

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 26 August 1510 and proved 16 October 1512, of Sir Thomas Tyrrell (c.1453-1510?) of Heron in East Horndon, Essex, one of the two most important retainers of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford.

CONNECTIONS TO THE EARLS OF OXFORD

The Earls of Oxford were connected to the Tyrrells through the three daughters of Sir Richard Sergeaux (d.1393) and his wife, Philippa Arundel (d.1399). Alice Sergeaux (d. 18 May 1452) married Richard de Vere (d. 15 February 1416/17), 11th Earl of Oxford; Philippa Sergeaux (c.1373 – 11 or 13 July 1420) married Sir Robert Pashley (d. 8 June 1453), and Elizabeth Sergeaux married Sir William Marney (d.1414). For the will of Sir William Marney see TNA PROB 11/2B/21 and King, H.W., ‘Ancient Wills (No. 8)’, *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. V, pp. 281-5 at:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044090331075&view=1up&seq=329>

King’s transcript erroneously dates the will to 9 August; however the will itself is dated 19 August (‘decimo nono Augusti’). King also omits a bequest to Robert Newport.

For the connection between the Sergeaux and Tyrrell families, see Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 11-14 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=PA14>

See also the Pashley pedigree after p. 12 and the Sergeaux pedigree after p. 32 in MacMichael, N.H., ‘The Descent of the Manor of Evegate in Smeeth with Some Account of its Lords’, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. 74, 1960, pp. 1-47 at:

<https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/index.php/arch-cant/vol/74/descent-manor-evegate-smeeth-some-account-its-lords>

The testator was one of the two most important retainers of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, and fought in his retinue at the battles of Stoke and Blackheath. See Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513)*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2011), pp. 132-3, 185, 189-90. The testator’s son, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, was also in the service of the 13th Earl, and was granted an annuity of £3 6s 8d in the Earl’s will. See Ross, *supra*, p. 183.

According to the *ODNB*, both the testator and his son, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, served as Master of the Queen’s Horse in the early years of the reign of Henry VIII:

Thomas had entered the service of Henry VII by 1487, when he was knighted at the battle of Stoke, and was present at the battle of Blackheath, where he became a banneret. In

1509 he attended the funeral of Henry VII and was present at the coronation of his successor as master of the queen's horse, a post in which he was to be succeeded by his son and namesake. Thomas made his will on 26 August 1510 and was probably dead by the end of the year, when his name was omitted from the Essex commission of the peace. The Tyrell family's arms were: argent, two chevrons azure, a border engrailed gules crest: a peacock's tail issuing from the mouth of a boar's head, coupé erect, their motto *Sans crainte*.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

For the testator's family background, see the Tyrrell pedigrees in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Essex, Part I*, (London: Harleian Society, 1878), Vol. XIII, pp. 15-16 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess13metc#page/14/mode/2up>

and p. 113 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess13metc#page/112/mode/2up>

See also the Tyrrell pedigree in Metcalfe, Charles W., ed., *The Visitations of Essex, Part II*, (London: Harleian Society, 1879), Vol. XIV, p. 717 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess02metc#page/n373/mode/2up>

See also the Tyrrell pedigree in Rylands, W. Harry, ed., *The Visitation of the County of Buckingham Made in 1634*, (London: Harleian Society, 1909), Vol. LVIII, p. 118 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationofcoun58phil#page/118/mode/2up>

See also the Tyrrell pedigree in Bright, J.B., *The Brights of Suffolk, England*, (Boston: John Wilson, 1858), p. 228 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/brightsofsuffolk00brig#page/n537/mode/2up>

See also the Tyrrell pedigree in Sewell, W.H., 'Sir James Tyrell's Chapel at Gipping, Suffolk', *The Archaeological Journal*, (London: Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1871), Vol. XXVIII, pp. 23-33 at p. 33:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=YrRSAAAACAAJ&pg=PA33>

There are significant errors in the Tyrrell pedigrees. The most reliable pedigree is in Metcalfe, *Part I, supra*, pp. 15-16.

For the testator's family background, see also Wedgewood, Josiah C., *History of Parliament: Biographies of the Members of the Commons House 1439-1509*, (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1936), pp. 892-3 at:

<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.210096/page/n963/mode/2up>

Testator's paternal grandparents

The testator was the grandson of Sir Thomas Tyrrell (d. 28 March 1477) of Heron in East Horndon, Essex, and Anne Marney (see above).

One of the sons of Sir Thomas Tyrrell and Anne Marney, the testator's great-uncle, William Tyrrell (executed 23 February 1462) of Gipping, Suffolk, was allegedly involved in a conspiracy with John de Vere (1408-1462), 12th Earl of Oxford, and was beheaded on Tower Hill 23 February 1462:

And the 12 day of February th' Earl of Oxenford and ther [sic] Lord Aubrey Vere, his son, Sir Thomas Tuddenham, William Tyrrell and other were brought into the Tower of London. And upon the 20 day of the said month the said Lord Aubrey was drawn from Westminster to the Tower Hill and there beheaded. And the 23 day of the said month of February Sir Thomas Tuddenham, William Tyrrell and John Montgomery were beheaded at said Tower Hill. And upon the Friday next following, which was the 26 day of February, th' Earl of Oxenford was led upon foot from Westminster unto the Tower Hill, and there beheaded, and after the corpse was had unto the Friar Augustines', and there buried in the choir.

See Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513)*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2011), pp. 39, 42.

The testator's great-uncle, William Tyrrell (executed 23 February 1462) was the father of Sir James Tyrrell (d. 6 May 1502), alleged murderer of the two young sons of Edward IV in the Tower. See the *ODNB* entry and the pedigree of Tyrrell of Gipping in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Suffolk*, (Exeter: William Pollard, 1882), p. 74 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/visitationsofsuf00harvuoft#page/74/mode/2up>

For other issue of the marriage of the testator's grandparents, Sir Thomas Tyrrell and Anne Marney, see the will of the testator's grandfather, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, TNA PROB 11/6/417.

Testator's parents

The testator was the son of Sir William Tyrrell (d. before 16 May 1475) and his first wife, Eleanor Darcy, the daughter of Sir Robert Darcy (d. 3 September 1448) of Maldon,

Essex, a prominent lawyer, and Keeper of the Writs of the Common Pleas, by his second wife, Alice Filongley, daughter of Henry Filongley of Warwickshire, Serjeant of the Royal Scullery, and Knight of the Shire for Warwickshire. For the inquisition post mortem taken after his death, see TNA C 139/136/440. See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 216 at:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=RA2-PA216>

See also the History of Parliament entry for Henry Filongley at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/filongley-henry>

See also the Darcy pedigree in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Essex, Part I*, (London: Harleian Society, 1878), Vol. XIII, pp. 44-5 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess13metc#page/44/mode/2up>

It should be noted that the Darcy pedigree erroneously states that the testator's grandfather, Robert Darcy (d. 3 September 1448), was buried at Maldon in 1402.

Although Richardson calls the testator's maternal grandfather Sir Robert Darcy, other sources do not record his having been knighted. See, for example, the History of Parliament entry, which notes his connection to John de Vere (1408-1462), 12th Earl of Oxford:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/darcy-robert-1448>

From 1424 Darcy was connected with John de Vere, the young earl of Oxford. When, in 1429, the earl was fined £1,000 for marrying without royal licence, Darcy was one of the ten men who stood surety on his behalf, each in £100; and he was later asked to assist in conveyances of the earl's property. . . .

Darcy died on 3 Sept. 1448 and was buried in a marble tomb in All Saints church, Maldon, where his executors subsequently founded a chantry of two chaplains who were to pray for Henry VI and Queen Margaret as well as for the souls of Darcy and his wives. He left two sons (Sir) Robert (d.1469) and Thomas (d.1485) and about six daughters.

As there is considerable confusion in secondary sources concerning the Darcys, it is perhaps worth noting that Watson refers to the testator's grandmother as Alice Fitzlangley, and to the second son of her marriage to Robert Darcy (d. 3 September 1448) as John, rather than Thomas :

[The] family was originally from Yorkshire. Henry Darcy was a vintner, in London, and Sheriff in 1327, Lord Mayor in 1337. His grandson, Robert Darcy, brought up to the law, was "escheator" for Essex in 1420, and married Alice Fitz-Langly, a rich widow, of Maldon. His eldest son, Sir Robert Darcy, of Maldon, and Danbury Park, Sheriff of

Essex and Hertfordshire in 1458, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of Heron. John, the younger son, settled at Tolleshunt, and gave that place the name of Darcy. He got the place through his marriage with a De Bois, and his family spread through the county, and the head of it, Sir Thomas Darcy, of St. Osyth, was made Lord Darcy, 5th April, 1551. . . .

See Watson, J. Yelloly, *The Tendring Hundred In The Olden Time*, (Colchester: Benham & Harrison, 1877), pp. 133-4:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=utQHAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA133>

King identifies the testator's grandmother as Alice Fitz Langley, daughter and heir of Robert Fitz Langley, and widow of John Yngoe. See King, H.W., 'Ancient Wills', *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. IV, (Colchester: Essex and West Suffolk Gazette, 1869), pp. 1-24 at p. 3:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=aDQGAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA1>

See also the Ingoe pedigree cited by King in *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. III, Part II, (Colchester: The Essex and West Suffolk Gazette, 1864), p. 100 at:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=msu.31293026869283&view=1up&seq=92>

See also Benton, Philip, *The History of Rochford Hundred*, (Rochford: A. Harrington, 1888), Vol. II, pp. 478-9 at:

<https://archive.org/details/historyrochford01bentgoog/page/n91/mode/2up>

Some sources identify the testator's father as the Sir William Tyrrell slain at the Battle of Barnet in 1471, although according to other sources the Sir William Tyrrell slain at Barnet was the testator's great-uncle, Sir William Tyrrell of Beeches in Rawreth, Essex, who made his will in 1471 (see TNA PROB 11/5/492).

The testator's father, Sir William Tyrrell, predeceased his own father, and the testator was thus heir to his grandfather, Sir Thomas Tyrrell (d. 28 March 1477), as noted in the *ODNB*:

Sir Thomas [ii] Tyrell of Heron (c.1411–1476), followed his father into the king's service, and was a knight of the body by 1452. With the outbreak of war his sympathies remained Lancastrian. In 1460 he was among the supporters of Henry VI who held the Tower of London when the Yorkists entered the city, although he apparently suffered no recriminations after the Yorkist victory. Unlike his brother William of Gipping, who was executed for treason in 1462, Thomas co-operated with the new regime, at least to the extent of serving on the commission of the peace from 1463 until his death. His sudden appearance on other Essex commissions during the readeption suggests that he was still

in some sense seen as 'Lancastrian', but he remained at least as active during Edward IV's second reign. His low profile outside Essex is likely to have been, at least in part, his own choice, for he had friends at the highest levels of the Yorkist establishment. The supervisors of his will included 'my singular good lord' Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex, Sir Thomas Montgomery (the doyen of royal household men in Essex), and the queen's kinsman Richard Haute.

With his wife, Anne, the daughter of Sir William Marney of Laver Marney, Essex, Thomas had four sons. The eldest, William, predeceased him and was buried with his wife, Alianore Darcy, at the Church of the Austin Friars, London, where Thomas's father and stepmother were also buried. Sir Thomas's heir was thus William's son Sir Thomas [iii] Tyrell (c.1453–1510?). This Thomas was an esquire of Edward IV's body by 1480, perhaps through the good offices of Sir Thomas Montgomery, for whom he was to endow prayers in his will. He transferred smoothly into the household of Richard III, and was confirmed as an esquire of the body in July 1483 at a fee of £40. He occupied the office of master of the horse at Richard's coronation, and although this is often taken as an error for James Tyrell of Gipping (d. 1502) there is no reason to assume that this was the case; Thomas is more likely to have been acting as his cousin's deputy.

MARRIAGES AND ISSUE

Testator's first marriage

The testator married firstly Anne Devereux (1438–1469), the daughter of Walter Devereux (c.1432-1485), 1st Baron Ferrers of Chartley, slain at the Battle of Bosworth, for whom see the *ODNB* entry. By his first marriage, the testator was the brother-in-law of Elizabeth Devereux (d.1516), who married Sir Richard Corbet (1451 - 6 December 1493). For the will of their eldest son and heir, Sir Robert Corbet (c.1477 - 11 April 1513), see TNA PROB 11/17/471. Sir Robert Corbet's sister, Elizabeth Corbet, was the great-grandmother of Oxford's second wife, Elizabeth Trentham. Sir Robert Corbet's daughter, Anne Corbet, was the mother of Sir Richard Newport (d.1570/1), the owner of a copy of Hall's *Chronicle* containing annotations thought to have been made by Shakespeare.

According to the Tyrrell pedigree the testator and his first wife, Anne Devereux, had a daughter who died without issue. See Metcalfe, *Part I, supra*, p. 15 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess13metc#page/14/mode/2up>

Testator's second marriage

The testator married secondly Beatrice Cokayne (d.1513), the daughter of John Cokayne of Cokayne Hatley, Bedfordshire, and Elizabeth Boyville, eldest daughter of John Boyville, esquire, and Isabel Cheney. See the 'Pedigree of Cokayne of Ickleford, County

Hertford' after p. 237 in Cokayne, Andreas Edward, *Cockayne Memoranda: Collections Towards a Historical Record of the Family of Cockayne*, (Congleton, 1873) at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=cykIAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA237>

See also:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/52219527@N00/6956774722>

Beatrice Cokayne's first husband, by whom she had no issue, was the London mercer, John Sutton (d.1479), for whose will see TNA PROB 11/6/482.

For the will of Beatrice (nee Cokayne) Sutton Tyrrell, see TNA PROB 11/17/422, and King, *supra*, pp. 75-94 at p. 92.

Testator's children

As noted above the Tyrrell pedigrees contain significant errors, and this is particularly true with respect to the testator's children.

The pedigree in Metcalfe, *Part I, supra*, p. 113, states that the testator had six sons and three daughters by his second wife, Beatrice Cokayne. The *ODNB* entry for the Tyrrell family partly concurs, suggesting that the unidentified brass in the church at East Horndon is his, crediting him with the eight sons depicted on that brass:

. . . . if the unidentified brass in East Horndon church is his, had eight sons.

However the evidence of the brass is inconclusive. According to 'The History of East Horndon All Saints', all that remains of the former monumental brass, which was stolen from the church in 1570, is the indents:

<http://www.all-saints-east-horndon.co.uk/History.asp>

Adjacent to the Tyrell chapel is the south transept, the lower storey containing an altar tomb dating from c 1520, but it is not possible to determine in whose memory it was made. Until 1970, it bore a small monumental brass showing an armoured knight kneeling with his eight sons. The indent remains, together with indents of his wife and daughter(s) and an inscription plate.

Another Tyrrell pedigree in Metcalfe, *Part I, supra*, p. 15, states that by Beatrice Cokayne the testator had one son and two daughters ('Susan, wedded to (blank) and another wedded to Browne of Fydeler' [=Fiddlers Hamlet, Essex?]).

However despite the claims in the Tyrrell pedigrees and the *ODNB*, the only child mentioned in the testator's will below, and in the will of his second wife, Beatrice Cokayne, is their son:

* **Sir Thomas Tyrrell** (d.1531?) As noted above, he was in the service of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, as his father, Sir Thomas Tyrrell (c.1453-1510?), had been, and was granted an annuity of £3 6s 8d in the Earl's will. See Ross, *supra*, pp. 132-3, 183, 185, 189-90. He married Constance Blount, the daughter of John Blount (d. 12 October 1485), 3rd Baron Mountjoy, by whom he is said to have had six sons. It therefore appears that the unidentified brass in East Horndon church is that of the testator's only child, Sir Thomas Tyrrell (d.1531?). For the will of John Blount, 3rd Baron Mountjoy, see TNA PROB 11/7/374. See also the Blount pedigree in Grazebrook, George and John Paul Rylands, eds., *The Visitation of Shropshire Taken in the Year 1623, Part I*, (London: Harleian Society, 1889), Vol. XXVIII, p. 57 at:

<https://archive.org/details/visitationshrop00britgoog/page/n110/mode/2up>

The testator's son appears to have died in 1531. See a document dated 13 October 1531, 'Articles `motioned' by Lord Mountjoy between Dame Constance Tyrell late wife of Sir Thomas Tyrell, decd., and John Tyrell `squyer', son of said Thomas and Constance', Essex Record Office D/DQ 14/2. The articles state that Sir Thomas Tyrrell left a will. Its whereabouts are unknown.

See also the will of the testator's grandson, John Tyrrell of Heron (d.1540), esquire, TNA PROB 11/28/299.

TESTATOR'S EXECUTORS

For the testator's executor, Sir Robert Norwich (d.1535), see the *ODNB* entry and his will, TNA PROB 11/25/317. He married, as her second husband, the testator's first cousin, Julyan (nee Tyrrell) Norreys Norwich (d.1556), daughter of the testator's uncle, Humphrey Tyrrell. For the will of Humphrey Tyrrell, see TNA PROB 11/15/580. For the will of Julyan (nee Tyrrell) Norreys Norwich (d.1556), see TNA PROB 11/38/70.

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

In the will below the testator requests prayers for the souls of Sir Thomas Montgomery (d. 2 January 1495) and his second wife, Lora (born c. 1466, d. before 1501), the daughter of Sir Edward Berkeley of Beverstone, Gloucestershire.

Sir Thomas Montgomery's brother, John Montgomery, esquire, was beheaded on Tower Hill on 23 February 1462 together with the testator's great-uncle, Sir William Tyrrell of Gipping (see above). John Montgomery married Anne Darcy, the daughter of Robert Darcy (d. 3 September 1448) of Maldon, but had no issue.

Sir Thomas Montgomery married firstly Philippa Helion (born c.1436). She and her sister, Isabel Helion (born c.1447), were the daughters and co-heiresses of John Helion (d.1450), esquire, of Belchamp Walter and Bumpstead Helion, Essex, by Edith Rolfe, daughter of Thomas Rolfe (d.1440) of Gosfield. Isabel Helion married, as his first wife, the testator's uncle, Humphrey Tyrrell, for whose will see TNA PROB 11/15/580.

When she married Sir Thomas Montgomery, Lora Berkeley was the widow of John Blount (d. 12 October 1485), 3rd Baron Mountjoy, by whom she had two sons, William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy, and Rowland Blount, and a daughter, Constance Blount. As noted above, the testator's only child, Thomas Tyrrell, married Lora's daughter, Constance Blount.

For Sir Thomas Montgomery see his will, dated 28 July 1489, TNA PROB 11/10/327; *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, pp. 261-3; and King, H.W., 'Ancient Wills', *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, (Colchester: Essex and West Suffolk Gazette, 1865), Vol. III, pp. 168-75 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZUY-AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA167>

For Sir Thomas Montgomery, see also Barrett, C.R.B., *Essex: Highways, Byways And Waterways*, (London: Lawrence & Bullen, 1893), pp. 162-3 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/highwaysessex00barrich#page/n191/mode/2up>

Sir John Fortescue (d. 9 June 1518) of Ponsbourne, Hertfordshire, mentioned in the will below married Philippe Spice, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Montgomery's sister, Alice Montgomery, by her first husband, Clement Spice (d. shortly before 13 February 1484). See *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, p. 263.

TESTATOR'S LANDS

For the testator's manor of Hemenhales or Hemenhall, see Copinger, W.A., *The Manors of Suffolk*, Vol. 3, (Manchester: Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co. Ltd., 1909), p. 316 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/cu31924092579568#page/n329/mode/2up>

LM: Test{amentu}m Thome Tyrell milit{is}

In dei nomine amen. The 26th day of August in the year of Our Lord God 1510, I, Thomas Tyrrell of East Horndon in the county of Essex, knight, being of whole mind and good remembrance, at East Horndon aforesaid in the county aforesaid make my testament and last will in form following:

First, I commend my soul to Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, Saint Mary, and to all the holy company of heaven, my body to be buried in the south side of the choir of the parish church of East Horndon aforesaid, and there by the discretion of mine executors to be made a chapel with a convenient tomb over my said body to the charge and value of 100 marks to be taken of my goods for building and making of the same;

Also I will have a priest to sing for my soul, the souls of Thomas Montgomery, knight, Dame Lore [=Lora], his wife, my friends' souls and all Christian souls every Sunday and holy day in the said chapel or church where my said body shall rest during the term of 30 years next coming, and the residue of the weeks not being Sundays or holy days, the said priest to sing and pray for the souls abovesaid in places to be appointed and assigned at the pleasure and discretion of my son, Thomas Tyrrell, the said priest taking for his wages as my son and my executors can with him agree;

Also I will that an yearly obit be kept in the said parish church of East Horndon on the same day that it shall please God I shall depart out of this world, with a convenient observance for my soul, the souls of the said Sir Thomas Montgomery, knight, and Dame Lore, his wife, as long as it shall be thought reasonable by mine executors and every of them;

Also I will that Dame Beatrice, my wife, have to her during her life natural, and [sic] satisfaction of all titles and dower that she can or may pretend or claim of or in my lands or in any part of them, my manor of Hemenhales in the county aforesaid with all manner of profits and commodities belonging to the same or appertaining, and after her decease the said manor to remain to my said son and his heirs according to the old entails of the same;

Also I will that the manor of Reuenhall [=Rivenhall?] which late was and belonged to the said Sir Thomas Montgomery, knight, by good advice of mine executors be put in feoffment or recovery(?), and that yearly in perpetuity 10 marks of the profits of the same shall be paid to the parson of Faulkbourne, and £8, part of the profits of the same residue of the said manor to go yearly in perpetuity to the 6 poor men at the new abbey beside the Tower Hill in London according to the said last will of the said Sir Thomas Montgomery;

And for the advowson of the said manor of Reuenhall, forasmuch as the Abbess of Bruisyard in the county of Suffolk showeth sufficient evidences proving the said advowson to be longing to her and her successors, howbeit it hath been long out of their possession, yet I am content that they, by advice of my council and theirs, and by the council of my Lord of Oxford, be restored to the same, they making by the advice of the same council sufficient writing that they and their successors shall yearly in perpetuity keep an obit in their monastery for the souls of the said Sir Thomas Montgomery, Dame Lore, his wife, my soul and all Christian souls;

And I will that if it fortune John Fortescue and his wife to die without heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, then the reversion of the said manors of Faulkbourne and Much

Tey in the same county of Essex, whereof the reversion is in me and mine heirs as by writing thereof may more plainly appear, shall remain to my son Thomas and his heirs forevermore;

And I will that the said Beatrice, my wife, have of my moveable goods and stuff of household to the value of 100 marks, that to be assigned and appointed to her by the discretion of mine executors;

Also I will that Thomas, my son, make a sufficient, lawful and sure estate of one annual rent of 20s yearly to Thomas Halys [=Hales?], my godson, to have and perceive the said annual rent of 20s unto the said Thomas Halys during his life natural, and if the said Thomas, my son, refuse that to do, then I will the said Thomas Halys have of my goods and chattels to the value and sum of £20;

And of this my last will and testament I make and ordain mine executors my said son, Thomas, Robert Norwich and Richard Wright, esquires, and Richard Falderinge, my ghostly father and parson of East Horndon, and to every of them I give and bequeath for their labour and pain in the same £6 13s 4d;

Also I will that of all the residue of my goods and chattels not afore bequeathed, all my debts and legacies be thereof truly paid and contented, and also my said will therewith in everything truly performed and fulfilled, and after that done, all such of my goods and chattels that then shall remain unsold or undisposed for the execution and performing of this same my said last will and testament, I will that the said Thomas, my son, have them to dispose and order at his will and pleasure.

Probatum fuit testamentum supradicti defuncti h[ab]entis dum vixit & mortis sue temp[or]e bona & debita in diuersis dioc[esibus] Cant[uariensis] prouincie Coram d[omi]no apud Lameth xvjo die mensis Octobris Anno D[omi]ni Mill[es]imo quingentesimo xijmo Iur[amento] Thome Tyrell armigeri & d[omi]ni Ric[hard]i ffalderyng Cler[ici] executorum in h[uius]modi tes[tamen]to no[m]i[n]at[orum] Ac approbatu[m] & insinuatu[m] &c Et com[miss]a fuit admi[n]istracio o[mn]i[u]m bonor[um] & debitorum d[ic]ti defuncti p[re]fatis executorib[us] De bene & fidelit[er] admi[n]strand[o] Ac de pleno et fideli Inuen[t]ario citra festum O[mn]i[u]m s[anc]tor[um] prox[imum] futur[um] exhibend[o] necnon de plano & vero compoto reddend[o] Ad s[anc]ta dei eu[ang]elia Iurat[orum] Reseruat[ur] po[te]sta[te] similem com[missionem] faciend[i] alijs executorib[us] in h[uius]modi test[ament]o no[m]i[n]at[is] cum venerint &c

[=The testament of the abovesaid deceased, having while he lived & at the time of his death goods and debts in divers dioceses of the province of Canterbury, was proved before the Lord at Lambeth on the 16th day of the month of October in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred 12th by the oath of Thomas Tyrrell, esquire, & Sir Richard Faldering, clerk, executors named in the same testament, and probated &

registered etc., and administration was granted of all the goods & debts of the said deceased to the foresaid executors, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well & faithfully administer and to exhibit a full and faithful inventory before the feast of All Saints next to come, and also to render a plain and true account, with power reserved for a similar grant to be made to the other executors named in the same testament when they shall have come etc.]