

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the nuncupative will, dated 18 May 1547 and proved 22 June 1547, of Grissel Writtle Rochester West Waldegrave, whose son, Sir Robert Rochester (d. 28 November 1557) 'may have been brought up in the household of the earls of Oxford'.

CONNECTION TO THE EARLS OF OXFORD

Members of the Rochester family held significant positions in the households of the Earls of Oxford. The testatrix' father-in-law, Robert Rochester (d. 15 May 1508), was controller of the 13th Earl's household. See Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513)*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2011), p. 235:

Rochester was controller of the earl's household from c. 1495 until his death in 1508, at the fee of £10 a year: ERO, D/DPr 124, 131, 135A; Longleat, Misc. xi, fol. 2. He was a business associate of the earl in 1502 and 1507. Rochester had estates in Essex worth £60 p.a. at his death: CIPM Henry VII, iii, 316-17.

See also ERO T/B 124/1, 'Purchase and provision of all victuals by Robert Rochester, comptroller of the household of the very powerful lord, John Earl of Oxford, from the first day of January in the 22nd year of the reign of King Henry the seventh [1506/7] to the last day of January in the 23rd year of the said King [1507/8], viz, for one whole year'.

The testatrix' son, Sir Robert Rochester (d. 28 November 1557), was granted lands in Stapleford Abbots by John de Vere (c.1482-1540) 15th Earl of Oxford. He was the 16th Earl's receiver, and was appointed bailiff of the Earl's manor of Lavenham. See the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/rochester-sir-robert-1500-57>

b. c.1500, yr. s. of John Rochester of Terling by Griselda, da. and event. coh. of Walter Writtle of Bobbingworth. unm. KB 29 Sept. 1553; KG nom. 23 Apr. 1557.1

Offices Held

Member, council of 16th Earl of Oxford in 1542, receiver by 1542, supervisor 1546-7; member, household of Princess Mary by Apr. 1547, comptroller by May 1550. . . .

Biography

The Rochester family had long been settled in Essex. Robert Rochester's father died young and although his mother had taken a second husband, Thomas West, before the death of his grandfather and namesake in May 1508, and a third, Edward Waldegrave, by June 1509, it is possible that he was brought up in the household of the earls of Oxford. The elder Robert Rochester had been comptroller to the 13th Earl and in the late

1530s the 15th Earl gave the younger man land in Stapleford Abbots, Essex, which had belonged to Wivenhoe chantry. It was probably from the 16th Earl, whose receiver Rochester had become by 1542, that he received the bailiffship of Lavenham, Suffolk.3 Rochester was supervisor of Oxford's lands in 1546 but by the following April he had transferred to the service of Princess Mary. . . .

See also the will, dated 30 May 1537 and proved 6 November 1537, TNA PROB 11/27/144, of Elizabeth (nee Scrope) Beaumont de Vere (d.1537), Countess of Oxford, second wife of John de Vere (1442-1513), 13th Earl of Oxford, in which the testatrix' son is bequeathed 10 marks:

Item, I give to Robert Rochester, gentleman, for his good service unto me done, ten marks in ready money.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

The testatrix was the daughter of Walter Writtle (d.1475) of Bobbingworth, Essex. His mother is said to have been Katherine Boston (d. 22 July 1493), the daughter of Thomas Boston of London. See the will of Walter Writtle, proved 19 February 1476, TNA PROB 11/6/330. After the death of Walter Writtle, Katherine Boston married secondly John Grene (d.1486), esquire, of Wickham Bohunt, Essex, and thirdly Sir Richard Haute (d.1492?). See her will, proved November 1493, TNA PROB 11/10/33, and the inquisition post mortem taken after her death, TNA C 142/9/25 and TNA E 150/291/11, summarized at:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 851-900', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 364-387. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp364-387> [accessed 20 August 2018]

See also the will of John Grene, TNA PROB 11/7/298, and the inquisition post mortem taken after his death, TNA C 142/1/90, summarized at:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 51-100', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 22-41. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp22-41> [accessed 20 August 2018]

See also the will of Sir Richard Haute, TNA PROB 11/9/251.

See also Davis, Walter Goodwin, *The Ancestry of Mary Isaac, c.1549-1613: wife of Thomas Appleton of Little Waldingfield, co. Suffolk and mother of Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, Massachusetts*, (Portland, Maine, 1955), pp. 180-4 at:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89062912860;view=1up;seq=248>

See also the Writtle pedigree in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Essex, Part II*, (London: Harleian Society, 1879), Vol. XIV, p. 622 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess14metc#page/622/mode/2up>

See also:

'Bobbingworth: Manors', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4, Ongar Hundred*, ed. W R Powell (London, 1956), pp. 10-14. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol4/pp10-14> [accessed 20 August 2018]

In January 1464 Sir Thomas Tyrell conveyed the manor [of Bobbingworth] to Sir Peter Arderne and others who in December 1466 granted it to Walter Wrytell. (fn. 42) After Walter's death in 1475 the manor of Bobbingworth followed the same descent as that of High Laver (q.v.) until 1510. (fn. 43)

In 1510, when they made a partition of the rest of their inheritance, James and Eleanor Walsingham and Edward and Gresilda Waldegrave agreed that they, and the heirs of Eleanor and Gresilda, should hold Bobbingworth manor in common. (fn. 44) In 1575, however, the owners of the manor, Sir Thomas Walsingham, grandson of James and Eleanor, and John Rochester of Terling, son of William, son of Gresilda by her first husband John Rochester, made a physical division of it. (fn. 45)

See also Wright, Thomas, *The History and Topography of the County of Essex*, Vol. 2, p. 358 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/historytopograph02wrig#page/358/mode/2up/>

[I]n 1446 [Bobbingworth was] purchased by Walter Writell, esquire, sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire, in 1469 and 1471; who dying in 1475, was buried in this church, with his wife Katharine. In 1507, John, son and heir of John Writell, died in possession of this estate; and in 1510, a partition was made of it between James and Eleanor Walsingham, and Edward and Griseld Waldegrave, the females being co-heiresses of Writell; in 1575, another partition took place, between James Walsingham, and his wife, and John Rochester and his wife

For the descent of the manor of High Laver to the testatrix, see:

'High Laver: Manors', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4, Ongar Hundred*, ed. W R Powell (London, 1956), pp. 88-93. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol4/pp88-93> [accessed 3 July 2018]

Walter Wrytell died in 1475; his widow Katherine held the manor in dower until her death in 1493. (fn. 55) The estate then descended to John Wrytell, son of John (d. 1485), son of Walter Wrytell. (fn. 56) In 1493 the estate consisted of 230 acres and was valued

at £4. (fn. 57) John, son of John Wrytell, died in 1507. (fn. 58) His heir, an infant daughter Juliane, was dead by November 1509. (fn. 59) The heirs to High Laver and other manors were the daughters of Walter Wrytell: Eleanor wife of James Walsingham and Gresilda wife of Edward Waldegrave. (fn. 60) A partition of their inheritance was made in May 1510 and the manor of High Laver was apportioned to Eleanor and her husband. (fn. 61)

It should be noted that the testatrix sister, Eleanor Writtle, and her husband, James Walsingham (1462 - 10 December 1540), were the parents of Sir Edmund Walsingham (c.1480 – 10 February 1550), Lieutenant of the Tower of London. See the will of James Walsingham, TNA PROB 11/28/471, and the Wikipedia article on Sir Edmund Walsingham edited by the author of this website at:

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

MARRIAGES AND ISSUE

Testatrix' first marriage

The testatrix married firstly John Rochester (d.1506?). There has been much confusion surrounding his identity. According to the Rochester pedigree and other sources, he was the son of 'Robart Rochester of Tarlinge in com. Essex, Esquier, Sargant of the Pantre to K. Henry 8, buried in Gt St Hellens in London'. See Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Essex, Part I*, (London: Harleian Society, 1878), Vol. XIII, p. 280 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess1314metc#page/280/mode/2up>

In 1598 Stow recorded the existence of a monument in St Helen's, Bishopsgate, to Robert Rochester, esquire, sergeant of the pantry to Henry VIII. See Thoms, William J., ed., *A Survey of London Written in the Year 1598 by John Stow*, (London: Whittaker and Co., 1842), p. 65 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8vA9AAAACAAJ&pg=PA65>

The brass commemorating Robert Rochester, Sergeant of the Pantry to Henry VIII, states that he died 1 May 1514. See:

Minnie Reddan and Alfred W Clapham, 'Plate 34: St Helen's, Bishopsgate, brasses', in *Survey of London: Volume 9, the Parish of St Helen, Bishopsgate, Part I* (London, 1924), p. 34. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol9/pt1/plate-34> [accessed 3 July 2018]

Nothing in the brass connects the Robert Rochester who died in 1514 and was buried in London with the Essex branch of the Rochester family apart from the foregoing pedigree which was taken in 1612, a century after his death.

Moreover the testatrix' eldest son, William Rochester (c.1497-1558), was heir to his grandfather, Robert Rochester (d. 15 May 1508) (see below). It thus seems all but certain that the testatrix' first husband, John Rochester (d.1506?), was the son and heir of Robert Rochester (d. 15 May 1508), esquire, who had estates in Essex and was comptroller of the household of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford (see above).

For the inquisition post mortem taken 20 March 1509 after the death of Robert Rochester (d. 15 May 1508), see TNA C 142/22/52. The inquisition states that Robert Rochester's son, John Rochester, predeceased him, and that his heir was his grandson, William Rochester (c.1497-1558), aged eleven in March 1509. See *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Vol. III, (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1955, pp. 316-17 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/calendarofinquis03great#page/316/mode/2up>

Robert died 15 May last. William Rouchester, son of John Rouchester, his son and heir, aged 11 years and more, is his next heir.

The inquisition also states that on 6 April 1473 Robert Rochester and his wife, Elizabeth, were granted the manor of Newland, and that Elizabeth survived him, and was seised of the manor. Her maiden name is unknown, but she may have been born Elizabeth Tyrrell.

William Tyrrell (d.1471), eldest son of Sir Thomas Tyrrell (d. 28 March 1477) of Heron, is said to have had two daughters, *Alice* Tyrrell, who married John or Robert Rochester, and *Maud* Tyrrell, who married Robert White. See King, H.W., 'Ancient Wills', *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. III, (Colchester: Essex and West Suffolk Gazette, 1865), p. 90 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/transactionssess03socigoog#page/n143/mode/2up>

However in his will Sir Thomas Tyrrell (d. 28 March 1477) of Heron names the two daughters of Sir William Tyrrell as *Elizabeth* Tyrrell and *Alice* Tyrrell, and it is thus possible that Sir William Tyrrell's daughter, Elizabeth Tyrrell, was the wife of Robert Rochester (d. 15 May 1508). See the will of Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron, TNA PROB 11/6/417.

For the memorial brasses of Robert Rochester (d. 15 May 1508) and his wife, Elizabeth [Tyrrell?], in the church of All Saints, Terling, see:

<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101123411-parish-church-of-all-saints-terling>

In the E wall of the S aisle are 2 brasses (1) of William Rochester, 1558, and Elizabeth his wife, 1556, with kneeling figures of man in civil dress, wife, 6 sons and 4 daughters, and 2 shields of arms with some original colour, set in tablet of Purbeck marble with 2 round arches and moulded rim (2) of John Rochester, 1584, with inscription, kneeling figures of man in civil dress, 2 wives, 4 sons and 8 daughters, and 3 shields of arms with

*some original colour, set in tablet of Purbeck marble with moulded rim. In the floor of the S aisle are 2 large brasses, of a man in early Tudor armour with a slit mail skirt, and a woman in pedimental head-dress, with 2 shields of arms and 2 indents for mouth-scrolls, believed to be of Robert Rochester, 1508, and his wife Elizabeth (Nancy Briggs, *The Rochester brasses in the south aisle of Terling Church, Essex, Trans. Monumental Brass Society, IX, part VIII, December 1961, 429-37*).*

See also Miller, Christy, W.W. Porteous and E. Bertram Smith, 'Some Interesting Essex Brasses', *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. XI, Part II, New Series, (Colchester, 1909), pp. 101-46 at pp. 141-2, available as a pdf file online at:

esah1852.org.uk/images/pdf/new-series/T2110000.pdf

Miller and Smith state that the effigies of Robert Rochester and his wife, Elizabeth, are now lost, and quote an inscription recorded earlier by Holman:

Upon a flat stone, curiously inlaid with brasse, [are] these coats:- (1) Escoch. Rochester in Rochester, vizt., a fesse betw. 3 crescts sable, (2) pale of 3 lozenge. At bottom [are] effigies of 9 sons and 6 daughters. [The inscription reads]: Hic jacent Robertus Rochester, armiger, et Elizabeth uxor ejus; qui quidem Robtus quondam fuit contra rotulatur Hospitij prenobilis istius comitij Oxon; et idem Robertus obiit 4o die Maij Anno Domini 1506. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.

[=Here lie Robert Rochester, esquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, which Robert was at one time comptroller of the household of the most honourable Earl of Oxford, which Robert died the 4th day of May in the year of the Lord 1506, on whose souls God have mercy.]

However Miller notes that Holmes' account is puzzling:

It will be seen, however, that Holman noticed two shield only (one of which he blazons incomprehensibly); that he does not even mention the two chief effigies; and that he speaks of six daughters, instead of nine.

There seems to be a further error in Holmes' transcript in that Robert Rochester in stated in the inquisition post mortem, *supra*, to have died 15 May 1508, not 4 May 1506 (which was perhaps the date of death of his son, John Rochester).

See also Briggs, Nancy, 'The Rochester brasses in the south aisle of Terling Church, Essex', *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, IX, Part VIII, December 1961, 429-37, an article which the author of this website has not been able to consult.

By her first husband, John Rochester (d.1506?), the testatrix had three sons and a daughter:

* **William Rochester** (c.1497-1558) of Terling, Essex, eldest son of John Rochester (d.1506?), and heir to his grandfather, Robert Rochester (d. 15 May 1508). See TNA C

1/352/36, TNA C 1/1261/19, TNA C 1/441/19, TNA C 1/447/7, TNA C 1/445/38, and TNA C 1/366/56. During his minority he was the ward of his kinsman, Richard Nix, Bishop of Norwich (see TNA C 1/352/17). He married Elizabeth Newton (d.1556), the daughter of Thomas Newton. See:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/52219527@N00/537049376/>

He was succeeded by his son, John Rochester (d.1583?). See:

'Bobbingworth: Manors', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4, Ongar Hundred*, ed. W R Powell (London, 1956), pp. 10-14. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol4/pp10-14> [accessed 20 August 2018]

In 1575, however, the owners of the manor, Sir Thomas Walsingham, grandson of James and Eleanor, and John Rochester of Terling, son of William, son of Gresilda by her first husband John Rochester, made a physical division of it. (fn. 45)

William Rochester's son and heir, John Rochester (d.1583?) is mentioned in the will of his uncle, Sir Robert Rochester, TNA PROB 111/42A/105:

Item, I give and bequeath to my brother, William Rochester, esquire, my gown of black velvet furred with coney, one jacket of black satin lined with silk;

Item, I give and bequeath to my nephew, John Rochester, his son and heir apparent, my gown of damask faced with sables. . . .

For the testatrix' grandson, John Rochester (d.1583?), esquire, see his will, dated 23 August 1583, ERO D/ACR 7/240. See also ERO D/DB T96/81.

* **John Rochester** (c.1498-1537), Carthusian monk and Catholic martyr. See:

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08483b.htm>

* **Sir Robert Rochester** (d. 28 November 1557), for whom see the Wikipedia article created by the author of this website; his will, proved 13 December 1558, TNA PROB 11/42A/105; the *ODNB* entry, and the History of Parliament entry, *supra*.

* **Lora Rochester**, who married her stepbrother, John Waldegrave (c.1494 – 6 October 1543) esquire, son of the testatrix' third husband, Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), esquire. For the will of John Waldegrave, dated 7 September 1543 and proved 19 October 1543, see TNA PROB 11/29/459.

Testatrix' second marriage

The testatrix married secondly Thomas West (d. August 1508) of Much Cornard, Suffolk, by whom she had a son:

* **Thomas West.** For a fine in 1537 stating that Thomas West was the testatrix' son, see Reaney, P.H. and Marc Fitch, eds., *Feet of Fines for Essex, Vol. IV, 1423-1547*, (Colchester: Essex Archaeological Society, 1964), p. 216, available as a pdf file online at:

esah1852.org.uk/images/pdf/ffines/F1400000.pdf

See also the inquisition post mortem taken 24 January 1509 after the death of the testatrix' second husband, Thomas West, TNA C 142/22/77, summarized at:

Cyril Flower, M. C. B. Dawes and A. C. Wood, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 551-600', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 3, Henry VII* (London, 1955), pp. 326-355. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol3/pp326-355> [accessed 30 June 2018]

See also the will of Thomas West dated 23 August 1508 and proved 9 November 1508, TNA PROB 11/16/187:

Item, I will that Sir William Waldegrave, knight, have the rule and marriage of mine eldest son or whom it shall fortune of my children to be my next heir;

Item, I will that after all my debts paid and all other charges borne, Eustace, my son, and Lettice, my daughter, have each of them, if it may be borne, £100 to their helping and marriage;

Item, I ordain and make mine executors Grissel, my wife, and Edward Waldegrave, esquire;

My supervisor, Sir William Waldegrave, knight.

The eldest son of Thomas West (d. August 1508) was Edmund West (d.1530?). As noted above, in his will Thomas West requested that Sir William Waldegrave (c.1465 - 30 June 1527) have the 'rule and marriage' of Edmund West, and in 1519 Sir William Waldegrave sold the wardship of Edmund West to Margaret Drury, widow of John Drury (d.1498) of Rougham, Suffolk, who married him to her daughter, Dorothy Drury. See:

<http://rushbrookewithrougham.suffolk.cloud/history/margaret-drury/>

See also the will of Edmund West, dated 10 February 1530 and proved 16 November 1531, TNA PROB 11/24/136, in which the testatrix and Edward Waldegrave are mentioned.

By his wife, Dorothy Drury, Edmund West had two daughters, Margaret West, who married Edmund Daniell (d.1569) of Acton, and Elizabeth West, who married firstly

John Bokenham (d.1566), and secondly William Golding (d.1588), brother of the whole blood of Oxford's mother, Margery Golding (d.1568).

See the will of John Golding, TNA PROB 11/32/177, and Copinger, W.A., *The Manors of Suffolk*, (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1905), p. 89 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/88/mode/2up/>

Testatrix' third marriage

The testatrix married thirdly Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), esquire, of the Friars, Sudbury, second son of Sir Thomas Waldegrave (d. 28 April 1472) and Elizabeth Fray (b.1441). For earlier generations of the Waldegrave family, see the will, dated 26 January 1525 and 6 July 1525 and proved 6 March 1528, TNA PROB 11/22/294, of the testatrix' brother-in-law, Sir William Waldegrave (c.1465 - 30 June 1527), one of the executors of John de Vere (1442-1513), 13th Earl of Oxford. For the will of the 13th Earl, see TNA PROB 11/17/379.

For the will of Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), see TNA PROB 11/30/620.

Edward Waldegrave's first wife was Isabel Cheney (c.1472-c.1506), by whom he was the father of John Waldegrave (c.1494 – 6 October 1543) (see above) who married the testatrix' daughter, Lora Rochester, his stepsister. Several manors descended through Isabel Cheney to John Waldegrave (c.1494 – 6 October 1543), and from him to his son, Sir Edward Waldegrave (1517?-1561). See the inquisition post mortem, TNA C 142/21/43, taken after the death of Isabel Cheney Waldegrave, in which her son and heir, John Waldegrave, was said to have been thirteen years of age in 1507. For John Waldegrave as heir of Isabel Cheney, see the inquisition post mortem, TNA C 142/51/31, taken 20 June 1530 after the death of Sir William Say (c.1452 – 4 December 1529). See also Doyle, Anthony I., 'Borley and the Waldegraves in the Sixteenth Century', *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. XXIV, New Series, (Colchester: Essex Archaeological Society, 1951), pp. 17-31, available online at;

esah1852.org.uk/images/pdf/new-series/T2240000.pdf

By Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), the testatrix had two daughters:

* **Grissel Waldegrave** (d.1572?) who married Thomas Eden (c.1502-1568), esquire, Clerk of the Star Chamber. For his family background, and for their children, see his will dated 1 October 1565 and proved 2 December 1568, TNA PROB 11/50/383. For the will of the testatrix' daughter, Grissel Waldegrave Eden (d.1572?), see TNA PROB 11/55/72.

* **Margery Waldegrave**, who married, as his second wife, Robert Ryce (before 1487 – 10 August 1544), esquire, of Preston, Essex. For the will of Robert Ryce, dated 10 August 1544 and proved 2 September 1544, see TNA PROB 11/30/192. After the death

of Robert Ryce, Margery Waldegrave married secondly John Gray, gentleman. See Harlow, C.G., 'Robert Ryece of Preston, 1555-1638', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, Vol. XXXII, Part 1 (1970), pp. 44-70 at p. 53, available as a pdf file online at:

<http://www.suffolk institute.org.uk/proceedings-of-the-suffolk-institute-for-archaeology-history-online>

See also the Ryce pedigree in Metcalfe, *The Visitations of Suffolk*, *supra*, p. 205 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Ru1DAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA205>

For a fine in 1537 stating that Margery Waldegrave and Grissel Eden were the daughters of Edward Waldegrave and his wife, Grissel, see Reaney, *supra*, p. 215.

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

The testatrix' residuary legatee and executor was her grandson (and step-grandson), Sir Edward Waldegrave, (1517?-1561), for whom see the *DNB* entry:

Waldegrave, Sir Edward (1517?–1561), politician, born in 1516 or 1517, was the second son of John Waldegrave (d. 1543) of Borley in Essex, by his wife, Lora, daughter of Sir [sic] John Rochester of Essex, and sister of Sir Robert Rochester [q. v.] He was a descendant of Sir Richard Waldegrave [q. v.], speaker of the House of Commons. On the death of his father, on 6 Oct. 1543, Edward entered into possession of his estates at Borley. In 1 Edward VI (1547–8) he received a grant of the manor and rectory of West Haddon in Northamptonshire. He was attached to the Princess Mary's household, and on 29 Aug. 1551 was committed to the Fleet, with his uncle Sir Robert Rochester and Sir Francis Englefield [q. v.], for refusing to enforce the order of the privy council by preventing the celebration of mass at Mary's residence at Copt Hall, near Epping.

For John Hopton, Doctor of Divinity, see pp. 71-2 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=121IAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA72>

LM: Test{amentu}m Grissell Waldegrave

In the name of God, Amen. The 18th day of May in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward the Sixth by the grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and in Earth of the Church of England and also of Ireland the Supreme Head, Grissell Waldegrave, widow, late the wife of Edward Waldegrave, esquire, deceased, being sick of body but of good and perfect mind and remembrance,

laud and praise therefore to Almighty God, made and declared her last will and testament nuncupative in manner and form hereafter following:

Item, she gave and bequeathed to Robert Rochester and Edward Waldegrave all and singular her goods, chattels and debts, of what nature or kind soever they were, to use and dispose them at their discretions according to their good conscience, which Robert and Edward she constituted, ordained and made her executors of her said testament and last will, then and there being present and witness to the same Sir John Hopton, priest, Doctor of Divinity, Sir Thomas Ellys, priest, Thomas Hunt, gentleman, and divers other.

Probatum fuit test{amentu}m suprascripte defuncte h{ab}entis Dum Vixit &c xxijo die mensis Iunij Anno D{omi}ni Mill{es}imo quingentesimo quadragesimo septimo Coram d{omi}no apud London auct{oritat}e d{omi}ni n{ost}ri Regis &c Iurament{o} Edwardi Waldegrave executoris in h{uius}mo{d}i test{ament}o no{m}i{n}at{i} Ac approbatum & insinuatum Com{m}issa q{ue} fuit admi{ni}strac{i}o o{mn}i{u}m & singulorum bonorum Iuriu{m} & creditorum d{i}c{t}e defuncte pefat{o} executori De b{e}n{e} & fidel{ite}r admi{ni}strand{o} Ac de pleno & fideli In{uenta}rio secundo die post festum s{an}c{t}i Edwardi Regis prox{imum} futur{um} exhibend{o} Necnon de plano & vero compot{o} reddend{o} Ad s{an}c{t}a dei Eu{a}ngelia Iurat{o} Res{er}uat{a} p{otes}tate &c Roberto Rochester executori eciam in h{uius}mo{d}i test{ament}o no{m}i{n}at{o} cum venerit in debita iuris forma admissur{o}

[=The testament of the above-written deceased, having while she lived etc., was proved on the 22nd day of the month of June in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred forty-seventh before the Lord at London by the authority of our Lord the King etc., by the oath of Edward Waldegrave, executor named in the same testament, and probated & entered, and administration was granted of all & singular the goods, rights & credits of the said deceased to the forenamed executor, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well & faithfully administer, and to exhibit a plain & true inventory on the second day after the feast of Saint Edward the King next to come, and also to render a plain & true account, with power reserved etc. to Robert Rochester, executor also named in the same testament, when he shall have come in due form of law to be admitted.]