

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the last will and testament, dated 1 March 1545 and proved 11 February 1546, of Anne Grey Hussey, mother of Bridget (nee Hussey) Morison Manners Russell (d. 12 January 1601), Dowager Countess of Bedford, who had the care of Oxford's two daughters, Bridget Vere and Susan Vere, after the death of Lord Burghley in 1598.

The testatrix was the aunt of 'Mistress Crane' in whose manor of East Molesey across the Thames from Hampton Court Palace the first of the Marprelate tracts was printed on a secret press by Robert Waldegrave in October 1588.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

The testatrix was born Anne Grey, the daughter of George Grey (d. 21 December 1503), 2nd Earl of Kent, and his second wife, Katherine Herbert, third daughter of William Herbert (c.1423-1469), 1st Earl of Pembroke, by Anne Devereux, the daughter of Sir Walter Devereux (1411-1459). For the will of the testatrix' mother, Katherine (nee Herbert) Grey, see TNA PROB 11/14/134.

The testatrix' father, George Grey, 2nd Earl of Kent, purchased the wardship of Elizabeth Trussell (b. 1496, d. in or before 1527), whom he intended as a bride for the testatrix' brother, Sir Henry Grey (d. 24 September 1562). However after the death of George Grey, 2nd Earl of Kent, his eldest son and heir by his first marriage, Richard Grey (b. in or before 1478, d. 1524), 3rd Earl of Kent, dissipated the Grey estates, and was also fined by King Henry VII for abducting Elizabeth Trussell. See the *ODNB* entry for Richard Grey, 3rd Earl of Kent:

Aged at least twenty-five when he succeeded his father in 1503, he wasted his family's fortunes—possibly, as Dugdale says, he was a gambler. In a striking series of alienations he gave away or sold most of the lands, principally in Bedfordshire, that he had inherited: the beneficiaries were Henry VII's administrator—courtiers, Charles Somerset, Baron Herbert (later earl of Worcester), Sir John Hussey (Kent's brother-in-law), Sir Richard Empson, Sir Henry Wyatt, and Giles, Baron Daubeney. The earl also fell quickly into debt to the king: he failed to pay livery for his father's lands, and he was fined 2500 marks for abducting Elizabeth Trussell, whose wardship the second earl had left to Richard's half-brother Henry; he then failed to keep up the instalments laid down for the payment of the fine.

When the wardship of Elizabeth Trussell (b. 1496, d. in or before 1527) again came into Henry VII's hands, he sold it for 1000 marks and an annual payment of £387 18s to John de Vere (1442-1513), 13th Earl of Oxford, and his cousin, John de Vere, later 15th Earl of Oxford. Between 1507 and 1509 Elizabeth Trussell became the wife of John de Vere (1482-1540), 15th Earl of Oxford, and Oxford's paternal grandmother. See Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513), 'The Foremost Man of the Kingdom'*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: Boydell Press, 2011), pp. 95, 101.

The testatrix' great-nephew, Reynold Grey (d. 17 March 1572/3), 5th Earl of Kent, married Susan Bertie, the sister of Oxford's brother-in-law, Peregrine Bertie (1555-1601), 13th Baron Willoughby de Eresby.

MARRIAGE AND ISSUE

The testatrix and her stepbrother, Richard Grey, 3rd Earl of Kent, married siblings. The testatrix married, as his second wife, John Hussey (executed 29 June 1537), 1st Baron Hussey of Sleaford, while her stepbrother, Richard Grey, 3rd Earl of Kent, married Lord Hussey's sister, Elizabeth Hussey (d. 19 November 1516). For the family background of John Hussey, 1st Baron Hussey, see Maddison, A.R., ed., *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, Vol. II, (London: Harleian Society, 1903), Vol. LI, pp. 526-7 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/lincolnshirepedi51madd#page/526/mode/2up>

In the will below the testatrix mentions only two unnamed daughters.

Sources differ as to the children John Hussey, 1st Baron Hussey, had by his two wives.

According to the *ODNB*, he had at least two sons by his first marriage to Margaret Blount, and one son and four daughters by the testatrix:

He married, by 4 August 1492, Margaret (d. 1503×5), daughter and heir of Simon Blount of Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, and his wife, Eleanor. The couple had at least two sons, including Sir William Hussey (b. in or before 1493, d. 1556). There is some ambiguity over when Margaret Hussey died because a pardon roll dated 18 May 1509 names her as still living. However, Hussey remarried in 1505. . . .

The couple had at least one son, Thomas Hussey (b. in or before 1530, d. 1572×6), a lawyer and MP, and four daughters.

According to 'The Hussey Manuscript', however, he had five sons and a daughter by Margaret Blount, and four daughters by the testatrix. See:

http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~gowenrf/genealogy/husseyms_003.html

Children born to John Hussey and Margaret Blount Barr Hussey include:

<i>William Hussey</i>	<i>born about 1492</i>
<i>Thomas Hussey</i>	<i>born about 1495</i>
<i>Gilbert Hussey</i>	<i>born about 1497</i>
<i>Giles Hussey</i>	<i>born about 1500</i>
<i>Reginald Hussey</i>	<i>born about 1503</i>
<i>Elizabeth Hussey</i>	<i>born about 1506</i>

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<http://www.oxford-shakespeare.com/>

Children born to John Hussey and Anne Grey Hussey include:

Dorothy Hussey *born about 1518*
Mary Hussey *born about 1521*
Bridget Hussey *born about 1525*
Agnes Hussey *born about 1528*

According to the pedigree in Maddison, *supra*, p. 527, he had only one son by Margaret Blount, Sir William Hussey (d. 19 January 1557), who married Ursula Lovell, the daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Lovell, and four sons and four daughters by the testatrix:

* **Sir Giles Hussey** of Caythorpe, who married Jane Pigot, the daughter and coheir of Thomas Pigot of Clotheram, Yorkshire.

* **Gilbert Hussey**, who married a wife surnamed Jerningham.

* **Thomas Hussey**.

* **Reginald Hussey**, who died without issue.

* **Elizabeth Hussey** (d. 23 January 1554), who married firstly, as his third wife, Walter Hungerford (1503–1540), Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury, and secondly, Sir Robert Throckmorton (b. circa 1510, d. 12 February 1581) of Coughton, Warwickshire, uncle of Job Throckmorton (1545–1601) who was involved in the publication of the Marprelate tracts. For the will of Sir Robert Throckmorton, see TNA PROB 11/63/176.

The pedigree in Maddison, *supra*, p. 527 erroneously states that her first husband was William Hungerford, and that she died 23 January 1572.

For Elizabeth Hussey, see also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=685

Elizabeth Hussey (c.1510-January 23, 1554) was the daughter of John, Lord Hussey of Sleaford (1466-x. June 29, 1537) and Anne Grey (1493-1545), although some accounts say she was the daughter of his first wife, Margaret Blount, and was born c. 1506. She married Sir Walter Hungerford (1503-x. July 28, 1540) in October 1532 and they had two children, Eleanor and Edward (c.1533-December 5, 1605), but the marriage was not a happy one. A letter from Lady Hungerford to Lord Cromwell complained that her husband had kept her prisoner in Farleigh Castle for three or four years and tried to poison her. She wanted a divorce. So, apparently, did Hungerford, but when he learned that obtaining one would not permit him to remarry, he dropped the suit. Part of the problem may have been that Elizabeth's father, Lord Hussey, participated in the Pilgrimage of Grace and was attainted for treason and executed in 1537. In 1536,

Hungerford, who had Lutheran leanings, was created Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury. In 1540 he was arrested and charged with a number of treasonous offenses, including shielding a traitor (his chaplain), conjuring to determine how long the king would live and whether the Pilgrimage of Grace would succeed, and committing unnatural acts. He was accused of “the abominable and detestable vice and sin of buggery” and held in the Tower of London until he was executed by being beheaded. In October 1542, Elizabeth remarried, taking as her second husband Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton (c.1510-February 12, 1581). Their children were Anne (d.1605+), Elizabeth, Temperance, Muriel, Robert, George, and another son whose name has not survived and who probably died young.

* **Bridget Hussey** (d. 12 January 1601), who married firstly, Sir Richard Morison (c.1510–1556) of Cassiobury, Hertfordshire, secondly, Henry Manners (1526-1563), 2nd Earl of Rutland, and thirdly, in 1566, Francis Russell (1526/7-1585), 2nd Earl of Bedford. For her will, see TNA PROB 11/97/10. For the will of her first husband, Sir Richard Morison, see TNA PROB 11/39/330. Her second husband, Henry Manners (1526-1563), 2nd Earl of Rutland, had earlier married Margaret Neville (c.1525–1559), daughter of Ralph Neville (1498–1549), 4th Earl of Westmorland, at a triple wedding ceremony on 3 July 1536 at which the other two bridegrooms were Henry Neville (1524/5–1564), 5th Earl of Westmorland, the son and heir of Ralph Neville (1498–1549), 4th Earl of Westmorland, and Oxford’s father, John de Vere (1516-1562), 16th Earl of Oxford, who married Margaret Neville’s sister, Dorothy Neville (d.1548). See BL Add. MS 6113, ff. 199-200, and Anderson, Verily, *The De Veres of Castle Hedingham* (Lavenham, Suffolk: Terence Dalton, 1993), p. 140.

See also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=685

* **Dorothy Hussey**, who married Edward Docwra.

* **Mary Hussey**, who married Humphrey Dymock of Warwickshire.

For Mary Hussey, see also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=685

Mary Hussey (d.1545+) was the daughter, probably the youngest, of John, Lord Hussey of Sleaford (1466-x. June 29, 1537) and Anne Grey (1493-1545). Because of her father’s treason, she lost her social standing and whatever dowry might normally have been provided for her. At the end of May 1539, she went to Calais to become a waiting gentlewoman to Honor, viscountess Lisle, wife of the Lord Deputy. As a result, she was part of the household a year later when Lord and Lady Lisle were arrested and charged with treason. All the Lisle correspondence was seized. A number of letters survive concerning Mary’s coming to Calais, along with the depositions she gave concerning the destruction of certain love letters by Lady Lisle’s youngest daughter, Mary Bassett. Mary

Hussey seems to have remained with Lady Lisle during her enforced stay in the house of Francis Hall, a gentleman of Calais. Lady Lisle was freed and returned to England after Lord Lisle's death in March 1542. Mary married Humphrey Dimock or Dymock and had Francis, Henry, Thomas, Mary, and Catherine, but details and dates are sketchy. The House of Commons passed a Bill of Restitution for the heirs of Lord Hussey on March 4, 1563 that listed Mary Dymmocke among those restored in blood, but this does not necessarily mean that she was still alive in 1563.

The testatrix is also said to have had another daughter:

* **Agnes Hussey**, who married firstly, Henry Ryther (1511 – 5 January 1544), esquire, of Harewood Castle, and secondly, as his third wife, Sir Humphrey Browne (d. 5 December 1562), Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (for whom see the *ODNB* entry and his will, TNA PROB 11/46/19). In his will Sir Humphrey Browne refers to Sir Robert Throckmorton (d.1581) as his brother-in-law. For the will of Sir Robert Throckmorton, see TNA PROB 11/63/176.

For Agnes Hussey, see also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=685

Agnes (or Anne) Hussey (d.1572+) was the daughter of John, 1st baron Hussey (1466-x. June 29, 1537) and Anne Grey (1493-1545). Dates for her birth range from c.1515 to 1528. Her first husband was Henry Ryther of Ryther Castle, Yorkshire (1511-January 5, 1544). In about 1547, she married Sir Humphrey Browne of Ridley Hall, Essex (d. December 5, 1562), a judge, as his third wife. Their children were Mary, Christian (b.c.1554), and Katherine (c. 1560-1617). Christian's monument incorrectly lists her mother's name as Mary. According to the Oxford DNB, Agnes was sued in 1572 for diverting water to her house in Cow Lane through a conduit installed by her late husband. Agnes may have been the second Lady Browne recorded as sending gifts to Mary Tudor (the other was Elizabeth Fitzgerald).

For the foregoing, see the *ODNB* entries for Sir William Hussey [Huse] (b. 1481, d. 8 September 1495); John Hussey (executed 29 June 1537), 1st Baron Hussey of Sleaford; George Grey (d. 21 December 1503), 2nd Earl of Kent; Richard Grey (b. in or before 1478, d. 1524), 3rd Earl of Kent; John de Vere (1516-1562), 16th Earl of Oxford; Walter Hungerford (1503-1540), Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury; and Job Throckmorton (1545–1601). See also Cokayne, George Edward, *The Complete Peerage*, (London: St Catherine Press, 1929), Vol. VI, pp. 152, 160, and Vol. VII, pp. 15-18, 166-172.

For the testatrix and her children, see also:

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

Anne Grey (1493-March 1545) was the daughter of George Grey, 2nd earl of Kent (before 1454-December 25, 1503) and Katherine Herbert (c.1464-c.1504). By late 1509,

she was the second wife of John, Baron Hussey of Sleaford, Lincolnshire (1465/6-xJune 29, 1537). Their children were (possibly) Sir Giles, Thomas (d. bet. 1572 and 1576), and Elizabeth (c.1510-January 23, 1554), and (definitely) Bridget (c.1514-January 12, 1601), Agnes or Anne (d.1572+), Dorothy, and Mary. In 1512, Anne inherited Stoke Hammond manor. As Lady Hussey, she supported Catherine of Aragon in the matter of King Henry's divorce. She was implicated in the matter of Elizabeth Barton, the Nun of Kent, in 1533, when she was listed as one of Princess Mary's ladies in waiting. That household was dissolved at the end of October. Anne refused to take the oath to support royal supremacy. On June 5, 1536, when she visited Catherine's daughter, then known as the Lady Mary, she persisted in referring to her by the title of princess, which had been forbidden by the Act of Succession in 1534. Shortly thereafter, Anne was arrested and sent to the Tower of London, where she was reported to be "very sick" at the beginning of July. On August 3, she was examined by Sir Edmund Walsingham and claimed that she had erred "by inadvertence" when she called for "drink for the Princess" and later told someone that "the Princess" had gone walking. She was released and was back at Sleaford by October. When the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace began, Lord Hussey fled, leaving Lady Hussey behind. When some 500 rebels descended upon Sleaford on October 7 and threatened to burn it down, she provided the rebels with meat, drink, and money and promised she would bring her husband back to join them. Hussey, when questioned about this later, said she'd been a fool to make such a promise, but the authorities did not believe him innocent of involvement in the uprising. He was sent to the Tower after the uprising failed. While he awaited trial, his wife set up housekeeping at Limehouse and was allowed to visit him. On one such visit, he repeated details of an examination of Lord Darcy that he had been permitted to sit in on. Lady Hussey passed this information on to her servant, Catherine Cresswell, who told her husband, Percival Cresswell, who repeated some of Darcy's responses to others, prompting an investigation by the authorities into who had leaked this sensitive information. There is no record, however, of Lady Hussey being questioned, let alone arrested. After Hussey was attainted and executed, his lands and goods were seized and his title forfeit, leaving the family in poverty. The aristocratic widows of traitors were usually provided with a pension, but she was turned out of Sleaford. By May 27, 1539, she was living at Ufford, Northamptonshire. According to one source, she made her will on March 1, 1543 and died by April 14, although the will was not probated until February 11, 1545/6, but the biography of Sir Richard Morison by Tracey A. Sowerby gives her date of death as March 1545 and says the will was not proved until December 11, 1545. She left half her estate to Morison's future wife, Bridget.

TESTATRIX' EXECUTOR

The testatrix appoints as one of her executors her stepson, Sir William Hussey (d. 19 January 1556/7), the eldest son of John Hussey, 1st Baron Hussey of Sleaford, by his first wife, Margaret Blount.

MISTRESS CRANE

The testatrix' niece, Elizabeth (nee Hussey) Crane Carleton, the 'Mistress Crane' of the Marprelate tracts, was the daughter of the testatrix' brother-in-law, Sir Robert Hussey (d.1546), and his second wife, Jane Stydolf. Her first husband was Anthony Crane (d.1583), Master of the Queen's Household. In his nuncupative will (TNA PROB 11/65/507), Anthony Crane left all his goods to his wife, Elizabeth (nee Hussey) Crane, and his daughter, Mary Crane, including his 31-year lease of the manor of East Molesey which he had acquired from the Queen by a grant dated 19 April 1571 and which was to commence from the expiration of a 66-year lease which had been granted in 1518 to Sir Thomas Heneage (b. before 1482, d. 21 August 1553). The printing of Martin Marprelate's *Epistle* at her manor of East Molesey resulted in Star Chamber proceedings being instigated against Elizabeth Crane in 1590 under the name Elizabeth Carleton, she having in the late 1580s married George Carleton (1529-1590) of Overstone, Northamptonshire. According to the *ODNB*, she was fined 1000 marks for refusing the oath *ex officio* and a further £500 for sheltering the secret press, and was confined during the Queen's pleasure, although the records do not reveal how long she remained in prison. Her then husband, George Carleton, had been called before the Privy Council in April 1589 and ordered to attend daily until otherwise advised. However his death in January 1590 forestalled further proceedings against him if any were intended. For the identification of Elizabeth Hussey as 'Mistress Crane', see McCorkle, Julia Norton, 'A Note concerning "Mistress Crane" and the Martin Marprelate Controversy', *The Library* 1931 s4-XII(3):276-283. For the will of Elizabeth (nee Hussey) Crane's second husband, George Carleton (1529-1590), see TNA PROB 11/75/14.

LM: T{estamentum}(?) d{omi}ne Anne Huse

In dei nomine amen. I, Anne, Lady Hussey, in the town of Ufford in the county of Northampton the year of Our Lord a thousand five hundred forty and four the first day of March, in perfect mind, do bequeath my soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried in the monastery of Peterborough;

All my debts paid to my trusty servant, Nicholas Fetherstone, I will the residue of all my goods movable and unmovable to be distributed betwixt my two daughters if so be they will be ordered and ruled by mine executors, and specially by the foresaid Nicholas Fetherstone;

Also I give unto John Fetherstone a grey gelding and his wages;

Also I give my grey gelding that I bought of Anthonis, brother to Nicholas Fetherstone;

Also I give to Sir Giles four marks for his pains;

Also I give to Anthony, my servant, his wages and his livery;

I give to John Fetherstone the younger twenty shillings;

Also I give to the church of Ufford a canopy in the honour of God of black satin and crimson satin, and also a vestment of yellow sasnet [=sarsenet?] and a cross of green;

Also I give to Bainton Church a vestment of white baudekin;

Of this my last will I make mine executors Sir William Hussey and Nicholas Fetherstone, and my Lord of Peterborough to be my supervisor to see that all things may be performed which I have willed other [=either] in writing or else out of writings, as by mouth, whereof be witnesses Giles, husbandman, and Edmu{n}de Entifylde, husbandman, of the same town of Ufford;

Also I will that all such poor men of Casterton as I by Nicholas Fetherstone have received any sums shall have them again;

Also I will that Thomas Soper shall have five shillings claimed for his wages;

Also I bequeath to William Lame(?) a doublet of fustian, a shirt and a coat of a noble, and a pair of hose;

Also I bequeath to Harry Bruce two sheep, two pair of hose and a coat, the price six shillings eight pence, and to Sir Richard twenty-five shillings due at Candlemas, and to all the other of my servants their due wages and livery which they can require of me truly;

Also I will that Jane Thorpe shall have again three silver spoons and a pair of beads of black jet with two rings, freely without any money paying;

Also I give Nicholas Fetherstone all my plate and my money;

Also I give to Annes, my maid of the kitchen, twenty shillings.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum vndecimo die mensis ffebruarij anno d{omi}ni millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo quinto Iuramento nicho{la}i ffetherston executoris in huius{mo}d{i} testamento nominat{i} ac approbatum et insinuatum et commissa fuit administrac{i}o om{n}i{um} et sing{u}lorum bonorum Iurium et creditorum dicti defuncti et eius testamenti qualitercunque concernen{tium} dicto executori de bene et fideliter administra{n}d{o} eadem ac de pleno et fideli Inuentario e{t}c exhibend{o} etc necnon de plano et vero compoto reddendo ad sancta dei eu{a}nge{e}lia Iurat{i} Res{erua}ta p{otes}tate alteri executori cum venerit

[=The above-written testament was proved on the eleventh day of the month of February in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred forty-fifth by the oath of Nicholas

Fetherstone, executor 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 [sic] said testament to the said executor, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well and faithfully administer the same, and to exhibit etc. a full and faithful inventory etc., and also to render a plain and true account, with power reserved to the other executor when he shall have come.]