le Boteler (11 June 1274 – c. 14 September 1334), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Butler of Wem, by his second wife, Ela Herdeburgh (living 5 July 1343), daughter and co-heiress of Sir Roger de Herdeburgh. Ela Herdeburgh's sister, Isabel Herdeburgh, appears to have been the wife of John de Hulle. See:

'Parishes: Weston Turville', in *A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 2*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 365-372. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol2/pp365-372> [accessed 22 November 2017].

By Ela Herdeburgh, William le Boteler had three sons and four daughters:

**(1) William le Boteler the younger.** His mother granted him her manor of Carshalton, Surrey, and quitclaimed to him all her right in Weston Turville, Buckinghamshire. See:

<http://www.themorrisclan.com/GENEALOGY/BOTILLER%20William%20and%20Ela%20Herdeburgh.html>

**(2) Edmund le Boteler,** a cleric. See *Weston Turville, supra*.

**(3) Edward le Boteler,** (d.1376), a cleric, heir to his brother, Edmund. See *Weston Turville, supra*.

**(4) Dionisia le Boteler,** who married firstly Hugh Cokesey (d.1356), and secondly Sir William de Shareshull (d.1370?), Chief Justice of the King's Bench. For her second marriage to William Shareshull, see Casey, Ursula Mann, 'The Chief Justices of the Courts of the Common Pleas and King's Bench, 1327-1377', M.A. Thesis, Kansas State University, 1979, pp. 71-5, available as a pdf file online. By Hugh Cokesey, Dionisia le Boteler was the mother of Sir Walter Cokesey (d.1405), and the grandmother of Walter Cokesey (d. 4 August 1407). See below. For Hugh Cokesey, see also Williams, W.R., *The Parliamentary History of the County of Worcester*, (Hereford: Jakeman and Carver, 1897), p. 12 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924030495141#page/n27/mode/2up>

**(5) Ida le Boteler** (d. before 1376). She married Sir William Trussell (d. 20 July 1363) the younger, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret Trussell, who married Sir Fulk Pembruge. See the Trussell pedigree in Grazebrook, George and John Paul Rylands, eds., *The Visitation of Shropshire Taken in the Year 1623, Part II*, (London: Harleian Society, 1889), Vol. XXIX, pp. 466-7 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationshrop01britgoog#page/n191/mode/2up>

For Sir William Trussell, see also:

<http://www.berkshirehistory.com/bios/wtrussellj.html>

In 1383 Fulk and Margaret granted their quarter of Weston Butlers to Walter Cokesey, the son and heir of Dionisia, so that her descendants became possessed of a half. See *Weston Turville, supra*.

**(6) Alice le Boteler,** who married, before 28 March 1330, Sir Nicholas Longford (d. 8 February 1356) of Longford, Derbyshire, by whom she had two sons, Sir Nicholas Longford and Thomas Longford, and a daughter, Alice Longford, who married William Fitzherbert. After the death of Sir Nicholas Longford, his widow married Sir John de Hyde; they were both living in 1364/5. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 439.

**(7) Ankaret le Boteler** (d. 8 October 1361), who married firstly, before 20 May 1327, Sir John le Strange (25 January 1306 – 21 July 1349), 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Strange of Blackmere, son and heir of Fulk le Strange, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Strange of Blackmere, by whom she had three sons, Fulk le Strange, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Strange of Blackmere, John le Strange, 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Strange of Blackmere, and Hamon le Strange; and two daughters, Elizabeth le Strange and Eleanor le Strange. John le Strange (c. 19 April 1332 – 12 May 1361), 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Strange of Blackmere, second son of Ankaret le Boteler, married, before 1354, Mary de Arundel (d. 29 August 1396), daughter of Edmund de Arundel, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel, by whom he had a son and a daughter:

--**John le Strange** (d. 3 August 1375), 5<sup>th</sup> Baron Strange of Blackmere, who married Isabel de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Warwick, by Katherine Mortimer, daughter of Roger Mortimer, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of March, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth le Strange (6 December 1373 – 23 August 1383), *suo jure* Lady Strange of Blackmere, who married Thomas de Mowbray (d. 22 September 1399), 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Norfolk, by whom she had no issue. Thomas de Mowbray married secondly Elizabeth Arundel, by whom he had, among other issue, two daughters, Isabel Mowbray, who married firstly Sir Henry Ferrers, and secondly, as his third wife, James Berkeley, 6<sup>th</sup> Baron Berkeley, and Margaret Mowbray, who married firstly Sir Robert Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, and secondly Sir John Grey. By James Berkeley, Isabel Mowbray was the mother of Sir Maurice Berkeley (d. September 1506), who 'was co-heir in 1498 to his distant cousin, Thomas Greville alias Cokesey, by which he inherited the manors of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and Manningford Bruce, Wiltshire'. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 256-9, and Vol. II, pp. 588-91. See also proceedings in 1500/1501, TNA E 326/5701, to which the parties were Thomas, Earl of Surrey, Maurice, Lord Berkeley, and Sir Edward Stanley and Elizabeth, his wife, widow of Sir Thomas Cokesey.

See also Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. I, p. 194, where it is stated that Walter Cokesey married Anne Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp (d. 13 November 1369), 11<sup>th</sup> Earl of Warwick, and Katherine de Mortimer (d. 4 August 1369).

--**Ankaret le Strange** (d. 1 June 1413) who married firstly Richard Talbot (c.1361 – 8 or 9 September 1396), 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Talbot, and secondly Sir Thomas Neville, (d. 14 March 1407) Lord Furnival. See below. See also Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 273-8, and Vol. II, pp. 270-1.

**The testator was the great-great-great-grandson** of Hugh Cokesey and Dionesia le Boteler (see above), by whom he had a son, Sir Walter Cokesey (see next), and two daughters, Mary Cokesey, who married Thomas Lekhampton, but died without issue, and Elizabeth Cokesey, who married firstly Sir Thomas Cassy, by whom she had a daughter, Agnes Cassy, who married Walter Hodington, by whom she was the mother of Thomas Hodington. Thomas Hodington married, before 1390, Jane Thurgrim.

Sources disagree as to the name of Jane Thurgrim's father. According to the History of Parliament, she was the daughter of *Richard* Thurgrim (d.1396), and the heir of her brother, *Thomas* Thurgrim. The inquisition post mortem taken after Richard Thurgrim's death states that his heir was his son, Thomas Thurgrim, then 14 years of age. See TNA C 136/95/18, and:

M. C. B. Dawes, H. C. Johnson, M. M. Condon, C. A. Cook and H. E. Jones, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Richard II, File 95', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Volume 17, Richard II* (London, 1988), pp. 324-344. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol17/pp324-344> [accessed 1 January 2018].

See also the History of Parliament entry for Richard Thurgrim at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/thurgrim-richard-1396>

*[Richard Thurgrim's] son [Thomas] evidently died childless, for in 1427 [Richard Thurgrim's] daughter Joan, then widow of Thomas Hodyngton and calling herself Thurgrim's heir, sold his lands in Thorndon and Wolverton to the lawyer, John Throckmorton.*<sup>4</sup>

The VCH *History of the County of Worcester* also states that Jane was the daughter of *Richard* Thurgrim, citing a settlement of 1390/1 (Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 14 Ric. II):

'Parishes: Huddington', in *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3* (London, 1913), pp. 408-412. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol3/pp408-412> [accessed 1 January 2018].

*In 1390–1 the manor was settled on Walter's son Thomas and his wife Joan daughter of Richard Thurgrim and their issue, with contingent remainders to Thomas son of Alexander de Besford and Thomas son of John Moraunt, sons of Margaret sister of Thomas Hodington. (fn. 19)*

According to the Russell pedigree, however, Thomas Hodington's wife, Joan, was the daughter and heir of *Henry* Thurgrim. See Phillimore, W.P.W., ed., *The Visitation of the County of Worcester Made in the Year 1569*, (London: Harleian Society, 1888), Vol. XXVII, p. 118 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ECoeAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA118>

See also Williams, *supra*, p. 25 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/par00liamentaryhiswillrich#page/24/mode/2up>

*Thomas Hodyngton of Hoddington was Sub-Sheriff 1401, and M.P. 1406. He was son of Walter H. by Agnes dau. and heir of Thomas Cassey (see 1351), and m. Joane dau. and heir of Henry Thurgrim (see 1394).*

See also Williams, *supra*, p. 15 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/par00liamentaryhiswillrich#page/14/mode/2up>

*Thomas Cassy of Wych, was lord of the manor of Haddesore, and presented to St. Mary Witton in Aug. 1349, and to Hadsor 12 June 1349. . . . Thomas Casey's line ended in the next century with Thomas who m. Cecily, eldest sister and co-heir of Hugh Cooksey (see 1442), and had two daughters and co-heirs through the elder of whom the representation of this family eventually centred in the Russels of Strensham.*

See also Williams, *supra*, p. 23 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/par00liamentaryhiswillrich#page/22/mode/2up>

*Three members of the Thurgrym family sat for Hereford. (See Williams' Herefordshire Members). . . . Richard Thurgrym was of Batsford, co. Glouc., and Dormston, co. Worc. The family failed in the next century with Henry T., whose dau. and heir Joan m. Thomas Hodington (see 1406), and was afterwards represented by the Russells of Strensham.*

By Jane Thurgrim, Thomas Hodington was the father of two daughters, Agnes Hodington, who c.1406 married William Russell (d.1418/19?), eldest son and heir of Sir John Russell (d.1405), Master of Horse to Richard II, and Joan Hodington, who married Roger Winter of Droitwich. For the marriage of William Russell and Agnes Hodington, see CR 1998/Box 50, Warwickshire County Record Office. For Elizabeth Cokesey, daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey and wife of Sir Thomas Cassy, see also William, W.R., *The Parliamentary History of the County of Gloucester*, (Hereford, 1898), p. 35 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924030494953#page/n45/mode/2up>

See also the VCH account, *supra*:

*Thomas Hodington left two daughters, Agnes [Hodington] wife of William Russell and Joan [Hodington] wife of Roger Winter. (fn. 20) Nicholas Stokes and Robert Russell, probably the son of William and Agnes, were said to be holding the manor of Huddington in 1431. (fn. 21) The Russells received as their share a rent of 22s. (fn. 22) from the manor, while the manor itself passed to the Winters. Robert Winter was apparently in possession in 1487–8. . . . Roger Winter, son of this Robert, (fn. 24) died in 1535 holding the manor of Huddington, which then passed to his son Robert. (fn. 25) Robert was succeeded in 1549 by his son George Winter. (fn. 26) Robert had settled the manor in 1542 upon his wife Catherine, (fn. 27) who afterwards married Thomas Smith and held some estate in the manor in 1567. (fn. 28)*



It should be noted that the foregoing account differs substantially from Dugdale's pedigree, which places Agnes Cassy several generations later, stating that *Cecilia Cokesey, sister of both Sir Hugh Cokesey (c.1404 - 15 December 1445) and Joyce Cokesey (d.1473)*, was the mother of Agnes Cassy, and the grandmother of Thomas Hodington. See the Dugdale pedigree, *supra*, p. 49 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/antiquitiesofwar00dugd#page/48/mode/2up>

It seems clear that in this case Dugdale's pedigree is in error, and that it was Elizabeth Cokesey, daughter of Hugh Cokesey and Dionesia le Boteler, who was the mother of Agnes Cassy and the grandmother of Thomas Hodington. See also the discussion here:

<http://newsfeed.rootsweb.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2013-05/1368140054>

See also the pedigree of St Peter of Cause in Grazebrook, George and John Paul Rylands, eds., *The Visitation of Shropshire Taken in the Year 1623, Part II*, (London: Harleian Society, 1889), Vol. XXIX, pp. 424-7 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationshrop01britgoog#page/n149/mode/2up>

For Thomas Hodington, see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/hodyngton-thomas>

For the marriage of Agnes Hodington to William Russell (d.1418/19), eldest son of Sir John Russell (d.1405) of Strensham, see the History of Parliament entries at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/russell-william-141819>

and:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/russell-sir-john-1405>

See also the pedigree of Wynter in Maclean, John and W.C. Heane, eds., *The Visitation of the County of Gloucester Taken in the Year 1623*, (London: Harleian Society, 1885), Vol. XX, p. 277 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Lm4-AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA277>

See also the inquisition taken at Pershore on 4 December 1594 in Maclean, *supra*, p. 281:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Lm4-AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA281>

*The jurors say that the said George Wynter was solely seised on the day on which he died of the manor of Hodyngton and of the advowson of the church of the same, and that long before the death of the said George, certain persons named were seised of the manor of Cokesey in the aforesaid county, and being so seised, on 27 September 11 Henry VIII (1519), enfeoffed Roger Wynter, esquire, deceased, inter alia of the said manor of Cokesey, in which grant the said Roger is described as one of the cousins and heirs of the Lady Joyce Cokesey, sister and heir of Sir Hugh Cokesey, deceased, and of all the lordships and manors of Upthorpe, Cokesey etc. etc., to have and to hold to the said Roger Wynter and the heirs of the body of Robert Wynter, father of the said Roger. In default of such issue, remainder to John Russell of Strensham and the heirs of the body of Robert Russell, grandfather of the said John. In default, remainder to Edward Greville, knight, and his heirs and assigns forever. In virtue of which grant the said Roger was seised of the said manors etc., and in the same inquisition is stated to have died seised of them, after whose death the said manors etc. descended to Robert Wynter, esquire, deceased, son and heir of the said Roger, who thereof was seised in his demesne as of fee tail, and thereof died seised, after whose death the said manors of Cokesey etc. descended to George Wynter, son and heir of the said Robert. Afterwards the said George Wynter took to wife Jane, daughter of George Ingleby, knight, and had issue between them a certain Robert Wynter, who is now living. And the jurors say that the said George Wynter died at Hodynton 23<sup>rd</sup> November 37<sup>th</sup> Elizabeth [=1594], and that the said Robert at the time of taking this inquisition was aged 26 years and more. IPM 37 Elizabeth, Part I, No. 75.*

See also the pedigree of Wintour or Winter of Huddington and Lydney in Birmingham and Brassington, W. Salt, 'The Gunpowder Plot and its Connection with the Midlands', *Midland Institute, Archaeological Section: Transactions, Excursions and Reports for the Year 1887*, (Birmingham: Wright, Dain, Peyton & Co., 1889), pp. 122-51 at p. 125:

<https://archive.org/stream/transactions15socigoog#page/n277/mode/2up>

**The testator was the great-great-grandson** of Sir Walter Cokesey (d.1405) and Isabel St Pierre, daughter and heiress of Urian de St Pierre. See Dugdale, *supra*, and Williams, *supra*, p. 20 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924030495141#page/n35/mode/2up>

The testator was the **great-grandson** of Walter Cokesey (d. 4 August 1407), esquire, of Great Cooksey (in Upton Warren), Caldwell (in Kidderminster), and Great Witley, Worcestershire. Walter Cokesey married Maud Harcourt (d. before September 1414), the daughter of Maud Grey (d. 29 January 1394) by her second husband, Sir Thomas Harcourt (d. 12 April 1417) of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire. After the death of Walter Cokesey, Maud Harcourt married secondly, before 21 May 1409, Sir John Phelip (c.1380–1415), who after her death married Alice Chaucer (d.1404-1475), granddaughter of the poet, Geoffrey Chaucer. See the *ODNB* entry for Alice Chaucer, and Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 204-6.

For the inquisition post mortem taken in 1406/7 after the death of Walter Cokesey, see TNA C 137/57/9.

By Maud Harcourt, Walter Cokesey had a son and two daughters:

**-Sir Hugh Cokesey** (c.1404 - 15 December 1445) of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, Bramley and Little Cookham, Surrey, Bidlington (in Bramber), Sussex, and Great Cooksey (in Upton Warren), Caldwell (in Kidderminster), and Great Witley, Worcestershire. At the death of his father in 1407, he was three years of age. He was heir in 1419 to his great-grand-uncle, George Brewes, esquire.

Sir Hugh Cokesey married firstly, before 28 November 1419, Joan Neville (1403/4 – 26 August 1433), only daughter of Sir Thomas Neville (d. 14 March 1407), Lord Furnival, second son of John de Neville, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Neville of Raby, by his second wife, Ankaret le Strange (d. 1 June 1413), daughter of John le Strange, 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Strange of Blackmere by Mary Arundel, daughter of Edmund de Arundel, 9<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel. When she married Sir Thomas Neville, Ankaret le Strange was the widow of Richard Talbot (c.1361 - 8 or 9 September 1396), 4<sup>th</sup> Baron Talbot. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. III, pp. 321-2, 406-7. See also the inquisition post mortem taken after the death of Sir Adam Pesale (d. 26 October 1419) in Kirby, J.L. and Janet H. Stevenson, eds., *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, 6-10 Henry V, 1418-1422*, (London: The Public Record Office, 2002), Vol. XXI, p. 87 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=yWPJ0etAALUC&pg=PA87>

Sir Hugh Cokesey married secondly, before 20 October 1441, Alice Lovell, who after his death married, as his second wife, Sir Andrew Ogard of Buckenham, Norfolk, by whom she had one son, Henry Ogard, and one daughter, Anne Ogard, who married firstly Renfrey Arundel, and secondly, Robert Crane, esquire. See Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. IV, pp. 259-60, and TNA C 139/178/49, the inquisition post mortem taken between 1 September 1459 and 4 March 1461 after the death of Alice Cokesey, wife of Sir Hugh Cokesey, and formerly of Andrew Ogard. [It should be noted that the IPM appears to reverse the order of Alice Lovell's two marriages]. See also the undated will, proved 24 January 1507, of Elizabeth (nee Tyrrell) Darcy Haute, TNA PROB 11/15/363, and the will, dated 20 January 1505 and proved 9 February 1509, of Thomas Appleton (d. 4 October 1507), uncle of the wealthy clothier, Thomas Spring III (1457?-1523) of Lavenham, TNA PROB 11/16/283.

**-Cecilia** Cokesey. As noted earlier, there appears to be no evidence that Sir Hugh Cokesey and Joyce Cokesey had a sister named Cecilia, and her insertion in Dugdale's pedigree appears to be an error for Elizabeth Cokesey, who married Thomas Cassey several generations earlier (see above).

**-Joyce Cokesey** (d.1473), daughter of Walter Cokesey, esquire, and Maud Harcourt (see above). She married firstly John Greville (d.1444), esquire, of Sezincote and Lasborough (in Westonbirt), Gloucestershire, by whom she was the mother of John Greville (d. 6

August 1480). She married secondly Leonard Stapleton (d. before 1450), esquire, by whom it appears she had no issue, and thirdly, before c.1456, Sir Walter Beauchamp, by whom it also appears she had no issue. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 92-3, and Dugdale, *supra*, p. 49. In 1446 Joyce Cokesey was heir to her brother, Hugh Cokesey (see above), inheriting the manors of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, Bramley and Little Cookham, Surrey, Bidlington (in Bramber), Sussex, Hunningham, Warwickshire, and Great Cooksey (in Upton Warren), Worcestershire.

The testator was the **grandson** of Joyce Cokesey and John Greville (d.1444). See above.

The testator was the **son** of John Greville (d. 6 August 1480). He was 26 years of age at his father's death, and 'assumed the name of Cokesey in respect of the inheritance he enjoyed by descent from his grandmother, and having livery of his father's lands, made Milcote his chief residence'.

According to the pedigree of St Peter of Cause, the testator's mother was Anne Vampage, the daughter of William Vampage. See Grazebrook, George and John Paul Rylands, eds., *The Visitation of Shropshire Taken in the Year 1623, Part II*, (London: Harleian Society, 1889), Vol. XXIX, pp. 424-7 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationshrop01britgoog#page/n149/mode/2up>

However the foregoing identification of the testator's mother appears to be in error. Edmondson states that the testator's father, John Greville (d. 6 August 1480), married Joan Scott, the daughter of William Scott, by whom he had an only son and heir, the testator, and two daughters, both of whom died without issue, Anne Greville and Margaret Greville. See Edmondson, Joseph, *An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Noble Family of Greville*, (London: 1766), p. 5 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/historicalgeneal00edmo#page/n17/mode/2up>

That the mother of Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville was named Joan or Jane is verified by a notification dated 1481 'of Thomas Cokesey alias Greville to the stewards of his manors that he has settled property in Wiltshire, Derbyshire, Buckinghamshire, Sussex, Surrey and Warwickshire on his mother, Jane Greville, for life for her dower'. See U269/T176/4, Kent History and Library Centre. The fact that numerous documents concerning the Cokesey and Greville families are in the Kent History and Library Centre also confirms the identification of the testator's mother as Jane Scot, and suggests that she was a member of the well known Scot family of Kent.

### ***MARRIAGES AND CHILDREN***

According to Edmondson, the testator's wife was Elizabeth, daughter to William, Lord Herbert. See Edmondson, *supra*, p. 6:

*This Sir Thomas died in the 14<sup>th</sup> year of King Henry VII, leaving no issue by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter to William, Lord Herbert, whereupon Robert Russell and Robert Winter were found to be his cousins and heirs, and inherited the lands of the Cokesseys, but by force of the entail made in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of King Henry IV the manor of Milcote and other manors and lands of the Grevilles, resorted to John Greville, great grand-child to Lodowick, second son to William Greville, of Campden.*

### ***First marriage***

Edmondson appears to have conflated the testator's two wives. The testator married firstly Isabel Herbert, the daughter of William Herbert (c.1423-1469), 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Pembroke, by Anne Devereux, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 249.

### ***Second marriage***

The testator married secondly Elizabeth Vaughan (d. 15 January 1515), daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan of Tretower, Breconshire, by his first wife, Cecily, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkin ap Philip, esquire. Elizabeth Vaughan Cokesey married secondly John Grey (d. 3 April 1499), 8<sup>th</sup> Baron Grey of Wilton. After the death of John Grey, Elizabeth Vaughan Cokesey Grey married thirdly, as his second wife, Edward Stanley (d. 6 or 7 April 1523), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Monteagle, younger son of Thomas Stanley, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Derby, by his first wife, Eleanor Neville, daughter of Richard Neville, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had one son, Thomas Stanley, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Monteagle. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. III, pp. 499-500.

See also TNA E 326/5701, a proceeding dated 1500/1501 to which the parties were Thomas, Earl of Surrey, Maurice, Lord Berkeley, and Sir Edward Stanley and Elizabeth his wife, late the wife of Sir Thomas Cokesey. See also the *ODNB*:

*Stanley, Edward, first Baron Monteagle (c.1460–1523), soldier, was the fifth son of Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby (c.1433–1504), and his wife, Eleanor Neville (b. c.1440, d. before 1471), fifth daughter of the earl of Salisbury. He married first Anne Harrington (1455–1489), and second, about 1501, Elizabeth Vaughan (d. 1515), with whom he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Jane.*

See also the inquisition post mortem taken after the death of Robert Russell (d. 28 June 1502) in which he is described as 'cousin and heir of Thomas Cokesey. The inquisition mentions Robert Russell's assignment of the manor of Harsham alias Haversham to Sir Thomas Cokesey's widow, Elizabeth, and her then husband, Sir Edward Stanley, in recompense of her dower. See:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 651-700', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 2, Henry VII* (London,

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1915), pp. 411-458. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol2/pp411-458> [accessed 6 September 2017].

See also the inquisitions post mortem taken after the death of Elizabeth Cokesey, TNA C 142/29/89, TNA C 142/29/90, TNA E 150/68/4, and TNA E 150/735/1.

It is said that the testator died without issue. However it appears from the will below that he had a son, William Cokesey, and a daughter, Elizabeth Cokesey, both illegitimate, as they were not the testator's heirs.

Shortly after the testator's death, William Child sued the testator's executors for items included in a settlement for the marriage of William Child's son, Edmund Child, and 'Elizabeth Cokesey, bastard daughter of the said Sir Thomas'. See TNA C 1/196/73. See also TNA C 1/260/8, a Chancery suit brought in 1502/3 by Edmund Child and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Cokesey, against Sir Thomas Lovell, John Bradway, and John Moryes, feoffees. It should be noted in passing that this is perhaps the family of the poet Edmund Spenser's first wife, Machabyas Child, particularly in view of the connection with the Greys of Wilton (see above).

Shortly after the testator's death, his son, William Cokesey, also sued the testator's executors for £200 willed to him by his father, William having 'made a contract with Johane Wolfe'. See TNA C 1/238/44.

A William Cokesey, perhaps the son mentioned in the testator's will, married Alice Wigston, the daughter of Roger Wigston (c.1483 - 27 November 1542). See the will of Roger Wigston, TNA PROB 11/29/275, and Grazebrook, H. Sydney, *The Heraldry of Worcestershire*, Vol. II, (London: John Russell Smith, 1873), p. 624 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/heraldryworcest01grazgoog#page/n266/mode/2up>

An Alice Cokesey, the 'sister of William Cokesey' married 'a younger son of Sir Roger Acton of Sutton, by whom she was the mother of John Acton, who acquired the estate of Wolfrinton, or Wolverton, in Worcestershire, as heir to his uncle, the last of the Cokesseys'. See Burke, J. Bernard, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland for 1852*, (London: Colburn and Co., 1852), p. 3 at:

[https://archive.org/stream/b24877876\\_0001#page/n17/mode/2up](https://archive.org/stream/b24877876_0001#page/n17/mode/2up)

In the name of God, Amen. In the year of the Lord the thousand 400 ninety-seventh, I, Thomas Cokesey, knight, of sound mind and perfect memory, make my testament in this manner:

First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and [of all the saints of heaven?], and my body to be buried in the parish church of All Saints of Weston next to my father [if it be convenient?];

Item, I bequeath to our [most Serene?] Prince, Henry the Seventh, my best collar to the value of two hundred pounds and more, to the intention that he may the more favourably incline his royal power to the placing in mortmain possessions to the value of eight marks to sustain a priest to celebrate forever for me and my ancestors in the church of Weston, and that he incline the greater grace and favour towards William, my son;

Item, and of my goods sustain an [alms priest?] to celebrate in form aforesaid by the space of thirty years in the church aforesaid immediately after my death;

Item, I will and assign to the same priest forever for his sustentation my possessions in Weston, Campden, Charlton Kings in the county of Gloucester, and in Ettington, Pillerton and Drayton in the county of Warwick to the value aforesaid on condition that the residue of all those lands and tenements, [the sustentation fulfilled?], remain to William Cokesey, my son, and to his heirs forever according to the force, form and effect of certain deeds made thereof;

Item, I bequeath to my wife 100 marks;

Item, I bequeath to the foresaid William, my son, £200 for his marriage;

Item, I bequeath to Elizabeth, my daughter, £20;

And as to the disposition of my family and my servants after my death, I will that [it stand?] to the order and disposition of Master Reginald Bray, Knight of the Body of our said Lord the King, and of my executors, and the same I ordain and nominate my executors Master William Rele, John Bradway and Richard Paliner, and Magister William Altostes.

LM: Test{amentum} Thome Cokesay milit{is}

1 In dei nomine amen Anno d{omi}ni Mill{es}imo CCCCo Nonagesimo Septimo Ego Thomas Cokesey Miles compos mentis

2 Ac integre memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum In pr{i}mis Lego a{n}i{m}am meam deo om{n}ipotenti om{n}i{um} q{ue} sanctorum Cel{u}m(?)

3 Corpus q{ue} meu{m} sepeliend{um} in eccl{es}ia p{ar}och{iali} om{n}i{um} sanctor{um} de Weston iuxta patrem meum vt conuenenis(?) decebit Item Lego ceren{i}ssi{m}o(?)

4 Principe n{ost}ro Henrico Septimo meam optima{m} torque{m} ad valorem ducentar{um} librar{um} et Amplius ea entencione vt sua Regia

5 potestas magis fauorabiliter Inclinetur vt deducant{ur} ad manu{m} mortuam possessiones ad valore{m} octo mar{car}um} pro capellano p{er}petuo suste{n}-

6 tando vt celebrat p{ro} me et antecessorib{us} meis in eccl{es}ia de Weston Et ut inclinetur maiore gracia et fauore erga Will{elmu}m filiu{m} meum

7 Item q{ue} de bonis meis sustentet vnus Alms capellanus ad celebrand{um} in forma p{re}d{i}c{t}a per spacium triginta annor{um} in eccl{es}ia p{re}dicta

8 immediate post obitum meu{m} Ite{m} volo et signo eide{m} capellano p{er}petuo In sustentac{i}o{n}em sua{m} possessiones meas in Weston Campden

9 Charlton Kynges in Com{itatu} Glouc{estrie} Ac in Eytyngton Pilarton et Drayton in Com{itatu} Warwico ad valorem p{re}d{i}c{t}am Ita q{uo}d resid{uum}

10 om{n}i{um} ill{arum} ter{rarum} et ten{emen}tor{um} illor{um} sustentac{i}o{n}e completa remaneant Will{elm}o Cokesey filio meo et heredib{us} suis imp{er}petuum iux{ta} vim

11 formam et effectum q{uo}rumde{m} cartar{is} inde confect{is} Item Lego vxori mee C marcas Item Lego predicto Will{elm}o filio meo

12 CCLI pro maritagio suo Item Lego Elizabeth{e} filie mee xxli et quo ad disposic{i}o{n}em familie mee et s{er}uientum meor{um} post obi-

13 tum meu{m} volo q{ue} stetur(?) Ordinac{i}o{n}e et disposicione Magistri Reginaldi Bray milit{is} pro corpore d{i}c{t}i domini Reg{is} Ac executor{um} meo-

14 rum et hos ordino et nomino meos executores Mag{ist}r{u}m Will{elmu}m Rele Iohanne{m} Bradwey et Ric{hardu}m Palin{er} et M{agistrum} Will{elmu}m Altostes

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum Cora{m} domino Apud Lamethith xxvjo die Mensis Marcij Anno d{omi}ni Mill{es}i{m}o CCCC Nonagesimo Octauo Iuramento Will{el}mi Altostes et Ricardi Palin{e}r executor{um} &c Ac approbatum et insinuatum &c Et com{m}issa fuit admi{n}istracio om{n}i{um} et singulor{um} bonor{um} &c p{re}fatis executorib{us} in h{uius}mo{d}i testamento no{m}i{n}at{is} de bene et fideliter Ac sub vnanimi consensu &c Ac de pleno et fideli Inuentario etc Citra secundum die Mensis Maij p{ro}x{imum} futur{um} etc Necnon De plano et vero compoto etc Ad s{anct}a dei Eu{a}ngelia etc Reseruata potestate Iohanni Bradwey executori cum vernerit &c

[ The above-written testament was proved before the Lord at Lambeth on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of



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the month of March in the year of the Lord the thousand 400 ninety-eighth by the oath of William Altostes and Richard Paliner, executors etc, and probated and entered etc., and administration was granted of all and singular the goods etc. to the forenamed executors named in the same testament, sworn on the Holy Gospels etc. to well and faithfully and with unanimous consent etc., and [+to exhibit?] a full and faithful inventory etc. before the second day of the month of May next to come etc., and also [+to render?} a plain and true account etc., with power reserved for John Bradwey, executor, when he shall have come etc.]