

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 9 March 1565 and proved 24 March 1565, of the London mercer, Rowland Shakerley (1520-1565), whose daughter was the wife of Sir Ambrose Nicholas (d.1578), Lord Mayor of London, purchaser of Oxford's mansion at London Stone, and the stepmother of Daniel Nicholas, a witness in the Belott v Mountjoy lawsuit who is stated therein to have had a personal conversation with William Shakespeare (1564-1616) of Stratford upon Avon.

The testator was the brother-in-law of Anne Wingfield, whose brother, Sir Anthony Wingfield (d. August 1522), married Elizabeth Vere, eldest sister of John de Vere (1499-1527), 14th Earl of Oxford.

Frances Rich, wife of Oxford's first cousin, John Darcy (d.1581), 2nd Baron Darcy of Chiche, was godmother to the testator's granddaughter, Frances Elkyn.

The eccentric Peter Shakerley (buried 18 September 1593), the subject of Thomas Nashe's derogatory comment in *Strange News* (1592) and Gabriel Harvey's 'Gorgon' sonnet (1593), appears to have been the son of the testator's cousin, Francis Shakerley (d.1592?) of Ditton, Kent, appointed as the testator's overseer in the will below. For Peter Shakerley, see:

<http://sicttasd.tripod.com/shaker.html>

See also the will, dated 4 January 1592 and 28 September 1592 and proved 29 January 1593, TNA PROB 11/81/74, of Francis Shakerley (1500?-1592?), esquire, in which he mentions his son, Peter; the will of his wife, Erasma Shakerley (d.1596), TNA PROB 11/87/467; and the Shakerley pedigree in Hovenden, Robert, ed., *The Visitation of Kent Taken in the Years 1619-1621*, (London: Harleian Society, 1898), Vol. XLII, pp. 159-60 at:

<https://archive.org/details/visitationofkent00camd/page/158>

CONNECTION TO SHAKESPEARE

Through her marriage to Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Lord Mayor of London, the testator's daughter was the stepmother of Daniel Nicholas, a witness in the Belott v Mountjoy lawsuit who is stated therein to have had a personal conversation with William Shakespeare (1564-1616) of Stratford upon Avon (see TNA REQ 4/1/3 on this website). See also Nicholl, Charles, *The Lodger Shakespeare; His Life on Silver Street*, (New York: Viking, 2008), p. 64:

Sir Ambrose Nicholas, a salter by trade, served as Lord Mayor in 1575-6. He died a couple of years later, so Shakespeare would not have known him, but he certainly knew his son, Daniel Nicholas (born about 1560). This was the friend of Stephen Belott, who

testified in 1612 that he had visited Shakespeare 'to understand the truth' about the disputed dowry.

See also the facsimile of Daniel Nicholas' deposition on the Shakespeare Documented website at:

<https://shakespearedocumented.folger.edu/exhibition/document/bellott-v-mountjoy-first-set-depositions-bellotts-behalf-including-shakespeares>

Witnesses in this first round of depositions were to answer a list of five questions, called interrogatories, on behalf of Bellott, the complainant. The third interrogatory asked whether the defendant did send "anie person" to persuade the plaintiff to marry the defendant's daughter Mary. The first two deponents, Joan Johnson and Daniel Nicholas, identify that person as "Mr Shakespeare," while the third deponent, William Shakespeare himself, agreed that he had played that role. . . .

The second witness was Daniel Nicholas, gentleman, of the parish of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, 52 years of age. Nicholas' deposition is now bound third. Nicholas asserts that he "herd" one William Shakespeare say that he had been involved in persuading the plaintiff to marry the defendant's daughter. Nicholas thus reports hear-say evidence rather than testifying from his own knowledge. But what he heard, he heard from William Shakespeare personally, who told him that £50 and "certain household stuff" were promised to Bellott as a dowry. (Nicholas was also interrogated in the second round of depositions, where he is identified as 62 years of age.)

CONNECTION TO OXFORD

For many years the testator's daughter resided in Oxford's former mansion near London Stone which her third husband, Sir Ambrose Nicholas, had purchased from Oxford. See the will of Sir Ambrose Nicholas, TNA PROB 11/60/296:

First I will, and my mind and intent is, that all the great capital messuage or mansion-house wherein I do now inhabit and dwell, sometime or of late commonly called or known by the name of Oxenforth Place. . . situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Swithin near unto London Stone aforesaid, together with the advowson or right of patronage of the parish church of St. Swithin aforesaid, all which I lately purchased and bought to me, my heirs and assigns, forever of the right honourable Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxenforth. . . .

Sir Ambrose Nicholas purchased the mansion from Oxford in 1573, as evidenced by a recognizance for purposes of indemnification given by Oxford to Nicholas in that year in the amount of £2000 (see TNA PRO 30/34/14 and TNA C 54/922, Part 27). Sir John Harte (d.1604) may have purchased the mansion from the executors of Sir Ambrose Nicholas, or there may have been intermediate purchasers. Both men kept their mayoralties there, Sir Ambrose Nicholas in 1575-6, and Sir John Harte in 1589-90:

On the north side of this church [=St. Swithin's] and churchyard is one fair and large built house, sometime pertaining to the prior of Tortington in Sussex, since to the Earls of Oxford, and now to Sir John Hart, alderman, which house hath a fair garden belonging thereunto, lying on the west side thereof. On the back side of two other fair houses in Walbrook, in the reign of Henry VII, Sir Richard Empson, knight, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, dwelt in the one of them, and Edmond Dudley, esquire, in the other; either of them had door of intercourse into this garden, wherein they met and consulted of matters at their pleasures. In this Oxford place Sir Ambrose Nicholas kept his mayoralty, and since him the said Sir John Hart.

On the south side of this high street, near unto the channel, is pitched upright a great stone called London stone, fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken.

The cause why this stone was set there, the time when, or other memory hereof, is none, but that the same hath long continued there is manifest, namely since (or rather before) the Conquest. . . .

See Thoms, William J., ed., *A Survey of London Written in the Year 1598 by John Stow*, (London: Whittaker, 1842), pp. 84-5 at:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044021198916&view=1up&seq=106>

For Sir John Harte's will, proved 23 January 1604, in which he leaves a life estate in the mansion to his second wife, Anne (nee Haynes) Hudson Cage Harte (d.1625), see TNA PROB 11/103/59.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

For the Shakerley family of Little Longstone, Derbyshire, see Cox, J. Charles, *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire: The Hundreds of the High Peak and Wirksworth*, Vol. II, (London: Bemrose and Sons, 1877), p. 100 at:

Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, died seized of the manor of Little Longstone in 1474. Soon after that, probably, immediately on his death, this manor was purchased by Robert Shakerley, of a younger branch of the Cheshire family of that name.

Robert Shakerley married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Roger Levett. His son, Robert, married firstly Anna, daughter of Thomas Balguy, and secondly, Alice, daughter of Nicholas Bagshaw. By his first wife, he had with other issue, Thomas Shakerley, of Little Longstone, who married Jane, daughter of Hugh Revel, of Higham; and one of the children by the second wife, Grace, became the wife of Francis, Lord Shrewsbury. On the death of Thomas Shakerley, his eldest son, Leonard, sold the manor, in the reign of

Elizabeth, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. The ancient residence of the Shakerleys still exists, though in a rapidly decaying condition, to the south-west of the church of Great Longstone.

See also the Shakerley pedigree in *Derbyshire Visitation Pedigrees, 1569 and 1611*, (London, 1895), p. 77 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=NSo6AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA77>

Testator's grandparents

As noted above, the testator was the grandson of Robert Shakerley and Margaret Levett, the daughter and heiress of Roger Levett.

Testator's parents

The testator was the son of Robert Shakerley of Little Longstone, Derbyshire, and his first wife, Anne Balguy, the daughter of Thomas Balguy or Bawgey of Todwick, Yorkshire. See the Shakerley pedigree, *supra*, p. 77, and 'Balguy of Aston Hall, Derwent Hall and Duffield Park' at:

<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2018/11/352-balguy-of-aston-hall-derwent-hall.html>

By his father's first marriage to Anne Balguy, the testator had several siblings of the whole blood including:

-Thomas Shakerley, of Little Longstone, who married Jane Revel, daughter of Hugh Revel, of Higham, Derbyshire. See Cox, *supra*, p. 100.

-Robert Shakerley (by 1510 – c.1569), who married Elizabeth Peyto, the daughter of John Peyto (d.1542?), esquire, of Chesterton, Warwickshire, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. See the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/shakerley-robert-1510-69-or-later>

See the will of John Peyto, TNA PROB 11/29/209, and Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 349.

The testator's father married secondly, Alice Bagshaw, the daughter of Nicholas Bagshaw. By his father's second marriage, the testator had several siblings of the half blood, including:

-Grace Shakerley (d. August 1558), who married Francis Talbot (1500-1560), 5th Earl of Shrewsbury. See:

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

Grace Shakerley (d. August 1558) was the daughter of Robert Shakerley of Little Longstone, Derbyshire (d. June 17, 1507+) and his second wife, Alice Bagshaw. She married Francis Careless or Carless. In a secret ceremony c.1553 she married Francis Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury (1500-September 24, 1560).

See also the ODNB:

Shrewsbury married twice. His first wife was Mary Dacre, daughter of Thomas, second Baron Dacre of Gilsland, who died in 1538. They had one surviving son, George Talbot (c. 1522–1590), the future sixth earl, and a daughter, Anne, whom Shrewsbury married to his ward John, second Baron Braye. After Mary's death he married Grace, née Shackerley, widow of Francis Carless: the expressions of condolence sent him on her death in 1558 by the fifth earl of Westmorland and Sir William Cordell suggest genuine affection. A year later Shrewsbury was unsuccessfully seeking the hand of Elizabeth, Lady Pope, widow of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford. . . .

MARRIAGE AND ISSUE

The testator married Anne Winwood (buried 16 April 1571). For the Winwood family, see:

<http://mauriceboddy.org.uk/Winwood.htm>

See also:

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

The names of Anne Winwood's parents are not known, but she had at least two brothers. Lewis was secretary to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. Thomas was a London stockfishmonger. Anne married Rowland Shakerley (Sharkerley/Sharkeley/Shackerley) (d. March 1564/5), a mercer. Their children were Anne, Elizabeth, Katherine (d.1595+), Ralph (1532-before 1564), Alice (b.1538), Mary (1540-1605), and John (1541-before 1564), and one online genealogy also lists a Christine. As Mistress Shakerley, Anne was a silkwoman. She replaced Margery Vaughan as royal silkwoman in 1544. Also in that year, Shakerley purchased the manor of Aynho, Northamptonshire for £1060. This became the family seat. Anne was buried there on April 16, 1571.

The testator's wife had two brothers and a sister:

-Lewis Winwood (d. before 1522?), who married Anne Wingfield, the daughter of Sir John Wingfield (d.1509) of Letheringham, Suffolk, and Anne, daughter of John Touchet, 6th Baron Audley. Anne Wingfield's brother, Sir Anthony Wingfield (d. August 1522), married Elizabeth Vere, eldest daughter of Sir George Vere (died c. 1503), and sister of John de Vere (1499-1527), 14th Earl of Oxford. See the will of Elizabeth Vere, dated 28 July 1557 and proved 13 November 1559, TNA PROB 11/42B/640, and the Wingfield pedigree at:

<http://www.letheringhamlodge.com/wingfield-of-wingfield-and-letheringham>

By Anne Wingfield, Lewis Winwood was the father of Richard Winwood (d.1571), who married Joyce Blackenhall (buried 28 May 1617), by whom he was the father of Sir Ralph Winwood (1562/3–1617). See the nuncupative will of Richard Winwood, dated 21 April 1571 and proved 16 June 1571, TNA PROB 11/53/324, and the *ODNB* entry for Sir Ralph Winwood:

Winwood, Sir Ralph (1562/3–1617), diplomat and secretary of state, was born at Aynho in Northamptonshire, one of five children of Richard Winwood (d. before 1570), who worked land in the neighbourhood, and his wife, Joan (née Blackenhall) (d. 1617). The family lived on the fringes of gentility. His paternal grandfather, Lewis Winwood of London, had been a secretary to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. A great-uncle, Thomas Winwood, was a London stockfishmonger, while a great-aunt, Anne (d. 1571), married Rowland Sharkerley, a London merchant and gentleman who had originally purchased the manor of Aynho from the earl of Arundel for £1600 in 1538. After Richard Winwood's death his widow, Joan, was remarried twice, first to a Mr Richardson and then, following his death, to John Weekes of Buckinghamshire, a yeoman ordinary to Queen Elizabeth.

After the death of Richard Winwood, Joyce Blackenhall married secondly Thomas Richardson (d. November 1573) of Bow Brickhill, Buckinghamshire, for whose will, proved 10 December 1574, see TNA PROB 11/56/595, and thirdly John Weekes of Buckingham, yeoman of the guard to Queen Elizabeth.

For Lewis Winwood, see also the pedigree of Winwood of Ditton in Rylands, W. Harry, ed., *The Visitation of the County of Buckingham Made in 1634*, (London: Harleian Society, 1909), Vol. LVIII, p. 131 at:

<https://archive.org/details/visitationofcoun5859byuphil/page/130>

For Lewis Winwood, see also Gunn, S.J., *Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk c.1484-1545*, (Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd., 1988), pp. 48, 63, 71.

-Thomas Winwood (d.1522?), stockfishmonger of London. He was born at Wolverley, Worcestershire. In his will, dated 22 September 1522 and proved 26 August 1523, TNA PROB 11/21/203, he mentions three children, Robert Winwood and William Winwood, and the child 'that my wife goeth with'; his mother, Anne Winwood; his sisters, Anne

and Elizabeth Winwood; the children of his brother, Lewis Winwood; his mother-in-law, Alice Clerk; his 'brother', Thomas Clerk and 'sister', Joan Clerk; Thomas Parpoynt and John Awode, stockfishmonger.

-Elizabeth Winwood.

For the will of the testator's wife, Anne Winwood, dated 13 March 1571 and proved 11 May 1571, in which she mentions her son Ralph, deceased; her daughters, Elizabeth Nicholas, Christian Harding and Mary Marmion; her grandchildren, Francis Elkyn, Mary Elkyn, Walter Marler and Anne Nicholas; and her cousin, Alice Nichols, see TNA PROB 11/53/250.

By Anne Winwood, the testator had a son and five daughters:

* **Ralph Shakerley** (d. before 1565), who married Alice Radcliffe, said to have been the daughter of Hugh Radcliffe of Stepney and Millicent Jekyll. After the death of Ralph Shakerley, Alice Radcliffe married secondly George Stratford (d.1581) of Farmcote, Gloucestershire. See her will, dated 15 November 1597 and proved 12 January 1600, TNA PROB 11/95/8, and the will of George Stratford, dated 24 March 1581 and proved 4 November 1581, TNA PROB 11/63/523. See also the Stratford pedigree in Maclean, John and W.C. Heane, eds., *The Visitation of the County of Gloucester, Taken in the Year 1623*, (London: Harleian Society, 1885, Vol. XXI, p. 157 at:

<https://archive.org/details/visitationofcoun00inchit/page/156>

See also the will, TNA PROB 11/110/418, of Alice (nee Hodgkins) Hoby, whose daughter, Elizabeth Hoby (d.1623), married George Stratford (d.1623) of Farmcote, great-nephew of George Stratford (d.1581).

By Alice Radcliffe, the testator's son, Ralph Shakerley (d. before 1565), had a son and daughter:

-Rowland Shakerley (1563-1570). According to the inquisition post mortem taken 23 May 1565 after the death of the testator (see Madge, *infra*), he was the testator's heir and was aged one year, six months, three weeks and one day at the testator's death. At his own death in 1570, his heir was his sister, Anne Shakerley (1563-1615).

-Anne Shakerley (1563-1615), who in 1585 married, as his first wife, Sir Paul Tracy (d.1626), the son of the lay Protestant reformer, Richard Tracy (by 1501-1568), and Barbara Lucy, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy (d.1525) of Charlecote, Warwickshire, by Elizabeth Empson, the daughter of Sir Richard Empson (d.1510). See the will of Richard Tracy, TNA PROB 11/50/107, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/tracy-richard-1501-69>

See also the Wikipedia entry for Richard Tracy at:

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

Sir Paul Tracy married secondly the testator's granddaughter, Anne Nicholas (d.1625).

* **Elizabeth Shakerley** (d.1583), who married firstly Richard Elkyn (d.1559), secondly Walter Marler (d. 22 June 1561), and thirdly, Sir Ambrose Nicholas (d.1578), Lord Mayor of London. For her children, see her will, TNA PROB 11/65/520.

* **Katherine Shakerley** (d. before 1571?). In the will below she is referred to as 'Katherine Longe'. She is not mentioned in her mother's will, and may have predeceased her.

* **Christian Shakerley**, who married firstly, as his second wife, the London salter and alderman, John Harding (d.1576), for whose will, dated 30 September 1576 and proved 19 October 1576, see TNA PROB 11/58/384. By either his first wife, Margery, or his second wife, Christian Shakerley, John Harding had a daughter, Elizabeth Harding, who married William Gamage (see below).

Christian Shakerley married secondly, by licence dated 29 November 1577, Sir Ralph Bouchier (d. 11 June 1598), whose first wife was Elizabeth Hall, the daughter of Francis Hall (d. 10 June 1552), esquire, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, by Ursula Sharington (d.1569), the daughter of Thomas Sharington (d.1524?) and Katherine Pyrton. Elizabeth Hall was the sister of Lord Burghley's ward, the translator, Arthur Hall (1539-1605). For the will of Francis Hall, see TNA PROB 11/43/610.

After the death of Christian Shakerley, Sir Ralph Bouchier married thirdly Anne Coote (d. August 1598), widow. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 363-4 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=PA364>

* **Alice Shakerley**. In the will below she is referred to as Alice Love. She is not mentioned in her mother's will, and may have predeceased her. She married Giles Love of Broughton, Oxfordshire, eldest son of Edward Love (d.1557) of Aynho by his first wife, Alice Arden, the daughter of John Arden of Cottisford, Oxfordshire. See the will of Edward Love, dated 20 June 1557 and proved 2 September 1557, TNA PROB 11/39/366, and the pedigree of Love of Aynho in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Northamptonshire Made in 1564 and 1618-19*, (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1887), p. 188 at:

<https://archive.org/details/visitationsnort00vincgoog/page/n202>

For the Arden family of Cottisford, see also:

'Parishes: Cottisford', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 6*, ed. Mary D Lobel (London, 1959), pp. 103-116. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol6/pp103-116> [accessed 30 July 2019].

* **Mary Shakerley**, who married Thomas Marmion (buried 24 August 1583) of Lincoln's Inn, by whom she was the grandmother of the playwright, Shakerley Marmion (1603-1639). See the will of Thomas Marmion (d.1583), TNA PROB 11/65/518, and the *ODNB* entry for Shakerley Marmion:

Marmion, Shackerley (1603–1639), playwright and poet, was born in the village of Aynho in Northamptonshire on 21 January 1603, the eldest of four children of Shackerley Marmion (1575–1642) and his wife, Mary, née Lukyn (d. 1632). The family estate at Aynho had been secured by the playwright's great-grandfather Rowland Shackerley, who died in 1565. Shackerley Marmion senior was the eldest son of Thomas Marmion of Lincoln's Inn, who died in 1583 but who in 1577 had married Mary, the youngest daughter of Rowland Shackerley of Aynho.

For the Marmion family, see also Lee, Frederick George, *The History, Description, and Antiquities of the Prebendal Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Thame*, (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1883), p. 530 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=f1oMAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA711&lpg=PA711>

TESTATOR'S LANDS

For the inquisition post mortem taken after the testator's death which mentions his various properties, see Madge, Sidney J., ed., *Abstracts of Inquisitiones Post Mortem for the City of London*, Part II, (London: The British Record Society, 1968), pp. 29-30 at:

<https://archive.org/details/abstractsofinqui2627grea/page/n41>

For the testator's manor of Calver, see Glover, Stephen, *The History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Derby*, (Derby: Henry Mozley and Son, 1829), p. 192 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=1OUKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA192>

For the testator's message at St Pancras, see:

D J Keene and Vanessa Harding, 'St. Pancras Soper Lane 145/11-13', in *Historical Gazetteer of London Before the Great Fire Cheapside; Parishes of All Hallows Honey Lane, St Martin Pomary, St Mary Le Bow, St Mary Colechurch and St Pancras Soper Lane* (London, 1987), pp. 705-712. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/london-gazetteer-pre-fire/pp705-712> [accessed 17 June 2019].

. . . . In 1548 this was described as a great messuage formerly leased to Robert Packyngton for a term of 50 years at £7 rent. It was now held by Roland Shakerly, who was probably living there in 1541 and 1544, when he was assessed as a resident of St. Benet (sic) parish and Cordwainer Ward. He had ceased to live there by 1558, when he was described as of Aynho (Northants.) and was granted a lease of the capital messuage representing 13 by the rector, churchwardens, and parishioners of St. Pancras for a term of 500 years at £2. 11s. 2d. rent. The messuage, with its shops, cellars, chambers, warehouses, yards, and entries, was now inhabited by Richard Elkyn and lay in the parishes of St. Pancras and St. Antonin, between 14-15 on the E., 12 on the W. and N., the highway leading from Soper Lane to Watling Street on the W., 'Seint Pancrace Lane' on the N., and a messuage formerly belonging to the college of Higham Ferrers on the S. The lessee and his successors were to keep the 'foredore and entry' of the capital messuage at the street door which then opened into Pancras Lane so that the inhabitants of the house would be counted as parishioners of the parish of St. Pancras. About 1560 the house was inhabited by Walter Marler, citizen and haberdasher, who by his will, dated and proved in 1561, left to his wife Elizabeth his leases and terms of years in the shops and warehouses which she then occupied (probably part of 13) and in the house which he inhabited in the parish of St. Pancras. Elizabeth may then have married Ambrose Nicholas, citizen and salter, who later had a wife of that name and was tenant of 13. (fn. 13) In 1563 13, or a part of it, may have been in the possession of John Alsopp, citizen and haberdasher (see 12).

Roland Shakerley died in 1565 and left the house then held by Ambrose Nicholas, to his wife Anne and her heirs. At the inquisition which followed his death, the house was valued at £10 a year and Shakerley was said to have held it in free burgage of the Queen, suggesting that the long lease under which he in fact held it was intended to conceal the parish's interest. In 1566, in order to remove any doubt concerning this interest the rector and churchwardens quitclaimed their right in the messuage to Ambrose Nicholas, who was said to be seised in demesne. In return Nicholas was to pay the parish £68 in instalments of £2 payable twice a year. Before the end of the year Nicholas and his wife Elizabeth granted and quitclaimed in the messuage with its halls, chambers, cellars, solars, houses, warehouses, yards, and wells to John Wanton, citizen and grocer. Anne, widow of Roland Shakerley, senior, was still alive in 1570, when Roland Shakerley, junior, son of the elder Roland's son Ralph, died leaving as his heir his sister Anne, then aged 7. (fn. 14)

According to the will below, the testator held a one fourth interest in the manor of Souldern in Oxfordshire, a few miles south of Aynho. Three fourths of the manor appears to have been held in the testator's lifetime by John Stutsbury. See Davidson, Alan, 'Roman Catholicism in Oxfordshire from the late Elizabethan period to the Civil War (c.1580-c.1640)', Ph.D thesis, University of Bristol, 1970, p. 348, available as a pdf file online at:

<https://research-information.bristol.ac.uk/files/34506097/533572.pdf>

For the testator's tenement in West Cheap called 'The Unicorn', see Weir, Alison, *Mary Boleyn; The Mistress of Kings*, online edition, 2011, p. 382 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=UgIsBUARiC8C&pg=PT382>

The testator also owned a house and garden in Hoxton which he sold to Sir Roger Martyn (d.1573), Lord Mayor of London, father of Humphrey Martyn (d.1587?), addressee of the *Langham Letter*. Sir Roger Martyn's widow, Elizabeth (nee Castelyn) Martyn, was an investor with Oxford in the Frobisher voyages. See the will of Sir Roger Martyn, TNA PROB 11/56/48:

Item, I will that Elizabeth, my wife, shall have and enjoy to her use during her natural life the lease of my house, garden and orchard of Hoxton which I bought of Master Shakerleie [=Shakerley], if she will keep it for her own use and not let it out, and she to pay only the accustomed yearly rent of the value of the lease for her time, to be deducted out of my third part as my bequest unto her.

LM: T{estamentum} Rowlandi Shackerley

In Dei nomine Amen. The ninth day of March in the year of Our Lord a thousand five hundred threescore and four and in the seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France & Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith etc., I, Rowland Shakerley of Aynho in the county of Northampton, esquire, sick in body but thanks be given to God of good and perfect remembrance, do ordain and make my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, and to Jesus Christ, my only Redeemer;

And my body to be buried in the churchyard of Aynho by my son, Ralph, where I will that my executrice shall make a chapel over us;

Item, I will and bequeath to Anne Shakerley, my wife, and to her heirs forever 2 parts of my manor of Calver in the county of Derby with all and singular th' appurtenances in any wise thereto belonging or appertaining;

And also I give and bequeath to the said Anne, my wife, and to her heirs forever 2 parts of my tenement in West Cheap in the city of London with all cellars and sollars thereto belonging;

And also I give and bequeath to the said Anne, my wife, and to her heirs forever all that m house in Saint Pancras parish in London;

And also I give and bequeath to the said Anne, my wife, and to her heirs forever all that my fourth part of the manor of Sowldron [=Souldern] with all and singular th' appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining;

LM: Confirmatur p{er} s{enten}ciam diff{initivam} 2(?) Bothi 1572

Item, I give and bequeath to Rowland Shakerley, son and heir of Ralph Shakerley, my son, and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten my manor of Aynho with all and singular th' appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, to have and enjoy the said manor at such time as he shall accomplish the age of one and twenty years;

And for default of heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, I will that the said manor of Aynho shall come to Elizabeth Nicholas, Katherine Longe, Christian Harding, Alice Love and Mary Shakerley, my daughters, and their heirs forever;

Item, I will that if Anne, my wife, do die before that the said Rowland shall accomplish the age of 21 years, that then the said Anne, my wife shall appoint by her deed indented or by her last will and testament who shall have the said manor of Aynho in occupying until the said Rowland shall accomplish the said years of 21 to the performance of this my last will & testament;

Item, I commit Mary Shakerley, my daughter which is unmarried, and the rest of my daughters which be married to Anne my wife;

Item, I give and bequeath to Anne, my wife, all my goods and chattels movable and unmovable, whom I ordain and make my sole executrix of this my last will and testament;

I will that my cousin, Mr Francis Shakerley, [+be?] overseer of this my last will;

These being witnesses: Richard Winwood, Robert Scholfelde and Richard Schilman with others.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum coram Mag{ist}ro Waltero Haddon legum doctore curie prerogative Cant{uariensis} com{m}issario apud london vicesimo Quarto die mensis Marcij Anno domini mill{es}imo Quingentesimo Sexages{im}o quarto Iuramento Ricardi Wynwood procuratoris Anne Relicte et executricis in h{uius}mo{d}i testamento nominat{e} Cui comissa fuit Administracio omnium bonor{um} de bene &c Ad sancta Dei Evangelia Iurat{i}

[=The above-written testament was proved before Master Walter Haddon, Doctor of the Laws, Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London on the twenty-fourth day of the month of March in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred sixty-fourth by the oath of Richard Winwood, proctor of Anne, relict and executrix named in

the same testament, to whom administration was granted of all the goods, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well etc.]