

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 17 July 1615 and proved 15 July 1617, of Mary (nee Browne) Grey Capell (d. 4 February 1617), 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.

The testatrix was a legatee in the will of her aunt, Dame Elizabeth (nee Gage) Jenyn (d.1558), TNA PROB 11/40/174. See the ODNB entry for Sir Anthony Browne (c.1500-1548), and the Browne and Gage pedigrees in Questier, Michael, *Catholicism and Community in Early Modern England*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

### ***OXFORD AND THE GREY FAMILY***

Oxford complained of the behaviour of the testatrix' 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), 1<sup>st</sup> 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), 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Windsor, and sister of Oxford's brother-in-law, Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Windsor, husband of Oxford's half-sister, Katherine de Vere (1538-1600). For the will of William Windsor, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Windsor, see TNA PROB 11/42A/91. For the will of Edward Windsor, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

### ***FAMILY BACKGROUND***

The testatrix was the daughter of Sir Anthony Browne (29 June 1500 – 6 May 1548) and his first wife, Alice Gage (d. 31 March 1540), and the sister of Anthony Browne (1528-1592), 1<sup>st</sup> 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*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 180-3, Vol. II, pp. 172-3 at:

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

See also 'A Who's Who of Tudor Women' at:

[www.tudorwomen.com](http://www.tudorwomen.com)

*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.*

### ***Testatrix' siblings***

For the testatrix' siblings of the whole blood, see the Gage pedigree in Questier, *supra*.

## **MARRIAGES AND ISSUE**

### ***Testatrix' first marriage***

The testatrix married firstly Lord John Grey (d. 17 November 1564) of Pyrgo (in Havering), Essex, the youngest of the four sons of Thomas Grey (22 June 1477 - 10 October 1530), 2<sup>nd</sup> 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*, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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*, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> Marquess of Dorset.

The testatrix' husband, Lord John Grey, 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 testatrix' husband 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*

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*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.*

For the testatrix' children by her first marriage, see Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 172-3, and the will of the testatrix' husband, Lord John Grey, dated 17 November 1564 and proved 29 January 1565, TNA PROB 11/48/27.

In the will below the testatrix leaves bequests to a daughter, three granddaughters, and five great-grandchildren, all but two of whom were descendants of the testatrix' son, Henry Grey (1547 - 26 July 1614), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Grey of Groby, and Anne Windsor (buried 28 June 1605), *supra*.

The recipients of the testatrix' bequests can be tentatively identified as follows:

***'my daughter Greville'***

The testatrix' 'daughter Greville' was her daughter, 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), and secondly, on 13 November 1575, Sir Edward Greville of Harold's Park in Waltham Holy Cross, third son of Sir Fulke Greville (before 1505 – 10 November 1559) and Elizabeth Willoughby (born c.1512, buried 15 November 1562).

***'my niece Maxey'***

The testatrix' 'niece Maxey' was the testatrix' granddaughter, Mildred Cooke, wife of Sir Henry Maxey (d.1624), and daughter of the testatrix' daughter, Frances Grey (d.1608), and 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. See the will of Sir Anthony Cooke, TNA PROB 11/59/110; the will of William Cooke, TNA PROB 11/74/523; and the will of Frances (nee Grey) Cooke, TNA PROB 11/111/120.

For Sir Henry Maxey, see also the will, TNA PROB 11/72/1, dated 20 July 1579, of Margaret Forster Bassett Sulyard Aylofffe, sister-in-law of the wife of Oxford's maternal uncle, Henry Golding, and mother of Sir Edward Sulyard, to whom William Webbe dedicated *A Discourse of English Poetry*, in which Oxford is praised.

For Mildred Cooke and Sir Henry Maxey, see also 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>

*John Basset was descended from the noble family of the Bassets, of the south. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Gregory, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Forster, Esq., of Birch, by whom, on his death in 1528, he left Dorothy, his only daughter, at that time only one year old. His widow was, after his death, twice married, first to William Ayloff, of Great Braxted, Esq., and afterwards to Eustace Sulyard, Esq., of Runwell. Thomas Bonham, Esq., of Kent, procured the wardship of the great heiress Dorothy Basset, and, as her guardian, kept his first court here in 1531. He procured her to be married very young to his son, Robert Bonham, Esq. . . .*

*After the death of Robert Bonham, his widow [=Dorothy Basset] was married to a second husband, Anthony Maxey, Esq., of Great Saling Hall, who removed with her to Bradwell Hall; she proved very unkind to her first husband's children, whom she in effect disinherited, settling her whole estate on the children of Anthony Maxey. . . .*

*Anthony Maxey died in 1592, and his widow [=Dorothy Basset] married a third husband, John Babington, Esq. She died in 1602, and was buried beside her second husband, by whom her surviving children were, Sir Henry and Sir William, and two daughters; Dorothy, married to Sir Edward Heron, one of the barons of the Exchequer; and Bridget, married to Edward Wentworth, Esq., of Bocking Hall. On his mother's death, Sir Henry [Maxey] succeeded to the estate. He married Mildred, daughter of William Cooke, Esq., second son of Sir Anthony Cook, of Gidea Hall, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Lord John Grey, brother to Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk; but dying, in 1624, without surviving offspring, his brother, Sir William Maxey, Knt., succeeded him, being at that time fifty years of age. He married Helena, daughter of Sir Edward Greville, of Harold's Park, by whom he had three sons . . . .*

Anthony Maxey was the 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.

### **'my daughter Steward'**

The testatrix' 'daughter Steward' was her granddaughter, Mary Grey (d. 5 September 1650), daughter of the testatrix' eldest son, Henry Grey, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Grey of Groby, and Anne Windsor (see above).

Mary Grey (d. 5 September 1650) 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 Pyrgo 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 Visitacion 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 Stewarde 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.*

### ***‘my daughter Felton’***

The testatrix’ ‘daughter Felton’ was her granddaughter, Elizabeth Grey, daughter of the testatrix’ eldest son, Henry Grey, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Grey of Groby, and Anne Windsor (see above).

Elizabeth Grey married Sir Anthony Felton of Playford, Suffolk, by whom she had a son and four daughters, all of whom are left bequests by the testatrix in the will below:

--**Sir Henry Felton**, the testatrix’ great-grandson, who married firstly Dorothy Gawdy, daughter of Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy. After his death, she married secondly William Brooke, gentleman, of Nacton.

--**Anne Felton**, the testatrix’ great-granddaughter, 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<sup>†</sup> 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.*

The testatrix’ great-granddaughter, Anne Felton, is mentioned in the will below as ‘my daughter Everard’:

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

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

In his will, dated 25 November 1613 and proved 26 May 1614, TNA PROB 11/123/558, Anthony Felton leaves a bequest to ‘my son-in-law, Sir Anthony Everard, and to his wife, my eldest daughter’.

--**Elizabeth Felton** (d. 30 September 1678), the testatrix’ great-granddaughter, 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), the testatrix’ great-granddaughter, who married John Hobart (d.1683), esquire, of Weybread, Norfolk.

--**Penelope Felton**, the testatrix’ great-granddaughter, who died unmarried.

In his will, *supra*, Sir Anthony Felton refers to the testatrix as his ‘grandmother’, although she was, in fact, the mother of his father-in-law, Henry Grey, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Grey of Groby:

*And now in remembrance of my love and duty unto the right honourable the Lady Grey, my grandmother, and to the Lord Henry Grey, her son, and my father-in-law, I do hereby give, will and bequeath unto the said Lady one of my geldings for one of her men to ride upon about her affairs and business, and to my said Lord one of my young stoned horses, which I desire them to accept of as tokens of my goodwill.*

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

### ***Testatrix second marriage***

The testatrix married secondly, as his second wife, Henry Capell (d. 22 June 1588), esquire, of Haddam, Hertfordshire, by whom she had no issue. Henry Capell’s first wife was Katherine Manners (d.1572), daughter of Thomas Manners (c.1497-1543), 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Rutland, and Eleanor Paston (d.1551). For Katherine Manners, see:



[http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page\\_id=695](http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=695)

For the testatrix' second marriage, see *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, p. 172 at:

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

See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. II, p. 312 at:

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

See also the will of Henry Capell, TNA PROB 11/72/635, and 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>

Henry Capell and the testatrix 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.

RM: T{estamentum} Marie Graye al{ia}s Marie Capell

In the name of God, Amen. The seventeenth day [-day] of July Anno Domini in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James by the grace of God now King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc., I, Mary Graye, otherwise Mary Capell, widow, being weak in body by reason of my great age, but yet of good and perfect memory, praised be Almighty God therefore, do herein and hereby make, declare, pronounce and set down my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First I do willingly with free heart and mind render and give again into the hands of my Lord God and Creator my soul or spirit which he of his fatherly goodness did give unto me;

And for my body, I yield it up to be buried in the chapel in Pyrigo House in Essex in the tomb there by the body of my late dear Lord and husband without any pomp or solemnity;

Item, I do hereby give to be distributed amongst the poor people where I shall depart this life forty shillings;

And to and amongst the poor of the parish or hamlet where I shall be buried other forty shillings;

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And for my children now living, I have given them so much heretofore as, God be praised, they have no further need of my goods or help;

Item, I do hereby give, will and bequeath to my daughter Greville my perfuming pan of silver;

To my daughter [=granddaughter] Felton, late wife of Sir Anthony Felton, knight, lately deceased, my new basin and ewer of silver, my three silver candlesticks, and my new silver cup with the cover like to a porringer;

To my daughter [=granddaughter] Steward one white silver bowl;

To my daughter [=great-granddaughter] Everard, late wife of Sir Anthony Everard, knight, deceased, one white silver bowl;

To my niece [=granddaughter] Maxey my silver chafing-dish which she hath in her custody;

To Elizabeth Felton, the daughter of the said Sir Anthony, my great broad silver porringer bowl;

To Mary Felton, her younger sister, my skinker of silver, and one of my silver tankards;

And to Penelope Felton, her youngest sister, one other of my silver tankards and one little silver cup, to be delivered unto every of them or to their guardians or assigns to and for their several uses within six months after my decease;

Item, I give and bequeath to Mrs Anne Tetherington, my gentlewoman, twenty pounds of lawful English money if she shall continue in my service until the time of my death, and also one of my silk gowns, a kirtle and a petticoat, four smocks and four aprons;

And to her son, Francis, for reading to me, ten pounds of like lawful English money towards his maintenance after my decease;

To Elizabeth Joyner, my old servant, if she shall be living with me at the time of my death, twenty pounds of like money, two ruff bands, two smocks, two aprons and a waistcoat;

Item, I give unto my servant, Robert Skipwith, the sum of ten pounds of like money;

And to William Bunn the sum of ten pounds of like money;

And to Nicholas Fox, my late servant and cook, the sum of ten pounds of like money;

Item, I give unto Mr Nutthall the sum of five pounds of lawful English money;

To William Pettangs the sum of five pounds of like money;

To Dorothy King the sum of five pounds of like money;

To Alice Houlden the sum of five pounds of like money, the said several legacies to be paid within two months after my [f. 49v] decease;

And the residue of all and singular my goods, chattels, rights, credits, ready money, plate, jewels, debts, bonds, bills, books of account, brass, pewter, linen, household stuff and all other implements and movables whatsoever which I shall have here in my house at Ipswich, Playford, Shotley or elsewhere I do hereby give, will and bequeath the same and every part and parcel thereof unto my loving great-grandchild, Henry Felton, esquire, th' only son and heir of the said Sir Anthony Felton, my late loving son-in-law, deceased, and to the executors, administrators and assigns of the said Henry forever;

The which said Henry Felton I do hereby [-I do hereby] make, name, constitute and ordain to be my sole and only executor of this my last [+will?] and testament, not doubting but that according to the trust by me in him reposed he will see my body decently bestowed and entombed, all my debts duly paid, if any shall be, and this my last will fully performed in all things;

And thus for this time I end and conclude this to be my only last will and testament, and I do hereby revoke, renounce and disannul all former wills, testaments and deeds of gift by me heretofore made, given, granted or pronounced, and do make, declare and pronounce this to be my only last will and testament made the day and year first above-written in the presence of the witnesses whose names are hereunder written;

And in further witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, yielding all honour, power, praise and dominion unto Almighty God for all his mercies and blessings bestowed upon me and mine in this life, praying for the continuance of his grace and mercies unto us all to th' end and in th' end of this our mortal pilgrimage, and that we may all evermore hold fast the hope of everlasting life through the merits, death and passion of my only Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Mary Graye.

Sealed, yielded up and pronounced in the presence of us, Anthony Pennyng, John Lany(?), L. Caston.

The note of the plate which I have given to Harry Felton:

A basin and ewer of silver with my ante [=ancient?] arms upon it, a pair of silver pots with the same arms upon them, a basin and a ewer which was Mrs Gremson's, two long plain pots of silver, two bowls of silver for wine, two bowls of silver for beer, two little cups of silver, a gilt silver salt with a cover, two plain silver salts with one cover, a silver chafing-dish, a sugar-box of silver with a spoon, two silver porringers, twelve silver

spoons, one preserving spoon with holes, one toasting-fork tipped with silver, a silver warming [+pan?] which is in my daughter Felton's custody. By me, Mary Graye.

Plate given by me to other as followeth:

To my daughter [=granddaughter] Felton my new silver basin and ewer, three candlesticks of silver, my new silver cup with a cover to it like a porringer;

I give to my daughter Greville my silver perfuming [+pan?];

I give to my daughter [=granddaughter] Steward a silver bowl;

I give to my niece [=granddaughter] Maxey my chafing-dish of silver (she hath it already);

I give to my daughter [=great-granddaughter] Everard a silver bowl;

I give to my young daughter [=great-granddaughter], Bess Felton, my great silver porridge bowl;

I give to Mary Felton my skinker and one of my silver tankards;

I give to Penelope Felton my other tankard and a little silver cup.

By me, Mary Graye.

Here I have set down how my plate shall be bestowed and how it shall be set down in my will. By me, Mary Graye.

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venerabili viro Mag<sup>ist</sup>ro Iohanne Amye legum doctore Surrogato venerabilis viri domini Iohannis Benet militis legum etiam doctoris Curie prerogatiue Cantuar<sup>iensis</sup> Mag<sup>ist</sup>ri Custodis siue Com<sup>m</sup>issarij legitime constituti decimo quinto die mensis Iulij Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo decimo septimo Iuramento Henrici ffelton executoris in eodem Testamento nominat<sup>i</sup> Cui com<sup>m</sup>issa fuit Administrac<sup>i</sup>o bonorum Iurium et Creditorum dicti def<sup>uncti</sup> De bene et fideliter Administrando &c ad sancta Dei Evangelia Iurat<sup>o</sup>

[=The above-written testament was proved at London before the worshipful Master John Amye, Doctor of the Laws, Surrogate of the worshipful Sir John Bennet, also Doctor of the Laws, lawfully constituted Master, Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the fifteenth day of the month of July in the year of the Lord the thousand six hundred seventeenth by the oath of Henry Felton, executor named in the same

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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.]