

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 21 July 1550 and proved 14 May 1551, of Thomas Wriothesley (21 December 1505 – 30 July 1550), 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Southampton, paternal grandfather of Henry Wriothesley (1573-1624), 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Southampton, to whom Shakespeare dedicated *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*.

The testator was created Baron Wriothesley on 1 January 1544, and 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Southampton on 16 February 1547 after the death of Henry VIII and allegedly pursuant to the King's deathbed instructions. He was an executor of Henry VIII's will, and became joint governor of Edward VI. See Cokayne, George Edward, *The Complete Peerage*, Vol. XII, Part I, (London: The St Catherine Press, 1953), p. 124.

### ***FAMILY BACKGROUND***

According to the *ODNB*, the testator was probably the great-grandson of William Writhe, receiver to John Beaufort (1404–1444), Duke of Somerset, by Agnes Gibbes, daughter of John Gibbes.

The testator was the grandson of John Writhe (d.1504), Garter King of Arms, by his first wife, Barbara Dunstanville. For the three marriages of the testator's grandfather, John Writhe, see his will, TNA PROB 11/14/125.

For a biography of the testator's grandfather, John Writhe, and a summary of his will, see also Noble, Mark, *A History of the College of Arms*, (London: J. Debrett, 1804), pp. 81-6 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/ahistorycollege00noblgoog#page/n104/mode/2up/>

See also Adams, Christopher J., 'Tudor Minister: Sir Thomas Wriothesley', Manchester University M.A. thesis, 1970, 1972.

The testator was the nephew of Sir Thomas Wriothesley (d. 24 November 1534), Garter King of Arms (see Noble, *supra*, pp. 96-7, 108-110), and a first cousin of Sir Thomas Wriothesley's son, Charles Wriothesley (1508 – 25 January 1562), Rouge Croix pursuivant, mentioned in the will below as 'my cousin, Charles Wriothesley', for whom see the *ODNB* article.

For the heraldic shield on the Wriothesley monument at Titchfield indicating the testator's descent from the families of Wriothesley and Dunstanville, see also Greenfield, Benjamin W., 'The Wriothesley Tomb in Titchfield Church', in Minns, G.W., ed., *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, (Southampton: F. A. Edwards, 1890), Vol. I, pp. 72, 75-7 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=LsFAAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA3-PA76>

### **TESTATOR'S FATHER**

The testator was the eldest son of William Wriothesley, York Herald, who is said to have died before 26 April 1513, when Thomas Tonge was appointed York Herald. See:

'Henry VIII: April 1513, 26-30', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 1, 1509-1514*, ed. J S Brewer (London, 1920), pp. 833-840. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol1/pp833-840> [accessed 26 March 2017].

29. *Thomas Tonge, whom the King names York Herald-at-Arms. Annuity of 20 marks for life, for the fee of his office. Greenwich, 26 April 5 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 30 April. P.S. Pat. 5 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m.16. [3971].*

### **TESTATOR'S MOTHER**

The identity of the testator's mother was established by the author of this website in March 2017. She was Jane Drayton (b.1482, d.1538?). Her identity is confirmed by BL Add. Charter 16194, which contains notes in her own hand recording her birthdate, that of her brother, Peter Drayton (d.1518), and the birthdates of her two sons and two daughters by William Wriothesley (d.1513?), York Herald:

**-Thomas Wriothesley** (21 December 1505 – 30 July 1550), 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Southampton, the testator.

**-Edward Wriothesley** (born 1509), at whose christening the Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Northumberland were godfathers (see BL Add. Charter 16194). He is mentioned in the 1518 will of his uncle, Peter Drayton, but nothing further is known of him.

**-Elizabeth Wriothesley** (b.1507), who died young.

**-Anne Wriothesley** (b.1508), who married firstly Robert Breton (d.1556?), and secondly Thomas Morrene (d.1562?). See below.

See also the Latin will of Jane Drayton's grandfather, Peter Peckham (d.1501), TNA PROB 11/12/315; the will of her uncle, George Peckham (d.1505), TNA PROB 11/14/513; the will of her father, Robert Drayton (d.1503 or 1504), TNA PROB 11/14/4; and the will of her brother, Peter Drayton (d.1518), TNA PROB 11/19/121.

Before her marriage to the testator's father, William Wriothesley (d.1513?), York Herald, the testator's mother had been the wife of Richard Lucy, by whom she had no issue. After the death of the testator's father, she married thirdly a husband surnamed Beverley, by whom she had two daughters (see below).

Two letters establish that the testatrix' mother, Jane Drayton (b.1482, d.1538), was still alive as late as January 1538. See Cokayne, George Edward, *The Complete Peerage*, Vol. XII, Part I, (London: The St Catherine Press, 1953), p. 124, citing *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Add. Vol. I, No. 1244, and Vol. XIII, Part I, No. 151. Both are letters from Anthony Roke to the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Southampton. In the first, thought to date from 14 August 1537, Roke writes that 'Mrs. Elizabeth, Mrs. Peter [=Petre?] and the rest at Stoke be in good health, and likewise that most godly gentlewoman, my mistress, your mother, Mrs. Anne, her daughter, and all others here at Micheldevour. We hope my mistress will soon come home again.' In the second, thought to date from 27 January 1538, Roke writes that 'My good mistress, your mother, Mrs. Elizabeth, Mrs. Mary, Mr. Anthony, gentle Mrs. Clerc are well'. See:

'Henry VIII: January 1538, 26-31', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 13 Part 1, January-July 1538*, ed. James Gairdner (London, 1892), pp. 50-66. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol13/no1/pp50-66> [accessed 23 March 2017].

For earlier conflicting and erroneous identifications of the testator's mother and her family, see Appendix A at the end of this document.

### **TESTATOR'S SIBLINGS**

In the will below the testator names three sisters: 'my sister Breton', 'my sister Pounce', and 'my sister Lawrence'. All three have been erroneously identified in the past as the testator's sisters of the whole blood. In fact, only the testator's 'sister Breton' was his sister of the whole blood, the daughter of Jane Drayton (b.1482, d.1538?) by William Wriothesley (d.1513?). The testator's 'sister Pounce' and 'sister Lawrence' were the testator's sisters of the half blood, the daughters of Jane Drayton (b.1482, d.1538?) by her third husband surnamed Beverley.

-**'my sister Breton'**. The identity of the testator's 'sister Breton' was discovered 2 April 2017 by the author of this website. She was Anne Wriothesley (b.1508), who married firstly Robert Breton (d.1556?) of Beaulieu, Hampshire, by whom she had two sons, Richard Breton and John Breton (d.1573?). Robert Breton died about 1556; see an inventory of his goods, Hants. RO 21M65/D3/57. Anne's younger son, John Breton, married Anne White, the daughter of John White (d. 19 July 1567), for whose will see TNA PROB 11/49/231. For the will of John Breton, dated 9 October 1570 and proved 18 July 1573, see Hants. RO 1573B/019.

It should also be noted that the poet Nicholas Breton [Britton] (1554/5–c.1626) appears to have been a member of this family, as the Breton family of Hampshire into which the Wriothesleys married was a branch of the Breton family of Laver Breton, Essex.

Anne Wiothesley (b.1508) married secondly 'Thomas Morrene, gentleman', who also predeceased her. For the will and inventory of the goods of Thomas Morrene or Morinet, see Hants. RO 1562A/38.

In the will below the testator bequeaths £100 to his 'sister Breton', as well as the remaining years of his lease in the rectory of Fareham and the use of his house at Segenworth, legacies claimed by Anne Breton Morren in a Chancery suit brought by her against the testator's widow, Jayne Cheyne Wriothesley (d. 15 September 1574), Countess of Southampton (see TNA C 3/127/45). Mention is also made in the Chancery suit of an indenture dated 12 September 1543 between the testator and 'Robert Britton & Anne, his wife, now your said oratrix, & Richard Britton & John Britton, children to the said Robert & Anne', indicating that by 1543 the testator's sister, Anne, had married Robert Breton and was the mother of two sons by him, and was about 35 years of age if, as indicated in BL Add. Charter 16194, she was born in 1508. Anne Wriothesley's second husband may be the 'Thomas Morren' referred to in TNA STAC 7/22/20 and TNA C 3/119/6, and may be related to the 'William Morren' referred to in TNA C 3/138/94. Several references to Morren alias Peers are found in Humphreys, Arthur L., *Somersetshire Parishes*, (London: 1905), pp. 173, 180, 417 and 479.

Anne's second husband, Thomas Morrene, gentleman', may have been a member of the family of Nicholas de Marini (d.1544), who settled in Woolston, Hampshire, and married Anne Knight. See Emerson at:

<http://www.kateemersonhistoricals.com/TudorWomenM.htm>

*ALICE MORIN (d.1602)*

*Alice Morin married Swithun Wells (c.1536-December 10, 1591) in about 1566. Her name is usually spelled Morin or Moran, but research done by James Randal Dunavan on the Tattershall family suggests that she may have been an undocumented daughter of Nicolas de Marini/Nicholas de Marinas (d.1544), an Italian merchant originally from Genoa who settled in Woolston, Southampton, and his wife Anne Knighte (d.1552/3+). Marini made his will in March 1539. It mentions no daughters but does mention an unborn child and, since he did not die until 1544, it is possible more than one daughter was born after that will was written. Nicolas de Marini's widow married Thomas Wells, father of Swithun, as his second wife. Gilbert Wells, another son, married Isabel de Marini, her daughter. In 1591, Swithun sent a letter from prison to de Marini's son, Gerard de Maryne, his "brother-in-law," but whether he addressed him that way because he had married another of Gerard's sisters or simply because of the relationship with Gilbert is unclear. Swithun Wells ran a secret school for Catholic boys in Monkton Farleigh, Wiltshire from c.1576-1582. During that time, Alice's routine including saying the rosary with her young daughter, Margaret, after the evening meal. In about 1585, the family moved to London, where Swithun was employed at Southampton House as tutor to Henry Wriothesley, later 3<sup>rd</sup> earl of Southampton. By 1591, the family lived in a house in Gray's Inn Lane, Holborn. It was raided in November 1591 and Alice was arrested for hearing Mass. Swithun was away from home but arrested later. They were both tried in December and condemned to death. A maid, possibly their daughter, was also tried.*

*Swithun Wells was hanged opposite their house, but Alice received a last-minute reprieve. Instead of being hanged, she was kept in prison (some sources say Newgate; other the Tower) until her death. Swithun Wells was later canonized.*

-**‘my sister Pounce’**. The testator’s ‘sister Pounce’ was, in fact, the testator’s half sister. She was born Ellen Beverley (d. 30 September 1589), the daughter of the testator’s mother, Jane Drayton (b.1482, d.1538?), by her third husband surnamed Beverley. Ellen Beverley married William Pounce (d.1553?), by whom she was the mother of four sons, including the courtier and Jesuit lay brother, Thomas Pounce (1539-1615), for whom see the *ODNB* entry, and of a daughter, Anne Pounce, who married George Breton.

William Pounce (d.1553?) was the brother of Clare Pounce, who married Ralph Henslowe (d. 18 June 1577) of Boarhunt, servant of the Earls of Southampton, by whom she was the mother of Henry Henslowe, for whose will see TNA PROB 11/93/1, and Ellen Henslowe, who married John Fortescue, gentleman, mentioned in the indenture by which William Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon and others purchased the Blackfriars gatehouse on 10 March 1613. See the Shakespeare Documented website at:

<https://shakespearedocumented.folger.edu/exhibition/document/shakespeare-purchases-blackfriars-gatehouse-copy-bargain-and-sale-signed-vendor>

For the will of Ellen (nee Beverley) Pounce, see TNA PROB 11/74/301. In the will of Henry Wriothesley (1545-1581), 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton, TNA PROB 11/65/88, Ellen (nee Beverley) Pounce is referred to as ‘my aunt Pounce’.

See the will of Ellen Beverley Pounce, TNA PROB 11/74/301. See also the will of her father-in-law, William Pounce (d. 5 July 1525), TNA PROB 11/21/561. See also ‘Thomas Pounce, S.J., *Notes and Queries*, 10<sup>th</sup> Series, Volume V, January-June 1906, p. 14 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/s10notesqueries05londuoft#page/14/mode/2up>

See also *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, 1904 p. 555 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/wiltshirenotesqu42unse#page/n359/mode/2up>

-**‘my sister Lawrence’**. The testator’s ‘sister Lawrence’ was also the testator’s half sister. She was born Anne Beverley (d.1610), the daughter of the testator’s mother by her third husband surnamed Beverley. She married firstly Thomas Knight (d.1548), and secondly Sir Oliver Lawrence. For her will, see TNA PROB 11/116/231. For the will of Thomas Knight, see TNA PROB 11/32/63. See also Everitt, Alfred T., ‘Thomas Pounce, S.J.’, *Notes and Queries*, 10<sup>th</sup> Series, Vol. V, 3 February 1906, p. 96 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/s10notesqueries05londuoft#page/96/mode/2up/>

See also the Knight pedigree in Rylands, W. Harry, ed., *Pedigrees From the Visitation of Hampshire*, Vol. LXIV, (London: Harleian Society, 1913), pp. 219-20 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/pedigreesfromvis64beno#page/218/mode/2up>

As indicated above, the testator had two sisters named Anne, and it thus seems likely that the birthdate of 1508 recorded for the testator's sister Anne in BL Add. Charter 16194 was the birthdate of the Anne who married Robert Breton, and that the testator's second sister Anne, who married firstly Thomas Knight, and secondly Oliver Lawrence, was born later than 1508, and thus did not live to the age of 102, as has been erroneously alleged in modern sources.

### ***MARRIAGE AND ISSUE***

On the Wriothsley tomb at Titchfield, the testator's wife is identified as Jane Cheyne, the daughter of William Cheyne, esquire, of Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire. Beyond that, there is no definitive information as to her family background. For a discussion of her likely place in the pedigree of the Cheyne family of Chesham Bois, see her will, TNA PROB 11/56/535.

Jayne Cheyne is usually stated to have been the 'sole heir' of William Cheney of Chesham Bois, despite the fact that in the will below the testator leaves a bequest to her sister, Anne:

*Item, I give to Anne, my wife's sister, two hundred marks.*

It is possible that the testator's wife's sister, Anne, is the 'Aunt Clerc' who is bequeathed £20 in the will of the testator's son and heir, Henry Wriothsley, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton. She may also be the 'gentle Mrs Clerc' mentioned in a letter thought to date from 27 January 1538 from Anthony Roke to the testator. See:

'Henry VIII: January 1538, 26-31', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 13 Part 1, January-July 1538*, ed. James Gairdner (London, 1892), pp. 50-66. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol13/no1/pp50-66> [accessed 28 March 2017].

In the will below the testator bequeaths £40 towards the marriage of Ellen Clerke:

*Item, I give to Elene Clerk towards her marriage forty pounds.*

A relationship between the Clerc and Wriothsley families is also mentioned by the testator's sister, Anne Beverley Knight Lawrence (d.1610). In her will, TNA PROB 11/116/231, she leaves a bequest to 'my cousin, Thomas Clark the younger'.

There is evidence that the testatrix' wife, Jane Cheyne (d. 15 September 1574), was the sister (or half sister) of Germaine Gardiner, nephew of Bishop Stephen Gardiner. According to the *ODNB*, early in his career, and about the time he would have married his wife, Jane Cheyne, the testator was an associate of Sir Edmund Peckham (whose wife was Anne Cheyne), and an associate of Stephen Gardiner:

*In 1529–30 [the testator] was clerk to Edmund Peckham, cofferer of the household; in 1530 he was king's messenger; and before 4 May 1530 he was appointed joint clerk of the signet under Stephen Gardiner, who was now the king's secretary.*

In a letter written in May 1537, Germaine Gardiner refers to the testator as his 'good loving brother' [=brother-in-law], and to the testator's wife, Jane, as 'my good sister, for whose sake I forbear to chide'. See Rowse, A.L., *Shakespeare's Southampton, Patron of Virginia*, (London: Macmillan and Company Limited, 1965), p. 9 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ULWvCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA9>

For another letter from Germaine Gardiner to the testator addressed 'To my good brother, Master Thomas Wriothesley', see No. 1322 at:

'Henry VIII: May 1537, 26-31', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 12 Part 1, January-May 1537*, ed. James Gairdner (London, 1890), pp. 584-607. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol12/no1/pp584-607> [accessed 24 March 2017].

There is also a possible link to Germaine Gardiner in the testator's will. Germaine Gardiner was executed on 7 March 1544 together with John Larke, parson of Chelsea, and a clause in the testator's will below provides for the education of one 'Lark' at Oxford. See O'Flaherty, T.J., trans., *Letters on the Spanish Inquisition*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., (Boston: Patrick Donohoe, 1850), p. 107 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=IOtDAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA107>

According to Reynolds, John Larke was presented to the living at Chelsea in 1530 by Sir Thomas More. See Reynolds, E.E., ed., *Lives of St Thomas More*, (London: Dent, 1963), p. xiv at:

<https://archive.org/stream/livesofsaintthom000169mbp#page/n17/mode/2up>

For Peter Larke, a servant to Germaine Gardiner's uncle, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, see Collins, Brian M., 'The Pomp of Two Bishops of Winchester When Travelling' at:

<https://www.winchester-cathedral.org.uk/wp-content/.../The-Pomp-of-Two-Bishops.pdf>

It should perhaps also be noted that another member of the Larke family connected to a powerful Tudor statesman at this time was Joan Larke, mistress of Cardinal Wolsey, by whom she had two illegitimate children. For Joan Larke, see Emerson at:

<http://www.kateemersonhistoricals.com/TudorWomenL.htm>

It thus seems likely that after the death of Jane Cheyne's father, William Cheyne of Chesham Bois, Jane Cheyne's mother (whose identity has never been definitively established), married a husband surnamed Gardiner by whom she was the mother of Germaine Gardiner, and by whom she was perhaps also the mother of Jane Cheyne's sister, Anne, mentioned by the testator in the will below. There is also the possibility that Anne Gardiner married a husband surnamed Clerke, and can therefore be identified with the 'Aunt Clerk' mentioned in the will of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton.

### ***TESTATOR'S CHILDREN AND THEIR MARRIAGES***

By his wife, Jane Cheyne (d. 15 September 1574), the testator had three sons and five daughters:

\* **William Wriothesley** (1535 - August 1537).

\* **Anthony Wriothesley**, who died an infant c.1542.

\* **Henry Wriothesley** (21 April 1545 – 4 October 1581), 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton, who married Mary Browne (born in or before 1552, d.1607), daughter of Anthony Browne (1528-1592), 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Montagu, by his first wife, Jane Radcliffe (1531/2–1552), daughter of Robert Radcliffe (1482/3-1542), 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Sussex. By Mary Browne, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton was the father of a son, Henry Wriothesley (1573-1624), 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Southampton, to whom Shakespeare dedicated *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*, and a daughter, Mary Wriothesley (c.1567–1607), who married Thomas Arundell (c.1560-7 November 1639), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Arundell of Wardour (see below). For the will of Mary Browne Wriothesley, Countess of Southampton, see TNA PROB 11/110/388.

\* **Elizabeth Wriothesley** (buried 16 January 1555), who married, about 1545, as his first wife, Thomas Radcliffe (1526/7-1583), 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Sussex (referred to in the will below as 'my son-in-law, the Lord Fitzwalter'). There was also a later marriage between Wriothesley relations and the Radcliffe Earls of Sussex. William Pounce, who married the testator's sister, Ellen Wriothesley, was the son of William Pounce (d.1525), whose eldest son, Anthony Pounce (d.1547) married Anne Wingfield, the daughter of Lewis Wingfield (died c.1526), by whom he had a daughter, Honor Pounce, who married the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl's brother, Henry Radcliffe, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Sussex. From the *ODNB*:

*Radcliffe, Henry, fourth earl of Sussex (1533–1593), soldier and administrator, was the second son of Henry Radcliffe, second earl of Sussex (c.1507–1557), landowner and*

*administrator, and Elizabeth (d. 1534), daughter of Thomas Howard, second duke of Norfolk. He was brother to Thomas Radcliffe, third earl of Sussex. There is no record of his early years. He was married to Honor, daughter and coheir of Anthony Pound of Drayton in Farlington, Hampshire, in February 1549.*

\* **Mary Wriothesley** (buried 13 December 1561), who married (by settlement dated 1 July 1545) Richard Lyster, esquire, son of Sir Michael Lyster (d. 1 August 1555) and grandson of Sir Richard Lyster (c.1480 – 16 March 1553), Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for whom see the *ODNB* entry. For the marriage settlement, see Hants. RO 5M53/932. The marriage is also recorded in an indenture dated 2 January 1570, entered into by Mary Wriothesley's brother, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton, in which it is stated that Mary Wriothesley married 'Richard Lyster, esquire', that both Mary and Richard had died by the date of the indenture, and that Michael Lyster was their son and heir (see TNA C 54/830 on this website).

By Richard Lyster, Mary Wriothesley had a son, Michael Lyster, who married Elizabeth Southwell, eldest daughter of Richard Southwell (d.1600), illegitimate son of the Privy Councillor Sir Richard Southwell (1502/3-1564), and sister of the Jesuit, Robert Southwell (1561-1595). See the will of Elizabeth Southwell's father, Richard Southwell (d.1600), TNA PROB 11/96/175, and the Southwell pedigree in Dashwood, G.H., ed., *The Visitation of Norfolk in the Year 1563*, (Norwich: Miller & Leavins, 1878), p. 126 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=qkpFAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA4-PP14>

After the death of Richard Lyster, Mary Wriothesley is said to have married William Shelley (14 September 1538 - 15 April 1597), the son of John Shelley, and grandson of Sir William Shelley (c.1479 - 4 January 1549). For Sir William Shelley (c.1479 – 4 January 1549), see the *ODNB* entry; his will, TNA PROB 11/32/341; and Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. IV, pp. 142-3.

William Shelley's trial for treason is described in Howell, T.B., *A Complete Collection of State Trials*, Vol. I, (London: Longman, Hurst, 1816), p. 1119 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=AVdTAAAcAAJ&pg=PA1119>

In one Shelley pedigree, Mary Wriothesley, wife of William Shelley, is called 'Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. See Berry, William, *County Genealogies: Pedigrees of the Families of the County of Sussex*, (London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, 1830), p. 62 at:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=npj.32101007240102;view=1up;seq=80>

William Shelley's first wife is also called 'Margaret' in Hutchinson, Robert, 'The Brasses & Monuments in St. Mary the Virgin Church, Clapham, West Sussex', at:

[https://www.google.ca/search?q=%22William+Shelley%22+%221597%22&ei=GfJyW5npH4SO0gL8\\_q-oAg&start=10&sa=N&biw=1726&bih=866](https://www.google.ca/search?q=%22William+Shelley%22+%221597%22&ei=GfJyW5npH4SO0gL8_q-oAg&start=10&sa=N&biw=1726&bih=866)

See the will of Sir Richard Lyster, TNA PROB 11/36/390; the will of Sir Michael Lyster, TNA PROB 11/34/405; and Wainewright, John B., 'William Shelley', *Notes and Queries*, 10<sup>th</sup> Series, Vol. III, January-June 1905, pp. 441-3 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=sBxDAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA441>

According to Machyn's *Diary*, Mary Wriothesley was buried 13 December 1561 as 'Lady Lyster', despite the fact that her husband was 'Richard Lyster, esquire'. See Nichols, John Gough, ed., *The Diary of Henry Machyn*, (Camden Society, 1848), p. 273 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/diaryofhenrymach00machrich#page/272/mode/2up>

*The 13 day of December was buried at Saint Katherine Christ Church my Lady Lyster, sometime the wife of Master Shelley of Sussex, and the daughter of the Earl of Southampton, late Lord Chancellor of England. Wriothesley, with a herald of arms and a 2 dozen of scutcheons of arms.*

For the Lyster family, see also 'How Many Wives Had Richard Lyster?' at:

<http://www.tudorrevels.co.uk/articles.php?itemId=74>

After the death of Mary Wriothesley, William Shelley (14 September 1538 - 15 April 1597) married Jane Lyngen, the daughter and sole heiress of John Lyngen (or Lingen) of Sutton Freene, Herefordshire. See Harley, John, *William Byrd: Gentleman of the Chapel Royal*, (Ashgate Publishing, 1997), p. 114 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=6CsxDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT114>

*William Shelley died in April 1597. His widow Jane was the daughter and sole heiress of John Lyngen (or Lingen) of Sutton Freene in Herefordshire. She suffered a period of imprisonment as a Catholic, and failed in an attempt during Queen Elizabeth's reign to regain the whole of the property she brought to her marriage. According to Mrs Shelley's account it was soon after her husband's death that [William] Byrd began a suit in the Court of Exchequer, in an effort to obtain her ratification of the lease given to him by Queen Elizabeth. The case dragged on until Mrs Shelley's death in 1609/10 . . . .*

\* **Katherine Wriothesley** (d. 16 August 1626), who was contracted to marry Sir Matthew Arundell (d. 24 December 1598), son of Sir Thomas Arundell (executed 26 February 1552) and Margaret Howard (c. 1515 – 10 October 1571), the daughter of Lord Edmund Howard (d. 19 March 1539), third son of Thomas Howard (1443 – 21 May 1524), 2nd Duke of Norfolk, by his first wife, Elizabeth Tilney (d. 4 April 1497). Although the marriage did not take place, the families were later connected through the

marriage of Sir Matthew Arundell's eldest son and heir, Thomas Arundell (c.1560-1639), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Arundell of Wardour, who on 18 June 1585 at St Andrew's, Holborn, married the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Southampton's sister, Mary Wriothesley (c.1567-1607), the daughter of Henry Wriothesley (baptized 1545, d. 4 October 1581), 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton, and his wife, Mary Browne (born in or before 1552, d. 1607), the daughter of Anthony Browne (1528-1592), 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Montague.

For Sir Matthew Arundell's younger brother, Oxford's onetime friend and later bitter enemy, Charles Arundel (d.1587), see the Wikipedia article at:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Arundell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Arundell).

About 1567 Katherine Wriothesley married Thomas Cornwallis (d. 13 May 1597), esquire, of East Horsley, Surrey, Gentleman Pensioner and Groom Porter to Queen Elizabeth. He was the son of Edward Cornwallis (d. before 17 May 1568), a younger brother of Sir John Cornwallis (d.1544), Steward of the Household of Prince Edward from 1538-1544. See the will of Sir John Cornwallis, TNA PROB 11/30/155. Katherine Wriothesley and Thomas Cornwallis had two sons, Robert Cornwallis, who died in France aged about 20, and Henry Cornwallis, who died at 3 or 4 years of age. See the will of Thomas Cornwallis, TNA PROB 11/89/570; the will of Katherine Wriothesley Cornwallis, TNA PROB 11/150/418; Akrigg, G. P. V., *Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton* (London: Hamish Hamilton, 1968), pp. 6, 27; and the funeral certificate of Thomas Cornwallis in Nichols, John Gough, *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, (London: John Bowyer Nichols and Son, 1836), Vol. III, p. 294 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=PicAAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA294>

See also the Cornwallis pedigree in *The Private Correspondence of Jane Lady Cornwallis, 1613-1644*, (London: S. & J. Bentley, 1842), p. xxxiv at:

<https://archive.org/stream/privatecorrespon00baco#page/n43/mode/2up>

For the monumental inscription to Katherine Wriothesley and her husband in the church of St Martin's in East Horsley, see Manning, Owen and William Bray, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, Vol. III, p. 34 at:

<https://books.google.com/books?id=UWw-AQAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=Cornwallis>

See also:

[https://www.flickr.com/photos/sic\\_itur\\_ad\\_astra/8625306262](https://www.flickr.com/photos/sic_itur_ad_astra/8625306262)

\* **Anne Wriothesley** (d. before 26 June 1574, the date of her mother's will), who is said to have been contracted to marry Sir Henry Wallop (1540? – 14 April 1599), eldest son of Sir Oliver Wallop (c.1502-1566) by his first wife, Bridget Pigott of Beachampton,

Buckinghamshire. According to the *ODNB*, the marriage contract was cancelled on 29 August 1545, and Sir Henry Wallop later married Katherine Giffard (d.1599), the daughter of Richard Gifford of King's Somborne, Hampshire. However in the will below the testator mentions his contract with 'Mr Wallop, and leaves a bequest to Sir John Wallop (d.1551?), and the terms of the will indicate that the marriage contract was still in force in 1550, five years after its alleged cancellation. For the Wallop pedigree, see Rylands, W. Harry, ed., *Pedigrees from The Visitation of Hampshire*, Vol. LXIV, (London: Harleian Society, 1913), pp. 25-6 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/pedigreesfromvis64beno#page/24/mode/2up>

For a later marriage between the Wriothlesley and Wallop families, see the will of the testator's daughter, Katherine Wriothlesley, TNA PROB 11/150/418.

\* **Mabel Wriothlesley** (living 17 July 1602 when her aunt, Anne Wriothlesley Knight Lawrence, made her will; see TNA PROB 11/116/231), who married Sir Walter Sandys (d.1609) of Timsbury, Hampshire, third son of Thomas Sandys (d.1560), 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Sandys, and grandson of William Sandys (c.1470-1540), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Sandys of The Vyne. By Sir Walter Sandys (d.1609), Mabel Wriothlesley was the mother of Sir William Sandys (c.1575 – 28 October 1628). See the *ODNB* entry for William Sandys (c.1470-1540), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Sandys of the Vyne, the inquisition post mortem of Sir Walter Sandys, TNA C 142/312/134, and the History of Parliament entry for Sir William Sandys (c.1575 – 28 October 1628) at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/sandys-sir-william-1575-1628>

Sir William Sandys (c.1575 – 28 October 1628) married Elizabeth Cornwallis, the granddaughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis (1518/19–1604) of Brome, a first cousin of the testator. Elizabeth Cornwallis and Sir William Sandys were married at the house of her father, Sir William Cornwallis (c.1549 - 13 November 1611) in St Botolph's (i.e. Oxford's former mansion) on 23 November 1592. There were no issue of the marriage. See the Cornwallis pedigree, *supra*, p. xxxvii at:

<https://archive.org/stream/privatecorrespon00baco#page/n45/mode/2up>

See also Greenfield, *supra*, pp. 74-5.

For the marriage of Mabel Wriothlesley's son, Sir William Sandys (c.1575 – 28 October 1628), and Elizabeth Cornwallis, see also Chester, Joseph Lemuel, ed., *The Marriage, Baptismal and Burial registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster*, (London, 1876), p. 150 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/marriagebaptism02chesgoog#page/n168/mode/2up>

For Mabel Wriothesley's effigy on the Wriothesley monument at Titchfield, see Greenfield, *supra*, pp. 74-5.

Mabel Wriothesley's son, Sir William Sandys (c1575 - 28 October 1628), must be distinguished from Lord William Sandys (d.1623), who along with Mabel Wriothesley's nephew, Henry Wriothesley (1573-1624), 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Southampton, took part in the Essex Rebellion in February 1601. They were related as follows.

Mabel Wriothesley's father-in-law, Thomas Sandys (d.1560), 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Sandys, married Elizabeth Manners, daughter of George Manners (d. 27 October 1513), 11<sup>th</sup> Lord Roos, by Anne St Leger (d. 21 April 1526). Thomas Sandys' brother, Henry Sandys (d.1555), married Elizabeth Windsor, sister of Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Windsor, who married Oxford's half-sister, Katherine de Vere (1538-1600). Henry Sandys and Elizabeth Windsor had two sons, Lord William Sandys (d.1623) and Thomas Sandys, and a daughter, Margaret or Margery Sandys, who married Henry Carey of Hamworthy, Dorset.

For the monument to Henry Sandys (d.1555), see:

<http://www.britainexpress.com/attractions.htm?attraction=5054>

*St Mary's church, Hambleton, Buckinghamshire.*

*Within the tower is the fanciful Elizabethan monument to Ralph Scrope (d. 1572). Scrope's wife was Elizabeth Windsor, whose first husband was Henry Sandys (d. 1555). An impressive memorial to Sandys is on the north side of the chancel . . .*

Both Lord William Sandys (d.1623) and his brother, Thomas Sandys, are mentioned in the will of Oxford's brother-in-law, Edward Windsor, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Windsor, TNA PROB 11/57/332.

For George Manners, 11<sup>th</sup> Lord Roos, see Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 125, at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=RA2-PA125>

See also the Sandys pedigree in Banks, T.C., *The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*, Vol. II, (London: T. Bensley, 1808), pp. 457, 459 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8TUvAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA459>

Lord William Sandys (d.1623) took part in the Essex Rebellion in 1601, for which he was fined £5000, and his manor of The Vyne was seized. For the 'Confession of Lord William Sandys', see Montagu, Basil, *The Works of Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England: A New Edition*, Vol. VI, (London: William Pickering, 1826), p. 388 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=uV8cZjVNRR8C&pg=PA388>

See also documents concerning the lands of Lord William Sandys (d.1623) in Green, Mary Anne Everett, ed., *Calendar of State Papers Domestic Series, Elizabeth, 1598-1601*, (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1869), p. 144:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZhISAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA144>

Lord William Sandys (d.1623) married firstly Katherine Brydges (d.1596), daughter of Edmund Brydges (d. 11 September 1573), 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Chandos (for whom see the *ODNB* entry), and secondly Christian Annesley, the daughter of Brian Annesley (d. 10 July 1604). He is said to have married thirdly, Anne Baker. See Palmer, Alan and Veronica Palmer, *Who's Who In Shakespeare's England*, (New York: St Martin's Press, 1999), pp. 215-16 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=6BK1Vu6pw84C&pg=PA215>

For Lord William Sandys' first wife, Katherine Brydges, see Emerson at:

<http://www.kateemersonhistoricals.com/TudorWomenBrooke-Bu.htm>

**KATHERINE BRYDGES (1554-1596)**

*Katherine Brydges was the daughter of Edmund Brydges, 2<sup>nd</sup> baron Chandos (d. September 11, 1573) and Dorothy Bray (c.1524-October 31,1605). She went to court with her sister Eleanor to be maids of honor to Queen Elizabeth. She was considered the most beautiful of that group and a poem by George Gascoigne (d.1577), "In Prayse of Bridges," called her the damsel at court who "doth most excell" and praised "her sweet face." In 1573 she married William Sandys, 3<sup>rd</sup> baron Sandys of the Vyne (c.1545-September 29, 1623). They had a daughter, Elizabeth (d. between April 5, 1644 and 1649).*

For Lord William Sandys' second wife, Christian Annesley, see:

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Charlton', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 1* (Canterbury, 1797), pp. 420-441. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol1/pp420-441> [accessed 18 March 2017].

See also Brian Annesley's monument, which names his three daughters and their husbands, and which indicates that his daughter, Christian Annesley, had predeceased him, in Heath, Charles, *Monmouthshire: Historical And Descriptive Accounts Of The Ancient and Present State of Tintern Abbey*, (Monmouth, 1806), pp. 7, 15 at:

[https://books.google.ca/books?id=ydplX3\\_4zP8C&pg=RA4-PA15](https://books.google.ca/books?id=ydplX3_4zP8C&pg=RA4-PA15)

**OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL**

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

For the testator's executor, Sir Edmund Peckham (d. 29 March 1564), son of Peter Peckham (d.1501) by his second wife, Elizabeth Eburton, daughter of Henry Eburton (for whose will see TNA PROB 11/10/197), see the *ODNB* entry; his will, TNA PROB 11/47/325; and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/peckham-sir-edmund-1495-1564>.

For the testator's cousin, Nicholas Cutler (d. 20 or 22 April 1568), see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/cutler-nicholas-1513-68>

*b. by 1513, 3rd s. of Hugh Cutler of London by Alice, da. and h. of William Worthington of Derbys. m. (1) by 1536, Eleanor (d.1550 or later), da. and coh. of John Mynne of Windrush, Glos., 2s. inc. Charles<sup>†</sup> 2da.; (2) by Aug. 1559, Joan, da. of Thomas Carden of Minster in Sheppey, Kent, wid. of Sir Thomas Tyrrell (d.1551) of Gipping, Suff.*<sup>1</sup>

*Cutler first attached himself to the Duke of Suffolk, who in 1534 named him constable of the castle at Eye and keeper of the park there, and a year later master of the children in the ducal chapel. After Suffolk's death he transferred to the service of his wife Eleanor's cousin Chancellor Wriothesley, who in July 1547 petitioned the King to allow Cutler to attend upon him and to exercise his offices under the crown by deputy.*

For William Honing (d.1569) and his connection to the Cutlers, see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/honing-william-1520-69>

Anthony Rush, mentioned in the will below, was the son of Arthur Rush (d.1537) of Sudborne, Suffolk, by Mary Wingfield, the daughter of Sir Anthony Wingfield (d. 15 August 1552) and Elizabeth Vere (d.1557), daughter of Sir George Vere (died c. 1503). Anthony Rush was the testator's ward, and married Eleanor Cutler, the daughter of the testator's servant and 'cousin', Nicholas Cutler (d. 20 or 22 April 1568) of Eye (see above). See the History of Parliament entry for Anthony Rush at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/rush-anthony>

See also the will of Sir Anthony Wingfield (d. 15 August 1552), TNA PROB 11/36/112; the will of Elizabeth (nee Vere) Wingfield (d.1557), TNA PROB 11/42B/640; and the will of Sir George Vere (died c.1503), TNA PROB 11/13/444.

The testator's 'cousin, John Hungerford' was the son of Anthony Hungerford by Barbara Wriothesley, daughter of the testator's grandfather, John Writhe (d.1504), Garter King of Arms. See the History of Parliament entry for John Hungerford of Stoke and Down Ampney at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/hungerford-john-1516-82>

For the testator's executor, Sir Thomas Pope (d. 29 January 1559), and his wife, Elizabeth Blount Basford Pope Paulet (d. 27 October 1593), see the *ODNB* entry, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/pope-thomas-15067-59>

The testator's executor 'William Stamford, esquire', may have been Sir William Stamford (d. 28 August 1558), whose funeral is described in Machyn's *Diary*. See:

'Notes to the diary: 1558', in *The Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, 1550-1563*, ed. J G Nichols (London, 1848), pp. 362-369. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/camden-record-soc/vol42/pp362-369> [accessed 18 March 2017].

For Sir William Stamford, see also Howard, Joseph Jackson, ed., *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. III, New Series, (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 1880), p. 73 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=5wlBAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA73>

The testator's executor, William Pye, clerk, may have been the prebendary of Gaia Major who died 3 September 1557. See:

'Prebendaries: Gaia Major', in *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1541-1857: Volume 10, Coventry and Lichfield Diocese*, ed. Joyce M Horn (London, 2003), pp. 41-43. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/fasti-ecclesiae/1541-1847/vol10/pp41-43> [accessed 18 March 2017].

For William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; Sir Richard Southwell; and Sir William Petre, all mentioned in the will below, see the *ODNB* entries.

### ***TESTATOR'S LANDS MENTIONED IN THE WILL***

While the spelling of the names of some of the testator's manors have been modernized in the will below, the original spelling has been retained for other lesser-known manors

and lands. For a general overview of the testator's lands, see Hampshire Record Office 5M53 at:

<http://calm.hants.gov.uk/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=53005&pos=1>.

For the testator's interest in lands in Fareham and Catisfield, see:

'The hundred and parish of Fareham', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 209-216. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp209-216> [accessed 17 March 2017].

See also a Chancery suit, TNA C 3/127/45 concerning the lease of Fareham rectory and legacies under the testator's will brought by 'Anne Morrynne, widow', against the testator's wife.

For the testator's interest in the manor of Segenworth, see the History of Parliament entry for Walter Chandler at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/chandler-walter-1486-1546>

For the testator's manors of Swanwick, Hook Valence, Posbrook, Chark, Lee Britten, Lee Markes, Lee-on-the-Solent, Funtley Pageham, Mirabyll, Bromwich and Crofton see:

'Parishes: Titchfield', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 220-233. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp220-233> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Dogmersfield, see:

'Parishes: Dogmersfield', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4*, ed. William Page (London, 1911), pp. 72-74. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol4/pp72-74> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Beaulieu, see:

'The liberty of Beaulieu', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4*, ed. William Page (London, 1911), pp. 650-655. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol4/pp650-655> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Upton, see:

'Parishes: Vernhams Dean', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4*, ed. William Page (London, 1911), pp. 329-331. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol4/pp329-331> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manors of East Stratton and West Stratton, as well as the testator's interest in Micheldever, see:

'The parish of Micheldever', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 390-394. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp390-394> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Abbots Worthy, see:

'Parishes: Kings Worthy', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4*, ed. William Page (London, 1911), pp. 430-433. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol4/pp430-433> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of North Stoneham, see:

'Parishes: North Stoneham', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 478-481. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp478-481> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Broadhembury, see:

Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons, 'Parishes: Hacombe - Hittesleigh', in *Magna Britannia: Volume 6, Devonshire* (London, 1822), pp. 250-272. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/magna-britannia/vol6/pp250-272> [accessed 21 March 2017].

For the manor of Broadhembury, see also Venn, John, *Annals of a Clerical Family*, (London: Macmillan and Co. Limited, 1904), p. 10 at:

[https://books.google.ca/books?id=rRcFkXb\\_-OoC&pg=PA10](https://books.google.ca/books?id=rRcFkXb_-OoC&pg=PA10)

For the testator's manor of West Meon, see:

'Parishes: West Meon', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 342-345. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp342-345> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Farringdon, see:

'Parishes: Faringdon', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 20-22. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp20-22> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Walsworth, see:

[www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirstudies/digital/1980s/.../Watts.pdf](http://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/publications/hampshirstudies/digital/1980s/.../Watts.pdf)

For the testator's manors of Portsea and Copnor, see:

'The liberty of Portsmouth and Portsea Island: Manors, churches and charities', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 192-202. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp192-202> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Botley, see:

'Parishes: Botley', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 465-467. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp465-467> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Corhampton and interest in the rectory of Lomer, see:

'Parishes: Corhampton', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 246-254. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp246-254> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's farm of Iwerne, manor of Stower and rent of Shaston [=Shaftesbury?] in Dorset, see:

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/43f157ab-5978-4996-bbae-9de9416735eb>.

For the testator's manor of Iwerne, see also West, William, *A History of the Forest or Chace Known by the Name of Cranborn Chace*, (Gillingham: E. Neave, 1816), p. 90 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=YCIOAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA90>

For Iwerne, see also:

<http://dorset-ancestors.com/?p=2451>.

For the testator's manor of Wembury, see:

Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons, 'Parishes: Uffculme - Willand', in *Magna Britannia: Volume 6, Devonshire* (London, 1822), pp. 538-562. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/magna-britannia/vol6/pp538-562> [accessed 18 March 2017].

For the testator's manor of Grange of Bloomsbury, see:

<http://www.bedfordestates.com/bloomsbury/history/>

For the testator's manor of Soberton, see:

'Parishes: Soberton', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 257-268. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp257-268> [accessed 18 March 2017].

For the testator's manors of Abshot, Posbrook, Funtley Pageham, Swanwick, Crofton, Mirables, Newland, Walsworth, Portsea, Copnor, Cadland, Corhampton and Inkpen, see also:

'Houses of Premonstratensian canons: Abbey of Titchfield', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 2*, ed. H Arthur Doubleday and William Page (London, 1903), pp. 181-186. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol2/pp181-186> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manors, see also Item 34 at:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol21/no2/pp70-100>

For the testator's manors, see also Item 40 at:

'Henry VIII: December 1537, 26-31', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 12 Part 2, June-December 1537*, ed. James Gairdner (London, 1891), pp. 443-481. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol12/no2/pp443-481> [accessed 17 March 2017].

For the testator's manors, see also:

<https://familysearch.org/search/catalog/421469?availability=Family%20History%20Library>

*Courts for Titchfield Abbey estates and Wriothesley estates: Titchfield, Cadland, Copnor, Fratton, Porchester, Swanwick, Walsworth, Crofton, Lee Marks & Marables, Newlands, Portsea, Corhampton, Hook Valence & Mortimer, Dogmersfield, Soberton, Beaulieu, Micheldever, N. Stoneham, Abbots Worthy, Stratton, Segensworth, Bighton, Bromwich, Botley, Chark & Lee Britten, Faringdon, W. Meon, Long Sutton, Itchel & Ershot, Catisfield, Longstock, Lyndhurst, Stower & Inkpen (Berks.) and Abbots Worthy.*

For the manors held by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Southampton at his death, see Akrigg, G.P.V., *Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton*, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1968), pp. 20-1.

For a transcript of the testator's will by John Payne Collier, see *Trevelyan Papers Prior to A.D. 1558*, Camden Society, No. LXVII, 1857, pp. 206-216 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=6CpTAAAcAAJ&pg=PA206>

LM: T{estamentum} Domini Thome Comitis South{a}mton

[f. 96v] In Dei nomine Amen xxj die Iulij Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti quarto, I, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, being whole of mind and perfect remembrance although feeble and weak in body, thanks be unto Almighty God, make and ordain this my present testament and last will in manner and form following:

First I yield my soul wholly to th' infinite mercy of Almighty God, trusting assuredly to be saved by the merits of the passion of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, his only Son, and our only Mediator, the second person in Trinity;

Item, I give and bequeath unto my most gracious Sovereign Lord, the King's Majesty, for a remembrance of my bounden duty toward his Highness, my collar of the Garter, my gilt basin and ewer that is in my wife's custody, my six gilt candlesticks, and my great gilt wreathen pots, beseeching God to send him his grace with health of body till he be as old a king as ever was any of his noble progenitors;

Item, I give to my Lady Mary's Grace for a remembrance my best standing cup gilt;

Item, I give to my Lady Elizabeth's grace for a like remembrance my second standing cup gilt;

Item, I give and bequeath to the Lady Jane, my wife, all my stuff of household that shall fortune to be here in my house in or near London at the time of my departure, so the same exceed not the value of four hundred marks;

And if the same shall not amount in all things indifferently praised to the value of four hundred marks, I will that she shall have it supplied in such stuff as I shall have at any house of mine in the country except Titchfield;

And if there be not sufficient stuff at any such house or houses as is aforesaid, then I will the lack of the same to be supplied with money or plate at her pleasure;

Item I give & bequeath to my said wife all her own apparel and jewels appertaining to her own body, and as much of my silver and gilt plate that shall not be specially bequeathed as shall amount to the sum of four hundred marks of the current money of England;

[f. 97r] Item, I give to my said wife in ready money as it may be levied four hundred marks;

Item, I give and bequeath to every of my daughters, Mary and Katherine, over & besides the sums already paid or to be paid by me for such heirs apparent as I have bought for

them, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be delivered unto them by mine executors or the survivor of them or such other as shall have th' administration of my goods and chattels at the day of their several marriages or when one of them shall accomplish th' age of 18 years; then she that shall be so married or that shall accomplish the said age to demand her portion;

Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter, Anne, over & besides the money paid and to be paid for her marriage by my covenant with Mr Wallop two hundred pounds;

And I pray mine executors to see the covenants of their marriages kept and performed, and if any of the said marriages intended take not place or effect, then mine executors or such as shall have th' administration of my goods with the money to be repaid to them upon the breach of the said marriage or marriages so failing and not taking effect, together with the sums before bequeathed, shall procure convenient marriage or marriages for such of my daughters whose marriage shall not after take effect as is beforesaid;

Item, I bequeath to my daughter, Mabel, for whom I have yet entered with no man into covenant, the sum of four hundred pounds to be delivered at the day of her marriage or at th' age of 18 years;

And I will farther that if any of them shall die before marriage or before th' accomplishment of th' age of 18 years, thother surviving shall have and enjoy the portion of them so dying bequeathed by my last will;

And if they all die before marriage or before th' accomplishment of the said age of 18 years, then my said wife to have and enjoy the moiety of their portions, and my son, Henry, Lord Wriothsley, thother moiety;

Or if some of them happen to be married and to die before her or their sisters, that portion which should grow to the daughter married and departed by the decease of her sister dying after to go the daughters living;

Or if God shall dispose of them all before marriage, as is aforesaid, or th' age of 18 years, then my said wife and my son to have and enjoy their portions as is to them before bequeathed, saving one child's portion which in that case I give and bequeath to my daughter, the Lady Fitzwalter;

Item, I give and bequeath to my son, Henry, Lord Wriothsley, all the rest of my stuff of household not already or hereafter bequeathed, and as much plate of silver and gilt or parcel gilt as shall amount to the sum of four hundred marks, to be kept and preserved to his use by mine executors or such as shall have th' administration of my goods until he accomplish th' age of 21 years, and then to be delivered unto him;

And if he die before the said age, then thone moiety both of stuff and plate to remain to my said wife, and thother moiety thereof to such of my children as shall be then living,

and for lack of any of my children, to the children of my children, and for default of them, to my wife;

Item, I give unto my said son all my harness and furniture of mine armour not hereafter bequeathed;

Item, I give to my sister Breten [=Breton? Britton?] my lease and farm that I have for certain years yet to come of and in the rectory or parsonage of Fareham and th' use and dwelling of and in all places reserved to me in my manor house of Segenworth in the county of Southampton;

Item, I will and ordain that my son-in-law, the Lord Fitzwalter, and Elizabeth, his wife, my daughter, shall be truly contented and paid yearly one annuity or yearly rent of forty pounds out of such manors as be contained in a pair of indentures of covenants of marriage between him and my daughter, Elizabeth Wriothesley;

And if it happen any of the said lands, manors or tenements charged or to be charged with the said annuity or annual rent of forty pounds to be otherwise disposed or aliened by me, then the said annuity or yearly rent to go out of such other manors and other lands as shall be appointed for the performance of this my last will and testament, wherein I will also he and she shall distrain for the non-payment of the same;

Also I bequeath unto my said son-in-law as much of my stuff of household, plate and apparel as shall amount to the sum of one hundred pounds, that is to say, forty pounds' worth of stuff, parcel of my household stuff, forty pounds' worth of plate, and twenty pounds' worth of apparel, which said stuff, plate and apparel so to him bequeathed I will he shall none otherwise have, take or choose than by the delivery of mine executors or the most part of them;

Item, I give unto him four of my best great horses, one hundred pair of Almain rivets, and six demi-lances, to be delivered by mine executors after this sort, they to choose one harness for my son and he another;

Item, I give to my sister Ponde forty pounds;

And to my sister Lawrence forty pounds;

Item, I give to every of my servants his or hers year's wages, and to every gentleman being in my household with me having no wages twenty nobles;

Item, I give to every gentleman my retainer 66s 8d;

And to every yeoman of that sort twenty shillings;

Item, I give to the poor people of Titchfield, Fareham and other places where my lands light( [=lie?]) or elsewhere mine executors shall think good, to be distributed at their discretion the sum of two hundred pounds;

Item, I give to my [f. 97v] cousin Hinmyng{es} [=Honing? Heminges?] ten pounds;

And to every of the rest of my cousin Cutler's children ten pounds;

Item, I give to Anne, my wife's sister, two hundred marks;

Item, to Avise, the children's woman, ten pounds;

Item, further I will as long as my wife after my decease shall live sole and unmarried, she shall have the custody and reasonable use of all that which I have bequeathed and given by this my present will to my son and other my children not yet married, so that she put in reasonable bonds to the rest of mine executors for the true answering of it and delivery thereof to my said children at such times as be limited and expressed in this my said last will, and do at her charge keep my said children in honest order;

And if she marry, then I will that within one month before the said marriage she make true delivery thereof to the children's use to the rest of mine executors then living;

Item, I give to my wife as much corn and cattle as shall amount to the sum of two hundred marks;

Item, I will that my household be kept at my charge three months after my decease to th' intent my servants may in the mean season the better provide for themselves;

And all the rest of my goods and chattels I will shall go to the performance of my will and the payment of my debts, which I beseech mine executors to see done, and likewise to content anything that they shall find in conscience I ought to pay to any man;

And if anything shall remain, this my present testament and last will performed, I will the same to be divided into three parts, whereof thone to be to my said wife, a second to Henry, my son, and the third to the rest of my said children;

And for default of any of the three parts, to the survivor of them;

And for default of any of them, to my children's children, if any be;

And for lack of them, to my sisters or the survivor of them;

And for default of them, to their children;

Item, if it fortune my said wife to be with child at the time of my decease, then I give unto my child that God shall send into the world after my decease, be it male or female,

the sum of four hundred pounds, to be used, ordered and demeaned as is aforesaid of thother daughters not married;

Item, I give to every of my very good Ladies the Countesses of Arundel and Warwick for a remembrance one cup gilt of the valure of ten pounds;

And to my good Lord and brother [=brother-in-law], th' Earl of Sussex, a cup of like valure of ten pounds;

Item, I give to my assured friend, Sir William Herbert, knight, all my Garters and Georges;

And to my good Lady, his wife, I give for a token a ring of gold of the value of four pounds;

Item, for the payment of my debts and performance of my will and the payment of such pensions as I stand charged withal, I will & bequeath to mine executors for the term of sixteen years next ensuing my decease these manors and lands hereafter following, that is to say, the manors of Swanwick and Dogmersfield in the county of Southampton;

And I will and pray mine executors to repair the mansion house of Dogmersfield sufficiently, and so to maintain it from time to time during the minority of my son;

Item, th' whole manor or close of Beaulieu, the manors of Upton, East Stratton, West Stratton and Hook Valence in the said county of Southampton and the reversions and rents of the same with their appurtenances during the said term of 16 years, together with th' whole profits of my farm of Swithimes Barton [=Trinity Barton?] by Winchester and the profits of Anthony Rushe's lands, son and heir to Arthur Rushe, deceased, during the minority of the said Anthony Rushe, saving twenty pounds yearly which I will my cousin Cutler shall enjoy towards Rushe's finding and his pains in looking to his things, that is to say, ten pounds for thone and ten pounds for thother;

Item, I give & bequeath to my said wife the leases and term of years which I have in the parsonages or rectories of Titchfield, Micheldever, East Stratton and West Stratton in the said county of Southampton;

And also I give unto her for term of her life in full recompense of her jointure and dowry, besides the manor of Micheldever wherein she is joint purchaser with me for term of her life, the manor of Titchfield with the members rated at £60 by the year, and all parks, parockes, grounds and commodities which I now have and use in mine own hands in and about the same, the manors of Posbrook, Abshot, Segenworth, Chark and Le bretton [=Chark and Lee Britten, Lee-on-the-Solent?], Fontleghe Knols [=Funtley Knowle?] and Lee Court, Fontlegh Paghham [=Funtley Pageham?], Bromwich, Abbots Worthy?, Bikta [sic for Bickton?], North Stoneham, Markes [=Lee Markes?] and Mirabell [=Marables?], Yepley [=Ipley?] and the rectories or parsonages of Micheldever & Popham with their appurtenances in the said county of Southampton, and the manors of Broadhembury and

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Wolleston in the county of Devon, and also my house in London called Southampton House, lately the Bishop of Lincoln's, and after my Lord of Warwick's;

Item, although the third part of the revenues of my lands do not amount to the value hereafter limited, nevertheless for a remembrance of my duty toward my Sovereign Lord and for the great benefits that I have received of his most noble father of famous memory, the late King Henry th' Eight, and also of his Highness, I will that his Majesty shall have for his portion during the minority and nonage of my son these manors hereafter limited, that is to say, the manors of Westmeer [sic for West Meon?], Farringdon, Walsworth, Portsea, Copnor, [f. 98r] Newland, Crofton, Botley and Corhampton with the rectory or parsonage of Lomer annexed in the county of Southampton, and the farm of Iwerne, the manor of Stower & the rent of Shaston [=Shaftesbury?] in the county of Dorset;

Item, the manor of Long Sutton in the county of Somerset, the manor of Wemberie [=Wembury?] in the county of Devon, and the manor of Grange of Bloomsbury with Mill Fields and other my lands in the county of Middlesex;

Item, I will that if anything shall remain of the revenues that be appointed to the performance of my will and testament and the paying of my debts, the same shall be divided into three parts, thone to my wife, one other to my son, Henry, and the third to the rest of my children, whatsoever they be, living, and for default of them, to my children's children, & for lack of them to the children of my sisters;

Item, I give to my sister Breton one hundred pounds;

Item, I give to my cousin, John Hungerford, besides the legacy generally given to my servants, twenty pounds;

And to my cousin, Charles Wriothsley, twenty pounds;

Item, I give to my steward, Mr Rainsford, forty marks;

Item, to my comptroller, Mr Feld, forty marks;

Item, I give to Sir John Wallop, knight, for a remembrance, a gilt cup of the value of ten pounds;

And to Sir Nicholas Lister [sic for 'Sir Richard Lister?'], knight, for a like remembrance, a gilt cup of the value of ten pounds;

And to my Lady Wallop and my Lady Lister, their wives, to each of them a gold ring of the value of four pounds;

Item, I give to Sir Richard Southwell, knight, for remembrance, a gold ring of the value of four pounds;

And to my Lady Pope, the wife of Sir Thomas Pope, knight, for a like remembrance a gold ring of the value of £4;

Item, I will that my testament and will performed and my debts paid, the residue of the years of Swithines Barton shall remain to my son, Henry, Lord Wriothlesley, and if God dispose of him, then to my wife, if she be living, and if not, the profits thereof to grow to my children living, and for default of them, to my children's children;

Item, I give to my wife during the minority of my boy the leases of Catisfield, Fareham Park and all those things which I had of my Lord of Winchester, he to have them when he shall come to his full age of 21 years;

Item, I give to my pothecary and to every of the suklinges [sic?] ten pounds apiece besides my former legacies;

Item, I give to Anthony Rushe all my leases in Suffolk;

Item, I give to Elene Clerk towards her marriage forty pounds;

Item, I will that my executors shall bear the necessary charges of Breton and Lark now at Winchester & Oxford if they or either of them do continue there or at Oxford in learning & good order till they shall come to th' age of 21 years;

Item, I give to my very good Lords th' Earls of Warwick and Arundel, to each of them a gilt cup of the value of £20;

And of this my testament & last will I make and ordain mine executors my wife, the Lady Jane, Countess of Southampton, Sir Edmund Peckham and Sir Thomas Pope, knights, William Stamford, esquire, and William Pye, clerk, and I give to every of them for their faithful pains to be taken herein forty pounds;

And overseer I make Sir William Petre, knight, one of the King's Majesty's Principal Secretaries, to whom I bequeath one of my basins & one ewer white;

Item, I give & bequeath to Thomas Rethé, gentleman, my surveyor, ten pounds;

Item, I bequeath & give to my daughter, Elizabeth, the Lady Fitzwalter, a gilt cup of the value of ten pounds. Thomas Southampton. Thomas Fitzwalter. By me, Richard Bartlat. Per me Iohannem Brodoke. Joannes Fryer. By me William Lister. By me, John Bold.

All this that followeth I do add as a schedule to my last will xxiiijo die Julij Anno quarto Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti:

Item, I will unto my executors & to their heirs my two houses with th' appurtenances situate in Cannon Row in Westminster in the county of Middlesex upon condition that

they shall sell the same in so convenient time as they may, & the money thereof coming to be employed for the payment of my debts & performance of my legacies;

Item, forasmuch as the lands appointed to the performance of my will will not suffice the same, I will further that my manor of Soberton with th' appurtenances in the county of Southampton & all my lands & tenements lately purchased of Sir Walter Bonham, knight, unto my executors, to have & to hold the same to them for term of 16 years next ensuing after my decease, and they with the profits thereof to discharge the yearly rent or annuity payable unto the said Sir Walter & the Lady now his wife during the said term of 16 years, & to the performance of my last will;

Item, I will the clause contained in my testament that toucheth the retainers to be void; Thomas Southampton. Edward Wolton(?). Thomas Stermes(?). Per me Iohannem Brodoke. By me, William Lyster.

Item, I do add furthermore this that followeth as a schedule to my last will xxiiij die Julij Anno quarto Regni Regis Edwardi sexti:

Item, I will that if my goods & the revenues of my lands that shall come to my executors' hands be not or shall not be sufficient to discharge my debts, legacies, annuities, pensions & rents charged, that then my executors shall diminish my legacies according to their discretion so far as my said goods & revenues will extend. Thomas Southampton. Edward Wolton. Per me Iohannem Brodoke. Thomas Raynes. Radulphus Smalpage. By me, William Lister. John Knoules.

Item, I further add as a schedule to my last will the day & year last before-written [f. 98v] that where by my last will I have given to my cousin, Nicholas Cutler, twenty pounds during the minority of Anthony Rushe yearly to be taken of his lands, I do also give him ten pounds yearly as in augmentation towards the same, to be taken during the minority aforesaid and no longer. Thomas Southampton. Thomas Fitzwalter. William Stamford.

Probatum fuit test{amentu}m cum Codicill{is} coram d{omi}no Cant{uariensis} Archiep{iscop}o apud London xiiij Die mens{is} Maij Anno d{omi}ni Mill{es}imo quingentesimo quinquagesimo primo Iuramento d{omi}ne Iane comitisse Southampton et d{omi}ni Edmundi Peckham milit{is} in p{er}sona Chr{ist}oferi Robynson procurator{is} eor{um} et mag{ist}ri Will{el}mi Pye p{er}sonali{te}r p{rese}ntis Executoru{m} in h{uius}mo{d}i testamento no{m}i{n}ator{um} quib{us} com{m}issa fuit admi{n}istrac{i}o o{mn}i{u}m bonor{um} &c d{i}c{t}i defunct{i} De bene &c Ac de pleno In{uenta}rio &c exhibend{o} Necnon de plano compoto redd{endo} Ad sancta dei Eu{a}ngelia Iurat{is} Res{er}uata p{otes}tate alijs Executorib{us} &c cu{m} venerit [sic?]

[=The testament, with the codicils, was proved before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury at London on the 14 day of the month of May in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred fifty-first by the oath of the Lady Jane, Countess of Southampton, and Sir Edmund Peckham, knight, in the person of Christopher Robinson, their proctor, and Master William Pye, personally present, executors named in the same testament, to whom administration was granted of the goods etc. of the said deceased, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well etc., and to exhibit a full inventory etc., and also to render a plain account, with power reserved to the other executors when they shall have come etc.]

## APPENDIX A. EARLIER CONFLICTING AND ERRONEOUS THEORIES AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE TESTATOR'S MOTHER

According to Noble, the testator was the son of William Wriothesley, York Herald, by 'Agnes, daughter and heir of Drayton of London'. See Noble, Mark, *A History of the College of Arms*, (London: J. Debrett, 1804), p. 123 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/ahistorycollege00noblgoog#page/n146/mode/2up>.

Although Noble was the first to identify the testator's mother as 'Agnes, the daughter of Drayton of London', the *DNB* appears to have been the first to identify her father as James Drayton, citing BL Add. Ch. 16194. See:

[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Wriothesley,\\_Thomas\\_\(1505-1550\)\\_\(DNB00\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Wriothesley,_Thomas_(1505-1550)_(DNB00))

*WRIOTHESLEY, Sir THOMAS, first Baron Wriothesley of Titchfield and Earl of Southampton (1505–1550), lord chancellor of England, was eldest son of William Writh or Wriothesley, York herald, who, like his brother, Sir Thomas Wriothesley (d. 1534) [q. v.], adopted Wriothesley as the spelling of the family name. His mother, who survived until 1538, was Agnes, daughter of James Drayton of London; and Drayton's notes recording his own and his grandchildren's dates of birth are still extant (Brit. Mus. Add. Charters, 16194). Thomas, the eldest son, was born on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 21 Dec. 1505; his sisters, Elizabeth and Anne (who married Thomas Knight of Hook in Hampshire) in 1507 and 1508, and his brother Edward in 1509. At Edward's christening the godfathers were Edward Stafford, third duke of Buckingham [q. v.], and Henry 'Algernon' Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland [q. v.] Two other sisters, whom Wriothesley names in his will, were born subsequently.*

Add Ch 16194 is available on the British Library website:

*Memoranda of families of Drayton and Wreysley; 1482-1509. Wriothesley family: Genealogical memoranda of: 1482-1509. Drayton family: Memoranda of births: 1482-1509.*

*Add Ch 16194 : 1482-1509.*

See:

[http://searcharchives.bl.uk/primo\\_library/libweb/action/display.do?tabs=detailsTab&ct=display&fn=search&doc=IAMS040-002140902&indx=1&recIds=IAMS040-002140902&recIdxs=0&elementId=0&renderMode=poppedOut&displayMode=full&frbrVersion=&dsct=0&frbg=&scp.scps=scope%3A%28BL%29&tab=local&dstmp=1489948133404&srt=rank&mode=Basic&&dum=true&vl\(freeText0\)=Add.%20Charters%2C%2016194&vid=IAMS\\_VU2](http://searcharchives.bl.uk/primo_library/libweb/action/display.do?tabs=detailsTab&ct=display&fn=search&doc=IAMS040-002140902&indx=1&recIds=IAMS040-002140902&recIdxs=0&elementId=0&renderMode=poppedOut&displayMode=full&frbrVersion=&dsct=0&frbg=&scp.scps=scope%3A%28BL%29&tab=local&dstmp=1489948133404&srt=rank&mode=Basic&&dum=true&vl(freeText0)=Add.%20Charters%2C%2016194&vid=IAMS_VU2).

The identification of William Wriothesley's wife as Agnes, the daughter of James Drayton, was adopted by Stopes. See Stopes, Charlotte Carmichael, *The Life of Henry, Third Earl of Southampton, Shakespeare's Patron*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1922), p. 485 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=LEISAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA485>

The identification in the *DNB* of the testator's mother as Agnes, the daughter of James Drayton, is also retained in the current *ODNB* entry:

*William, York herald, married Agnes, daughter of James Drayton of London, and they had four children. Thomas, the eldest son, was born on 21 December 1505, his sisters, Elizabeth and Anne (who married Thomas Knight of Hook in Hampshire), in 1507 and 1508, and his brother, Edward, in 1509. It was a sign of the family's rising status and fortunes that Edward Stafford, third duke of Buckingham, and Henry Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, were godfathers at Edward's baptism.*

*The Complete Peerage* adopts the conclusion that the testator's mother was Agnes, but is unable to decide whether Agnes was the daughter of James Drayton or Robert Drayton. See Cokayne, George Edward, *The Complete Peerage*, Vol. XII, Part I, (London: The St Catherine Press, 1953), p. 124, where it is stated that the testator was the son of 'Agnes (living Jan. 1537/8), da. and h. of James (or Robert) Drayton of London', citing *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Add. Vol. I, No. 1244, and Vol. XIII, Part I, No. 151. Neither reference provides the name of the testator's mother, although they establish that she was still alive as late as January 1538. Both are letters from Anthony Roke to the testator. In the first, thought to date from 14 August 1537, Roke writes that 'Mrs. Elizabeth, Mrs. Peter [=Petre?] and the rest at Stoke be in good health, and likewise that most godly gentlewoman, my mistress, your mother, Mrs. Anne, her daughter, and all others here at Micheldevour. We hope my mistress will soon come home again.' In the second, thought to date from 27 January 1538, Roke writes that 'My good mistress, your mother, Mrs. Elizabeth, Mrs. Mary, Mr. Anthony, gentle Mrs. Clerc are well'. See:

'Henry VIII: January 1538, 26-31', in *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 13 Part 1, January-July 1538*, ed. James Gairdner (London, 1892), pp. 50-66. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/letters-papers-hen8/vol13/no1/pp50-66> [accessed 23 March 2017].

The identification of the testator's mother as Agnes, the daughter of James Drayton, is contradicted by Greenfield who states, relying on the heraldic shield on the Wriothesley monument at Titchfield and citing 'Her. Coll. Records', that the testator's mother was 'Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Drayton of London'. See Greenfield, *supra*, p. 77:

*The fourth, fifth and sixth quarterings are brought in by the marriage of William Wriothesley, York Herald, the father of Thomas, first Earl of Southampton, with Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Drayton, of London, and his wife, Joan, daughter and heir of Peter Peckham, by the heiress of Crowton [Her. Coll. Records].*

For Peter Peckham (d.1501) of Denham, Buckinghamshire, and his first wife, Agnes, said by Greenfield to be 'the heiress of Crowton', see the will of Peter Peckham, TNA PROB 11/12/315, and Lodge, Edmund, *Illustrations of British History, Biography and Manners*, Vol. I, (London: G. Nicol, 1791), pp. 277-8 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZXpEAAAACAAJ&pg=PA277>

According to Peter Peckham's will, his first wife, Agnes, was buried at St Michael Bassishaw in London. Her maiden name is unknown, but may have been Crowton, as Greenfield asserts. In the *Calendar of Close Rolls*, Edward IV: Volume 1, 1461-1468, 'Pekham' is named as one of the executors of John Crowton. See:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/search?query=Bond&title=&page=89&rf=pubid%3A536>

For John Crowton, who may have died c.1466, the year in which gifts by him to the church of St Stephen's, Coleman Street, are recorded, see also Freshfield, Edwin, 'Some Remarks upon the Book of Records and History of the Parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, in the City of London', *Archaeologia*, Vol. I, (London: Nichols and Sons, 1887), pp. 17-57 at p. 36:

<https://archive.org/stream/archaeologiaopt150sociuoft#page/36/mode/2up/>

At the time of her marriage to Peter Peckham (d.1501), Agnes was the widow of John Broun [hereafter spelled 'Browne', although the spelling 'Broun' is used in earlier documents], son and heir of Sir Stephen Browne, Lord Mayor of London. See TNA C 1/73/51 and TNA C 1/28/143, and a 1463 document describing Browne's Quay, part of Agnes' dowry:

*The dower of Agnes Pekham, 1463*  
(*Ibid.* 156, from London, Guildhall, Hustings Roll, 196(10) [English])

*This indenture made between John Tate, alderman and citizen and mercer of the city of London, John Maiden, grocer, Steven Stychemersshe, mercer, and Thomas Bledlowe, grocer, citizens of the same city, executors of the testament of Stephen Brown, late citizen and grocer and alderman of the said city on the one hand, and Piers Pekham, gentleman,*

*and Agnes his wife, late the wife of John Brown, son and heir of the said Steven Brown, on the other hand, witnesses:*

*That whereas the said Agnes is endowable among other lands and tenements of all that great messuage called Browne's place, with all the ground, wharf, and crane adjoining and belonging thereto, called Browne's Quay, with all the ground called the entry leading from the king's highway called Thames Street unto the said wharf, with the appurtenances, set and lying in the parish of St Dunstan's in the East of London; of which messuage, wharf, crane, and ground the said John Tate, John Maldon, Steven Stychemersshe and Thomas Bledlowe, by the agreement and assent of the said Piers and Agnes have assigned unto the said Peter and Agnes as for her dower and in allowance of all her dower to her belonging of the said messuage, wharf, crane, and ground with appurtenances, all such parts thereof as follow: that is to say, the great garret or coalhouse [detailed description of property].*

See also Kingsford, Charles Lethbridge, 'A London Merchant's House and its Owners, 1360-1614', *Archaeologia*, Vol. 74, January 1925, pp. 137-58, available online.

By Peter Peckham, Agnes had a daughter, Joan Peckham, who appears to have married Robert Drayton, citizen and clothier of London, mentioned in Peter Peckham's will, by whom she had a son, Peter Drayton, and a daughter, Joan Drayton, also mentioned in Peter Peckham's will. It also appears that Joan Peckham's husband can be identified as Robert Drayton, draper, whose will, TNA PROB 11/14/4, dated 6 August 1503, was proved 28 March 1504. This Robert Drayton states that his wife, Jane [=Joan], is buried at St Mildred's in the Poultry, and that he has a son, Piers [=Peter] Drayton, and a daughter, Jane [=Joan] Drayton, the wife of Richard Lucy. At the time Robert Drayton made his will, his first wife, Jane or Joan, had died, as noted above, and his widow was his second wife, Agnes (a kinswoman of William Edwardes). Agnes proved Robert Drayton's will, and according to a lawsuit dated circa 1504-1515, married Thomas Woodward, draper. See TNA C 1/370/57 and TNA C 1/376/51 (in the latter lawsuit, she is called 'Alice').

The documents concerning Agnes, widow of John Browne, and the wills of Peter Peckham and Robert Drayton support Greenfield's conclusion (see above) that the testator's mother was Joan Drayton, the daughter of Robert Drayton by Joan Peckham, the daughter of Peter Peckham. However Greenfield may have been in error in stating that both Joan Drayton and Joan Peckham were heiresses of their respective fathers, both of whom mention sons in their wills. Moreover in his will Robert Drayton states that his daughter, Joan, is the wife of Richard Lucy, about whom nothing is known. It is possible that Richard Lucy was Joan Drayton's first husband, that he died soon after the marriage, and that Joan Drayton then became the wife of the testator. A Richard Lucy, born about 1472, one of the sons of Sir William Lucy (1441-3 July 1492) of Stratford-upon-Avon by Margaret Brecknock is mentioned here.

<http://www.genealogy.com/ftm/b/o/w/Judy-Bowman-rhodes/GENE14-0047.html>

It should also be noted that in her will, TNA PROB 11/116/231, the testator's sister, Anne Wriothesley Knight Lawrence, leaves a bequest to her 'cousin, Sir George Peckham'. For Sir George Peckham (d.1608), see the History of Parliament entry for Sir Edmund Peckham at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/peckham-sir-edmund-1495-1564>

*b. by 1495, 2nd s. of Peter Peckham of London and Denham by 2nd w. Elizabeth, da. of Henry Eburton of London. m. by 1516, Anne, da. of John Cheyne of Chesham Bois, Bucks., 4s. inc. [Henry](#) and [Sir Robert](#) 2da. Kntd. 18 May 1542.1*

See also the *ODNB* entries for Sir George Peckham (d.1608) and his father, Sir Edmund Peckham:

*Peckham, Sir George (d. 1608), colonial adventurer, was the third son of Sir Edmund Peckham (d. 1564) of Denham, Buckinghamshire, former high treasurer of the mint, and his wife, Anne (d. 1570), daughter of John Cheyne of Chesham Bois. In 1554 he married Susan, daughter and heir of Henry Webbe; she died in childbirth, aged seventeen, on 11 December 1555.*

*Peckham, Sir Edmund (b. in or before 1495, d. 1564), administrator, was the second son of Peter Peckham of London and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Eburton of London. His father also acquired property at Denham in Buckinghamshire, while by 1516 Edmund had married Anne (d. 1570), daughter of John Cheyne of Chesham Bois in the same county.*

As noted above, by his first wife, Agnes, Peter Peckham (d.1501) had a daughter, Joan. In his will, Peter Peckham mentions a son, George Peckham, who appears to have been his eldest son and heir, and may thus have been Peter Peckham's son by his first wife, Agnes. If so, this might account for Anne Wriothesley Knight Lawrence's reference to Sir George Peckham (d.1608) as 'cousin', a rather generic term covering a number of different family relationships at the time.

For Sir George Peckham and his first wife Susan Webb (d.1555), daughter of Henry Webb, Porter of the Tower of London, see a 1589 lawsuit involving Holywell Priory brought by the Queen's Attorney for Wards and Liveries on behalf of 'George Peckham, son and heir of Edmund Peckham, Esq., and her Majesty's Ward'. See Stopes, Charlotte Carmichael, *Burbage and Shakespeare's Stage*, (New York: Haskell House Publishers Ltd., 1970), pp. 166-70 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=KEYSyZU25XAC&pg=PA166>

See also:

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'The Augustinian Priory of St. John the Baptist, Holywell', in *Survey of London: Volume 8, Shoreditch*, ed. James Bird (London, 1922), pp. 153-187. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol8/pp153-187> [accessed 29 March 2017].

See also Dugdale, William, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. IV, (London: James Bohn, 1846), p. 392 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ynAzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA392>

For Henry Webbe's funeral, see pp. 33, 329 in the Diary of Henry Machyn at:

<https://archive.org/stream/henrymachyncit00camduoft#page/32/mode/2up>

<https://archive.org/stream/henrymachyncit00camduoft#page/328/mode/2up/>