

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 4 January 1560 and proved 7 February 1560, of William Clopton, who inherited New Place in Stratford-upon-Avon from his father, who inherited it through his great-uncle, Sir Hugh Clopton (c.1440-1496). For a transcript of the will of Sir Hugh Clopton, see the HathiTrust website at:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015082138960;view=1up;seq=35>

See also the *ODNB* entry for Sir Hugh Clopton:

The inquisition post mortem, taken at Stratford on 1 November 1497, specifies nine properties in Stratford upon Avon, together with the manors of Little Wilmcote and Clopton, which he may have held as guardian of his great-nephew William, whose father, John, son of Thomas, Hugh's elder brother, had died in 1486. The wardship of William was granted in 1498 to Hugh Clopton's executors. William, aged fifteen in 1497, was served heir to his great-uncle on 20 July 1504.

In order to repay debts in the amount of £1600 owed to William Sheldon (d. 24 December 1570), the testator's son, William Clopton (d.1592), sold lands in and around Stratford which included a parcel in the tenure of John Shakespeare. For the two indentures dated 7 December 1570 by which the lands were sold, see TNA C 54/843, mm. 10-12 and TNA C 54/843, mm. 12-15 on this website. For images of the indentures, see the Shakespeare Documented website at:

<http://www.shakespearedocumented.org/exhibition/document/two-conveyances-property-warwickshire-william-clopton-showing-john-shakespeare>

For John Shakespeare as William Clopton's tenant, see also Malone, Edmond, *The Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare*, Vol. II, (London: F.C. and J. Rivington, 1821), pp. 94-5 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=008rAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA95>

As Malone notes, there was also an earlier indenture concerning these lands dated 30 May 1568 between the testator's son, William Clopton (d.1592), Sir Robert Throckmorton (d.1581), Sir Thomas Lucy, Edmund Plowden, Ralph Sheldon, son of William Sheldon, William Underhill, esquire, of Newbold Revel, and John Combe, gentleman, of Stratford-upon-Avon (Close Rolls 10 Elizabeth, part 13).

FAMILY BACKGROUND

For the testator's family background see Stopes, Charlotte Carmichael, *Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries*, (Stratford-upon-Avon: Shakespeare Head Press, 1907), pp. 214-18 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924013151158#page/n233/mode/2up>

For the Clopton pedigree, see Fetherston, John, ed., *The Visitation of the County of Warwick in the Year 1619*, (London: Harleian Society, 1887), Vol. XII, pp. 108-100 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationcount01britgoog#page/n134/mode/2up>

The testator was the son of William Clopton (d. 29 May 1521) by his wife Rose (d. 27 August 1525), whose maiden name is unknown. After the death of the testator's father, his mother, Rose, married Sir Giles Greville (d. 1 April 1528). For the Clopton family's relationship to the Greville family see below.

MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

The testator married Elizabeth Grey (b.1505), the daughter of Sir Edward Grey (c.1472 - 14 February 1529) of Enville, Staffordshire. See the will of Sir Edward Grey, TNA PROB 11/23/92, and Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, p. 484 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=PA484>

See also Harwood, Thomas, *A Survey of Staffordshire*, (Westminster: John Nichols and Son, 1820), p. 278 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=KrUHAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA278>

[In the church of Kinver] is a monument to sir Edward Grey, temp. Henry VIII.

Elizabeth Grey's half sister, Cassandra Grey, married Henry VIII's Attorney-General, William Whorwood (b. before 1505, d.1545), by whom she was the mother of Margaret Whorwood. According to the History of Parliament, Margaret Whorwood was the ward firstly of Leicester's brother-in-law, Sir Henry Sidney (1529-1586), and secondly(?) of Sir Robert Throckmorton, whose son, Thomas Throckmorton (d. 13 March 1615), she married before 14 February 1556. For the will of Sir Robert Throckmorton (d. 12 February 1581), see TNA PROB 11/63/176. For Cassandra Grey's marriage to William Whorwood, see:

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2001-01/0979832033>

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

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/throckmorton-thomas-ii-1536-1615>

After Cassandra Grey's death, William Whorwood married Margaret Broke, who after his death married William Sheldon (d. 24 December 1570) of Beoley. See the will of William Sheldon, TNA PROB 11/53/79, and Hord, Arnold Harris, *Genealogy of the Hord Family*, (Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott, 1898), pp. 22-3 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/genealogyofhordf00hord#page/22/mode/2up>

By Elizabeth Grey, according to the will below, the testator had an only son and heir, and four daughters:

* **William Clopton** (c.1537-1592), who married Anne Griffith (d.1596), the daughter of Sir George Griffith (c.1511-1559). For the Griffith family of Burton Agnes, see:

<http://www.boyntons.us/yorkshire/people/lineage/collier/06early.html>

Sir Walter Griffith, was knighted in Scotland in 1497 by the Earl of Surrey when he repelled the invasion of James IV at the time of Perkin Warbeck's insurrection. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1501, and at the time of his death in 1531 he was Constable of Scarborough Castle. . . .

His son and successor Sir George Griffith was, when 21 years old knighted at Calais in 1532, on the occasion of the meeting of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn with Francis I. In 1537 he was on the jury which tried Nicholas Tempest for his part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. One of his daughters married Sir William Clopton, and is represented on the tomb in the Clopton Chapel in Stratford-on-Avon Church.

Sir George died in 1559

For the marriage of Anne Griffith and Sir William Clopton, see also the Griffith pedigree in Hardy, Reginald, *A History of the Parish of Tatenhill in the County of Stafford*, (London: Harrison and Sons, 1907), p. 69 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924017858899#page/n71/mode/2up>

See also the Griffith pedigree in Fetherston, *supra*, p. 15 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationcount01britgoog#page/n38/mode/2up>

In 1583, Anne Griffith's nephew, Sir Henry Griffith (1558-1620), married Elizabeth Throckmorton, the daughter of Thomas Throckmorton and Margaret Whorwood (see above). See also 'The Early Owners of Burton Agnes' at:

<http://www.boyntons.us/yorkshire/people/lineage/collier/06early.html>

See also the Griffith pedigree in Yeatman, John Pym, *The Gentle Shakspeare: A Vindication*, (London: The Roxburghe Press, 1896), p. 246 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/gentleshaksperev00yeatrich#page/246/mode/2up>

By Anne Griffith, according to the baptismal records cited by Stopes, *supra*, p. 217, William Clopton (d.1592) had two sons and three daughters:

-**Lodovick Clopton**, baptized 8 June 1561, who died without issue

-**William Clopton**, baptized 3 July 1571, who died without issue.

-**Margaret Clopton**, baptized 30 September 1563, about whom nothing further is known.

-**Anne Clopton**, baptized 9 January 1576, who on 3 August 1589 married her kinsman, William Clopton of Sledwick, Durham.

-**Joyce Clopton** (1562-1637), Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. Her baptism on 17 September 1562 is recorded by Stopes as 'Guiza', i.e. Jocosa, or Joyce. On 31 May 1578 (according to Stopes; 1580 according to the *ODNB*) she married the soldier and courtier George Carew (1555-1629), later Earl of Totnes. Carew became a favourite of James I, and vice-chamberlain of the household to his wife, Anne of Denmark. Joyce Clopton was thus the wife of George Carew during the years when Oxford's second wife, Elizabeth Trentham, was also one of Queen Elizabeth's Maids of Honour. See the *ODNB* entry for George Carew, and *Anagrammata* on this website. See also Bellew, J.C.M., *Shakespeare's Home at New Place, Stratford-Upon-Avon*, (London: Virtue Brothers and Co., 1863), pp. 162-6 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/shakespeareshome00bell#page/166/mode/2up>

To return to the children of the testator. The Clopton pedigree in Fetherston, *supra*, states that the testator had *five* daughters: *Elizabeth*, married to Dannett; an unnamed daughter married to Arundell of Trecice; Anne married to Strete; Rose married to Cowmes; and Eleanor. However only *four* daughters are mentioned in the will below, and in the will below it is *Elizabeth* who is married to a husband surnamed Arundell.

The testator's *four* daughters thus appear to have been:

* **Elizabeth Clopton** (born c.1531?, buried 22 March 1581?), who married Sir Robert Arundell (d.1580?) of Camborne, Cornwall, said to have been an illegitimate son of Sir John Arundell (d. 26 November 1561) of Trecice, Cornwall. See Urban, Sylvanus, *The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Part II*, (London: J.B. Nichols and Son, 1829), Vol. 146(?), pp. 215-16 at:

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

See also the pedigrees of Arundell of Menadarva and Arundell of Trecice in Vivian, J.L., *The Visitations of Cornwall*, (Exeter: William Pollard & Co., 1887), pp. 10, 12 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=t0U7AQAIAAJ&pg=PA10>

See also the Arundel pedigree in Burke, John, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. I, (London: Henry Colburn, 1833), p. 513 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=-P4UAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA513>

See also Collins, Arthur, *The Peerage of England*, Vol. VII, (London: W. Strahan, 1779), pp. 42-3 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Ey0UAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA42>

[Sir John Arundel] died Feb. 8, 1545, 36 Hen. VIII. and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth in London. By his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, he had two sons, Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Gerard Danet, of Danetshall, was father of Sir John Arundel, Knt., who married Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, and by her was ancestor to the Arundels of Lanherne in com' Cornub. and of Chidiocke in com' Dorset The second son was Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour, and one daughter, who married Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. By his second wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, Knt. he had one daughter, Mary, who married first Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, and, secondly, Henry Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel. Sir Thomas Arundel, second son, by the gift of his father, had Wardour castle in com' Wilts, which castle formerly belonged to the Crown. Being charged with Edward Duke of Somerset, for conspiring the murder of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he was beheaded on that account, on Feb. 26, 1552. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Lord Edmund Howard, 3d son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and sister to Queen Catharine, 5th wife of Henry VIII. who brought an ample estate to the family; by her he had Sir Mathew Arundel and Margaret, married to Sir Henry Weston, Knt. She died in 1571, and was buried at Tisbury.

For the will of Sir Matthew Arundell, see TNA PROB 11/93/86.

* **Anne Clopton**, who married a husband surnamed Strete.

* **Rose Clopton** (buried 14 October 1579), who on 27 August 1561 married John Combe (d.1588). See Malone, *supra*, p. 499 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=0DMJAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA499#v=onepage&q&f=false>

See also 'The Cloptons of Warwickshire' at:

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clopton/warwick.htm>

See also the pedigree in Lewis, B. Roland, *The Shakespeare Documents*, (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1941), Vol. II, p. 326; and Bellew, *supra*, p. 366 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/shakespeaeshome00bell#page/366/mode/2up>

See also the will, TNA PROB 11/126/415, of John Combe (buried 12 July 1614), who sold land to William Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon in 1602 and bequeathed him £5 in his will.

* **Eleanor Clopton**, of whom nothing further appears to be known.

NEW PLACE

For William Bott's acquisition of New Place from the testator's son, William Clopton (d.1592), see Halliwell, James O., *An Historical Account of the New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon*, (London: J.E. Adlard, 1864), pp. 12-13 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=DYpTAAAcAAJ&pg=PA12>

For William Bott's relationship to the Clopton family, see also Bellew, *supra*, pp. 74-86 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/shakespereshomea00bell#page/74/mode/2up>

See also the Wikipedia article edited by the author of this website:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Place

In 1496 Sir Hugh Clopton left New Place in his will to his great-nephew William Clopton I ('my cousin William Clopton') and the male heirs of the lordship of Clopton.^[2] In his will William Clopton I (d. 29 May 1521) granted his wife, Rose (d. 17 August 1525)^[3] a life interest in the property, with the reversion after her death to his son, William Clopton II. In November 1543 the latter leased it for forty years to a surgeon, Thomas Bentley (d.1549), who left his wife, Anne, a life interest in the lease during her widowhood. Anne remarried, however, and after she became the wife of Richard Charnock, William Clopton II retook possession of New Place. By his wife Elizabeth Grey, the daughter of Sir Edward Grey of Enville, Staffordshire, William Clopton II had a son, William Clopton III (1537–1592), to whom he left New Place by will in 1560. On 20 December 1563, hard-pressed for money to pay his sisters' marriage portions and continue travelling in Italy, William Clopton III sold New Place to William Bott, who had already resided in it for several years. In 1567 Bott sold New Place to William Underhill I (c. 1523 – 31 March 1570), an Inner Temple lawyer and clerk of assizes at Warwick, and a substantial property holder in Warwickshire.^{[4][5][6][7][8]}

See also Bellew, *supra*, p. 79, for a grant dated 12 October 1597 to John Bott, as next of kin to William Clopton III, to administer the latter's estate after the death of his widow, Anne Griffith Clopton:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=psIjAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA79>

TESTATOR'S OVERSEER

Avery Trussell

For the testator's overseer, Avery Trussell of Billesley, see the Trussell pedigree in Dugdale, William, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, (London: Thomas Warren, 1656), p. 537 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/antiquitiesofwar00dugd#page/536/mode/2up>

See also the Trussell pedigree in Fetherston, *supra*, p. 93 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationcount01britgoog#page/n118/mode/2up>

According to the Dugdale pedigree, Thomas Trussell (d. 19 February 1516) of Billesley, Warwickshire, married Joan Walton, the daughter and heiress of William Walton (she was perhaps related to the Joan Walton (d.1425) who was the mother of Elizabeth Howard (1411-1473), wife of John de Vere (1408-1462), 12th Earl of Oxford). See the pedigree in Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513), 'The Foremost Man of the Kingdom'*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2011), p. 25.

For the will of Thomas Trussell (d. 19 February 1516), dated 20 January 1516 and proved 14 April 1516, in which he mentions his wife, Joan, his son, Thomas Trussell, and his unmarried daughter, Agnes Trussell, see TNA PROB 11/18/305. For the inquisition post mortem taken after his death, see TNA C 142/31/3and37.

According to the Dugdale pedigree, *supra*, Thomas Trussell (d. 19 February 1516) had two sons, William Trussell, who died in the lifetime of his father, and married Cecilia Curzon, the daughter of John Curzon, esquire, of Kedleston, Derbyshire, by whom he was the father of John Trussell of Cossall, Nottinghamshire, Alverdus (Alvery or Avery) Trussell of Billesley (heir to his grandfather, Thomas Trussell (d. 19 February 1516), and four years of age in 1516), who married Margaret Fulwood, the daughter of Robert Fulwood of Tamworth, by whom he was the father of John Trussell of Billesley, father of Thomas Trussell, who married Margaret Boughton, the daughter of Edward Boughton (c. 1545-1589), esquire, of Cawston, Warwickshire. For Edward Boughton, see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/boughton-edward-1545-89>

The other son of Thomas Trussell (d. 19 February 1516) was Thomas Trussell of Knowle, father of John Trussell of Knowle, father of William Trussell (d.1614), citizen of London.

As shown in the pedigree in Dugdale, Thomas Trussell (d. 19 February 1516) was distantly related to Elizabeth Trussell (b.1496, d. in or before 1527), wife of John de Vere (c.1482-1540), 15th Earl of Oxford.

For the marriage of Alice (*Cecilia*, according to Dugdale, *supra*) Curzon, daughter of John Curzon (died c. 1 July 1512) by Elizabeth Eyre, and John Trussell of Billesley, see the Curzon pedigree in Crisp, Frederick Arthur, ed., *Visitation of England and Wales: Notes*, Vol. 5, (Privately printed, 1903), p. 95 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8L4JB9GzSokC&pg=PA95>

For the Trussell family, see also Stopes, *supra*, pp. 210-13 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924013151158#page/n229/mode/2up>

See also:

'Parishes: Billesley', in *A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 3, Barlichway Hundred*, ed. Philip Styles (London, 1945), pp. 58-61. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/warks/vol3/pp58-61> [accessed 9 November 2017]

Thomas [Trussell] (fn. 37) was sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire in 1509. (fn. 38) He died in 1517, having settled Billesley manor in 1508 upon his son William on his marriage with Cecily Curzon. (fn. 39) William, however, died before his father, and in 1517 the manor passed to William's infant son Alfred, or Avery, then aged 4. The king granted the wardship of Avery to Sir Robert Norwich, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and he sold it to Robert Fulwood of Tanworth, whose daughter Margaret Avery afterwards married. (fn. 40) During his long minority one Richard Fulwood, who occupied the manor, claiming under. Thomas Trussell's will, allowed the buildings of the manor to fall into decay and pulled many of them down, besides cutting and wasting the timber on the manor. (fn. 41) Avery was succeeded by a son John, (fn. 42) whose son Thomas Trussell made conveyances of the manor in 1585. (fn. 43) On 6 August of that year Thomas committed robbery and felony on the highway at Bromley, Kent, and was in 1588 attainted and sentenced to death. (fn. 44) Billesley manor passed to the Crown and was granted in 1590 to John Willes and others, being then held on lease by Richard Ognell. (fn. 45) In 1600 Otho Nicholson of London and George Ognell of Billesley sold the manor to Robert Lee for £5,000, of which they received £4,000 and £1,000 respectively, (fn. 46) with a warranty against the heirs of Thomas and George Trussell. (fn. 47).

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL**Ralph Cawdrey**

For Ralph Cawdrey (d.1588), yeoman of Stratford-upon-Avon, see his will, TNA PROB 11/73/74, which includes the following bequest:

To my son, William Cawdrey the younger, my house or tenement in Bridge Street in Stratford aforesaid wherein Mr Thomas Trussell now dwelleth.

Lewes ap Williams

For Lewes ap Williams, see TNA C 54/843, mm. 102 on this website.

TESTATOR'S LANDS

For the testator's manor of Ruin Clifford, see:

'The borough of Stratford-upon-Avon: Manors', in *A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 3, Barlichway Hundred*, ed. Philip Styles (London, 1945), pp. 258-266. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/warks/vol3/pp258-266> [accessed 9 November 2017]

In 1486 a quarter of the manor of Ruin Clifford was certified to have been held of the Bishop of Worcester as of his manor of Old Stratford, by John Clopton jointly with Elizabeth his wife, (fn. 158) and she held the estate until her death in 1514, when she was succeeded by her son William, then aged 30, (fn. 159) who had already inherited Clopton from his great-uncle, Hugh. In 1515 William Clopton purchased the manor of Ruin Clifford from Christopher Power, son and heir of John and May his wife. (fn. 160) He is the last of that family to be mentioned there though the hamlet is still referred to as Clifford Power in 1544. (fn. 161) William's son and grand son in 1560 and 1592 respectively (fn. 162) both died seised of the manor, which thereafter continued to descend with Clopton.

William Clopton the purchaser of the manor, or his son, made a grant of the manor house and lands to Sir Edward Greville of Milcote, who died holding it of William Clopton in 1528, having settled it on trustees to raise 1,000 marks for the male heir, when one should be born, of his son John and Eleanor his wife. (fn. 163) John Greville, who succeeded him, was knighted 1547 and died in 1565. In 1537 he had leased the manor-place of Clifford to John Combe for 60 years at a reserved rent of £9 10s. In 1565 Combe's son, also John, obtained a fresh lease for 60 years at £40 rent, which led to litigation. (fn. 164) John Combe died, holding the capital messuage of Ruin Clifford and a watermill there in 1588 (fn. 165) and his son, Edward Combe of Barford (d. 1597),

entailed the property on his brother Thomas, (fn. 166) who died in 1609; and from him it passed to his son William, (fn. 167) who died in 1667.

For the testator's lands at Ingon, see:

'Parishes: Hampton Lucy', in *A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 3, Barlichway Hundred*, ed. Philip Styles (London, 1945), pp. 100-104. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/warks/vol3/pp100-104> [accessed 10 November 2017].

CLOPTON FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH THE MARRIAGE OF THE TESTATOR'S MOTHER TO SIR GILES GREVILLE

As noted above, after the death of the testator's father, his mother, Rose, married Sir Giles Greville (d. 1 April 1528). See Wright, Thomas, *The History and Topography of the County of Essex*, Vol. I, (London: George Virtue, 1836), pp. 660-1 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=SgQVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA660>

Of the manor of Cockfields [in Finchingfield?] no account is found till the time of Henry the Eighth, in whose reign William Clopton, Esq. held it of Queen Catharine, as half a knight's fee, of her Castle of Clare. On his decease, his wife Rose was married to Sir Giles Greville, and held this estate till her death in 1525, when it passed into the possession of William Clopton, her son by her first husband. It afterwards belonged successively to Thomas Throgmorton, Esq., Margaret, his wife, and to John Whorwood, who, in 1573, sold it to William Benlowes, Esq. serjeant-at-law . . .

Sir Giles Greville's biography, and his precise relationship to the Grevilles, Lords of the Manor of Stratford, is elusive.

It is known that Sir Giles Greville was the brother of William Greville (d. 7 March 1513), Justice of the Common Pleas; however the pedigrees disagree as to the Christian name of their father. According to the Handford pedigree, William Greville (d. 7 March 1513) was the son of *Richard* Greville of Lemington (near Moreton-in-Marsh), Gloucestershire, by a wife surnamed Herbert. See Phillimore, W.P.W., ed., *The Visitation of Worcester Made in the Year 1569*, (London: Harleian Society, 1988), Vol. XXVII, pp. 69-70 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationcount02mundgoog#page/n83/mode/2up>

According to the Greville pedigree in Lipscomb, *John Greville*, one of the four sons of Lodowick Grevile (d. 28 August 1438) by Margaret Arden, sole daughter and heir of Sir Giles Arden, was the ancestor of the Grevilles of Lemington. See Lipscomb, George, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, (London: J. & W. Robins, 1847), Vol. I, p. 267 at:

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

According to the pedigree of Greville of North End, Sir Giles Greville (d. 1 April 1528) was the third son of *Robert* Greville of Lemington. See Fetherston, *supra*, p. 143 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationcount01britgoog#page/n168/mode/2up>

See also the Greville pedigree in Fetherston, *supra*, p. 29 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationcount01britgoog#page/n52/mode/2up>

In his will, TNA PROB 11/17/358, William Greville mention his parents, but not by name. However he does mention by name his brothers, Giles, Edmund, John and Robert; his sisters Isabel Goodrich, Mary Palmer and Jane Tame; his wife, Margery; and his three daughters: Alice Greville, wife of Robert Wye, Eleanor Greville, wife of Robert Vampage, and Margaret Greville, wife of Richard Lygon (d. 20 March 1556). For the marriage of Margaret Greville and Sir Richard Lygon (d. 20 March 1556), see also Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 406.

The will, TNA PROB 11/144/632, of the antiquary, Edward Palmer (c.1555-1624), also states that Sir Giles Greville (d. 1 April 1528) and William Greville (d. 7 March 1513), Justice of the Common Pleas, were brothers, and that he, Edward Palmer, was the grandson of their sister, Mary Greville:

And further my desire is that mine executor shall within convenient time after my decease cause a seemly monument to be erected for a memory in the same chapel of John Palmer, esquire, my late grandfather, and of Mary, his wife, sister to William Greville, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and of Sir Giles Greville, knight, both long since deceased.

Sir Giles Greville appears to have married three times. The name of his first wife is unknown. She was the mother of his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth Greville, who by 22 March 1518 was the wife of Richard Wye of the Inner Temple, and the mother of two children, Giles Wye and Audrey Wye. For the will of Elizabeth Greville's first husband, Richard Wye, dated 22 March 1518 and 25 March 1520, see TNA PROB 11/19/406.

Sir Giles Greville married secondly the testator's mother, Rose (d. 27 August 1525).

Sir Giles Greville married thirdly Anne Rede (born c.1510, d. 5 January 1585), the daughter of Sir William Rede of Boarstall, Buckinghamshire, by his second wife, Anne Warham, daughter of Nicholas Warham. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 296. After the death of Sir Giles Greville, Anne Rede married secondly Sir Adrian Fortescue (beheaded 8, 9 or 10 July 1539), and thirdly Sir Thomas Parry (d. 15 December 1560).

For the inquisition post mortem taken after the death of Sir Giles Greville, see TNA C 142/47/63 (Gloucestershire). For the inquisitions post mortem taken after the death of

Rose Clopton Greville, see TNA C 142/45/58 and TNA E 150/1131/8 (Warwickshire) and TNA C 142/44/98 (Essex). For a Chancery suit brought by ‘William Neville and Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter and heir of Giles Greville, knight, and executrix and late the wife of Richard Wye’ against ‘Dame Anne, late the wife of Sir Giles Greville’, see TNA C 1/550/58. See also a Chancery suit brought by William Neville, esquire, husband of Elizabeth, executrix and late the wife of Richard Wye of the Temple, gentleman, and daughter of Giles Greville, TNA C 1/550/22. For Star Chamber suits brought by Sir Giles Greville’s widow, Anne, and her second husband, Sir Adrian Fortescue, against Sir Giles Greville’s daughter, Elizabeth, and her second husband, William Neville, concerning the manor of Lasborough, see TNA STAC 2/22/149, TNA STAC 2/24/116 and TNA STAC 2/28/4.

An account of Sir Giles Greville’s acquisition of the manor of Lasborough provides further information regarding his kinsmen. It states that William Greville of Chipping Campden had a son, John Greville (d.1444), who was succeeded by his son, John Greville (d. 6 August 1480), who was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville (d. 6 March 1498), whose heir was his kinsman John Greville (d. before 21 April 1507) of Milcote, Warwickshire, who in 1502 settled the manor of Lasborough on his ‘cousin’, Sir Giles Greville (d. 1 April 1528). See:

A P Baggs, A R J Jurica and W J Sheils, 'Westonbirt with Lasborough: Manors and other estates', in *A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 11, Bisley and Longtree Hundreds*, ed. N M Herbert and R B Pugh (London, 1976), pp. 285-288. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/glos/vol11/pp285-288> [accessed 10 November 2017]

In 1385 Walter Brown sold Lasborough manor to William Greville of Chipping Campden, whose son John (fn. 121) had succeeded him by 1425. (fn. 122) After John's death in 1444 the manor passed to his widow Joyce, who married Walter Beauchamp, and his son John, who made a lease in 1450. (fn. 123) Joyce died in 1473 (fn. 124) and John (d. 1480) made a joint lease of the manor in 1477 with his son Thomas Greville, also called Cokesey. Thomas (d. 1497) was succeeded by his nephew John Greville of Milcote. (fn. 125) In 1502 John settled the manor in fee on his cousin Giles Greville of Wick, near Pershore (Worcs.), (fn. 126) at whose death in 1528 it passed to his widow Anne (fn. 127) who subsequently married Sir Adrian Fortescue. Sir Adrian's right to hold the manor was forcibly contested in 1530 by Giles's daughter and heir Elizabeth and her husband William Neville, (fn. 128) but in 1532 they sold their reversionary right to him. (fn. 129) After Sir Adrian's attainder and execution in 1539 (fn. 130) Anne married Sir Thomas Parry, (fn. 131) later treasurer of Queen Elizabeth's household, (fn. 132) who in 1560 purchased the reversionary right of Sir Adrian's son John Fortescue. Sir Thomas's heir at his death in 1560 was his son Thomas (fn. 133) who was apparently given livery of the manor in 1565. (fn. 134) He was named as patron in 1569 but Anne presented to the living in 1579; (fn. 135) she died in 1587. (fn. 136) Thomas sold the manor in 1589 to Robert Webb of Beckington (Som.), a clothier, (fn. 137) from whom it was purchased in 1598 by Thomas Estcourt. (fn. 138)

From Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville, John Greville (d. before 21 April 1507) inherited the manors of Milcote-upon-Avon, Milcote-on-Stour and Weston Mauduit, Warwickshire, and Lasborough and Great Rissington, Gloucestershire. See Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 268 at:

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

The relationship between Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville (d. 6 March 1498) and John Greville (d. before 21 April 1507) was rather distant. The Greville pedigree in Lipscomb shows that William Greville (d.1401) of Campden had two sons by his first wife, Margaret. The elder, John Greville (d.1444), married Sir Thomas Cokesey's grandmother, Joyce Cokesey (d.1473), while the younger, Lodowick Greville (d. 28 August 1438) married Margaret Arden, sole daughter and heir of Sir Giles Arden, by whom he was the great-grandfather of John Greville (d. before 21 April 1507). See Lipscomb, George, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, (London: J. & W. Robins, 1847), Vol. I, pp. 267-8 at:

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

See also Fosbrooke, Thomas Dudley, *Abstracts of Records and manuscripts Respecting the County of Gloucester*, Vol. II, (Gloucester: Jos. Harris, 1807), pp. 315-16 at:

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

For Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville and his heirs, see his will, dated 1497 and proved 26 March 1498, TNA PROB 11/11/353.

To return to Elizabeth Greville, daughter of Sir Giles Greville. After the death of Richard Wye, she married secondly the poet William Neville, brother of John Neville (1493-1543), 3rd Baron Latimer. From the *ODNB*:

Neville, William (b. 1497, d. in or before 1545), poet, was born on 15 July 1497, the second son of Richard Neville, second Baron Latimer (c.1467–1530), and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford; his brother was John Neville, third Baron Latimer (1493–1543). He married before 1 April 1529, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Giles Greville, with whom he had a son, Richard, and two daughters, Mary and Susan. In his youth Neville may have been in the household of Cardinal Wolsey. . . . In 1532 Neville was accused of treason by one Thomas Wood, who alleged that he had prophesied the death of Henry VIII and claimed that he would become earl of Warwick. . . . He appears to have died in or before 1545, when his estate is known to have been in the possession of his son, Richard. . . . Neville is the author of an allegorical dream vision, 'The Castell of Pleasure', in which a dreamer, Desire, is led by Morpheus to the eponymous castle. . . . Copies survive in editions by Henry Pepwell of 1518 and Wynkyn de Worde, probably of 1530.

Elizabeth Greville Wye Neville was thus related by marriage to the Earls of Oxford since her brother-in-law, John Neville (1493-1543) 3rd Baron Latimer, married as his first wife Dorothy de Vere (d. 7 February 1527), daughter of Sir George Vere and Margaret Stafford, and sister and co-heir of John de Vere (14 August 1499 - 14 July 1526), 14th Earl of Oxford. For the will of John Neville, 3rd Baron Latimer, see TNA PROB 11/29/303.

William Neville's son, Richard Neville (d.1590) of Pedwyn, Worcestershire, and Wyke, Warwickshire, married Barbara Arden, the daughter of William Arden (d.1545) of Park Hall and his wife, Elizabeth Conway, daughter of Edward Conway and his wife, Anne Burdett, daughter of Richard Burdett. Barbara Arden was the sister of Edward Arden (1533-1583) of Park Hall. After the death of his first cousin, John Neville, 4th Baron Latimer, in 1577, Richard Neville (d.1590) claimed the Latimer barony, as did his son Edmund after him. See G.E.C., *The Complete Peerage*, Vol. XII, Part II, (London: St Catherine Press, 1959), pp. 560-3; Stopes, *supra*, pp. 101, 103, 123-4 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924013151158#page/n119/mode/2up>

See also the pedigree of Arden at:

<https://sites.google.com/site/fivegateways/alphabetical-index-a/arden>

Elizabeth Greville Wye Neville was also related by marriage to Henry VIII since the third wife of John Neville, 3rd Baron Latimer, Katherine Parr, later became the King's sixth and last wife.

RM: Test{amentu}m Will{el}mi Clopton Armigeri

In the name of God, Amen. The fourth day of January in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc., I, William Clopton of Clopton in the county of Warwick, esquire, being sick in body and of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God, make my last will and testament in manner and form hereafter following, that is to say:

First and principally I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my only Maker and Redeemer, and my body to be buried in the earth within the parish church of Stratford-upon-Avon;

Item, I will, give and bequeath to William Clopton, my son, all that my manor of Ruin Clifford and Bridgetown with th' appurtenances in Ruin Clifford and Bridgetown with all and singular my lands, tenements and hereditaments, meadows, moors, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents and reversions and services with all and singular their appurtenances situate, lying & being in Ruin Clifford and Bridgetown and Stratford-upon-Avon in the said county of Warwick, to have and to hold the said manor, lands,

tenements and all other the premises with all and singular th' appurtenances unto the said William Clopton, my son, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten;

Provided always and upon condition that the said William Clopton and the said heirs of his body shall well and truly pay or cause to be contented and paid all such legacies as hereafter be mentioned and declared in this my present testament and last will in manner and form following, and shall also likewise pay or cause to be paid unto all such person or persons hereafter named to whom I am lawfully indebted unto all such debts as I do owe unto them as it may be conveniently received and had of the issues and profits of the said manor, lands, tenements and other the premises with th' appurtenances or by any other means or ways within the time and space of a leven [=eleven] years next after the decease of me, the said William Clopton the elder;

And also upon condition that the said William Clopton, my son, shall take upon him to be my executor & prove this my present last will and testament within 2 months next after the decease of me, the said William Clopton th' elder;

And for default of such issue of the body of the said William Clopton, my son, or for default or lack of payment of the said legacies and debts at such days and times as be hereafter mentioned, then I do will, give and bequeath all my foresaid manor, lands, tenements and all other the premises with all and singular th' appurtenances unto Anne Clopton, Elizabeth Arundell, Eleanor Clopton and Rose Clopton, my four daughters, and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten;

Provided always and upon condition the said Anne Clopton, Elizabeth [f. 130v] Arundell, Eleanor Clopton and Rose Clopton and the heirs of their bodies shall pay all the foresaid legacies and debts that be not paid by my said son or his said heirs in manner & form aforesaid, and shall also be my executors and prove my said will and testament within two months next after the refusal of my son;

And for default of issue of the bodies of all my said daughters or for default of payment of my said legacies and debts at such days as be hereafter mentioned, then I will, give and bequeath all my foresaid manor, lands, tenements & hereditaments and all other the premises with all and singular th' appurtenances to John Clopton and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten upon condition that he, the said John, nor the heirs of his body shall at any time hereafter discontinue the same, but shall well and truly perform and fulfil this my present testament and last will;

And for default of such issue males of the body of the said John, or if the said John do discontinue the same, or for default of performance of this my present testament and last will, then I will, give and bequeath all my foresaid manor, lands, tenements and all other the premises with th' appurtenances to the heirs males of Henry Clopton, deceased, upon condition that the said heirs males of the said Henry shall not discontinue the same, but well and truly perform and fulfil this my present testament and last will;

And for default of heirs males of the body of the said Henry or for lack of performance of this my present testament, then I will that all my foresaid manor, lands, tenements and all other the premises with [+the?] appurtenances to remain and come to the right heirs of me, the said William Clopton th' elder, for evermore;

Item, I will, give and bequeath all other my manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, meadows, moors, feedings, pastures, waters, fishings, mills, commons, woods, underwoods, rents, reversion[s] and services with all and singular th' appurtenance[s] the which I may lawfully will and bequeath by this my last will and testament situate, lying and being in Clopton Ingon, Clopton Grove, Welcombe(?) and Bearley and elsewhere within the county of Warwick to the foresaid William Clopton, my son, to have and to hold all the said manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments and all other the premises with all and singular th' appurtenances to the said William Clopton, my son, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten;

And for default of such issue of the body of the said William Clopton, my son, I will that all my said manors, lands and tenements and other the premises with th' appurtenances to resort, remain and come to Elizabeth Arundell, Anne Clopton, Eleanor Clopton and Rose Clopton, my four daughters, for the term of their lives and the longest liver of them;

And after their deceases I will that all the same manors, lands, tenements and other the premises with th' appurtenances to resort, remain and come to John Clopton, the son of Henry Clopton, and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten upon condition that the said John Clopton nor his heirs males shall not alienate nor discontinue the same, nor no parcel thereof;

And for lack of such issue I will that the said manors, lands, tenements and other the premises with th' appurtenances to remain and come to the heirs males of the body of Henry Clopton upon condition that the said heirs males shall not alienate nor discontinue the same;

And for default of such issue I will that the said manors, lands and tenements to remain and come to the right heirs of me, the said William Clopton the elder, forever;

Item, I will, give and bequeath to Anne Clopton, my daughter, 2 hundred marks of lawful money of England to be paid to the said Anne, her executors and assigns, in manner and form following, that is to say, at the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady next ensuing the date hereof, if it be of my said son lawfully asked, twenty pounds, and at the feast of Saint Michael th' Archangel then next following or within twenty days after, being likewise lawfully asked, other twenty pounds, and at the feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady next following the said feast of Saint Michael or within twenty days next following, if it be likewise lawfully asked, ten pounds, and at the feast of Saint Michael th' Archangel then next following or within 20 days next following, being lawfully asked, other ten pounds, and so yearly [f. 131r] then next ensuing from year to year twenty pounds of lawful money of England to be paid to the said Anne Clopton, her executors

and assigns, until the said sum of 2 hundred pounds [sic] marks be fully and wholly satisfied, contented and paid;

Item, I will that William Hopkins of the city of Coventry, draper, be paid fourteen pounds of lawful English money the which I do owe him as appeareth by a bill of my son's hand to be paid at the feast of th' Annunciation of Our Lady next coming or within twenty days next following, if it be lawfully asked;

Item, I will that William Tilor of Stratford-upon-Avon be paid £25 at the feast of Saint John Baptist next coming after the date hereof or within twenty days next following for debts owing unto him as appeareth by a bill of his hand to him signed, sealed and delivered;

Item, I will that Ralph Cawdrey be paid £11 13s which I do owe unto him [+as?] appeareth by a bill of my hand to him sealed and delivered;

Item, I will that Morgan Richards of London, upholster, to be paid ten marks the which I do owe him as appeareth by a bill of my hand sealed and delivered;

Item, I will that William Smythe alias Hoode of Stratford be paid (blank) which I do owe him;

Item, I will that Leywys ap Williams be paid £4 20d which I do owe him;

Item, I will that Francis Harbaydge be paid 48s which I do owe unto him;

Item, I will, give and bequeath to Eleanor, my daughter, 2 hundred marks of lawful money of England to be paid to the said Eleanor in manner and form following, that is to say, at the feast of th' Annunciation of Our Lady the which shall be in the year of Our Lord God a thousand five hundred threescore and one or within 20 days next following, being lawfully asked, ten marks, and at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel then next ensuing or within 20 days next following, being lawfully asked, other ten marks, and so yearly then next following from year to year twenty marks by the year to be paid to the said Eleanor at the days and feasts above specified by equal portions until the whole sum of 2 hundred marks be fully satisfied, contented and paid;

Item, I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Arundell, my daughter, one hundred pounds of lawful money of England to be paid the said Elizabeth, her executors or assigns, in manner and form following, that is to say, at the feast of Easter the which shall be in the year of Our Lord God a thousand five hundred threescore and one, ten marks of lawful money of England, if it be lawfully asked, and at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel or within 20 days next following other ten marks of lawful money of England, and so yearly from year to year then next following twenty marks by the year to be paid to the said Elizabeth till the said sum of £100 be fully satisfied, contented and paid;

Item, I will, give and bequeath to Rose, my daughter, 2 hundred marks of lawful money of England to be paid to the said Rose by the sum of 20 marks by the year of lawful money of England at such days and feasts as before is declared to my daughter, Eleanor, and after the same manner until the said sum of 200 marks be fully satisfied, contented and paid;

Item, I will, give and bequeath to my cousin, Elizabeth Cole, one hundred marks of lawful money of England, to be paid to the said Elizabeth Cole by the sum of ten marks by year of lawful money of England at the same days and feasts as before is declared to my daughter, Eleanor, until the said sum of a hundred marks be fully satisfied, contented and paid;

Item, I will, give and bequeath to my foresaid son, William Clopton, all my goods [+and?] chattels real and personal towards the performance of this my last will and treatment and upon condition that he shall perform my foresaid last will and testament, or else I will that Anne Clopton, Eleanor Clopton and Rose Clopton and Elizabeth Arundell, my four daughters, to have all my said goods, cattles and chattels, and they to perform my last will and testament;

Item, I ordain and constitute my said son, [f. 131v] William, to be my full executor of this my present testament and last will thereupon declared;

And I ordain and make Avery Trussell, esquire, and Richard Whorwood, gentleman, to be my overseers to see that this my last will and testament may be performed, these being witnesses: Baldwin Porter, gentleman, William Porter, gentleman, Joyce Thomas and William Bott.

Probatum fuit h{uius}mo{d}i Testamentum coram Mag{ist}ro Waltero Haddon Legum Doctore Curie Prerogatiue Cant{uariensis} Custode siue Commissario apud London septimo die Mensis ffebruarij Anno Domini mill{es}imo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono Iuramento Will{el}mi Botte procuratoris Will{el}mi Clopton executoris in h{uius}mo{d}i testamento nominat{i} Cui commissa fuit administrac{i}o &c de bene &c Ac de pleno Inventario Necnon de vero et plano computo Reddend{o} ad sancta dei evangelia Iurat{i}

[=The same testament was proved before Master Walter Haddon, Doctor of the Laws, Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London on the seventh day of the month of February in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred fifty-ninth by the oath of William Bott, proctor of William Clopton, executor named in the same testament, to whom administration was granted etc., sworn on the Holy Gospels to well etc., and [+to exhibit?] a full inventory, and also to render a true and plain account.]