

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 17 November 1564 and proved 29 January 1565, of Lord John Grey (d. 19 November 1564) of Pyrgo (in Havering), Essex, whose daughter, Frances Grey (d.1608), married William Cooke (d. 14 May 1589), esquire, son of Sir Anthony Cooke (1505 – 11 June 1576), and brother of Oxford's mother-in-law, Mildred (nee Cooke) Cecil (1526-1589), Lady Burghley.

OXFORD AND THE GREY FAMILY

Oxford complained of the behaviour of the testator's grandson, Sir John Grey (buried 7 October 1611), in a letter to King James dated 30 January 1604 (see ERO D/DMh C1):

Seeing that it hath pleased your Majesty of your most gracious inclination to justice & right to restore me to be keeper of your game as well in your Forest of Waltham as also in Havering Park, I can do no less in duty and love to your Majesty but employ myself in the execution thereof, and to the end you might the better know in what sort both the forest & the park have been abused, and yet continued, as well in destroying of the deer as in spoiling of your demesne wood by such as have patents & had licences heretofore for felling of timber in the Queen's time lately deceased, presuming thereby that they may do what they list, I was bold to send unto your Majesty a man skilful, learned & experienced in forest causes, who being a dweller and eye-witness thereof might inform you of the truth. And because your Majesty upon a bare information could not be so well satisfied of every particular as by lawful testimony & examination of credible witness upon oath, according to your Majesty's appointment by commission a course hath been taken in which your Majesty shall be fully satisfied of truth. This commission, together with the depositions of the witness, I do send to your Majesty by this bearer, who briefly can inform you of the whole contents, so that now, having lawfully proved unto your Majesty that Sir John Grey hath killed and destroyed your deer in Havering Park without any warrant for the same, his patent is void in law, & therefore I most humbly beseech your Majesty to make him an example for all others that shall in like sort abuse their places, & to restore me to the possession thereof, in both which your Majesty shall do but justice and right to the one & other. This 30 of January 1603. Your Majesty's most humble subject and servant, E. Oxenford.

Sir John Grey, the subject of Oxford's complaint, was the son of Henry Grey (1547 - 26 July 1614), 1st Baron Grey of Groby, for whom see his will, TNA PROB 11/124/460, the *ODNB* entry, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/grey-sir-henry-1547-1614>

Henry Grey was related to Oxford, having married, about 1575, Anne Windsor (buried 28 June 1605), the daughter of William Windsor (1498-1558), 2nd Baron Windsor, and sister of Oxford's brother-in-law, Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3rd Baron Windsor, husband

of Oxford's half-sister, Katherine de Vere (1538-1600). For the will of William Windsor, 2nd Baron Windsor, see TNA PROB 11/42A/91. For the will of Edward Windsor, 3rd Baron Windsor, see TNA PROB 11/57/332. For the will of Katherine de Vere, see TNA PROB 11/95/237. For the Grey family, see Cokayne, George Edward, *The Complete Peerage*, Vol. VI, (London: St Catherine Press, 1926), pp. 135-6.

Sir John Grey (buried 7 October 1611) married Elizabeth Neville, daughter of Edward Neville (c.1550-1622), 8th Baron Bergavenny, son of Edward Neville (d. 10 February 1589), 7th Baron Bergavenny, and grandson of Edward Neville (born c.1482, beheaded 9 January 1538/9), and his wife, Eleanor Windsor (d. before 25 March 1531), the daughter of Andrew Windsor (1467 - 30 March 1543), 1st Baron Windsor. See the will of Edward Neville (c.1550-1622), 8th Baron Bergavenny, TNA PROB 11/140/508, in which he mentions his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Grey, and her deceased husband, Sir John Grey. See also Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 242-3, Vol. II, p. 472; the *ODNB* entry for Sir Edward Neville; Cokayne, George Edward, *The Complete Peerage*, Vol. I, (London: St Catherine Press, 1910), pp. 34-7, and the pedigree, p. 41; and the History of Parliament entry for Sir John Grey at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/grey-sir-john-1611>

Both Sir John Grey and Elizabeth Neville were descendants of Andrew Windsor, 1st Baron Windsor, and Oxford was thus related to both Sir John Grey and his wife through his half sister Katherine de Vere's marriage to Edward Windsor, 3rd Baron Windsor.

The relationships between Oxford and the Grey family were strengthened in the next generation. By Elizabeth Neville, Sir John Grey was the father of Henry Grey (c.1599-1673), 2nd Baron Grey of Groby and 1st Earl of Stamford, who married Anne Cecil, the daughter and coheir of William Cecil (1566-1640), 2nd Earl of Exeter, son of Oxford's brother-in-law, Thomas Cecil (1542-1623), 1st Earl of Exeter, and his wife, Oxford's kinswoman Dorothy Neville. Anne Cecil's sister, Diana Cecil (d.1658), married Oxford's son, Henry de Vere (1593-1625), 18th Earl of Oxford. See Lodge, Edmund, *The Genealogy of the Existing British Peerage*, 8th ed., (London: Saunders and Otley, 1842), p. 468 at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=CKxCAAAYAAJ&pg=PA468>

See also the Wikipedia entry for William Cecil, 2nd Earl of Exeter, and Fletcher, William George Dimock, *Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents*, (Leicester: Clarke and Hodgson, 1887), p. 71 at:

<https://archive.org/details/leicestershirep00fletgoog/page/n105>

For the dispute between Oxford and Sir John Grey, see also Paul, Christopher, 'A Monument Without A Tomb', *The Oxfordian*, Vol. VII, (October 2004), pp. 7-68, available online.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

The testator was the youngest of the four sons of Thomas Grey (22 June 1477 - 10 October 1530), 2nd Marquess of Dorset, and his second wife, Margaret Wotton (died c.1535), widow of William Medley, esquire, and daughter of Sir Robert Wotton (d.1524) of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, by Anne Belknap, the daughter of Henry Belknap (d. 3 July 1488). Margaret Wotton was godmother to Queen Elizabeth I, and through her mother, Anne Belknap, was related to Oxford's mother-in-law, Mildred (nee Cooke) Cecil (1526-1589), Lady Burghley. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 233-4, Vol. II, pp. 167-73, Vol. III, pp. 518-19 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA1-PA172>

See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 233-4, 269-71, 306-13, Vol. IV, pp. 141-5, 370 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=RA1-PA312>

See also the *ODNB* entry for Thomas Grey, 2nd Marquess of Dorset.

The testator was the uncle of Lady Jane Grey (1537-1554), the 'nine days Queen'. See the pedigree in De Lisle, Leanda, *The Sisters Who Would Be Queen*, (London: HarperPress, 2008).

The testator narrowly escaped execution for his participation in Wyatt's rebellion. See the *ODNB*:

John Grey and his brothers became involved in January 1554 in Wyatt's rebellion which was directed against Mary's marriage to Philip of Spain. When their abortive insurrection in Leicestershire failed they were arrested, John and Henry being captured at Astley, Warwickshire, on 2 February. Condemned by a panel of peers, Suffolk was executed on Tower Hill on the 23rd. Thomas, who was suspected of being the real leader of the rebellion, was executed on 24 April. John is said by some sources to have been arraigned on 20 February, but judicial records indicate that his trial began on 27 May. His claim to be tried by his peers on the grounds that he had become marquess of Dorset on the death of his brothers was disallowed, and on 11 June he was condemned to death, but through the diligent efforts of his wife, Mary, a sister of the Catholic courtier Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu, he was released on 30 October and pardoned on 17 January 1555. He lived obscurely for the remainder of Mary's reign.

Testator's siblings

According to the pedigree in De Lisle, *supra*, the testator had three brothers and four sisters:

-Henry Grey (1517-1554), Duke of Suffolk, who married Frances Brandon (1517-1559), daughter of Henry VIII's sister, Mary Tudor (1496-1533), and Charles Brandon (c.1484-1545), Duke of Suffolk. See the *ODNB* entry for Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.

-Edward Grey.

-Sir Thomas Grey, executed in 1554 for his participation in Wyatt's Rebellion. For his illegitimate daughter, Margaret Lenton alias Grey, who married Sir John Astley (c.1507-1596), Master of the Jewel House, see:

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

Margaret Grey (d.1601), also called Margaret Lenton, was the illegitimate daughter of Lord Thomas Grey (x.1554), third son of the marquess of Dorset. By a license dated October 13, 1565, she married Sir John Astley, Master of the Queen's Jewel House (c.1507-August 1, 1596). They had three sons, John, William, and Francis, and three daughters. . . .

-Mary Grey.

-Katherine Grey (c.1509-1542), who married Henry Fitzalan (1512-1590), 12th Earl of Arundel, for whom see the *ODNB* entry.

-Elizabeth Grey (c.1510-1564), who married, as his second wife, Thomas Audley (1487/8-1544), Lord Chancellor. See his will, TNA PROB 11/31/64. For Elizabeth Grey, see:

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

-Anne Grey (d.1548) who married Sir Henry Willoughby (d. 17 August 1549), slain in Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk. For the Willoughby family, see the will of Sir Matthew Arundell, TNA PROB 11/93/86.

MARRIAGE AND ISSUE

The testator married Mary Browne (d. 4 February 1617), daughter of Sir Anthony Browne (29 June 1500 – 6 May 1548) and Alice Gage (d. 31 March 1540), and sister of Anthony Browne (1528-1592), 1st Viscount Montagu. See the will of Sir Anthony Browne (29 June 1500 – 6 May 1548), TNA PROB 11/33/155, in which he mentions his daughter, Mary Browne. See also the Browne pedigree in Questier, Michael, *Catholicism and Community in Early Modern England*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,

2006); and Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 180-3, Vol. II, pp. 172-3.

By Mary Browne the testator had four sons and four daughters:

* **Henry Grey** (1547 - 26 July 1614), 1st Baron Grey of Groby. As noted above, he married Anne Windsor (buried 28 June 1605), the daughter of William Windsor, 2nd Baron Windsor, and by her is said to have had five sons and four daughters:

(1) Sir John Grey (buried 7 October 1611), the subject of Oxford's letter above, who died in the lifetime of his father.

(2) Philip Grey, who died in the lifetime of his father.

(3) Henry Grey, slain in Holland, who died without issue.

(4) Ambrose Grey (d. 12 June 1636), who married firstly Margaret Prince, the daughter of Richard Prince of Shrewsbury, and secondly Susanna Tracy, daughter of Samuel Tracy of Gloucestershire. His daughter, Mary Grey, married Sir Walter Wrottesley (d.1659). See Foster, Joseph, *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, (London: James Parker & Co., 1902), p. 209 at:

<https://archive.org/details/somefeudalcoatso00fost/page/484>

See also:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/lists/GB-2184-Grey.htm>

Enville (Staffordshire) was inherited by Ambrose Grey, younger son of the first Lord Grey of Groby, in 1594, on the death of his distant relative John Grey of Enville.

(5) George Grey, who died without issue.

(6) Elizabeth(?) Grey, who died unmarried.

(7) Mary Grey (d. 5 September 1650) who married firstly William Sulyard (d. before 1 June 1610), eldest son and heir of Sir Edward Sulyard (d.1610) of Flemings, Essex, and Anne Eden, the daughter of (Thomas Eden (c.1502-1568), esquire, Clerk of the Star Chamber, by whom she had no issue. See the will of Thomas Eden, TNA PROB 11/50/383.

For the Sulyard family, see the pedigree in Marshall, George W., ed., *The Genealogist*, Vol. IV, (London: George Bell and Sons, 1880), pp. 227-8 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kzULXfzM16IC&pg=PA227>

See also Wright, Thomas, *The History and Topography of the County of Essex*, Vol. I, (London: George Virtue, 1836), pp. 142-3 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=SgQVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA142>

William Webbe, author of *A Discourse of English Poetrie*, was tutor to the Sulyard family, and was at Pyrigo in 1591, where he may have been employed as tutor to Henry Grey's sons. See Arber, E., ed., *A Discourse of English Poetrie*, pp. 3-5 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=oKwUAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA4>

[William Webbe] appears to have been at this time [1583/4] private tutor to Mr. Sulyard's two sons . . . [He] then appears [c.1588?] to have gone, possibly also in the same capacity of private tutor into the family of Henry Grey, Esquire [created Baron Grey of Groby 21 July 1603; d. 1614] at Pirgo, in the parish of Havering atte Bower, Essex; fifteen miles from London. Dugdale states that the first husband of one of the daughters of this Henry Grey, Esquire, was a William Sulyard, Esquire. Baron. i. 722. Ed. 1675. . . . It may also be noted that Wilmott dedicated [Tancred and Gismund] to two Essex ladies: one of whom was Lady Anne Grey, the daughter of Lord Windsor, and the wife of the above-mentioned Henry Grey, Esquire of Pirgo.

Oxford is singled out for praise in Webbe's *Discourse* at p. 33:

I may not omit the deserved commendations of many honourable and noble lords and gentlemen in her Majesty's court which in the rare devises of poetry have been and yet are most excellent skilful, among whom the right honourable Earl of Oxford may challenge to himself the title of the most excellent among the rest.

Mary Grey married secondly Thomas Steward (d.1637), son of William Steward (d.1610), esquire, of Goldthorpe in Swardeston, Norfolk, and his second wife, Grissel Eden, daughter of Thomas Eden (c.1502-1568), esquire, Clerk of the Star Chamber, half brother of the translator, Richard Eden (c.1516-1576), whose widow married Oxford's kinsman, Sir Griffith Don. See the will of Thomas Eden, *supra*. Grissel Eden married William Steward by settlement dated 13 December 1575. According to Dashwood, his will, dated 1 March 1610, was proved 10 January 1611, while her will, dated 31 October 1620, was proved 19 April 1623. See Dashwood, G.H., *The Visitation of Norfolk in the Year 1563*, Vol. I, (Norwich: Miller and Leavins, 1878), p. 20 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=qkpFAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA5>

For the Steward pedigree, see Rye, Walter, ed., *The Visitation of Norffolk*, (London: Harleian Society, 1891), Vol. XXXII, p. 269 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=HS8EAAAIAAJ&pg=PA269>

See also:

<http://apps.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=153-dun&cid=-1#-1>

In 1600 and 1609 William Steward gent. and Grisell his wife and Thomas their son were parties to agreements to levy final concord and suffer recovery concerning the same property, tenements and lands (described) in Keswick, Cringleford, Eaton and Intwood being excepted in 1600.

(8) Elizabeth Grey, who married Sir Anthony Felton of Playford, Suffolk. See the pedigree of Felton of Playford in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Suffolk*, (Exeter: William Pollard, 1882), p. 191 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofsuf00harvuoft#page/190/mode/2up>

By Sir Anthony Felton, Elizabeth Grey had a son and four daughters:

--**Sir Henry Felton**, who married Dorothy Gawdy, daughter of Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy. After his death, she married secondly William Broke, gentleman, of Nacton.

--**Anne Felton**, who married, as his second wife, Sir Anthony Everard (d. 8 November 1614) of Great Waltham, Essex, who died in the lifetime of his father. They had no issue. Sir Anthony Everard's first wife, the mother of his children, was Anne Barnardiston (d.1609), the daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston of Kedeston, Suffolk. See the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/everard-anthony-1614>

1st s. of Richard Everard (d.1617) of Great Waltham by Clemence, da. of John Wiseman[†] of Canfield. educ. Jesus, Camb. 1575; 1. Temple 1578/9. m. (1) Ann (d.1609), da. of Sir Thomas Barnardiston of Kedeston, Suff., 2s. 2da., (2) Ann, da. of Sir Anthony Felton of Playford, Suff., s.p. Kntd. 23 July 1603.

Anne Felton is mentioned in the will, dated 17 July 1615, of the testator's wife, Mary Browne, *supra*:

To my daughter Everard, late wife of Sir Anthony Everard, knight, deceased, one white silver bowl.

Although Mary Browne calls her 'daughter', Anne Felton was her great-granddaughter.

See also the will, TNA PROB 11/123/558, of Sir Anthony Felton, dated 25 November 1613 and proved 26 May 1614, in which he leaves a bequest to 'to my son-in-law, Sir Anthony Everard, and to his wife, my eldest daughter'.

For the will, dated 1 October 1614 and proved 27 January 1615, of Sir Anthony Everard, in which he mentions his ‘sister Wiseman’, and his only surviving daughter and heir apparent, Anne Everard, see TNA PROB 11/125/72. See also Miller, Naomi J. and Naomi Yavneh, eds., *Gender and Early Modern Constructions of Childhood*, (Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2011), p. 24 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=9_Qh5CEZKSkC&pg=PA24

... the joint tomb of Sir Anthony Everard and his wife, Anne, at Great Waltham. Erected by Anthony to commemorate the death of his wife, “six weeks after her lying-in” in December 1609, the tomb also remembers the three children who predeceased her, including the embracing infants identified simply as “Anonymous and Richard.” The inscription goes on to report that Sir Anthony, “3 yeeres after hee had erected this monument of his deerely beloved wife,” joined Anne in the grave in 1614, leaving behind him only one daughter and heir, Anne.

Sir Anthony Everard’s daughter and heir, Anne Everard, married, as his second wife, William Maynard (d. 18 December 1639), eldest son of Lord Burghley’s secretary, Sir Henry Maynard (d. 11 May 1610). See the *ODNB* entry for Sir Henry Maynard, and Collins, Arthur, *The Peerage of England*, Vol. V, (London: W. Innys, 1756), pp. 142-5 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=P5lcAAAACAAJ&pg=PA145>

--**Elizabeth Felton** (d. 30 September 1678), who married firstly Robert Rich, esquire, of Bracon Ash, Norfolk, by whom she had no issue, and secondly Thomas Aldrich, esquire, of Norwich and Swardeston. Elizabeth Felton’s second husband was likely related to the Thomas Aldrich mentioned in the will, TNA PROB 11/48/663, of Edward Cooke (d.1566), son of Sir Anthony Cooke (1505 – 11 June 1576).

--**Mary Felton** (d.1685), who married John Hobart (d.1683), esquire, of Weybread, Norfolk.

--**Penelope Felton**, who died unmarried.

For the will, dated 30 June 1577 and proved 4 February 1579, of Sir Anthony Felton’s father, Thomas Felton, esquire, see TNA PROB 11/61/74. See also Hervey, Arthur, ‘Playford and the Feltons’, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History*, Vol. IV, (Bury St Edmund’s: George Thompson, 1774), pp. 14-64 at pp. 42-8, and p. 54 (pedigree):

https://books.google.ca/books?id=n_UGAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA54

(9) **Katherine Grey**, who died unmarried.

See also the Wikipedia entry for Henry Grey at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Grey,_1st_Baron_Grey_of_Groby

For the parish records stating that Anne (nee Windsor) Grey was buried at St. Mary's Church in Broughton Astley on 28 June 1605 see:

http://st.mary.users.btopenworld.com/parish_records.htm

Sr John Grey Knight Sonne & Heir to the Lord Grey Baron of Grooby being of the age of [...] was buried in the Chappell of this Church the seventh day of October [1611] & his Body lyeth uppon the North syde of the Lady Anne Gray his mother who was five years and upwards buried in the same place or Chappell.

The records confirm that Lady Anne Gray was buried in the north chapel of the church on 28th June 1605 (Nichols confuses the dates in his account).

John Chamberlain, in a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton dated 13 November 1611, noted that after the death of Anne Windsor, Henry Grey, 1st Baron Grey of Groby, sought to marry the widow of Sir John Wood:

Sir John Grey is lately dead of the smallpox leaving a poor Lady, and his father is now in pursuit for the Lady Wood, my Lady Edmond's mother.

See McClure, Norman Egbert, *The Letters of John Chamberlain*, Vol. II, (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1939), p. 314.

* **Thomas Grey.**

* **John Grey.**

* **Edward Grey** (living 31 December 1607), esquire. He is mentioned in the will of his sister, Frances (nee Grey) Cooke (d.1608), TNA PROB 11/111/120.

* **Frances Grey** (d.1608), who married William Cooke (d. 14 May 1589), esquire, son of Sir Anthony Cooke (1505 – 11 June 1576), and brother of Oxford's mother-in-law, Mildred (nee Cooke) Cecil (1526-1589), Lady Burghley. For the will of Sir Anthony Cooke, see TNA PROB 11/59/110. For the will of William Cooke, see TNA PROB 11/74/523. For the children of Frances Grey and William Cooke, see her will, dated 31 December 1607 and proved 11 February 1608, TNA PROB 11/111/120. See also:

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

Frances Grey (d.1591+) was the daughter of Lord John Grey of Pyrgo, Essex (d.1569) and Mary Browne. She married William Cooke (1537-May 14, 1589) and was the mother of Francis, Anne, Mildred, William, Frances, William, Anthony, Thomas, John, and Edward. She was at court as a Lady of the Privy Chamber. . . .

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

Mildred Cooke (baptized 28 September 1573, living 17 July 1615), the daughter of William Cooke and Frances Grey, married Sir Henry Maxey (d.1624), the son of Anthony Maxey (d.1591), esquire, and Dorothy Bassett, and nephew of George Maxey of Saling, Essex, to whom Oxford and his second wife, Elizabeth Trentham, transferred title to the rectory of Messing on 5 May 1592 (see CP 25/2/135/1725/34ELIZIEASTER, Item 43). See the will of Anthony Maxey, proved 21 December 1591, TNA PROB 11/78/423; the will of Margaret (nee Forster) Bassett Sulyard Aylofffe (d. 5 February 1587); and Wright, Thomas, *The History and Topography of the County of Essex*, Vol. I, (London: George Virtue, 1836), pp. 264-5 at:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=SgQVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA265>

* **Elizabeth Grey** (d.1619), who married firstly Henry Denny (d. 24 March 1574), esquire, of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, son of Sir Anthony Denny (1501-1549). See the will of Henry Denny, dated 22 March 1574 and proved 5 July 1576, TNA PROB 11/58/250, in which he mentions his wife, Elizabeth; his younger children, Edmund Denny, Henry Denny, Elizabeth Denny, Katherine Denny, Anne Denny and Dorothy Denny; his brother, Edward Denny; and his brother-in-law, William Cooke. See also the Denny pedigree in Rye, Walter, ed., *The Visitation of Norffolk*, (London: Harleian Society, 1891), Vol. XXXII, p. 102 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationievisi32ryew#page/102/mode/2up>

It should be noted that the Denny pedigree, *supra*, contains several errors. It states that the testator's daughter, *Anne Grey*, married Henry Denny as his *first* wife, and by him had a son, Henry Denny, who died without issue, and that after the death of Anne Grey, Henry Denny married *secondly* Honor Grey (1540 - 28 August 1569), daughter of William Grey (1508/9 – 14 December 1562), by whom he was the father of Sir Edward Denny, who married *Anne Cecil*, daughter of Oxford's brother-in-law, Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter.

For Honor Grey, see also:

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

Honora Grey (1540-1560+) was the only daughter of William, 13th baron Grey de Wilton (1509-December 15, 1562) and Mary Somerset. She was one of Elizabeth Tudor's attendants before Elizabeth became queen and one of the six gentlewomen praised in a sonnet by John Harington. Harington compares her to "Tysbe." Honora did not go on to serve Elizabeth after she became queen. Around 1560 and before 1562 she married Henry Denny of Cheshunt (1540-March 24, 1574). Some online genealogies say she was Denny's first wife, died in 1560, and was buried in Waltham Abbey, but they also give this couple a son and three daughters.

As noted above, Henry Denny was married to a wife named Elizabeth when he made his will. It thus appears that Honor Grey was Henry Denny's first wife, not his second, and that after her death he married *Elizabeth* Grey, not *Anne* Grey. See also the will of Jane Sibilla (nee Morison) Grey, TNA PROB 11/126/40, whose executor was Edward Denny (1569-1637), 1st Earl of Norwich, nephew of her second husband, Arthur Grey (1536-1593), 14th Baron Grey of Wilton. From the *ODNB* entry for Sir Anthony Denny (16 January 1501 – 10 September 1549):

[Sir Anthony Denny's] heir was his eldest son, Henry, who married Honora, daughter of William Grey, thirteenth Lord Grey of Wilton, and was the father of Edward Denny, first earl of Norwich (1569–1637). Educated at Cambridge, Edward became a groom of Elizabeth's privy chamber, and in 1590 or 1591 married Mary, daughter of Thomas Cecil, first earl of Exeter, Burghley's eldest son. In 1602/3 he was high sheriff of Hertfordshire, and in that capacity welcomed James I at Royston in 1603. His demeanour so pleased the new monarch that James presented Denny with the gloves from his own hands, as an earnest of future favour. Knight of the shire for Essex in the first session of parliament of 1604, on 27 October he was made Baron Denny of Waltham. . . . On 17 October 1626 Denny became first earl of Norwich. He died on 24 October 1637, and was buried at Waltham Abbey.

See also the *ODNB* entry for Arthur Grey's father, William Grey (1508/9-1562), 13th Baron Grey of Wilton:

He married by 1536 Mary (1507×14–1571/2), daughter of Charles Somerset, first earl of Worcester (she survived him and later married Robert Carre); they had two sons, Arthur Grey, fourteenth Baron Grey of Wilton (1536–1593), and William, and a daughter, Honora, who married Henry Denny, son of Sir Anthony.

After the death of Henry Denny, Elizabeth Grey married secondly, on 13 November 1575, Sir Edward Greville of Harold's Park in Waltham Holy Cross, third son of Sir Fulke Greville (b. before 1505 – 10 November 1559) and Elizabeth Willoughby (born c.1512, buried 15 November 1562), by whom she had three sons and eight daughters. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 329-30. See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=RA1-PA271>

Sir Edward Greville was the uncle of Fulke Greville (1554-1628), 1st Baron Brooke, who purchased King's Place, Hackney, from Oxford's widow, Elizabeth Trentham.

* **Anne Grey.**

* **Margaret Grey**, who married Sir Arthur Capell (d.1632), son of Henry Capell (d. 22 June 1588), esquire (see below). See the History of Parliament entry for their son, Sir Arthur Capell (1585-1653), servant to Oxford's brother-in-law, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury, at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/capell-sir-arthur-1585-1653>

For the testator's children, see also *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, pp. 172-3.

Testator's widow's second marriage

After the testator's death, his widow, Mary Browne, married secondly, as his second wife, Henry Capell (d. 22 June 1588), esquire, of Haddam, Hertfordshire. See the History of Parliament entry for Henry Capell at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/capell-henry-i-1588>

Henry Capell's first wife was Katherine Manners (d.1572), daughter of Thomas Manners (c.1497-1543), 1st Earl of Rutland, and Eleanor Paston (d.1551). For Katherine Manners, see:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=695

Catherine Manners (July 1539-March 9, 1572) was the youngest child of Thomas Manners, 1st earl of Rutland (c.1492-September 20, 1543) and Eleanor Paston (d.1551), born at Belvoir Castle three months after her sister Gertrude's wedding at Holywell, the family's London mansion. She was named for Catherine, duchess of Suffolk. In August 1543, she married Sir Henry Capell of Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (d. June 22, 1588). She was at court during the reign of Mary Tudor. She was the mother of Arthur (c.1544-April 1632), Frances (b.1548), William (September 14, 1556-before 1583), Edward (b. March 4, 1558), John (b. 1560), Gamahel (January 2, 1561-November 10, 1633), Agnes (b. January 1, 1562), Frances (b. March 18, 1564), Anne (b. June 8, 1566), Robert (b. February 19, 1567), and Mary (January 26, 1569-October 12, 1633). In March 1556, Henry and Catherine brought charges against the wife of a London innkeeper, although no details of the case survive. In 1561, when the duchess of Suffolk had smallpox, Catherine sent a bed to the Barbican for her use.

For the marriage of Mary Browne and Henry Capell, see also *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, p. 172, and the will of Henry Capell, TNA PROB 11/72/635. See also Baron de Cosson, 'The Capells of Rayne Hall', *The Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XL, (London, 1883), pp. 64-79:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=6coPAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA79>

For the will of Mary (nee Browne) Grey Capell (d. 4 February 1617), dated 17 July 1615 and proved 15 July 1617, see TNA PROB 11/130/133.

For Mary (nee Browne) Grey Capell, see also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=646

Mary Browne (c.1527- February 4, 1616/17) was the daughter of Sir Anthony Browne of Cowdray Park, Sussex (June 27, 1500-May 5, 1548) and Alys Gage (d. March 31, 1540). She married Lord John Grey, a younger son of the marquis of Dorset (c.1527-November 19, 1564). He was imprisoned along with his brother, Henry, duke of Suffolk, after Wyatt's Rebellion in 1554, but Mary's family, who supported Queen Mary, contrived his release. Under Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, Grey was granted Pyrgo and the queen visited him there in 1561. In 1563, Lady Catherine Grey was held there in Lord John's custody. Mary's children with John Grey were Henry (1547-July 26, 1614), Frances, Elizabeth, Edward, Thomas, John, Jane (c.1550-c.1619), Anne, and Margaret (1559-August 14, 1604). In 1558, Mary and her husband purchased a capital messuage called the Minories near Aldgate, London, with a stable and three gardens, for £100. They conveyed a fourth part of this in 1562 to George Medley. The rest was sold to William Paulet in March 1561/2 for £1000. In 1569/70, now a widow, Mary and her son Henry purchased land in Rivenhall, Essex. Her second husband was Henry Capel or Capell of Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (1514-June 22, 1588). She was his second wife. Her daughter Margaret married his eldest son Arthur. Capell's will mentions a marriage settlement with Lord Montagu by which Mary received Rayne's Hall in Essex and other lands in Bocking, Braintree, Panfield, and Felstead. The queen visited Hadham Hall on progress on September 13, 1578. On Capel's death, Mary inherited, among other things, her coach and the two horses that went with it and half the ready money in the house at Hadham, plus valuable bequests of plate. She moved to her dower house at Rayne, Essex, while Arthur took possession of Hadham Hall. Mary was the defendant in a lawsuit in 1616, during which she declared she was near 100 years old. Her will is dated July 17, 1615 and was proved July 15, 1617.

As noted above, Henry Capell and Mary Browne entertained Queen Elizabeth at Haddam Hall on 14 September 1578. See Cole, Mary Hill, *The Portable Queen*, (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1999), p. 209.

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

One of the witnesses to the will appears to have been the physician, Cesare Adelmare (d.1569), for whom see the *ODNB* entry.

LM: T{estamentum} Iohannis Grey mi{li}t{is} Domini Grey

In the name of God, Amen. In the year of Our Lord God a thousand five hundred threescore and four and in the 5th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, Queen of England, France and Ireland etc., the 17th day of November, I, John Grey,

knight, Lord Grey, in my house of Pyrgo in the county of Essex, being sick in body but whole and perfect in remembrance, ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:

First and principally I freely and most heartily give and bequeath my soul into the most merciful hands of my only Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, believing verily and hoping most constantly in the mercy of God, our heavenly Father, through the only merits of the most painful passion and most precious death of his only natural and most dearly beloved Son, Jesus Christ, to be saved forever, and one of the number of his elect;

Item, I give and bequeath my body to be buried in the chapel of my house of Pyrgo;

Item, I give and bequeath all and all manner of my goods and chattels, farms and leases where and in what place soever they be to my dearly beloved Lady and wife, Mary Grey, whom I make my whole and full executrix of this my last will and testament, most heartily praying and also requiring her of all loves to see my children virtuously brought up and well bestowed, and to pay my debts, and to discharge all other necessary charges. Witness of this my last will and testament are these: Cesare Adeltaure, John Kerroll, clerk.

Probatum erat Suprascriptum testamentum coram Mag^{ist}ro Waltero Haddon legum Doctore Curie Prerogative Cant^{uariensis} Comissar^{io} apud London xxix Die mensis Ianuarij Anno D^{omi}ni mill^{es}imo Quingentesimo lxiii^{to} Iuramento Ioh^{ann}is kerrell Cl^{er}ici procuratoris D^{omi}ne marie Grey R^elⁱc^te et Ex^{ecutri}c^{is} in h^{uius}mo^di testamento no^miⁿat^e Cui Comissa erat administracⁱo omniu^m bonor^{um} de bene &c ac de pleno Inventar^{io} &c Iurat^e

[=The above-written testament was proved at London before Master Walter Haddon, Doctor of the Laws, Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 29th day of the month of January in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred 64th by the oath of John Kerroll, clerk, proctor of Lady Mary Grey, relict and executrix named in the same testament, to whom administration was granted of all the goods, sworn to well etc., and [+to render] a full inventory etc.]