

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 13 February 1614 and proved 21 February 1614, of Catherine Jerningham Crane Carey, whose brother-in-law sold the Jerningham mansion in the Blackfriars in 1596 to George Carey (1548–1603), 2nd Baron Hunsdon. See SRO D641/3/A/8/1.

The testatrix was the third daughter of John Jerningham of Somerleyton and his wife Catherine Brooke (1544-1617?), the daughter of George Brooke (c.1497-1558), 9th Baron Cobham, and sister of William Brooke (1527-1597), 10th Baron Cobham. See the will of George Brooke, 9th Baron Cobham, TNA PROB 11/43/628; the will of William Brooke, 10th Baron Cobham, BL Lansdowne 830, f. 249; CP 225/1; and Howard, Joseph Jackson and William Henry Hart, *The Cranes of Suffolk*, (Lowestoft: S. Tymms, 1865), p. 11 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=rWIBAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA6&lpg=PA6&dq=%22jernegan%22+%22Hobart%22&source=bl&ots=xZgASDBs3E&sig=ZIupIAAnA5X9i41GNzOYlhP3hed0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=e5deVdWtL8vVoATQuYKYBw&ved=0CDgQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=%22jernegan%22%20%22Hobart%22&f=false>.

In 1570 the testatrix' father, John Jerningham, was found guilty of abetting treasonable riots in Norwich, thought to have been a demonstration of support for Thomas Howard (1538-1572), 4th Duke of Norfolk, then in prison. Jerningham secured the Queen's pardon, but in the early 1590s Lord Burghley recorded in a note of Suffolk recusants that John Jerningham had fled the realm and was with the King of Spain.

The testatrix had a brother, Henry, who died young, and either two or three sisters:

* Frances Jerningham (buried 24 February 1616), who married firstly Thomas Bedingfield (d.1590), for whose will see TNA PROB 11/76/276, by whom she had two sons, Henry and William. In his will Thomas Bedingfield leaves a bequest to the testatrix and one of her sisters:

To my wife's two sisters, five marks apiece for rings.

Frances Jerningham married secondly her second cousin, Henry Jerningham (d. 15 June 1619), by whom she had a son, Francis Jerningham, mentioned in the will below. As noted above, Henry Jerningham sold the Jerningham mansion in the Blackfriars to George Carey, 2nd Baron Hunsdon, in 1596. For his 1596 will, see NRO JER 246 55X1. For his 1607 will, see NRO JER 247 55X1.

* Margaret Jerningham, who is said to have married Thomas Ford, esquire, of Butley.

* Elizabeth Jerningham, who married Charles Forde or Forth (d.1597), son of Robert Forth (d.1601) of Butley, by whom she had a daughter, Katherine Forde, and a son, Francis Forde. See the discussion of their marriage in Fenwick, Valerie and Vic Harrup, *Untold Tales from the Suffolk Sandlings*, reviewed at:

http://www.eadt.co.uk/ea-life/now_the_untold_tales_can_be_told_1_195584

See also the pedigree of Forth of Butley in *Evidences of the Winthrops of Groton, co. Suffolk, England*, (Privately printed, 1894-1896), p. 120 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924029787458#page/n135/mode/2up>.

For the relationship between the Jerningham and Brooke families, see also McKeen, David, *A Memory of Honour; The Life of William Brooke, Lord Cobham* (Salzburg: Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik, 1986), pp. 11, 52, 66, 379-81, 668, 700-702; and Druery, John Henry, *Historical and Topographical Notices of Great Yarmouth*, (London: Nichols & Son, 1826), pp. 166-7, 176 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=DUIjAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA166-IA2&lpg=PA166-IA2&dq=%22Sir+John+Jernegan%22+%22Catherine+Brooke%22&source=bl&ots=TFs8WUxVYH&sig=r6Ccri314fo4UAePm2lvriawDOA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ZpRbVcXdGojr oASyo4HICA&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Sir%20John%20Jernegan%22%20%22Catherine%20Brooke%22&f=false>.

The testatrix married firstly, in 1582, as his second wife, Henry Crane (d. 1 August 1586), esquire, only son and heir of Robert Crane (d. 12 September 1591) of Chilton, esquire, by Bridget Jermyn, the daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn (d.1552) of Rushbrook and Anne Spring, the daughter of Thomas Spring of Lavenham, Suffolk. See the Wikipedia article on Thomas Spring edited by the author of this summary; the will of Sir Thomas Jermyn, TNA PROB 11/35/417; and Betham, William, *The Baronetage of England*, (London: W.S. Betham, 1803), Vol. III, pp. 59-60 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=IGAOAAAQAQAJ&pg=PA60&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

The testatrix' father-in-law, Robert Crane (d. 12 September 1591), was the elder brother of the Queen's Master of Household and Cofferer, Anthony Crane (d.1583), whose wife, Elizabeth Hussey, was the Mistress Crane in whose house at East Molesey the first of the Marprelate tracts, Martin's *Epistle*, was printed in October 1588. See the will of Anthony Crane, TNA PROB 11/65/507. See also the pedigree of Crane of Stonham and Chilton in Corder, Joan, ed., *The Visitation of Suffolk, 1561*, (London: Harleian Society, 1981), pp. 8-9.

The testatrix' husband, Henry Crane, had earlier been married to Anne Goodwin (d. 12 April 1631), the daughter and heir of Thomas Goodwin, whom he divorced in 1579. There was one child of the marriage, a daughter, Ruben, Rubine or Rubath, born about 1576, who married Sir Thomas Harvey; she afterwards claimed the Crane inheritance and was allegedly found lawful heir to Henry Crane. According to one source, Ruben was Anne Goodwin's child by an adulterous affair. See Appleton, William S., *Memorials of the Cranes of Chilton*, (Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, 1868), pp. 35, 61-2, 66-7,

available online. See also Crane, Ellery Bicknell, *Genealogy of the Crane Family*, (Worcester, Massachusetts: Charles Hamilton, 1895), Vol. I, p. 22 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/genealogyofcrane01cran#page/22/mode/2up>.

See also Howard, Joseph Jackson, ed., *The Visitation of Suffolk*, (Lowestoft: Samuel Tymms, 1866), Vol. I, p. 164, available online.

For the will of the testatrix' first husband, Henry Crane, see Howard, *supra*, p. 11. For the will of the testatrix' father-in-law, Robert Crane (d. 12 September 1591), esquire, dated 7 October 1590, see Howard, *supra*, pp. 12-21.

By Henry Crane the testatrix was the mother of Sir Robert Crane (d. February 1643). The pedigree in Howard, *supra*, pp. 29-30, erroneously states that Sir Robert Crane (d. February 1643) was the son of Robert Crane (d. 12 September 1591) and his wife, Bridget Jermyn, and that the testatrix died without issue. However the will of the testatrix' father-in-law, Robert Crane (d. 12 September 1591) states that Sir Robert Crane (d. February 1643) was the testatrix' son:

. . . it hath pleased Almighty God of late to take out of this mortal life Bridge, my wife, and Henry Crane, my only son and heir apparent . . . during the minority of Robert Crane, an infant son of Catherine, third daughter of John Jerningham, esquire

In the will below the testatrix also states that Sir Robert Crane was her son.

The testatrix married secondly, on 9 May 1589, Sir Wymond Carey (6 March 1538 – 13 April 1612), by whom she had no issue. Sir Wymond Carey was the son of Sir John Carey (1493 – 9 September 1552) of Plashy, Hertfordshire, and Joyce Denny (24 July 1506 – April 1559). Sir John Carey's elder brother, William Carey (c.1496–1528), married Henry VIII's mistress, Mary Boleyn (c.1499–1543). Joyce Denny, sister of Sir Anthony Denny (16 January 1501 – 7 September 1549), was the daughter of Sir Edmund Denny (1461 – 22 December 1519) by his second wife, Mary Troutbeck. Joyce Denny had earlier been married to William Walsingham (d.1534), by whom she was the mother of Sir Francis Walsingham (c.1532-1590). See Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 60-1; and the *ODNB* articles for Mary Boleyn, Sir Anthony Denny, and Sir Francis Walsingham.

Sir Wymond Carey's brother, Sir Edward Carey (d. 18 July 1618) of Aldenham, Master of the Jewel House to James I, married Katherine Knyvet (1543 – 20 December 20, 1622), widow of Henry Paget (d. 28 December 1568), 2nd Baron Paget. For the testatrix' sister-in-law, Katherine Knyvet, see her will, TNA PROB 11/141/352; and the will, TNA PROB 11/64/217, of her mother, Anne (nee Pickering) Weston Knyvet Vaughan (1514 – 25 April 1582), grandmother of Oxford's mistress, Anne Vavasour, and mother of Oxford's foe, the courtier, Thomas Knyvet (1546 – 27 July 1622), who fought with Oxford over the 'quarrel of Anne Vavasour', an altercation in which Oxford was hurt and his man 'Gerret' slain, according to an entry in the diary of Richard Madox for 1-3 March

1582 (see BL MS Cotton, Appendix 47, f. 7v). For Oxford and Knyvet, see also Lambeth Palace MS 647, f. 123, and TNA SP 12/154/13, ff. 23-4.

See also the entry for Catherine Knyvet at:

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

See also the pedigree in Cokayne, Andreas Edward, *Cokayne Memoranda*, (Congleton, 1873).

See also:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hwbradley/aqwg3065.htm>.

The testatrix son, Sir Robert Crane (d. February 1643), married firstly, on 17 January 1607, at St Anne in the Blackfriars, Dorothy Hobart (d. 11 April 1624), one of the twelve children of Sir Henry Hobart (c.1554–1625) of Blickling, Norfolk, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by Dorothy Bell (1572-1641), daughter of Sir Robert Bell (d.1577) of Beaupré Hall, Norfolk, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. See the *ODNB* articles for Sir Henry Hobart and Robert Bell; and Howard, *supra*, pp. 6-8.

The testatrix' son, Sir Robert Crane (d. February 1643), married secondly, on 21 September 1624, Susan Alington, third daughter of Sir Giles Alington of Horseheath by Dorothy Cecil (d. 10 November 1613), one of the thirteen children of Oxford's brother-in-law, Thomas Cecil (1542-1623), Earl of Exeter, by Dorothy Neville (1548–1609), daughter of John Neville (d. 22 April 1577), 4th Baron Latimer, and Dorothy de Vere (d. 7 February 1527) sister of John de Vere (14 August 1499 – 14 July 1526), 14th Earl of Oxford.

For the monument to Sir Giles Alington and Dorothy Cecil, see 'An Account of Horseheath in the County of Cambridge, the Seat of the Allingtons', *The Topographer for the Year 1790*, (London: Robson, 1790), Vol. II, pp. 374-8 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=mZ02AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA376&lpg=PA376&dq=%22Dorothy+Cecil%22+%22Alington%22&source=bl&ots=dCRdE6agH_&sig=YZeMeGE9yNYcKagEVEzns1QhEu8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=TZRgVdTUOobaoATjjoLAAw&ved=0CDgQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=%22Dorothy%20Cecil%22%20%22Alington%22&f=false.

For the testatrix' son, Sir Robert Crane, see also Appleton, *supra*, pp. 66-67, 74, 86; and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/crane-sir-robert-1586-1643>.

For Fleet Hall in Little Stonham, see Page, Augustine, *A Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller*, (London: J.B. Nichols and Son, 1841), pp. 621-2 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=TP8HAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA622&lpg=PA622&dq=%22Stonham%22+%22Fleet+Hall%22&source=bl&ots=0LezjVfoV9&sig=7Yj_bxBYui-VS4tBwZtVILb2z20&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ABlhVZ6-M8booAS9koLQBw&ved=0CCoQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22Stonham%22%20%22Fleet%20Hall%22&f=false.

In the will below, the testatrix leaves a bequest to ‘my loving nephew, Sir Philip Knyvet’. Sir Philip Knyvet was the grandson of Sir Edmund Knyvet (c.1508-1551), the elder brother of Sir Henry Knyvet (d.1546), father of the testatrix’ sister-in-law, Katherine Knyvet (see above). See the *ODNB* article for Sir Edmund Knyvet; his will, TNA PROB 11/34/421; and Burke, John and John Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England*, (London: Scott, Webster and Geary, 1838), p. 295 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=K1kBAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA295&lpg=PA295&dq=%22Sir+Philip+Knyvett%22&source=bl&ots=E9Om-4vqgg&sig=lxSa87JhsNc5dXRIPmcfjklc8Y0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=wSFhVfWfAorvoATa_4HABQ&ved=0CCcQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Sir%20Philip%20Knyvett%22&f=false.

Sir Philip Knyvet was the testatrix’ nephew through his wife, Katherine Forde, the daughter of Charles Forde (d.1597), esquire, and the testatrix’ sister, Elizabeth Jerningham (see above).

After the death of John Jerningham, the testatrix’ mother, Katherine (nee Brooke), married a husband surnamed Bellamy, as indicated in this bequest in the will below:

I give and bequeath to my loving mother, Katherine Bellamy, widow, ten pounds in money.

‘Lady Hobart’, to whom the testatrix leaves a bequest in the will below, would appear to have been Dorothy (nee Bell) Hobart, mother of the testatrix’ daughter-in-law, Dorothy Hobart (d. 11 April 1624) (see above).

For the testatrix’ executor, Sir Thomas Hyrne, see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/hyrne-sir-thomas-1566-16378>.

RM: T{estamentum} D{omi}ne Catherine Carey vid{ue}

[f. 91r] In the name of God, Amen. The thirteenth day of February Anno D{omi}ni 1613 and in the years of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc., that is to say, of England, France and Ireland the eleventh and of Scotland the seven and fortieth, I, Dame Katherine Carey of Fleet Hall in the parish of Little Stoneham in the county of Suffolk, widow, being sick in body but of good and perfect mind and memory, thanks be therefore given to Almighty God, and considering with myself the frailty of this transitory life in which nothing is more certain than death nor more uncertain than the hour thereof, do therefore make and ordain this my testament declaring herein my last will in manner and form following, that is to say:

First I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my Creator, assuredly trusting and believing through the death and passion of his dear Son, Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer, to have forgiveness of all my sins and to be saved and made partaker amongst his elect of his heavenly kingdom;

And my body I commit to the earth from whence it came, to be buried in such convenient place and in such manner and form as shall seem good in the discretion of my executor hereafter named;

And as concerning such goods, chattels and worldly estate whereof I am now owner and shall die possessed, my will is and I dispose thereof as followeth, that is to say:

I give and bequeath to my loving mother, Katherine Bellamy, widow, ten pounds in money;

Item, I give and bequeath to my son, Sir Robert Crane, knight, a round hoop ring of gold of the price or value of three pounds six shillings and eight pence;

Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter [=daughter-in-law], his wife, a round hoop ring of gold of the like price or value of three pounds six shillings and eight pence, and one pair of my fine sheets of [+a?] yard and a half broad cloth spun in my own house;

Item, I give and bequeath to my loving nephew, Sir Philip Knyvet, knight and baronet, one hoop ring of gold of the price or value of three pounds six shillings and eight pence;

Item, I give to my dearly beloved niece, Dame Katherine, his wife, my ring of gold set with eleven diamonds, and my best petticoat;

Item, I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved sister, the Lady Hobart, one ring of gold to be set with a diamond made in the fashion of a heart of the price or value of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence;

Item, I give and bequeath to my very loving servant, Hellen Gayle, fifty pounds in money to be paid unto her within one year next after my decease;

Item, I give and bequeath to my servant, Frances Browne, one hundred marks in money to be paid unto her likewise within one year next after my decease;

Item, I give and bequeath unto my servant, Joan Springe, thirty pounds in money to be paid unto her likewise within one year next after my decease;

Item, I give and bequeath unto my nephew, Francis Jerningham, five pounds in money;

Item, I give and bequeath to my cousin, Bridget Thimblethorpe, my new gown of tammett [sic for 'camlet?'];

Item, I give and bequeath to my servant, (blank) Martin, twenty shillings in money;

Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas, my coachman, twenty shillings in money;

Item, I give and bequeath to Agnes Shellopp, my maidservant, twenty shillings in money;

Item, I give and bequeath to Joan, my cook-maid, twenty shillings in money;

Item, I give and bequeath to and amongst the poor people inhabiting within the parish where I shall be buried five pounds in money to be distributed on the day of my funeral;

The rest and residue of all and singular my goods, chattels, ready money, plate and other things not hereby before bequeathed, my debts and funeral charges being paid and discharged, I give and bequeath to my very good friend, Sir Thomas Hyrne, knight;

And forasmuch as I am indebted and do [+owe?] unto the said Sir Thomas Hyrne divers sums of money, and for that the said Sir Thomas Hyrne standeth charged or obliged to sundry persons for the payment of sundry sums of money which are my true and proper debts, now therefore and to the intent the said Sir Thomas Hyrne may the better be satisfied his debts due to him, and freed of such debts of mine as he standeth charged or obliged to [f. 91v] pay, I do by these presents make and ordain the said Sir Thomas Hyrne sole executor of this my testament and last will upon trust and confidence that he will truly execute the same according to my intent and meaning herein set forth and declared;

And I do hereby revoke and countermand all former and other wills by me heretofore made;

In witness whereof to this my present testament and last will contained in three sheets of paper I have to every sheet thereof subscribed my name, and to the first and last sheets thereof set my seal the day and years first above-written. Ka: Cary.

Read, subscribed, sealed, published and delivered by the first aforementioned Dame Katherine Carey for and as her last will and testament in the presence of us, Gregory Sanderson signu{m} Roberti Seman(?)

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venerabili viro Mag^{ist}ro Bartholoemo Iesop legum Doctore Surrogato venerabilis viri Domini Iohannis Benet militis legum etiam Doctoris Curie prerogatiue Cantuariens^{is} Mag^{ist}ri Custodis siue Com^missarij legitime constituti Vicesimo primo Die mensis ffebruarij Anno Domini iuxta cursum et Computacⁱoⁿem Eccl^{es}ie Anglicane millesimo sexcentesimo decimo Tertio Iuramento D^{omi}ni Thome Hyrne militis Executoris in eodem Testamento nominatⁱ Cui com^missa fuit Administracⁱo bonorum Iurium et Creditorum dicti defuncti De bene et fideliter Administrando &c ad sancta Dei Evangelia Iurat^o}

[=The above-written testament was proved before the worshipful Master Bartholomew Jesop, Doctor of the Laws, Surrogate of the worshipful Sir John Bennet, knight, also Doctor of the Laws, lawfully constituted Master, Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the twenty-first day of the month of February in the year of the Lord according to the course and reckoning of the English church the thousand six hundred thirteenth by the oath of Sir Thomas Hyrne, knight, executor named in the same testament, to whom administration was granted of the goods, rights and credits of the said deceased, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well and faithfully administer etc.]