

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 19 August 1558 and proved 21 March 1559, of Anne Sapcote (d. 14 March 1559), whose first husband, John Broughton (d. 24 January 1518), was the son of Sir Robert Broughton (d.1506) by his wife Katherine de Vere, said to have been an illegitimate daughter of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

Testatrix' father

The testatrix was the daughter of Sir Guy Sapcote, the son of William Sapcote, esquire, and Anne Semark (d.1510), daughter and heir of Thomas Semark. See TNA C 1/58/388, a Chancery suit brought by William Sapcote and Anne, his wife, concerning the manor of Flore called 'Tyllys Manor' in the period 1475-1485. For the testatrix as the heir of Tilley's manor, see also Whellan, Francis, *History, Topography and Directory of Northamptonshire*, 2nd ed., (London: Whittaker and Co., 1874), p. 310 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=RQ45AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA309>

For the marriage of William Sapcote and Anne Semark, see also:

<http://www.cb5.co.uk/sapcote.htm>

Thomas Semarc/Seymark [living 1451] left Anne Seymarc/Seymark, a minor, in ward to Sir Richard Sapcote [died 1477] of Elton in Huntingdonshire, Ann became the wife of William Sapcote [living 1483].

After the death of William Sapcote, Anne Semark married Sir David Phelip (d.1506). For her monumental brass, see Stephenson, Mill, *A List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles*, (London: Headley Brothers, 1926), p. 36 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/b29828302#page/36/>

IV. Dame Anne [Semark], widow of [Sir Guy Sapcote] [sic] and of Sir David Phelip, lady of the manors of Thorno, Northants, and Isenhampstead Cheyne, 1510. . . .

For Sir David Phelip (d.1506), see his will, TNA PROB 11/15/338, in which he mentions his wife, his son, Hugh Phelip, his daughter, Margaret Phelip, and the testatrix, Anne Sapcote (then the wife of John Broughton), and in which he appoints David Cecil (1473-1541), grandfather of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, as executor. For David Cecil, see:

<https://gw.geneanet.org/belfast8?lang=en&p=richard&n=cecil>

For Sir David Phelip, see also:

<http://www.cb5.co.uk/davidphelip.htm>

For Anne Semark, see also Wiffen, J.H., *Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell*, Vol. I, (London: Longman, Rees, 1833), p. 396 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=dAhVAAAACAAJ&pg=PA396>

On the 10th of July, 8 Ed. IV., Sir John Cheney devised the manor [of Chenies] to his wife Agnes, the daughter of Sir William Lexham, who, being childless, left it by her will, dated Nov. 20, 1494, to Sir David Phelyp and his wife – her niece Anne Semark, and their heirs, remainder in tail to Guy Sapcote, the son of the said niece by her first husband, and remainder to John Cheney of Bois, in fee. Sir David and his lady dying without issue, the manor came to Anne, the daughter of Sir Guy Sapcote, then married to Sir John Broughton etc.

For Anne Semark, see also:

<http://www.cb5.co.uk/annsemark.htm>

The Sapcote pedigrees contain a number of errors, some of which appear to stem from the fact that Richard Sapcote (d. 4 October 1498), who was succeeded by his cousin and heir, Sir John Sapcote (d.1501), aged 50 years of age or more, has been confused with Sir Richard Sapcote (d.1477?) of Burley, Rutlandshire. See the will of Richard Sapcote, proved 20 October 1498, TNA PROB 11/11/471, in which he mentions his wife, Anne; the inquisition post mortem taken after the death of Richard Sapcote, TNA C 142/13/95; and:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 201-250', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 2, Henry VII* (London, 1915), pp. 132-169. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol2/pp132-169> [accessed 2 September 2018].

For Sir Richard Sapcote (d.1477?) see the will, dated 30 July 1493 and proved 10 July 1494, TNA PROB 11/10/210, of his second wife, Isabel Plessington (d. 1 March 1494?), whose heirs were her three daughters by her first husband, Sir John Francis:

-Joan Francis, wife firstly of William Palmer and secondly of William Neville, esquire, aged 48 at the time of her mother Isabel's death.

-Alice Francis, wife firstly of John Worsley, by whom she had no issue, and secondly of William Staveley, esquire, aged 44 at her mother Isabel's death.

-Jane Francis, wife of Thomas Sapcote, gentleman, aged 34 and more at her mother Isabel's death, by whom she had a daughter, Isabel Sapcote. Thomas Sapcote is said to

have been the third son of Sir Richard Sapcote (d.1477?) by his first wife, a member of the Wolston family. See:

'Parishes: Elton', in *A History of the County of Huntingdon: Volume 3*, ed. William Page, Granville Proby and S Inskip Ladds (London, 1936), pp. 154-166. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hunts/vol3/pp154-166> [accessed 8 September 2018].

See also Spencer, John and Thomas Spencer, eds., *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, Vol. III, April 1893 – July 1895, (London: Elliott Stock, 1895), p. 173 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=h8kGAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA173>

For Isabel Plessington see also TNA C 1/36/1; Shropshire Record Office 1/28 and Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office DE220/92 (dated 7 May 1490), both available in the National archives online catalogue, and the inquisitions post mortem taken after the death of Isabel Plessington, TNA C 142/11/33 and TNA C 142/10/97, and:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 1151-1200', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 504-535. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp504-535> [accessed 9 September 2018]

and:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 1051-1100', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 452-469. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp452-469> [accessed 9 September 2018].

There appear to have been no children of the marriage of Sir Richard Sapcote (d.1477?) and Isabel Plessington Francis. However, as noted above, Sir Richard's son, Thomas Sapcote, married Isabel's daughter, Jane Francis.

It appears Sir Richard Sapcote (d.1477?) had three sons by his first wife:

-Sir John Sapcote (d.1501), who married Elizabeth Dynham (d. 19 October 1516), sister and coheir of John Dynham (c.1433-1501), 1st Baron Dynham. See the will of Sir John Sapcote, TNA PROB 11/12/347 (in which he mentions his wife, his son and heir, Richard Sapcote, his daughter, Jane, and his daughter-in-law [=stepdaughter?], Elizabeth Beaumont); the *ODNB* entries for John Dynham, 1st Baron Dynham; and Ellis, Henry, ed., *The Visitation of the County of Huntingdon*, (Camden Society, 1849), p. 12 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationofcoun00charrich#page/12>

For Elizabeth Dynham, see also Emerson at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=669

Elizabeth Dynham (1449-October 19, 1516) was the daughter of John Dynham or Dinham of Hartland, Devon and Cornwall (1405/6-January 25, 1458) and Joan Arches or Archer (c.1410-1497). She was one of the co-heirs of her brother, John, 1st Lord Dynham (d.1501). She married three times. Her first husband was Fulke Bouchier, 2nd baron Fitzwarine (October 25, 1445-September 18, 1479), by whom she had four children, John, 1st earl of Bath (July 20, 1470-April 30, 1539), Joan, Elizabeth (1474-1557), and William. Her second husband was Sir John Sapcote of Elton, Huntingdonshire (d. January 5, 1501), by whom she had one son, Richard (1483-July 9, 1542). Her third husband was Sir Thomas Brandon (1470-January 27, 1510). His will was written January 11, 1509/10 and proved May 11, 1510. He left gowns to two sisters and two nieces and a house in Southwark and land in Norfolk and Suffolk to the widowed "Lady Jane Gylford" (Joan Vaux). His nephew, Charles Brandon, was his principal heir. Elizabeth would already have been provided for in their marriage contract and she had no doubt inherited considerable estates from her two previous husbands. Through Fulke Bouchier she was the grandmother of Anne Stanhope, duchess of Somerset. Through Sir John Sapcote, she was the great-great grandmother of Anne Sapcote, countess of Bedford. [sic?] Elizabeth was buried in the Greyfriars, London.

-William Sapcote, the testatrix' grandfather (see above).

-Thomas Sapcote (see above).

See also the Sapcote pedigree in Whistler, Rose Fuller, *The History of Ailington, Aylton, or Elton*, (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1892), pp. 72-4 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/historyofailingt00whis#page/72/mode/2up>

See also the Stile pedigree in Howard, Joseph Jackson and George John Armytage, eds., *The Visitation of London in the Year 1568*, (London: Harleian Society, 1869), Vol. I, p. 84 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationoflond00cook#page/84/mode/2up>

See also TNA C 1/670/11, a Chancery suit brought in the period 1529-32 by 'John Russell, knight, and Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Guy Sapcote, esquire'.

Testatrix' mother

The testatrix' mother is said to have been Margaret Wolston, the daughter of Sir Guy Wolston (born c.1435, d. by 22 August 1504) of Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, Esquire of the Body to Edward IV in 1482, by his first wife, Margaret Tamworth(?). For Sir Guy Wolston, see Driver, J.T., 'The Careers of Sir Ralph Hastings and Sir Guy Wolston', *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, No. 57, 2004, pp. 7-20. According to Driver, *supra*,

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

p. 17, Sir Guy Wolston married firstly Margaret (d.1476?), widow of John Pinchbeck of Lincolnshire, secondly Elizabeth, widow of the London mercer John Middleton, and thirdly another wife named Margaret, who survived him. However, see TNA C 1/226/8, a Chancery suit dating from the period 1493-1500, which suggests that Sir Guy Wolston had only two wives, both named Margaret:

Plaintiffs: John Style and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Guy Wolston, knight, and Margaret, late his wife.

Defendants: Sir Guy Wolston, knight, and Margaret, his second wife, and Robert Wyttebury.

The above-noted Chancery suit confirms that the testatrix' mother had a sister of the whole blood:

-Elizabeth Wolston (d. 18 August 1548), who married firstly John Style or Stile, and secondly Sir James Yarford (d.1527), Lord Mayor of London. See her will, TNA PROB 11/32/198, and the will of her second husband, Sir James Yarford, TNA PROB 11/22/354. Elizabeth Wolston's husband appears to have been John Stile (d.1505) of Langley in Beckenham, Kent, son of William Stile (d. 11 June 1475) and Isabel Bolle (d. 16 February 1491). See his will, dated 14 July 1505 and proved 17 October 1505, TNA PROB 11/14/715, and the inquisition post mortem taken after his death, TNA C 142/20/142. In his will, John Stile states that his father, mother, eldest brother, William Stile (d. September 1500), and brother-in-law(?), John Woodward, are buried in Saint Nicholas' church in Ipswich, and that his uncle, Henry Bolle (d.1479), is buried nearby in the Greyfriars. In the will he mentions his wife, his son, John Style, and his two daughters, Bridget Style and Margaret Style.

For Elizabeth Wolston, see also Emerson at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=715

See also the Stile pedigree in Sutton, Anne F., 'London Mercers From Suffolk c. 1200 to 1570', Part II, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, Vol. XLII, (2010), pp. 162-84 at pp. 171-3, available online at:

<http://suffolk institute.pdfsrv.co.uk/>

See also the will of Henry Bolle, proved 25 October 1479, TNA PROB 11/7/34, and the will of William Stile, dated 1463 and proved 1475, Archdeaconry of Suffolk, Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich, ICAA2/2/291.

The testatrix' mother also had a half sister:

-Audrey Wolston, who is mentioned in the will, dated 27 July 1504 and proved 26 November 1504, TNA PROB 11/14/394, of Sir Guy Wolston. On 16 August 1498, Sir Guy Wolston acknowledged receipt of £100 from Richard Empson, gentleman, pursuant

to an agreement by which Audrey Wolston, daughter of Sir Guy Wolston and his wife, Margaret, would marry Thomas Empson, son and heir apparent of Richard Empson (c.1450-1510). See Driver, *supra*, p. 14, TNA E 40/6079, TNA E 40/10094, TNA E 210/10260, and the *ODNB* entry for Sir Richard Empson:

The family of his wife, Jane, is unrecorded, though on the tenuous evidence of an entail she may have had lands in Buckinghamshire. With her he had at least two sons and four daughters. Empson arranged the marriage of Thomas, his eldest son, to Audrey or Etheldreda, daughter of Sir Guy Wolston, and that of his younger son, John, to Agnes Lovell, a coheiress whose wardship had been obtained by Edmund Dudley. His daughter Elizabeth married George Catesby (the son of Richard III's henchman), part of whose lands Empson held at farm, in 1496, the year of her husband's restoration; her second husband, in August 1509, was Sir Thomas Lucy (d. 1525). Joan married first Henry Sotehill (d. 1504) and afterwards her father's client Sir William Pierrepont, while Anne married her father's ward Robert Ingleton; she was widowed in 1503 and her second marriage, to John Higford, was made under compulsion, since in 1504 Higford was pardoned for her rape, burglary, and other offences. But Empson did secure the marriage of Ingleton's baby heir, afterwards married to Humphrey Tyrell. His daughter Mary was married to Edward, son of Richard Bulstrode, and his ward Richard Druell may also have become a son-in-law. . . .

Henry VII died on 21 April 1509, and Empson was arrested just three days later. He was indicted in both his private and public capacities before oyer and terminer commissions appointed later that year. Treason was read into his summons (for his own protection) of armed men to London as and after the king lay dying: for this he was charged before a special commission which met at Northampton on 8 August 1509. Taken from the Tower of London to Northampton Castle, Empson pleaded his own case at the bar of the court on 1 October, but was convicted and sentenced to the death of a traitor. He was attainted in the parliament of January–February 1510, and beheaded, along with Dudley, on Tower Hill on 17 August following. He was buried in the London Whitefriars; his wife survived him. His eldest son, Thomas, was restored in blood in 1512. . . .

See also TNA C 1/306/20, a Chancery suit dating from the period 1504-1515 brought by Thomas Empson and Audrey, his wife, concerning the manors of Apethorpe, Tansor, Hale, Castor and Yarwell, settled on them in remainder on their marriage.

Testatrix' siblings

The testatrix' is said to have had a sister, Elizabeth Sapcote, who died young. See:

'Parishes: Covington', in *A History of the County of Huntingdon: Volume 3*, ed. William Page, Granville Proby and S Inskip Ladds (London, 1936), pp. 38-41. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hunts/vol3/pp38-41> [accessed 1 September 2018]

Margaret died in 1468 seised of the manor, her heir being her daughter Margaret, aged 22. (fn. 29) Margaret the daughter, with Robert Stanhope, presumably her husband, granted the manor and advowson to William Sapcote and Thomas Sapcote in 1479. (fn. 30) William Sapcote was the father of Sir Guy Sapcote, kt., who left two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne. (fn. 31) Anne alone appears to have survived, and she inherited her father's estates. She married John Broughton, of Toddington (Beds) and Chenies (Bucks), with whom she was dealing with the manor and advowson in 1516. (fn. 32) As Anne Broughton, widow, she presented in 1520, and married as her second husband Sir Richard Jerningham, kt., with whom she settled the manor in 1523. (fn. 33) As Anne Jerningham, widow, lady of Covington, she granted the presentation for that turn in 1526 to William Hugons. She married as her third husband John Russell, first Earl of Bedford of the second creation, who died in 1555, (fn. 34) and Francis, her son, with his son and heir Francis, settled the manor in 1574. (fn. 35)

In some pedigrees, the testatrix' sister, Elizabeth Sapcote, has been conflated with the testatrix' aunt, Elizabeth Wolston (see above).

MARRIAGES AND ISSUE

Testatrix' first marriage

The testatrix married firstly John Broughton (d. 24 January 1518), the son of Sir Robert Broughton (d.1506) by his wife Katherine de Vere, who is said to have been an illegitimate daughter of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford. See Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513), 'The Foremost Man of the Kingdom'*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2011), p. 187. For the will of John Broughton (d. 24 January 1518), see TNA PROB 11/19/251. For the will of Sir Robert Broughton, see TNA PROB 11/15/535.

By John Broughton the testatrix had a son John and three daughters:

* **John Broughton** (d.1528).

* **Katherine Broughton** (d. 23 April 1535), who was the ward firstly of Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, and secondly Agnes Howard (c. 1477 – May 1545), Duchess of Norfolk, who married Katherine, as his first wife, to her eldest son, William Howard (c.1510 – 12 January 1573), 1st Baron Howard of Effingham. See Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 417; Lysons, Daniel, *The Environs of London*, (London: A. Strahan, 1792), Vol. I, pp. 278-9; and Harris, Barbara J., *English Aristocratic Women 1450-1550*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002).

* **Anne Broughton** (d. 16 May 1562), who married, as his second wife, by dispensation dated 24 May 1539, Sir Thomas Cheyney. There is a monument to her at Toddington. See Pollard, Albert Frederick, 'Cheyne, Thomas', *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1901 Supplement, pp. 421-3; entry for Sir Thomas Cheyney in Bindoff, S.T., *The House*

of Commons 1509-1558, Vol. I, (London: Secker & Warburg, 1882), pp. 634-8; Blaydes, Frederic August, *The Visitations of Bedfordshire*, Vol. XIX, (London: Harleian Society, 1884), p. 14; Nichols, John Gough, ed., 'A Summary Catalogue of Monumental Art Existing in Parish Churches', *The Topographer and Genealogist*, Vol. I, (London: John Bowyer Nichols and Son, 1846), p. 156; Nichols, John Gough, ed., *The Diary of Henry Machyn*, (London: Camden Society, 1848), pp. 282, 370. Nichols gives the date of Anne's death as 16 May on p. 282, and as 18 May on p. 370.

* **Elizabeth Broughton**, who died unmarried in 1524. There is a monument to her at Chenies. See Nicolas, Nicholas Harris, *Testamenta Vetusta*, Vol. II, (London: Nichols & Son, 1826), p. 557; and Haines, Herbert, *A Manual of Monumental Brasses, Part II*, (London: J.H. and James Parker, 1861), p. 21.

Testatrix' second marriage

The testatrix married secondly, Sir Richard Jerningham (d.1525), the son of Sir John Jerningham (d.1503) and Isabel Clifton, the daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton (d.1471) and Isabel Herbert. See Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, p. 512; Druery, John Henry, *Historical Notices of Great Yarmouth*, (London: Nichols & Son, 1826), p. 172; and Betham, William, *The Baronetage of England*, Vol. I, (Ipswich: Burrell and Bransby, 1801), pp. 226, 232, available online. There were no children of the testatrix' marriage to Sir Richard Jerningham, although in his own will he names three illegitimate children ('Richard, Robert and Mary, my bastards'). For the will of Sir Richard Jerningham, see TNA PROB 11/22/172.

The testatrix' brother-in-law, Edward Jerningham (d. 6 January 1515) of Somerleyton, married firstly Margaret Bedingfield (d. 24 March 1504), and secondly Mary Scrope (d. 25 August 1548). After Edward Jerningham's death, Mary (nee Scrope) Jerningham married Sir William Kingston. For the will of Edward Jerningham, see TNA PROB 11/18/104. For the will of Mary (nee Scrope) Jerningham Kingston, see TNA PROB 11/32/320. For the will of Sir William Kingston, see TNA PROB 11/28/542.

The testatrix' sister-in-law Margaret (or Mary) Jerningham married Thomas Stanhope, esquire, of Shelford or Rampton, by whom she had two sons, Sir Edward Stanhope (who married firstly Adelina or Avelina Clifton, and secondly Elizabeth Bouchier), and John Stanhope. See Burke, John, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire*, 6th ed., (London: Henry Colburn, 1839), pp. 195-6; Burke, Bernard, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage*, (London: Harrison and Sons, 1880), p. 237; and Brydges, Egerton, *Collins's Peerage of England*, (London: F.C. and J. Rivington, 1812), Vol. III, pp. 412-13, available online.

Testatrix' third marriage

Shortly after the death of Sir Richard Jerningham, the testatrix married John Russell (c.1485-1555), 1st Earl of Bedford, by whom she was the mother of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford.

For the testatrix' marriages, see also Emerson at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=707

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

The testatrix appoints three persons to take charge of her burial, 'my Lord Marquess of Westminster, my Lord Abbot of Westminster, and my Lord of Saint Jones', who can be identified as:

-**William Paulet, 1st Marquess of Winchester** (1474/5?-1572), grandfather of William Paulet (c.1532-1598), 3rd Marquess of Winchester, husband of Agnes Howard (d.1601), only child of the testatrix' daughter, Katherine Broughton, by William Howard, 1st Baron Howard of Effingham. See the *ODNB* entries for William Paulet, 1st Marquess, and William Paulet, 3rd Marquess.

- **John Feckenham**, Abbot of Westminster.

-**John Paulet, Lord St. John** (1517-1576), son and heir of William Paulet, 1st Marquess of Winchester, and father of the testatrix' son-in-law, William Paulet (c.1532-1598), 3rd Marquess of Winchester. In 1557 John Paulet, Lord St. John, had married Elizabeth Seymour (d. before 9 June 1563), a younger sister of Queen Jane Seymour. See:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=707

LM: D{omi}ne Anne Comitisse Bedford

In the name of God, Amen. The 19th day of August in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady Philip and Mary by the grace of God King and Queen of England, France, both Sicilies, Jerusalem and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy and Brabant, Counties of Hapsburg, Flanders and Tyrol, I, Lady Anne, Countess of Bedford, being sick in body but of good and perfect memory, do make and ordain this my present testament containing my last will in manner and form following:

First I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, trusting only by the death and passion of his dear son, Jesus Christ, to be saved, and my body in the earth to be buried as hereafter it is expressed;

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, the Earl of Bedford, all my goods movables and unmovable, chattels and debts whatsoever and wheresoever they be;

Item, I give and bequeath to the Lord Edward Russell, my son's son, my manor of Thornhaugh with all the lands and tenements and other the appurtenances to the said manor belonging or appertaining, set, lying and being within the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon, to have and to hold the said manor, lands, tenements with the said appurtenances to him, the said Lord Edward, and to the heirs of [-of] his body lawfully begotten;

Item, I give and bequeath to Francis Russell, gentleman, one other of my son's son[s], my manor of Covington in the county of Huntingdon, to have and to hold the said manor to him, the said Francis, for term of his life;

Item, I give to Henry Cheyney, esquire, my daughter's son, one annuity or yearly rent of fifty pounds by year out of my lands and tenements, to have and to hold the said annuity or yearly rent of fifty pounds to him, the said Henry, during the natural life of the father of the said Henry;

Item, I give to Hugh Tebanien, gentleman, and Sibyl, his wife, my servants, one annuity or yearly rent of twenty pounds by the year during the life of the father of the said Henry [sic?];

And of this my present testament and last will I make, constitute, ordain and appoint my foresaid son, th' Earl of Bedford, my sole executor;

And for my burial and [f. 405r] order of my servants, I put to the discretion of my Lord Marquess of Winchester, Lord Treasurer of England, my Lord Abbot of Westminster, and my Lord of Saint Jones [=John's?];

These being witnesses, the Lord Marquess of Winchester, Lord Treasurer of England, and Thomas Bright.

Probatum fuit h{uius}mo{d}i Testamentum Coram Mag{ist}ro Waltero Haddon legum doctore Curie Prerogatiue venerabiliu{m} viror{um} Decani et Capit{u}li Ecc{le}sie xpi Cant{uariensis} Sede Archie{pisco}pali Cant{uariensis} iam Vacan{te} Commissario xxjo die mens{is} Marcij Anno d{omi}ni mill{esi}mo quingen{tesi}mo quinquagesi{mo} octavo Iuramento Thome Willet no{ta}rij pu{bli}ci procur{atoris} d{omi}ni ffrancisci Comi{tis} Bedford executor{is} in h{uius}mo{d}i Testamento no{m}i{n}at{i} Ac probatu{m} &c Et com{m}issa fuit administrac{i}o &c p[re]fat{o} executor{i} de bene &c Ad sancta dei Eu{a}ngelia in persona d{i}c{t}i procurator{is} iurat{i}

[=The same testament was proved before Master Walter Haddon, Doctor of the Laws, Commissary of the Prerogative Court of the venerable Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, the Archiepiscopal seat of Canterbury now vacant, on the 21st day of the month of March in the thousand five hundred fifty-eighth year, by the oath of Thomas Willet, notary public, proctor of Lord Francis, Earl of Bedford, executor named in the same testament, and probated etc., and administration was granted etc., to the forenamed executor, sworn on the Holy Gospels in the person of the said proctor to well etc.