

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 24 August 1558 and proved 11 December 1560, of Eleanor (nee Browne) Fogge Kempe, grandmother of Alice (nee Kempe) Hales Lee (d.1592), the 'Lady Hales' to whom Robert Greene dedicated *Menaphon*, and grandmother of Anne (nee Kempe) Shirley, whose son married Frances Vavasour, the sister of Oxford's mistress, Anne Vavasour.

The testatrix was a descendant of Robert de Vere, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Oxford, and was well connected at court. She served for a decade and a half in the households of Queen Katherine Parr and Queen Mary, and was present at the baptism of Elizabeth I in 1533. See Hitchin-Kemp, Frederick, *A General History of the Kemp and Kempe Families*, (London: The Leadenhall Press, 1902), Section IV, Part II, Chapter I, 'Early and Slindon Kempes', p. 21 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/generalhistoryof00kemp#page/n273/mode/2up>

See also:

[http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page\\_id=646](http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=646)

*As Eleanor Kempe, Eleanor served in Katherine Parr's household from 1543-1547 and was one of the longest serving and most loyal of Mary Tudor's ladies. She was part of Mary's household by 1547 and was still there in 1558 when the queen died.*

The testatrix' Catholic sympathies are evident in the will, both in her directions regarding her burial ('my body to be buried within the Savoy according to the due order of the Catholic church of Christ') and in the fact that she names as her supervisor William Roper of Eltham (1495-1577), the husband of Margaret More (1505-1564), the daughter of Sir Thomas More (1478-1535).

The testatrix may have been buried in the Chapel of the Savoy, as requested in her will. Strype records a memorial to her there. See Martin, Charles Trice, *Memorials of the Savoy*, (London: Macmillan, 1878), p. 226 at:

<https://archive.org/details/memorialsofsavoy00loftuoft/page/226>

### ***FAMILY BACKGROUND***

For the testatrix' family background, see the pedigree in Hitchin-Kemp, *supra*, Section I, p. 24 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/generalhistoryof00kemp#page/n39/mode/2up>

As noted above, through her father, Robert Browne (d.1509?), esquire, of Luddenham, Kent, the testatrix was a descendant of Robert de Vere, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Oxford.

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=PA331>

The testatrix' father, Robert Browne, was the fifth son of Sir Thomas Browne (b.1402, beheaded 29 July 1460), Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI, and Eleanor Arundel, the daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel (died c.1430-1) of West Betchworth, Steward of the Household to Henry VI, and Joan Moyne, the daughter of Henry Moyne. After the death of Sir Thomas Browne, Eleanor Arundel married secondly Sir Thomas Vaughan (executed 23 June 1483). For Sir Thomas Vaughan, see the *ODNB* entry.

The identity of the testatrix' mother is unclear.

The pedigree in Hitchin-Kemp, *supra*, p. 24, states that she was Margaret Malet, the daughter of William Malet, while according to Burke, she was Mary Malet. See 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. 87 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=K1kBAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA87>

In Robert Browne's will, however, he leaves a life estate in all his manors in Kent to a wife named Anne, whose surname is unknown. The will is dated 9 December 1509, at which time his daughter, Eleanor, was already the wife of Thomas Fogge (d. 16 August 1512). Anne may thus have been his only wife, and the mother of the testatrix, or she may have been a second wife. See the will of Robert Browne (Consistory Court of Canterbury, vol. 10, f. 12, FHL Microfilm 188837); and the summary in Nicolas, Nicholas Harris, *Testamenta Vetusta*, (London: Nichols and Son, 1826), Vol. II, p. 487 at:

<https://archive.org/details/testamentavetus01nicogoog/page/n109>

See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 32-3, 331, 338-40, and Vol. III, p. 275; and Cokayne, George Edward, *The Complete Peerage*, (London: St. Catherine Press, 1910), Vol. I, p. 247.

Robert Browne was a younger brother of Sir Anthony Browne (d.1506), who, by his second wife, Lucy Neville (d.1534), was the great-grandfather of Mary Browne (c.1552-1607), mother of Henry Wriothesley, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Southampton, the dedicatee of Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* (1593), and *The Rape of Lucrece* (1594), and of Thomas Nashe's *The Unfortunate Traveller* (1594). By his first wife, Sir Anthony Browne (d.1506) had a daughter, Anne Browne, who was the first wife of Charles Brandon (c.1484-1545), Duke of Suffolk, who married as his fourth wife Katherine Willoughby (1519-1580), later the mother-in-law of Oxford's sister, Mary de Vere (d.1624). Katherine Willoughby's mother, Maria de Salinas (d. May 1539), was a loyal servant of Queen Catherine of Aragon, mother of Queen Mary Tudor, to whom, as noted above, the testatrix was a loyal servant. See:

<https://historytheinterestingbits.com/2018/01/06/maria-de-salinas-the-loyal-lady-willoughby/>

Robert Browne was also a younger brother of Sir George Browne (beheaded 4 December 1483), who married Elizabeth Paston (d. 1 February 1488), by whom he had a son, Sir Matthew Browne (1473 - 6 August 1557) of West Betchworth, who married Frideswide Guildford, the daughter of Sir Richard Guildford (c.1450-1506) and his first wife, Anne Pympe, the daughter of John Pympe (20 July 1417 - 8 November 1454), esquire, of Nettlestead, Kent, by his second wife, Philippa Thornbury (living May 1478), the daughter of John Thornbury of Faversham, Kent. See the Pympe pedigree after p. 40 in MacMichael, N.H., 'The Descent of the Manor of Evegat in Smeeth with Some Account of its Lords', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. 74, 1960, pp. 1-47:

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

See also the *ODNB* entry for Sir Richard Guildford; his will, TNA PROB 11/17/381; and Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. III, pp. 182-3.

Frideswide's sister, Mary Guildford, married Christopher Kempe (1485-1512), the elder brother of the testatrix' second husband, Sir William Kempe (1487-1539). Sir Edward Guildford (c.1479-1534), the brother of Mary and Frideswide, arranged the marriage of his daughter, Jane Guildford (d.1555), to his ward, John Dudley (1504-1553), Duke of Northumberland, by whom she was the mother of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

Sir Matthew Browne (1473 - 6 August 1557) and Frideswide Guildford were the grandparents of Sir Thomas Browne (d. 9 February 1597), who married Mabel Fitzwilliam, by whom he was the father of Sir Matthew Browne (died c.1603), one of the trustees of Nicholas Brend (d. 12 October 1601), who leased the ground on which the Globe was built by lease dated 21 February 1599 to Richard Burbage, Cuthbert Burbage, William Kempe, Augustine Phillips, Thomas Pope, John Heminges and William Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon (see TNA REQ 4/1/2). Sir Thomas Browne (d. 9 February 1597), signed Lady Russell's petition against James Burbage's Blackfriars theatre.

For the Browne family of Betchworth, descendants of King John, see the will of Sir Matthew Browne (1473 - 6 August 1557), TNA PROB 11/39/371; the will of Nicholas Brend (c. 1560 - 12 October 1601), TNA PROB 11/98/348; the will, dated 2 August 1603 and proved 19 April 1608, TNA PROB 11/111/273, of Sir Matthew Browne (died c.1603); Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 179-80, and 369-71; Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. I, p. 341; the Browne and Guildford pedigrees in Burke, John and Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and*

*Scotland*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., (London: Scott, 1841), pp. 87, 231; and Laoutaris, Chris, *Shakespeare and the Countess*, (London: Fig Tree, 2014), pp. 121, 123, 130, 176-7, 277-8, 324.

## **MARRIAGES AND CHILDREN**

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

The testatrix married firstly Thomas Fogge (d. 16 August 1512), esquire, Sergeant Porter of Calais. See the Fogge pedigree in Scott, James Renat, *Memorials of the Family of Scott of Scot's-Hall in the County of Kent*, (London: J.R. Scott, 1876), p. 175 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/174/mode/2up>

Thomas Fogge was a younger son of Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490) by his second wife, Alice Haute (living 1512), daughter of William Haute (1390-1462) of Bishopsbourne by Joan Wydeville, and sister of Richard Haute (d. 8 April 1487), esquire. See the History of Parliament entry for William Haute (c.1395-1462) of Bishopsbourne at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/haute-william-1462>

See also the will of Sir William Haute (c.1490-1539), TNA PROB 11/26/240, whose first wife was Mary Guildford (1486-1529), widow of Christopher Kempe (1485-1512), elder brother of the testatrix' second husband, Sir William Kempe (1487-1539) of Olantigh, Kent. Sir William Haute's widow, Margaret (nee Wood) Mantell Haute Hales (d. 18 September 1567), initiated the lawsuit *Hales v Petit* alluded to in the gravedigger's speech in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

See also the Haute pedigree in Hovenden, Robert, ed., *The Visitation of Kent, Taken in the Years 1619-1621*, (London: Harleian Society, 1898), Vol. XLII, p. 213 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationofkent00camd#page/212/mode/2up>

By his first wife, Alice Kyriell, Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490) was the grandfather of Sir John Fogge (d.1533), Marshall of Calais, whose son, George Fogge (died c.1592), married the testatrix' daughter, Margaret Kempe (see below).

For Sir John Fogge (c.1417-1490), see the *ODNB* entry, and the Wikipedia entry at:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Fogge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Fogge)

For a transcript of the will of Sir John Fogge, see Pearman, A.J., *History of Ashford*, (Ashford: H. Igglesden, 1868), pp. 123-33 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/historyashford00peargoog#page/n140/mode/2up>

For Thomas Fogge, see his will, TNA PROB 11/17/267, and his memorial brass in Smith, Herbert L., 'Notes of Brasses, Memorial Windows and Escutcheons Formerly Existing in Ashford and Willesborough Churches', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. II, (London: Kent Archaeological Society, 1859), pp. 103-110 at p. 108:

<https://archive.org/stream/archaeologiacan03socigoog#page/n199/mode/2up>

For the testatrix' marriage to Thomas Fogge, see also *Memorials*, *supra*, pp. lxiv-lxv at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/n347/mode/2up>

By Thomas Fogge, the testatrix had two daughters:

\* **Anne Fogge** (born by 1512, living 1561), who married firstly William Scott (d. 5 June 1536), eldest son of Sir John Scott (d. 7 October 1533) and Anne Pympe (living 1524), daughter and heir of Reynold Pympe (d.1530?), esquire, of Nettlestead, Kent, by Elizabeth Pashley (d. before 1485), daughter of John Pashley, esquire, a first cousin of Edward IV's Queen, Elizabeth Woodville. See the Pashley pedigree after p. 12 and the Pympe pedigree after p. 40 in MacMichael, N.H., 'The Descent of the Manor of Evegat in Smeeth with Some Account of its Lords', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. 74, 1960, pp. 1-47:

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

There were no issue of the marriage.

It appears Anne Fogge had two husbands after the death of William Scott, one of whom was a knight surnamed Pollard, since in the will below the testatrix refers to Anne Fogge, as 'my daughter Pollard', and in the will, TNA PROB 11/37/539, of her brother-in-law, Sir Reynold Scott, Anne Fogge is referred to as 'my sister [=sister-in-law], Dame Anne Pollard':

*Item, I will that my executors shall have the lease of all such manors, lands and tenements, rents and services with their appurtenances that I have of my sister, Dame Anne Pollard, paying to her and her assigns the rent reserved according to the indentures made between her and me. . . .*

According to Shaw, several members of the Pollard family had been knighted by 1554, none of whom, however, appears to have been Anne Fogge's husband. See Shaw, William A., *The Knights of England*, Vol. II, (London: Sherratt and Hughes, 1906), pp. 183-4 at:

<https://archive.org/details/knightsofengland02shawuoft/page/182>

One member of the Pollard family who was knighted, but who is not mentioned by Shaw, was Sir George Pollard, slain in 1545 at Boulogne. See a letter dated 11 January 1546 from the Privy Council to Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, in Brewer, John Sherren and Robert Henry Brodie, eds., *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII*, p. 196 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=k4oKAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA22>

*The King, understanding by private advertisements from Boulogne that Sir George Pollard is slain, and that there has been an encounter with his enemies, marvels that in so many days Surrey has not signified the matter hither. . . .*

See also:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/119753479/george-pollard>

Sir George Pollard may thus have been Anne Fogge's second husband.

Several sources state that Anne Fogge's second husband was Henry Isham, esquire, Captain of Walmer Castle.

However it seems from the foregoing that Henry Isham was her third husband, and that he was not Captain of Walmer Castle, but rather lord of the manor of Walmer in right of his wife, Anne Fogge. See Elvin, Charles R.S., *Records of Walmer*, (London: Henry Gray, 1890), pp. 21-2, 63-5, 68-9, 227-8, 401-2 at p. 69:

<https://archive.org/stream/recordsofwalmart00elvi#page/68/mode/2up>

and:

<https://archive.org/stream/recordsofwalmart00elvi#page/228/mode/2up>

*Among the State Papers of Queen Mary is a document dated April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1576, from the Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Scott, Mr. Thomas Wotton and others, "authorizing them to hear and determine all matters in controversy between Captain William Hawkes of Walmer Castle and Mr. Henry Isham. The latter by virtue of his marriage with Anne, widow of William Scott and eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Fogge, Serjeant Porter of Calais to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., was lord of the manor of Walmer.*

See also:

Edward Hasted, 'The liberty of the cinque ports (continued): Walmer', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 10* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 23-29. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol10/pp23-29> [accessed 13 September 2019]

*From him this manor [of Walmer] devolved at length by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so their name was at that time in general spelt, who was slain at the second battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. in asserting the cause of the house of York. He left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice the youngest, married John Fogge, esq. of Repton, afterwards knighted; and on the division of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to him, and he by will devised it to his son Sir Thomas Fogge, serjeant-porter of Calais, both under king Henry VII. and VIII. whose daughter and coheir Anne entitled her second husband Henry Isham, esq. to the possession of it; but his son Edmund Isham leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, she carried it in marriage to Sir George Perkins. . . .*

Several sources state that Anne Fogge's husband, Henry Isham, was the son of Thomas Isham (c.1456-1510) and Elena Vere (born c.1465). See *The English Baronetage*, Vol. II, (London: Thomas Wotton, 1741), pp. 32-3 at:

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

[Thomas Isham, esquire, of Pytchley, married Elena, daughter of Richard Vere, esquire, of Addington; the issue of the marriage were Euseby, John and Henry]. *Henry Isham was in that unfortunate expedition of the Emperor Charles V to Algiers, 1541 with Sir Henry Knevit, Ambassador from Henry VIII, Thomas Chaloner, and Henry Knolles, and we look upon him to be the same person who was of Walmer Castle, in Kent, and married Anne, relict of William Scot, daughter and co-heir to Thomas Fogge, Serjeant Porter, of Calais, by whom he had Edward Isham, whose daughter and heir, Mary, was the wife of Sir George Parkins, of Bunny, in Nottinghamshire, Knt.*

For Thomas Isham (c.1456-1510) and Elena Vere (born c.1465), their marriage in 1485, their eldest son, Euseby Isham (c.1486-1546), and his children by Anne Pulton, see also 'Isham Family Ancestry' at:

<http://www.mikesclark.com/genealogy/descent%20from%20Hugh%20Capet.html>

Burke also identifies the son of Thomas Isham and Elena Vere with the Henry Isham who married Anne Fogge. See Burke, John Bernard, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the English Empire*, 14<sup>th</sup> ed., (London: Colburn and Co., Publisher, 1852), p. 547 at:

[https://books.google.ca/books?id=mDA\\_AAAcAAJ&pg=PA547](https://books.google.ca/books?id=mDA_AAAcAAJ&pg=PA547)

It seems possible, however, that *The English Baronetage* and Burke are in error, and that the Henry Isham who was the son of Thomas Isham and Elena Vere was of an earlier generation, and that the Henry Isham who married Anne Fogge was a younger son of Euseby Isham (c.1486-1546). See the will of Gregory Isham (d.1558), TNA PROB 11/41/322, in which he leaves a bequest to the wife of his brother, Henry Isham, and the will of Robert Isham (d.1564), TNA PROB 11/50/333, in which he names his brother, Henry Isham, as one of his executors.

Henry Isham and his brother, John Isham, were London mercers. Both were wardens of the Mercers' Company, Henry Isham in 1575, and John Isham in 1576. See the will, dated 22 September 1594 or 1595, of John Isham, TNA PROB 11/87/356, and Sutton, Anne F., *The Mercery of London: Trade, Goods and People, 1130-1578*, (Aldershot, Hampshire: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2005), p. 560.

See also *Memorials*, *supra*, p. 187 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/186/mode/2up>

The fate of the Henry Isham who was a member of the 1541 Algiers expedition, and whether he was Anne Fogge's husband, is unknown. See Morgan, J., *History of Algiers*, Vol. I, (London: J. Bettenham, 1731), p. 304 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=RhFcAAAACAAJ&pg=PA304>

*That Monarch having sent Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. Sir Henry Knevet, among other English Gentlemen of his Excellency's Retinue, was Sir Thomas Chaloner, of London, who, with M. Henry Knolles, Mr Henry Isham and other gallant Adventurers of our Nation, would needs accompany his Imperial Majesty to Africa; by whom they were much favoured and regarded. What became of the rest nothing is said; but Sir Thomas Chaloner had a wonderful Escape. . . .*

For the Isham family, see also:

<http://www.mikesclark.com/genealogy/isham.html>

By Henry Isham, Anne Fogge is said to have had a son, Edmund (or Edward) Isham. See Ireland, W.H., *England's Topographer*, (London: George Virtue, 1828), pp. 690-1 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ZwwHAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA690-IA2&lpg>

*[Thomas Fogge] serjeant porter of Calais under Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Anne, daughter and coheir of the latter, entitled Henry Isham, esq. her second husband, to this property; whose son, Edmund, having an only daughter, Mary, she conveyed it by marriage to George Perkins.*

For an unsigned letter dated 3 April 1589 to Edward Isham, Captain of Walmer Castle, in which the writer says that he does not doubt 'of your well disposed mind towards our Catholic religion', see:

'Cecil Papers: April 1589', in *Calendar of the Cecil Papers in Hatfield House: Volume 3, 1583-1589* (London, 1889), pp. 402-409. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-cecil-papers/vol3/pp402-409> [accessed 28 September 2019].



In summary, it seems Anne Fogge married firstly William Scott (d.1536), secondly Sir (George?) Pollard (d.1545), and thirdly Henry Isham, and that after the death of Sir (George?) Pollard and during her marriage to Henry Isham, she continued to be styled 'Dame Pollard', as was customary at the time.

According to *Memorials of the Family of Scott, supra*, p. 187, Anne Fogge was living in 1561, at which date she conveyed her moiety of the manor of Heppington to Thomas Hales, esquire. See:

Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Nackington', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 9* (Canterbury, 1800), pp. 291-299. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol9/pp291-299> [accessed 22 September 2019].

*HEPPINGTON is a manor and seat, at the south-west boundary of this parish. . . . The next owners of this manor were the Chich's, of the Dungeon, as appeared by a record of that time, at the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, it was become the property of Fogge, and Sir John Fogge, of Repton, by will anno 6 Henry VII. devised it to his son by his second wife, Sir Thomas Fogge, sergeant-porter of Calais, whose two daughters and coheirs, married to Oxenbridge and Scott, conveyed their moieties of it in 1558 and 1561, to Thomas Hales, esq. of Thanington, and he settled it on his eldest son William, by his second wife Alice. . . .*

\* **Alice Fogge** (c.1508 - c.1583), referred to in the will below as 'my daughter Oxenbridge'. She married firstly Edward Scott (c.1478-1535?), second son of Sir William Scott (d. 24 August 1524), Comptroller of the Household to Henry VII and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. For the will of Edward Scott, see TNA PROB 11/25/417.

By Edward Scott, Alice Fogge is said to have had one son and three daughters:

-**William Scott** (d. 25 January 1583), who married Mary Windsor, the daughter of William Windsor, (1498-1558), 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Windsor, and sister of Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Windsor, who married Oxford's half-sister, Katherine de Vere (1538-1600). See the will of William Windsor, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Windsor, TNA PROB 11/42A/91. Mary Windsor's husband appears to have been the William Scott who was imprisoned in the White Lion, Southwark, as a Catholic recusant in 1582. See Surrey History Centre, 6729/10/52. For William Scott, see also Vaughan, H.F.J., 'Amy, Countess of Leicester, Connected with Shropshire', *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol. V, (Shrewsbury: Adnitt and Naunton, 1882), pp. 107-146 at pp. 112-13:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=QoguAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA112>

-**Anne Scott**, who married, as his second wife, Thomas Cheyney (d.1582) of Woodhay, Berkshire. See *Memorials, supra*, pp. 126, 173, Vaughan, *supra*, p. 112, and:

'Parishes: West Woodhay', in *A History of the County of Berkshire: Volume 4*, ed. William Page and P H Ditchfield (London, 1924), pp. 242-245. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/berks/vol4/pp242-245> [accessed 19 September 2019].

*Thomas died in 1582, (fn. 26) and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas Cheney, who sold the reversion of this manor, then leased to Robert Oxenbridge during the life of Anne widow of Thomas Cheney, (fn. 27) in 1586 to William Darrell. (fn. 28)*

For Anne Scott and Thomas Cheney, see also 'Another Italian in Tudor London: Giovanni Battista Castiglione' at:

<http://pigott-gorrie.blogspot.com/2008/05/italian-in-tudor-london-giovanni.html>

**-Jane Scott** (living 1591), who married John Wyborne (c.1523-1591?), gentleman, of Pepenbury, Kent, and Silver Street, London, son of William Wyborne of Bayham, Sussex. See the will of John Wyborne, TNA PROB 11/78/315, in which he mentions his son-in-law, Edward Windsor, the grandson of Oxford's half-sister, Katherine de Vere (1538-1600), by Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3rd Baron Windsor. See also the will of Edward Windsor, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Windsor, TNA PROB 11/57/332, and Weyburn, S. Fletcher, *Weyburn-Wyborn Genealogy*, (New York: Frank Allaben Genealogical Company, 1911), pp. 167-70, 175-6 at:

<https://archive.org/details/weyburnwyborngen00weyb/page/174>

See also the entry for Elizabeth Shirley at:

[http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page\\_id=707](http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=707)

*Elizabeth Shirley (c.1555-1624+) was the daughter of Francis Shirley of West Grinstead, Sussex (c.1524-March 20, 1577/8) and Barbara Blount (c.1538-February 28, 1563/4). They were a recusant family. Elizabeth's first husband, to whom she was married by 1582, was William Wyborne (Wyborn/Wybarn) of Hawkswell, Sussex (c.1540-c.1612). They do not appear to have had any children but took in the orphaned sons and daughters of his sister Ellen or Eleanor—John, Walter, William Margaret, and Mary Windsor.*

For Jane Scott, see also *Memorials*, *supra*, pp. 126, 173, and Vaughan, *supra*, p. 112.

**-Elizabeth Scott.** In the pedigree in *Memorials*, *supra*, p. 173, she is erroneously said to have married firstly Roger Appleyard (d.1528) of Stanfield, Norfolk, and secondly Sir John Robsart (d.1554) of Shurland in Sheppey, by whom she was the mother of Amy Robsart (1532-1560), first wife of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. See the will of Roger Appleyard, TNA PROB 11/23/225, and *Memorials*, *supra*, p. 173 at:

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<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/172/mode/2up>

See also Vaughan, *supra*, pp. 108-12 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=QoguAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA108>

For the children of Alice Fogge and Edward Scott, see also the pedigree of Scott of Mote Iden in Sussex in *Memorials of the Family of Scott*, *supra*, p. 173 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/172/mode/2up>

Alice Fogge married secondly, by 19 November 1535, Sir Robert Oxenbridge (1509 – 17 November 1574), named by the testatrix as an executor in the will below. See his will, TNA PROB 11/56/578, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/oxenbridge-sir-robert-15089-74>

For Sir Robert Oxenbridge, see also Cooper, William Durrant, ‘Notices of Winchelsea in and after the Fifteenth Century’, *Contributions to the Eighth Volume of the Sussex Archaeological Collections*, (London: John Russell Smith, 1856), pp. 39-72 at pp. 64-6, 69-70:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=xB1YAAAACAAJ&pg=PA39&lpg>

See also the entry for Alice Fogge at:

[http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page\\_id=675](http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=675)

For the testatrix’ daughters by her first husband, Thomas Fogge, see also *Memorials*, *supra*, p. 184 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/memorialsoffamil00scot#page/184/mode/2up>

For the testatrix’ daughters by her first husband, see also Howard, Joseph Jackson, ed., ‘The Family of Scott of Scotshall, Kent’, *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. III, New Series, (London: Hamilton, Adams and Co., 1880), pp. 314-16 at p. 315:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=s2BIAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA315>

See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 275, Vol. IV, p. 1; and *Sussex Archaeological Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of the County*, (London: Smith, 1860), Vol. 8, pp. 226, 231.

### ***Testatrix’ second marriage***

The testatrix married secondly Sir William Kempe (born c.1487, buried 30 January 1539) of Olantigh, Kent, by whom she had seven sons and five daughters. For further details of the testatrix' children by her second marriage, see the will of Sir William Kempe, TNA PROB 11/27/500.

Two of the testatrix' children by her second marriage, Sir Thomas Kempe (1517 - 7 March 1591), and Margaret Kempe, are briefly mentioned here because of their literary connections.

The testatrix' eldest son, Sir Thomas Kempe (1517 - 7 March 1591), was the father of:

**(1) Anne Kempe** (c.1542-1623), who married Sir Thomas Shirley (c.1542-1612), by whom she was the mother of Sir Anthony Shirley. From the ODNB:

*Kemp, William (fl. 1585–1602), actor, was the most important stage clown working in the late Elizabethan period. . . . During the ensuing year [=1601] Kemp made his way into Germany and Italy, eventually arriving at Rome, where he met the English traveller Sir Anthony Shirley, an encounter dramatized after his death in Day, Rowley, and Wilkins's play about the Shirley family, The Travailes of the Three English Brothers (1607).*

Anne Kempe was also the mother of Sir Thomas Shirley (1564–1633/4), who married Frances Vavasour, the sister of Oxford's mistress, Anne Vavasour. For the will of Anne (nee Kempe) Shirley, see TNA PROB 11/141/330. For Sir Thomas Shirley (c.1542-1612), see the *ODNB* entry, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/shirley-thomas-i-1542-1612>

In his will proved 5 February 1599, TNA PROB 11/94/3, Anne Kempe's uncle, Anthony Kempe, left his mansion in the Blackfriars to Anne and her husband, Sir Thomas Shirley (c.1542-1612) rent free for a year after his death:

*Item, my will is that my nephew, Sir Thomas Shirley, and my niece his wife, shall have and quietly enjoy my mansion house in the Blackfriars for one whole year after my decease, paying nothing for the same house for the said year, and after the end of the said year, my will is that my executors shall not put them out, but use them with all kindness for the rent thereof.*

**(2) Alice Kempe** (c.1550-1592), to whom Robert Greene dedicated *Menaphon*. She married firstly Sir James Hales (d.1589), grandson of Sir James Hales (d.1554). As noted above, the testatrix had a family connection to Margaret (nee Wood) Mantell Haute Hales (d. 18 September 1567), widow of Sir James Hales (d.1554), who initiated the lawsuit *Hales v Petit* alluded to in the gravedigger's speech in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. See the *ODNB* entry for Sir James Hales (d.1554), and the will of Sir James Hales (d.1589), TNA PROB 11/75/265. Alice Kempe married secondly Sir Richard Lee (d.1608), illegitimate

half-brother of Queen Elizabeth's champion, Sir Henry Lee (d.1611). Sir Henry Lee's mistress during the latter years of his life was Oxford's former mistress, Anne Vavasour. See the *ODNB* entries for Anne Vavasour and Sir Henry Lee.

The testatrix' daughter, Margaret Kempe, married, as his first wife, George Fogge (died c.1592) of Braborne and Repton, brother of Sir John Fogge (d.1564), and Abell Fogge. Sir John Fogge married Margaret Brooke, the daughter of Thomas Brooke (d.19 July 1529), 8<sup>th</sup> Baron Cobham. Abell Fogge married Cranmer Brooke (living 1573), the son of Thomas Brooke (d.1547) of Reculver, Kent, son of Thomas Brooke, 8<sup>th</sup> Baron Cobham. Thomas Brooke (d.1547) appears to have been the father of Arthur Brooke, author of *Romeus and Juliet*, a principal source of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. See the will of Sir John Fogge, TNA PROB 11/47/303; the will of Thomas Brooke, 8<sup>th</sup> Baron Cobham, TNA PROB 1123/361; the will of Thomas Brooke (d.1547) of Reculver, Kent, PRC 32/21/72; and T.G.F., 'Family Chronicle of Richard Fogge of Danes Court in Tilmanstone', *Archaeologia Cantiana*, (Kent Archaeological Society, 1863), Vol. V, pp. 116, 125 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/archaeologiacant05kent#page/n189/mode/1up>

### ***TESTATRIX' RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMEDIAN, WILL KEMPE***

Although no direct link has been discovered, there is considerable evidence which suggests that the comedian Will Kempe was closely connected to the family of the testatrix' second husband, Sir William Kempe. From the *ODNB*:

*Kemp's parentage is unknown, though it has been conjectured that, despite his plebeian performance persona, he was linked in some way to the Kempes of Ollantighe, near Ashford in Kent, who were a wealthy Catholic dynasty. Sir Thomas Kempe (1517–1591) did indeed have a son named William; however, the claim that this William Kempe was the actor cannot be correct, since he was buried at Wye church on 27 March 1597 (Honeyman, 125–9; Bannerman, 3; private information, A. Findlay). Nonetheless, this putative connection might help explain the otherwise surprising story—dramatized in the play *The Travailes of the Three English Brothers* (1607) by Day, Rowley, and Wilkins—that when William Kemp the actor was in Italy in 1601 he had an encounter with the celebrated traveller Sir Anthony Shirley: for Sir Anthony and his two equally famous brothers were related to the Ollantighe Kempes through their mother, who was Sir Thomas Kempe's daughter. Possibly, then, the actor had some tie of kinship to Ollantighe, at an outlying point on the family tree; or perhaps in recommending himself to Shirley he was just opportunistically taking advantage of the name he shared with Shirley's mother.*

*Kemp's earliest notices link him to the Earl of Leicester's Players in the 1580s. He was not, as sometimes stated, the 'Mr Kempe' to whom the corporation of Ipswich sent a letter in 1580 at about the date that Leicester's Men were performing there (Eccles, 293). He did, though, perform with the earl's company at Leicester House in London in May 1585,*

*and was one of fifteen players who travelled to the Netherlands in November, when Leicester took up his post as general of English forces in the Netherlands. Kemp seems to have contributed to the general air of ostentation that marked Leicester's disconcertingly regal entourage. He would have performed in shows such as 'The Forces [=Labours?] of Hercules' at Utrecht in April 1586, but he also provided special feats of impromptu clowning and athleticism. One record has him leaping into a ditch while the earl was out walking with Prince Maurice: presumably this was some kind of tumbling trick. Leicester had already singled Kemp out for an individual reward of 10s. in May 1585, and he received further special payments in the Netherlands. The earl's nephew Sir Philip Sidney called him 'William, my Lord of Leicester[']s] jesting player', and used him in January 1586 to carry correspondence home to Lady Sidney (The Complete Works of Sir Philip Sidney, ed. A. Feuillerat, 4 vols., 1912–26, 3.167). Unfortunately Kemp embarrassed Sidney by delivering his letters to Lady Leicester, who was the subject in them of some undiplomatic remarks.*

The *ODNB* entry omits several facts which suggest that there was a direct relationship between Will Kempe and the family of the testatrix' second husband.

Firstly, the testatrix' eldest son, Sir Thomas Kempe (1517 – 7 March 1591), had a son, William Kempe, who was baptized on 17 February 1557. He was buried at Wye on 20 March 1598 (not 27 March 1597 as stated in the *ODNB* entry). He did not leave a will, and it appears his brother, Reynold Kempe, administered his estate (see above).

However there were two, or perhaps three, other William Kempes living in Wye contemporaneously with him:

(1) A William Kempe acted as godfather at baptisms on 24 June 1556, 7 September 1556 and 12 January 1559. This appears to have been the William Kempe who had three daughters: Mary Kempe, baptized 28 January 1556, Jane Kempe, baptized 15 October 1558, and Joan Kempe, baptized 11 January 1560. This William Kempe was buried 19 May 1561, and left a will, PRC 17/35/175c, in which he mentions his wife, Thomasine, and his younger daughters, Jane and Joan.

(2) A different William Kempe acted as godfather at baptisms on 30 November 1564 and 2(?) October 1567. This William Kempe cannot have been the son of Sir Thomas Kempe baptized on 17 February 1557, and is therefore a hitherto-unnoticed adult William Kempe living in Wye during the years 1564-1567.

(3) Twelve years later, a William Kempe acted as godfather at a baptism on 24 February 1579. He may have been the William Kempe mentioned in (2) above, he may have been the William Kempe, son of Sir Thomas Kempe, who was baptized 17 February 1557 (who in 1579 would have been 22 years of age), or he may have been a different William Kempe from either of these. In any event, after 1579 William Kempe disappears from Wye baptismal records, at about the same time the comedian Will Kempe entered Leicester's service. See 'Wye, Kent Baptisms 1551-1600' at:

<http://www.hastingleigh.com/OPR/Wye-Bapt-1551-1600.html>

See also 'Wye, Kent Burials 1551-1600' at:

<http://www.hastingleigh.com/OPR/Wye-Bur-1551-1600.html>

Secondly, the *ODNB* fails to notice the significant fact that in TNA KB 27/1454/1, rot. 692, the comedian is described as a gentleman ('William Kempe, late of London, gentleman, deceased'), which suggests a relationship to a gentry family such as the Kempes of Olantigh.

Thirdly, although the *ODNB* entry notes that Will Kempe was in Leicester's service, it does not mention that this employment likely resulted from the fact that Leicester was related to the Kempes of Olantigh. As noted above, his mother, Jane Guildford, was the niece of the testatrix' brother-in-law, Christopher Kempe (1485-1512).

For payments by Leicester to 'William Kempe the player' in the mid 1580s, see Adams, Simon, *Household Accounts and Disbursement Books of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester*, (Cambridge: Royal Historical Society, 1995), p. 371 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Ua9m6c488kcC&pg=PA371>

Records of the comedian Will Kempe's last years are scanty. In March 1600 he was in Norwich. See Galloway, David, ed., *Records of Early English Drama: Norwich, 1540-1642*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984), pp. 114-15:

*Mayors' Court books XIII, NRO: 16.a*  
*p 418 (8 March 1600)*

*xl s giuen to Kempe*

*It ys this day Ordered by Mr Mayor and Courte that xl s be giuen to (blank) Kempe the Lord Chamberleyne his seruante*

In 1601 he was in Rome. The testatrix' grandson, Sir Anthony Shirley (1565-1636?), was, like Will Kempe, with Leicester in the Low Countries, and, as noted in the *ODNB* entry, Sir Anthony Shirley (1565-1636?) and Will Kempe are said to have met in Rome, a circumstance which strongly suggests a family relationship, as does the later dramatization of the meeting. From the *ODNB*:

*Kemp, William (fl. 1585-1602), actor, was the most important stage clown working in the late Elizabethan period. . . . During the ensuing year [=1601] Kemp made his way into Germany and Italy, eventually arriving at Rome, where he met the English traveller Sir Anthony Shirley, an encounter dramatized after his death in Day, Rowley, and Wilkins's play about the Shirley family, The Travailes of the Three English Brothers (1607).*

The last definite notice of the comedian, Will Kempe, is on 22 August 1602. See Greg, Walter W., ed., *Henslowe's Diary*, Part I, (London: A.H. Bullen, 1904), p. 179 at:

<https://archive.org/details/cu31924026121305/page/n233>

*Lent vnto wm kempe the 22 of aguste 1602 to bye buckram to macke a payer of gyent{es} hosse the some of vs*

### **TESTATRIX' LANDS**

The manor of Morris-Court in Bapchild, Kent, mentioned in the will had been owned by the testatrix' grandfather, Sir Thomas Browne (1402 – beheaded 29 July 1460), and had likely descended to her through her father. The manor of Chelworth mentioned in the will is also mentioned in the will of her son, George Kempe. For the wills of the testatrix' sons George Kempe and Anthony Kempe, see TNA PROB 11/72/479 and TNA PROB 11/94/3.

According to Emerson:

*From 1547-51, Eleanor was engaged in a lawsuit in Chancery against her cousin, Sir Matthew Browne, over land in Kent.*

The cousin with whom the testatrix was engaged in this lawsuit was Sir Matthew Browne (d. 6 August 1557), mentioned above.

LM: D{omi}ne Elianore Kempe

In the name of God, Amen. In the 24<sup>th</sup> day of August in the year of Our Lord God 1558, the fifth and sixth years of the reigns of our Sovereign Lord and Lady Philip and Mary by the grace of God King and Queen of England, Spain, France, both Sicilies & Jerusalem and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Burgundy, Milan and Brabant, Counties of Hapsburg, Flanders and Tyrol, I, Dame Eleanor Kempe, widow, late the wife of Sir William Kempe, knight, deceased, being of perfect mind and remembrance, laud and praise be unto God, do ordain, make and declare this my present testament and last will in manner and form as hereafter ensueth:

First and before all earthly things I full[y] and wholly give and commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my Creator and Maker, to Jesus Christ, his son, my Redeemer and Saviour, by whose precious blood and mere mercy I trust to be one of the partakers of the life everlasting, and to the glorious Virgin his mother, Our Blessed Lady Saint Mary, and to all the holy celestial company of saints in heaven, my body to be buried within the Savoy according to the due order of the Catholic church of Christ;



Item, I bequeath for my funeral charges and burial with the duties of the church belonging, and so charitably given as far as it shall extend, 100s;

Item, I will that there be given and distributed by mine executors at the same day of my burial to 33 poor householders within the same parish where I shall be buried and parishes thereabout, to the most needy and poorest households and to every of them, 5s, which amounteth to the sum of £8 10s [sic];

Item, I will that my executors shall buy or cause to be bought twenty gowns of black frieze, for every gown six yards after 12d the yard, to be given to twenty poor honest men, for every of them a mourning gown, and for the making of every gown 12d, and that they be made and worn at the day of my burial and my month's mind, which amounteth to the sum of 74s [sic];

Item, I bequeath to captive persons within the City of London, that is to say, Ludgate, Newgate, the Marshalsea and the King's Bench, to the prisoners of every of these prison-houses, and to every of them afore-named, 50s, to be given and distributed immediately after my decease, which cometh to £10;

Item, to the poor prisoners of the Fleet I give and bequeath 20s;

Item, I bequeath to the poor prisoners of the Gatehouse of Westminster other 20s;

Item, I bequeath for the funeral charges at the day of my month's mind with the duties of the church, so charitably to be given as far as it shall extend, the sum of 100s;

Item, I bequeath to 33 poor householders within the same parish where I shall be buried & parishes thereabout, to the most needy and poorest householders and to every of them, 5s, which amounteth to the sum of £8 10s [sic];

Item, I bequeath for my funeral charges and to poor folks at my year's mind, 100s;

Item, to my son, Sir Thomas Kempe, my ring with a diamond, and a pair of salts gilt with a cover weighing 29 ounces;

Item, to my son, Anthony, a featherbed and bolster thereunto belonging, with a pair of fustian blankets, 2 pair of sheets, and my counterpoint of arras, and a trussing bed, a great flat standard, and a gilt bowl weighing 17 ounces;

To my son, Francis, my best featherbed and a bolster, 2 pair of sheets, a pair of fustian blankets, a counterpoint of verdure with imagery, and the best trussing bed, and a little flat standard, 6 gilt spoons, and my ring with a rak(?) ruby, a goblet parcel gilt weighing 22 ounces;

To my son, Edward, [f. 458r] to furnish his bed which he hath already received, a pair of fustian blankets, 2 pair of sheets, six spoons with gilt ends;

To my son, John, to furnish his bed which he hath already received, 2 pair of sheets and the little gilt salt weighing 5 ounces 3 quarters;

To my son, George, my bed which I lay in at the court, with all that belongeth unto it, & 2 pair of sheets, 4 spoons with gilt ends;

To my son Anthony Kempe his wife, a French gown of black velvet and two yards and a half of black velvet, a fair damask diaper tablecloth never worn, a petticoat of silk say, and a pot with a cover gilt weighing 13 oz. and a half;

To my daughter Oxenbridge 6 yards and a half of black velvet, my best French kirtle of plain black velvet with sleeves to the same, and a standing cup with a cover gilt weighing 22 oz. one quarter, and a cypress chest;

To my daughter Pollard a loose gown of black velvet with fringe, a French kirtle of black satin, a pair of French sleeves to the same, my best petticoat of scarlet, and a pot with a cover gilt weighing 23 oz.;

To my daughter Latham a gown of black damask, my best round kirtle of black velvet, a little black chest with three tills and all the linen that is in it, a pair of very fine sheets, and a pot with a cover gilt weighing 22 oz., my porringer of silver, and my best sables;

To my daughter Boughton a gown of black satin, a kirtle of wrought velvet, a little coffer covered with black leather with all the linen that is in it, and a pot with a cover gilt weighing 18 oz. and a quarter;

Item, I bequeath to Mistress Cicely Barnishe [=Berners?] a French kirtle of wrought velvet & sleeves to the same;

I will and bequeath to Mrs Brente a pair of sables;

Item, I will and bequeath to my daughter [=granddaughter?], Anne Scott, twenty pounds in money and a new jewel-chest;

Item, I bequeath to the poor folks of Wye 100s;

To the vicar of Coleman Street, to pray for me, 40s;

Item, I will and bequeath to my servant, William Bowth [=Booth?], to be paid to him yearly out of Chelworth by the heirs of the said manor during his natural life, 40s;

Item, I will and bequeath that my servants, Francis Hitchcox and William Kyttes, and every of them, shall have and peaceably enjoy their several annuities or yearly pensions by me, the said Dame Eleanor, to them granted, according to the purport, effect and true meaning of their patents or deeds of grant of the same annuities;

Item, I will that my servant, William Kyttes, shall quietly enjoy his lease of the manor of Marie Court according to his indenture of lease thereof by me, the said Dame Eleanor, to the said William of late made and granted;

Item, I will and bequeath to my servant, Francis Hitchcox, the bed which he lieth in at the court, with all things thereunto belonging, a little flat chest bound with plates at the ends, and my roaned gelding;

Item, to my servant, William Kittes, a red chest bound with iron;

Also, I will that my servant[s] Francis Hitchcox and William Kittes and William Bowth have every of them their year's wages over and besides such legacies as is to them bequeathed;

Also, I will and bequeath to Master William Roper a Flanders cup weighing 17 ounces and a half;

To Sir Robert Oxenbridge a standing cup gilt weighing 20 oz.;

To Master Robert Alee [=Lee] a gilt pot with a cover weighing 13 oz., in money five pounds, and a pair of sables;

And as concerning the free disposition and gift of my manor of Morris-Court with the appurtenances in the county of Kent, with all the lands and woods thereunto belonging, known or taken as any part or parcel of the said manor, lying in the parish of Baptechilde [=Bapchild], Tonge, Redmerson, Muston and Lynsted, I do freely give unto John Kempe, my son, all the said manor with the appurtenances to him for the term of his life, and after his life to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such heirs unto my son Francis Kempe and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such heirs to my son Edward Kempe and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and for lack of such heirs to my son Sir Thomas Kempe and his right heirs forever;

Also I bequeath to my son[s] John Kempe, Edward Kempe and George Kempe all my goods unbequeathed, to be equally divided among them all;

Also I make my overseers of this my last will Mr William Roper of Eltham aforesaid in the said county of Kent, esquire, and my executors my son, Sir Thomas Kempe, knight, Sir Robert Oxenbridge, knight, Anthony Kempe, esquire, Francis Kempe and Robert Alee [=Lee], gentlemen;

In witness whereof I, the above-named Dame Eleanor, have unto this my said last will and testament subscribed my name and set to my seal the day and year above-written. Read and sealed in the presence of Alexander Gate, parson of Sandon, Roger Madhoges [=Maddox?], [f. 458v] and John Glascock, with others.

Probatum fuit huiusmodi Testamentum coram Magistro Waltero Haddon Legum Doctore Curie Prerogatiue Cantuariensis Commissario apud London vndecimo die mensis Decembris Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo Iuramento francisci Kempe et Roberti Lee personaliter presentem, Thome Kempe militis Roberti Oxenbridge et Anthonij Kempe Armigeri in persona [-in persona] dicti francisci executorum in huiusmodi Testamento nominatorum Quibus comissa fuit administratio de bene etc. Ac de pleno inventario Necnon de vero et plano computo Reddendo Ad sancta Dei Evangelia Iuratis

[=The same testament was proved before Master Walter Haddon, Doctor of the Laws, Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London on the eleventh day of the month of December in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred sixtieth by the oath of Francis Kempe and Robert Lee, personally present, Thomas Kempe, knight, Robert Oxenbridge and Anthony Kempe, esquire, in the person of the said Francis, executors named in the same testament, to whom administration was granted, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well etc., and to render a full inventory and also a true and plain account.]