

SUMMARY: The document below is the last will and testament, dated 22 May 1576 and proved 5 March 1577, of Sir Anthony Cooke (1505 – 11 June 1576), the father of Oxford's mother-in-law, Mildred (nee Cooke) Cecil (1526-1589), Lady Burghley.

The testator's son, William Cooke (d. 14 May 1589), married the daughter of Lord John Grey (d.1564), uncle of Lady Jane Grey, the 'nine days Queen'.

TESTATOR'S CAREER

Although the testator is usually described as Edward VI's tutor, the *ODNB* entry suggests that he may never have been formally appointed to that position:

The high point of Cooke's career has traditionally been seen as his appointment as tutor to Edward VI, although whether he ever actually held a formal post is uncertain. In 1550 John Hooper referred to Cooke as one of Edward's tutors along with John Cheke, and in May of that year Cooke received a life annuity of £100 in return for giving 'training in good letters and manners' to the king (HoP, Commons, 1509–58, 1.690). Cooke is never mentioned in Edward's journal, however, nor was he ever officially described as royal tutor. Most probably, Cooke began working with Edward in 1550 after the retirement of Richard Cox, another of the royal tutors, but as a companion and guide rather than as a formal teacher.

Despite his embracement of the new religion and his connections at the highest political level, the *ODNB* suggests that the testator's abilities were under-utilized during Queen Elizabeth's reign:

Cooke may have been slow to move towards religious evangelicalism, but his commitment had grown sufficiently strong by 1553 to lead him to an apparently self-imposed exile shortly after Mary's accession. While on the continent he travelled widely, making visits to Italy before settling in Strasbourg in 1555. There he attended lectures by Pietro Martire Vermigli (known as Peter Martyr) and was in contact with leaders of the reformed faith. Following Mary's death he returned to England, where many expected that he would be named to high office. He played an active part in the parliament of 1559 (in which he sat as a knight of the shire for Essex), but in some way seems to have become disaffected from the progress of the religious settlement, and in spite of his close connections with the highest echelons of the new government he was never granted an important position. He served on several religious commissions early in Elizabeth's reign and sat as a member for Essex again in 1563, but his participation in national affairs, whether political or religious, had virtually ended by that year, and he appears to have been largely absorbed in family matters in the last years of his life. His occupations included the extension of Gidea Hall, which Queen Elizabeth visited in 1568.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

For the testator's family background, see the Cooke pedigree in *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, Vol. III, (London: J.B. Nichols, 1870), p. 306 at:

<http://www.lamas.org.uk/archives/transactions/transactions-vol03fs.html>

See also the Cooke pedigree in Laoutaris, Chris, *Shakespeare and the Countess*, (London: Fig Tree, 2014).

See also 'Descendants of John Belknap' at:

http://www.belnapfamily.org/John_Belknap_Descendants.htm

Testator's great-grandparents

The testator was the great-grandson of Sir Thomas Cooke (c.1410-1478), a wealthy draper who was Lord Mayor of London in 1462-3, and Elizabeth Malpas, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Philip Malpas (d.1469). According to the *ODNB*, Sir Thomas Cooke was the son of another draper, Thomas Cooke, warden of London Bridge from 1440-57, who was the son of Robert Cooke of Lavenham, Suffolk. See the *ODNB* entry for Sir Thomas Cooke; the will of Philip Malpas, TNA PROB 11/5/114, and Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. IV, p. 144 at:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=RA3-PA144>

Testator's grandparents

The testator was the grandson of Sir Philip Cooke (c.1454 – 7 December 1503) of Gidea Hall (in Havering), Essex, and Elizabeth Belknap (died 6 March 1504?), a descendant of Geoffrey Plantagenet. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 229-36.

Sir Philip Cooke and Elizabeth Belknap had three sons and two daughters:

-John Cooke (d. 10 October 1516), esquire, the testator's father (see below). For his will, see TNA PROB 11/18/537.

-Richard Cooke. On 28 August 1517 he proved the will of his brother, John Cooke (d. 10 October 1516).

-Anthony Cooke. He is mentioned in the will, dated 7 October 1516, of his brother, John Cooke (d. 10 October 1516).

-Beatrix Cooke (d. 14 January 1554), who married firstly William Copley (d.1503?), esquire, of Roughey, Sussex, and secondly Nicholas Rawson (1475-1529?), esquire, of Aveley, Essex, son of Avery Rawson, eldest son of the London mercer and alderman, Richard Rawson (d.1483), by whom she had a daughter, Anne Rawson (c.1515 – 20 February 1588), who married Sir Michael Stanhope. Sir Michael Stanhope was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1552, as was his brother-in-law, Edward Seymour, the Protector Somerset: From the *ODNB*:

Stanhope, Sir Michael (b. before 1508, d. 1552), courtier, was the second son of Sir Edward Stanhope (d. 1511), knight of the body to Henry VII, and Adelina, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton of Clifton, Nottinghamshire. In January 1529, following the death of his elder brother, Richard, without male children, he became head of the Stanhope family; by November 1537 he had married Anne (c.1515–1588), daughter of Nicholas Rawson of Aveley, Essex, and they had seven sons and four daughters. Among his sons were the lawyer Sir Edward Stanhope and the courtier John Stanhope. . . . Stanhope's sister Anne had by 1535 married Sir Edward Seymour [=the Protector Somerset] as his second wife.

Sir Michael Stanhope was involved in the Protector Somerset's fraud against Oxford's father, the 16th Earl. See TNA E 328-345 and other documents on this website, and *The Fall of the House of Oxford* by the author of this website.

For Richard Rawson (d.1483), see his will, TNA PROB 11/7/230, and the wills of his wife, Isabel (nee Crafford) Rawson, TNA PROB 11/11/70 (goods) and TNA PROB 11/11/534 (lands).

For Beatrix Cooke and her daughter, Anne Rawson, see also the monument and inscription in Shelford church at:

<http://www.nottshistory.org.uk/articles/tts/tts1903/summer/shelford3.htm>

For Nicholas Rawson, see 'Notices of John Lord Stanhope of Harrington', *Archaeologia*, (London: J.B. Nichols and Sons, 1860), Vol. XXXVIII, p. 390 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=hb9eAAAACAAJ&pg=PA390>

For Nicholas Rawson, see also Crane, Ellery Bicknell, *The Ancestry of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, (Worcester, Massachusetts: Franklin P. Rice, 1887), p. 5 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=-ctLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA5>

-Mary Cooke. She is mentioned in the will, dated 7 October 1516, of her brother, John Cooke (d. 10 October 1516).

Testator's parents

The testator was the son of John Cooke (d. 7 October 1516), esquire, of Gidea Hall and Alice Saunders, the daughter and co-heiress of William Saunders, esquire, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, and Jane Spencer (d. 12 February 1525/6), the daughter of John Spencer of Hodnell, Warwickshire. For the will of William Saunders, dated 17 October 1492 and proved 29 January 1484, see TNA PROB 11/10/83. For the will of John Spencer, dated 15 September 1496 and proved 25 January 1497, see TNA PROB 11/11/147. For the will of John Cooke, dated 7 October 1516 and proved 28 August 1517, see TNA PROB 11/18/537. For the will of Jane (nee Spencer) Saunders Cope, proved 2 May 1526, see TNA PROB 11/22/125.

Testator's siblings

The testator had a sister:

-Beatrix Cooke (d. 22 June 1561), who married Richard Ogle, esquire. For his will, dated 8 September 1555 and proved 2 December 1556, see TNA PROB 11/38/252. In the will below the testator leaves bequests to his 'cousin Ogle' and 'cousin Skinner':

Item, to my cousin Ogle, five pounds.

Item, to my cousin Skinner, ten pounds.

The recipients of these bequests appear to be the testator's nephew, Nicholas Ogle (d.1582?), and the testator's nephew by marriage, Vincent Skinner (d.1611). Nicholas Ogle (d.1582?) was the son of Richard Ogle (d.1555) and his wife Beatrix Cooke, the testator's sister, while Vincent Skinner (d.1611) was the husband of Audrey Ogle, the daughter of Richard Ogle (d.1555) and Beatrix Cooke. For the will of the testator's brother-in-law, Richard Ogle (d.1555), see TNA PROB 11/38/252.

After the death of the testator's mother, the testator's father married secondly, in 1512, Margaret Pennington (d.1552), a lady-in-waiting to Queen Katherine of Aragon. See Laoutaris, *supra*, pp. 18-19, and the entry for Margaret Pennington at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=701

MARRIAGE AND ISSUE

The testator married, before 4 February 1523, Anne Fitzwilliam, a descendant of Geoffrey Plantagenet (1113-1151), Count of Anjou, by an unknown mistress. See Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. II, pp. 103-110.

Anne Fitzwilliam was the daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam (d. 9 August 1534) by his first wife, Anne Hawe, daughter of the London mercer and alderman, John Hawe, and his wife, Margaret. See the will of John Hawe, TNA PROB 11/18/336, and the will of Sir William Fitzwilliam, TNA PROB 11/25/205. For Anne Fitzwilliam, see also the entry at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=675

Anne Fitzwilliam had two brothers and a sister, as indicated by these bequests in the will of her grandfather, John Hawe:

Item, I bequeath to William Fitzwilliam the younger, son of William Fitzwilliam, late alderman of London, and of Anne, my daughter, late his wife, my best cup of silver gilt, to be delivered unto him when he cometh to his lawful age of 21 years;

Item, I bequeath to Richard Fitzwilliam, brother of the same William Fitzwilliam the younger, another of my best cups of silver gilt, to be delivered to the same Richard when he cometh to his lawful age of 21 years;

Item, I bequeath to Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, their sister, another of my best cups of silver gilt, to be delivered unto her when she cometh to her lawful age of 21 years or be married;

And to Anne Fitzwilliam, another of their sisters, another of my best cups of silver gilt, to be delivered to the same Anne when she cometh to her lawful age or be married;

By Anne Fitzwilliam, the testator had four sons and five daughters:

* **Anthony Cooke**, who is said to have died of the sweating sickness before 1555.

* **Edward Cooke** (d.1566), for whose will see TNA PROB 11/48/663. According to Laoutaris, *supra*, pp, 68-9, Edward Cooke died 16 November 1566. However the will he made in Paris is dated ‘Sunday the seventeenth day of November’.

* **Richard Cooke** (1531 – 3 October 1579), who married, by 1559, Anne Cawnton (buried 25 September 1617), the daughter of the London haberdasher, John Cawnton, esquire, alderman of Bishopsgate ward from 1523-8, and sheriff in 1525-6, who is said to have been among those ‘reduced to extreme poverty after exercising the offices of sheriff and mayor, or even one of them’. See Beaven, Alfred B., *The Aldermen of the City of London*, Vol. II, (London: Eden Fisher, 1908), p. 35 at:

<https://archive.org/details/BeavenABTheAldermenOfTheCityOfLondonTemp.HenryIII.WithNotesOnTheParliamentaryRep/page/n63>

See also the will of John Cawnton’s mother-in-law, Dame Elizabeth Thurston, dated 21 March 1520, in Bloom, J. Harvey, *Wayman Wills and Administrations* (London: Wallace Gandy, 1922), pp. 6-10 at:

<https://archive.org/details/waymanwillsadmin00bloo/page/6>

For the will of Richard Cooke, dated 31 July 1579 and proved 17 November 1579, see TNA PROB 11/61/533.

* **William Cooke** (d. 14 May 1589), esquire, who married Frances Grey (d.1608), the daughter of Lord John Grey (d. 19 November 1564) of Pyrgo (in Havering), Essex, uncle of Lady Jane Grey (1537-1554), the ‘nine days Queen’, by Mary Browne (d. 4 February 1617), sister of Anthony Browne (1528-1592), 1st Viscount Montagu, and daughter of Sir Anthony Browne (29 June 1500 – 6 May 1548) and Alice Gage (d. 31 March 1540). For the will of Lord John Grey, see TNA PROB 11/48/27. Mary (nee Browne) Grey is likely the ‘Lady Grey’ mentioned by the testator in the will below. For her will, dated 17 July 1615 and proved 15 July 1617, see TNA PROB 11/130/133.

For Frances Grey, see the entry at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=677

Frances Grey (d.1591+) was the daughter of Lord John Grey of Pyrgo, Essex (d.1569) and Mary Browne. She married William Cooke (1537-May 14, 1589) and was the mother of Francis, Anne, Mildred, William, Frances, William, Anthony, Thomas, John, and Edward. She was at court as a Lady of the Privy Chamber. . . .

Lord John Grey’s son, Henry Grey (1547 - 26 July 1614), 1st Baron Grey of Groby, married Anne Windsor (buried 28 June 1605), a sister of Oxford’s brother-in-law, Edward Windsor (1532?-1575), 3rd Baron Windsor. The testator appoints his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Grey, as one of his executors. Sir Henry Grey’s wife, Anne (nee Windsor) Grey, was presumably ‘my sister Grey’ who stood godmother to the testator’s eldest daughter, Anne Cooke:

Item, I give to my daughter, Anne, the gilt beer cup with a cover which my sister Grey gave her at her christening.

See the *ODNB* entry for Henry Grey; the will of William Windsor, 2nd Baron Windsor, TNA PROB 11/42A/91; the will of Edward Windsor, 3rd Baron Windsor, TNA PROB 11/57/332; and the records of St Mary’s church in Broughton Astley, Leicestershire:

http://www.stmaryandstmichael.org.uk/br_parish_records.htm

William Cooke was Lord Burghley’s brother-in-law, and, as noted, William Cooke’s mother-in-law, Mary Browne (d. 4 February 1617), was the sister of Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montague, grandfather of Henry Wriothesley (1573-1624), 3rd Earl of Southampton, to whom Shakespeare dedicated *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*. It was likely this family relationship which prompted negotiations between Lord Burghley and the 1st Viscount Montague for the marriage of Lord Burghley’s

granddaughter, Elizabeth Vere (1575-1627), to Southampton. These negotiations came to an end in 1594 when Southampton reached the age of majority and declined to go through with the marriage. See Akrigg, G.P.V., *Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968), pp. 31-2, 35, 39-40. It should be noted that before Southampton refused to marry Elizabeth Vere, *Venus and Adonis* was printed in 1593 by Richard Field at his printing house in the Blackfriars located next door to the house of Lord Burghley's sister-in-law, Elizabeth (nee Cooke) Hoby Russell. See Laoutaris, Chris, *Shakespeare and the Countess*, (London: Fig Tree, 2014), pp. 7, 221, 315.

For the will of William Cooke, see TNA PROB 11/74/523.

* **Mildred Cooke** (25 August 1526-1589), who married William Cecil, Lord Burghley. See the *ODNB* entry for William Cecil, and his will, TNA PROB 11/92/316. Their daughter, Anne Cecil (1556-1588), was Oxford's first wife, by whom he was the father of Elizabeth Vere, Southampton's prospective bride (see above). Among the grandchildren to whom the testator leaves bequests is 'my Lady of Oxford', i.e. Oxford's wife, Anne Cecil.

* **Anne Cooke** (c.1528-1610), who married Sir Nicholas Bacon (1510-1579), Lord Keeper. See the *ODNB* entries for Anne Cooke and Sir Nicholas Bacon.

* **Margaret Cooke** (d.1558), who married, as his second wife, Sir Ralph Rowlett (by 1513 – 20 April 1571). See the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/rowlett-sir-ralph-1513-71>

According to the History of Parliament entry, Margaret Cooke died 3 August 1558. The Cooke pedigree, *supra*, thus appears to be in error in stating that she died and was buried 8 December 1551 in the parish of St Mary Staining, London.

* **Elizabeth Cooke** (c.1540-1609), who married firstly Sir Thomas Hoby (1530-1566), and secondly Lord John Russell, (c.1553 – 24 July 1584), second son of Francis Russell (1527 – 29 July 1585), 2nd Earl of Bedford. See the *ODNB* entry for Elizabeth Cooke, and the will of the 2nd Earl of Bedford's second wife, Bridget (nee Hussey) Morison Manners Russell (1526-1601), TNA PROB 11/97/10.

* **Katherine Cooke** (d.1583), who married Sir Henry Killigrew (d.1603), whose nephew, Sir Maurice Berkeley (c.1577-1617), was the half brother of Thomas Russell (1570-1634), overseer of the will of William Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon. For the will of Sir Henry Killigrew, see TNA PROB 11/101/273.

The *ODNB* entry for the testator emphasizes the exceptional education given to his daughters, including Oxford's mother-in-law, Mildred (nee Cooke) Cecil, Lady Burghley:

Some time in the 1530s Cooke turned his attention to the education of his children, and especially that of his daughters. Enlightened opinion favoured some form of training for girls, but Cooke's five daughters received as good an education as that given to his four sons and probably better. Latin and Greek certainly formed part of their studies and they may also have received some training in Hebrew and modern languages. They read both early Christian writers and the works of contemporary protestant thinkers, and became well known for their scholarly abilities. The eldest daughter, Mildred Cecil, who married the future Lord Burghley, was especially praised for her knowledge of Greek, while Anne Bacon, the second wife of Lord Keeper Bacon, published works by Ochino and Jewel in translations from Italian and Latin respectively. Katherine Killigrew, the wife of the diplomat Sir Henry Killigrew, was a strong protestant noted for her linguistic scholarship. She published nothing, but the formidable Elizabeth Russell, who married successively the translator Sir Thomas Hoby and John, Lord Russell, second son of the second earl of Bedford, published her translation of a Latin treatise on the sacrament in 1605. The remaining daughter, Margaret, who became a maid-in-waiting to Queen Mary, married Sir Ralph Rowlett in 1558 as his second wife but died only a few weeks later.

TESTATOR'S LANDS

For the testator's manor of Magdalen Laver, see:

'Magdalen Laver: Manor', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 4, Ongar Hundred*, ed. W R Powell (London, 1956), pp. 105-107. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol4/pp105-107> [accessed 18 December 2018]

For the quarterings and inscriptions on the testator's monument in Romford Chapel, see:

Daniel Lysons, 'Romford', in *The Environs of London: Volume 4, Counties of Herts, Essex and Kent* (London, 1796), pp. 183-203. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-environs/vol4/pp183-203> [accessed 18 December 2018].

RM: T{estamentu}m D{omi}ni Anthonij Cooke Mi{li}t{is}

In the name of God, Amen. I, Anthony Cooke of Gidea Hall in Havering in the county of Essex, knight, the two and twentieth day of the month of May in the year of Our Lord God a thousand five hundred seventy and six and in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth etc., being in good and perfect mind and memory, laud and praise be unto Almighty God therefore, do make and ordain my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz.:

First I commit my soul to Almighty God through my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, my body to be buried at Romford by the discretion of my executors with convenient and not excessive charges;

Item, I revoke and declare void all my former wills and testaments heretofore made, and I will that only this my present will and testament shall be of force and take effect;

Item, I give and bequeath to my son, Richard, my best basin and ewer of silver parcel gilt; my best gilt salt; one nest of bowls gilt, the biggest; one pair of pots white of silver, and one pair parcel gilt; one nest of bowls white of silver; one dozen of spoons of the best;

Item, I give to my daughter of Burghley one other nest of bowls gilt and pinked;

Item, I give to my daughter Bacon one other nest of gilt bowls plain;

Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter Russell my second gilt salt and two little salts gilt;

Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter Killigrew one nest of white bowls and two silver candlesticks;

Item, I give to my son, William, my second basin and ewer parcel gilt, two flagons of silver and a dozen of spoons;

Item, I give to my son, Richard, all my household stuff and harness which I have at Gidea Hall and Bedfords or any place else;

Item, I will that of my books my daughter of Burghley shall have two volumes in Latin and one in Greek such as she will choose of my gift, and after her choice, that my daughter Bacon shall have other [+two?] volumes in Latin and one in Greek such as she will choose, and after her choice that my daughter Russell shall have other two volumes in Latin and one in Greek such as she will choose, and after her choice that my daughter Killigrew shall have other two volumes in Latin and one in Greek such as she will choose, and the residue of my books I give to my son, Richard, and Anthony, his son;

Item, I give and bequeath the lease of my farm in Minster in the Isle of Thanet with all the stock of corn and cattle thereupon to my sons, Richard and William, jointly during the term yet to come;

Item, I give to my son, Richard, two hundred pounds towards his charges at his entering into his lands after my decease;

Item, I will that beside such legacies as be particularly mentioned in this my will and testament, that my executors shall pay all such legacies as shall be contained in a

schedule annexed to this my last will and testament and written with my own hand or at least subscribed with mine own hand;

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son, William Cooke, the sum of five hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England;

Item, I do make, ordain, constitute and appoint mine executors of this my present testament and last will the right honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the right honourable the Lord of Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, Richard Cooke and William Cooke, my sons above-named, and I give and bequeath to the said right honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for and in consideration of his Lordship's pains and travails to be taken in and about the execution of this my present testament and last will the sum of two hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England, and the forenamed right honourable the Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, for and in consideration of his Lordship's pains and travail also to be taken in and about the execution of this my present last will and testament the sum of two hundred pounds of like lawful money of England;

All the residue of my goods, chattels, debts, ready money, plate, jewels and else whatsoever, my debts and legacies paid and funerals deducted, I give and bequeath to the above-named Richard Cooke, my son;

Moreover this is my last will and testament of all my lands, tenements and hereditaments as hereafter followeth:

First, I will that my son, William Cooke, and my daughter, his wife, shall have the manors of Magdalen Laver, Marskallesburie and Haughams and Wythers in the county of Essex in such order and sort and with such remainders as is by covenant agreed upon between my Lady Grey and me in writing upon the marriage had between him and his wife;

Item, I will that my daughter-in-law, wife to my foresaid son, Richard Cooke, shall have for term of her life the manor of Chaldwell with the appurtenances in the county of Essex, and the manor of Ryden Court [=Redencourt?] with the appurtenances in Havering in the said county in full recompense and satisfaction of all jointure and dower that she may claim out of my lands or that shall come to her husband after my decease, with like remainders as be contained hereafter in the next article following for my other lands;

Item, I will that my son, Richard, shall immediately after my decease have to him and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten all the residue of my lands, tenements and hereditaments not before particularly named in this my will, and for default of such issue to remain to my son, William, and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the heirs females of the body of the said Richard, and for default of such issue to the issue female of my son, William, lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to my daughter of Burghley, my daughter Bacon, my daughter

Russell, and my daughter Killigrew and to th' heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the right heirs of me, the said Anthony Cooke, knight;

In witness whereof to this my present last will & testament I have subscribed my name and set to my seal the day and year first above-written, these being witnesses. Anthony Cooke. Nono Iunij 1576. Witnesses at his confirmation of this to be his last will, and that he renounceth all former: W. Burghley; Gabriel Goodman; Decanus Westm{onasterij} [=Dean of Westminster]; W. Cooke, George Harrison, notary; Richard Cooke's wife; Henry Killigrew's wife; John Escott.

The legacies of Sir Anthony Cooke, knight, mentioned in the schedule annexed to his last will

Inprimis, to my Lady of Oxford, fifty pounds;

Item, to my Lord of Leicester, the choice of two such stone horse as be in Havering Park;

Item, to Robert Cecil, twenty pounds;

Item, to Elizabeth Cecil, twenty pounds;

Item, to my daughter Killigrew, threescore pounds;

Item, to Anthony Bacon, twenty pounds;

Item, to Francis Bacon, twenty pounds;

To Edward Hoby, ten pounds;

Item, to Thomas Posthumous Hoby, ten pounds;

Item, to Marie Cooke, three portagues;

Item, Anne Cooke, three portagues;

Item, to Anne Killigrew, five portagues;

Item, to my cousin Skinner, ten pounds;

Item, to my cousin Ogle, five pounds;

Item, to John Escott, my servant, three pounds six shillings eight pence;

Item, to Edward Davie, my servant, three pounds;

To Richard Howell, my servant, three pounds;

Item, to every other serving-man being my household servant at my death, in number three, forty shillings apiece;

Item, to every other hind, woman-servant and boy, being in number fifteen, at twenty shillings apiece, fifteen pounds;

Sum{m}a totalis: two hundred fourscore thirteen pounds sixteen shillings eight pence.

Probatum fuit Testamentum h{uius}mo{d}i coram Mag{ist}ro Will{el}mo Drewrie Legum Doctore Curie Prerogatiue Cantuar{iensis} Comissario apud london quinto die mens{is} Marcij Anno d{omi}ni iuxta computacionem Eccl{es}ie Anglicane Mill{es}imo Quingentesimo Septuagesimo sexto Iuramento Mag{ist}ri Georgij Harrison Notarij publici Procur{ator}is Richardi Cooke vnus Executor{um} in Testament{o} h{uius}mo{d}i nominat{orum} Cui Comissa fuit Admi{n}istracio &c de bene &c ac de pleno et fideli Inue{n}tario Necnon de plano et vero Comp{ot}o &c Iurat{i} res{er}uata p{otes}tate Ceteris Executoribus in h{uius}mo{d}i testament{o} no{m}i{n}at{is} cum ven{er}int &c

[=The same testament was proved before Master William Drury, Doctor of the Laws, Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London on the fifth day of the month of March in the year of the Lord according to the computation of the English Church the thousand five hundred seventy-sixth by the oath of Master George Harrison, notary public, proctor of Richard Cooke, one of the executors named in the same testament, to whom administration was granted etc., sworn on the Holy Gospels to well etc., and [+to prepare] a full and faithful inventory, and also [+to render] a plain and true account etc., with power reserved to the other executors named in the same testament when they shall have come etc.]