

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 14 December 1598 and proved 6 February 1599, of Sir Matthew Arundel (d. 24 December 1598) of Wardour Castle, whose younger brother, Charles Arundel (d.1587), was Oxford's close friend and latter bitter foe, and whose daughter-in-law, Mary Wriothesley (c.1567–1607), was the sister of Henry Wriothesley (1573-1624), 3rd Earl of Southampton, to whom Shakespeare dedicated *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*.

FAMILY BACKGROUND

The testator was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Arundell (beheaded on Tower Hill 26 February 1552) and Margaret Howard (d. 10 October 1571), daughter of Lord Edmund Howard (ca.1478 – 19 March 1539) and sister of Queen Katherine Howard. Through his parents the testator was the cousin of four queens: Katherine Howard, Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth I, and Lady Jane Grey. See Harrison, Frederic, *Annals of an Old Manor House*, (London: Macmillan and Co., 1893), pp. 89-90, and pedigrees, p. 219-21, at:

<https://archive.org/stream/annalsofoldmanor00harrich#page/198/mode/2up>

For the testator's grandfather, Lord Edmund Howard, see the Wikipedia article edited by the author of this website at:

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

For the testator's father, see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/arundell-sir-thomas-1502-52>.

For the testator's parents, see also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, pp. 44-5 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=8JcbV309c5UC&pg=PA44>

See also the History of Parliament entry for the testator at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/arundell-matthew-1534-98>

See also the Wikipedia article for the testator at:

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

SIBLINGS

The testator had a younger brother, and three sisters:

-Charles Arundel (d.1587), Oxford's one-time friend and later bitter enemy, for whom see Kingsley, Nick:

http://landedfamilies.blogspot.ca/2015/11/195-arundell-of-wardour-castle-and_18.html

Sir Charles Arundell (d. 1587) of London; inherited the manor of South Petherton (Somerset); there is no record of the date of his knighthood, which is sometimes said to have been given him by King Philip of Spain, but this is unlikely to be true as the title was accepted and used in English official documents; an open recusant, who became a leader of Roman Catholic exiles; briefly imprisoned in December 1580 and fled to Paris after the Throckmorton Plot in 1583; a possible author or co-author of the anonymous Leicester's Commonwealth, 1584, a work of Roman Catholic propoganda which attacked the English government's religious policies and the Queen's favourite, the Earl of Leicester; died in Paris, 9 December 1587; inquest post mortem held 12 March 1588.

For Charles Arundel, see also a letter dated 16 October 1584 from Lord Burghley to Thomas Fanshawe 'for a particular of the lands found by inquisition in Somerset for Charles Arundell, fugitive', TNA SP 46/33, f. 236.

See also TNA C 43/10/176, the testator's traverse of the inquisition 'taken on the death of Charles Arundell, knight, who died in France' concerning the lordship and manor of South Petherton.

See also DU/Vol. III at Longleat House:

31. Deposition of Charles Arundell [2nd son of Sir Thomas Arundell of Wardour] as to a conversation with Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, "on Sundaye laste beinge Christmas daye", in which "he unfolded to me all his treacherie and what had passed betwene her Maiestie and him". Without date, but probably written at the end of 1580, in which year Christmas fell on a Sunday. See also the Cal. of State Papers, 1581-1590, under date 14 July, 1581, p.23, and pp.38-40. f.203. This paper probably belongs to the Dudley Collection.

-Margaret Arundell, about whom nothing further is known. See Kingsley, *supra*.

-Dorothy Arundell (c.1536-78), who in 1559 married Sir Henry Weston (1535 – 11 April 1592) of Sutton Place, Surrey, son of the courtier Sir Francis Weston by Anne Pickering (d. 25 April 1582), daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Pickering of Killington, Cumberland. Sir Francis Weston was beheaded on Tower Hill for alleged adultery with Queen Anne Boleyn (see the *ODNB* entry). His wife, Anne Pickering Weston Knyvet Vaughan, was the grandmother of Oxford's mistress, Anne Vavasour,

and the mother of Oxford's foe, Sir Thomas Knyvet. For her will, dated 15 April 1581, see TNA PROB 11/64/217.

By Sir Henry Weston, Dorothy Arundell had two sons, Sir Richard Weston (1564-1613) and Henry Weston, who died young, and a daughter, Jane Weston. For Sir Richard Weston, see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/weston-richard-i-1564-1613>

Jane Weston is said to have married Sir Thomas Bishopp (1553-1626). See the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/bishopp-sir-thomas-1553-1626>

For Dorothy Arundell's children, see also:

<http://soc.genealogy.medieval.narkive.com/7mxXkct6/cb-correction-parents-of-jane-weston-c-1560-1637-2nd-wife-of-sir-thomas-bishopp-1st-bt>

Federico Zuccaro (1539/40–1609) is said to have painted Dorothy Arundell's portrait in 1575. After her death, Sir Henry Weston married secondly Frances Lovell, daughter of Sir Francis Lovell (d. 20 January 1552) of East Harling, Norfolk, and widow of Henry Repps (d. 10 October 1566) of West Walton, Norfolk. See the will of Sir Henry Weston, TNA PROB 11/79/375; the will of Anne Pickering, *supra*; Kingsley, *supra*; and the History of Parliament entry for Sir Henry Weston at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/weston-henry-153435-92>

For Dorothy Arundell and Sir Henry Weston, see also:

<https://archive.org/stream/annalsofoldmanor00harrich#page/194/mode/2up>

-Jane Arundell, who was left a bequest in the 1592 will of her nephew, William Arundell (see TNA PROB 11/79/169). Jane Arundell married Sir William Bevill (d.1600) of Killigarth Manor, Polperro, Cornwall, who is mentioned in the will below. See the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/bevill-sir-william-1548-1600>

After Jane Arundell's death, Sir William Bevill married secondly Frances Knyvet (d.1605), the daughter of Sir Henry Knyvet (1537?–1598). After Sir William Bevill's death, Frances Knyvet married Francis Manners (1578-1632), 6th Earl of Rutland. See

Noble, Thomas, ed., *The Peak Guide*, (Derby: Henry Mozley and Sons, 1845), pp. 92-3 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Es4HAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA92>

See also the *ODNB* entry for Francis Manners, 6th Earl of Rutland:

Manners, Francis, sixth earl of Rutland (1578–1632), nobleman, was the second son of John Manners, fourth earl of Rutland (d. 1588), and Elizabeth (d. 1595), daughter of Francis Charlton of Apley Castle, Shropshire; his elder brother was Roger Manners, fifth earl of Rutland (1576–1612). . . . With his elder brother he took part in the earl of Essex's plot in early 1601 and was imprisoned and fined 1000 marks. . . . On 6 May 1602 he married Frances (d. 1605), daughter of Henry Knyvet of Charlton, Wiltshire, and widow of Sir William Bevill.

See also the *ODNB* entry for Sir Henry Knyvet, whose mother was Anne Pickering (see above):

Knyvet, Sir Henry (1537?–1598), soldier and member of parliament, was the first son of Sir Henry Knyvet (d. 1546?) and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering. . . . He had two sons and four daughters; three of his daughters . . . including the eldest, Katherine [see Howard, Katherine], married into families holding the earldoms of Suffolk, Lincoln, and Rutland.

See also the will of Sir William Bevill's father, John Bevill of Killigarth, proved 25 June 1579, TNA PROB 11/61/312; Kingsley, *supra*; and the Bevill pedigree in *A Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall*, Vol. IV, (Truro: William Lake, 1872), p. 203 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=GGg9AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA203>

For the Bevill family, see also Gilbert, C.S., *An Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall*, Vol. II, (London: Longman, Hurst, 1820), pp. 16-17 at:

https://archive.org/stream/b2201195x_0002#page/16/mode/2up/

CONTRACT FOR MARRIAGE TO KATHERINE WRIOTHESLEY

The testator was contracted to marry Katherine Wriothesley (d. 16 August 1626), the daughter of Thomas Wriothesley (1505–1550), 1st Earl of Southampton, aunt of Henry Wriothesley (1573-1624), 3rd Earl of Southampton. However the marriage did not take place, and Katherine married Thomas Cornwallis (d. 13 May 1597). For her will, see TNA PROB 11/150/418.

MARRIAGE TO MARGARET WILLOUGHBY

In 1559 the testator married Margaret Willoughby. For the marriage settlement, see Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre 2667/4/60 at:

<http://calmview.wiltshire.gov.uk/CalmView/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=2667%2f2%2f3%2f28&pos=10>

Margaret Willoughby's father, Sir Henry Willoughby (d. 17 August 1549), slain in Ketts Rebellion in Norfolk, was the son of Sir Edward Willoughby (d.1540?) by Anne Fillol, the daughter of Sir William Fillol (d. 9 July 1527). Anne Fillol's sister, Katherine Fillol, was the first wife of the Lord Protector, Edward Seymour (c.1500-1552), Duke of Somerset, whose sister, Jane Seymour (1508/9–1537), was the third wife of King Henry VIII and the mother of King Edward VI. See the will of Sir William Fillol, proved 15 October 1527, TNA PROB 11/22/406; Richardson, *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, pp. 168-9; and the *ODNB* entries for the Protector Somerset and Jane Seymour.

Margaret Willoughby's mother was Anne Grey (d.1548), the daughter of Thomas Grey (22 June 1477 – 10 October 1530), 2nd Marquess of Dorset, by his second wife, Margaret Wotton (d. in or after 1536/7), widow of William Medley, and daughter of Sir Robert Wotton (d.1524) of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, by Anne Belknap, the daughter of Henry Belknap (d. 3 July 1488). Margaret Wotton was godmother to Queen Elizabeth I, and through her mother, Anne Belknap, was related to Oxford's mother-in-law, Mildred Cecil (1526-1589), Lady Burghley. See Richardson, *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, pp. 233-4, 306-7; Vol. IV, pp. 141-5, 370; and the *ODNB* entry for Thomas Grey, 2nd Marquess of Dorset.

Through her mother's family, Margaret Willoughby was distantly related to Queen Elizabeth I. Margaret Willoughby's maternal grandfather, Thomas Grey, 2nd Marquess of Dorset, was the son of Thomas Grey (c.1455 - 30 August 1501), 1st Marquess of Dorset, by his second wife, Cecily Bonville (d.1530). The 1st Marquess of Dorset, in turn, was the son of Sir John Grey (c.1432 – 17 February 1461) of Groby by Elizabeth Woodville (c.1437–1492), who after Sir John Grey's death married King Edward IV, by whom she was the mother of Elizabeth of York (1466–1503), Henry VII's queen and Queen Elizabeth I's grandmother. Margaret Willoughby's great-grandfather, Thomas Grey, 1st Marquess of Dorset, was thus a half brother of Queen Elizabeth's grandmother, Elizabeth of York. See the *ODNB* entries for Elizabeth Woodville and Elizabeth of York and the Wikipedia entry for the 1st Marquess of Dorset at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Grey,_1st_Marquess_of_Dorset

Margaret Willoughby had similar links to Queen Elizabeth I through her father's family. Margaret Willoughby's grandfather, Sir Edward Willoughby (d.1540?), was the son of Sir Henry Willoughby (d. 11 May 1528) by his first marriage to Margaret Markham, and had an elder brother, Sir John Willoughby (d.1548/9), who married Anne Grey, the daughter of Sir Edward Grey (d. 17 July 1492), 3rd Viscount Lisle, by Elizabeth Talbot (c.

1452 – 8 September 1487). Sir Edward Grey (d. 17 July 1492), 3rd Viscount Lisle, and Sir John Grey (c.1432 – 17 February 1461) of Groby, who married Elizabeth Woodville (see above), were brothers, both being the sons of Sir Edward Grey (c. 1415 – 18 December 1457) by Elizabeth Ferrers (c.1419 – c. 23 January 1483). Margaret Willoughby was thus connected to Queen Elizabeth's family through her great-aunt, Anne Grey, the wife of Sir John Willoughby (d.1548/9). See Richardson, *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, pp. 233, 301-5, and the will of Sir Henry Willoughby (d. 11 May 1528), TNA PROB 11/22/542.

Margaret Willoughby's great-uncle, Sir John Willoughby (d.1548/9), left her a bequest in his will (TNA PROB 11/32/314):

Item, I bequeath to young Margaret Willoughby, gentlewoman, daughter to my nephew, Henry, £10.

As noted, Sir John Willoughby (d.1548/9) married Anne Grey, but died without issue, and Margaret Willoughby's father, Henry, inherited the Willoughby lands, although he did not long enjoy them, as his own death followed only a few months later.

For Margaret Willoughby's father, Sir Henry Willoughby, see also:

[http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/collectionsindepth/family/middleton/biographies/biographyofsirhenrywilloughby\(d1549\).aspx](http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/collectionsindepth/family/middleton/biographies/biographyofsirhenrywilloughby(d1549).aspx)

Margaret Willoughby was also related, through her mother's family, to the family of the testator. Margaret Willoughby's great-grandfather, the 1st Marquess of Dorset, had a daughter, Eleanor Grey (d. by December 1503), who married, as his first wife, Sir John Arundell (1474–1545) of Lanherne, Cornwall (a descendant of Robert de Vere, 3rd Earl of Oxford), by whom she was the mother of the testator's father, Thomas Arundell (executed 1552). See Richardson, *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. I, pp. 39-45, and the Wikipedia entry for the 1st Marquess of Dorset, *supra*.

Orphaned in 1548/9, Margaret Willoughby was placed in the care of her mother's family, and for the next few years lived in close proximity to the Tudor royal family. Margaret's mother, Anne Grey (d.1548/9), was the sister of Henry Grey (1517–1554), Duke of Suffolk, who had married Frances Brandon (1517–1559), the daughter of King Henry VIII's sister, Mary Tudor (1496–1533), by her second husband, Charles Brandon, (c.1484–1545), Duke of Suffolk (in September 1533, Charles Brandon married, as his fourth wife, Katherine Willoughby (1519–1580), whose son, Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby d' Eresby, married Oxford's sister, Mary de Vere). See the *ODNB* entries for Charles Brandon, Katherine Willoughby, and Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby d' Eresby, and Richardson, *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, pp. 307-8. As noted above, both Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk and Margaret's mother, Anne Grey, were the children of Thomas Grey (22 June 1477 – 10 October 1530), 2nd Marquess of Dorset, by his second wife, Margaret Wotton (d. in or after 1536/7), widow of William Medley, and

after her parents' death, Margaret was placed in the household of Margaret Wotton's son, George Medley of Tilty, Essex.

Margaret Willoughby's uncle, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and his eldest daughter, Lady Jane Grey (1537-1554), the nine days Queen, were executed after Wyatt's Rebellion in January-February 1554, and although George Medley was pardoned for the assistance he had given to his half brother, the Duke of Suffolk, Mary Willoughby was removed from his household and placed in the household of her aunt, the widowed Frances Brandon, Duchess of Suffolk. See De Lisle, *infra*, pp. 59-60, 115, 160, 162; the will of George Medley, dated 20 May 1561 and 4 May 1562 and proved 3 February 1563, TNA PROB 11/46/75; and:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/52219527@N00/17494399701>

In 1555, Margaret Willoughby was in the household of Princess Elizabeth at Hatfield, and in 1565 was present (albeit outside the chamber) at the secret and ill-fated wedding of her first cousin, Lady Mary Grey (1545?-1578), to Sergeant Thomas Keyes. In her will Lady Mary Grey bequeathed Margaret Willoughby a tankard of gold and silver. See the Grey pedigree in De Lisle, Leanda, *The Sisters Who Would Be Queen*, (London: Harper Press, 2008), as well as pp. 59, 172, 197, 252-3, 284, and 289-90.

For Margaret Willoughby, see also Emerson at:

<http://www.kateemersonhistoricals.com/TudorWomenWi-Z.htm>

Margaret Willoughby was the daughter of Henry Willoughby of Wollaton, near Nottingham (1510-August 27, 1549), and Anne Grey (1514-January 1548). Upon the death of her father, Margaret and her younger brother Francis (1546-1596) were sent to live in the household of her mother's half brother, George Medley, at Tilty in Essex and in the Minories, London. A 1553 entry in Margaret's account book, in her own hand, records the purchase of a pair of virginals (26s. 8d.) and payments in May and July to two different music teachers. After Wyatt's Rebellion in 1554, the house in the Minories was searched and Medley was briefly in prison. Margaret's uncle, Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, and her cousin, Lady Jane Grey, were executed at that time. Margaret seems to have joined the household of the widowed duchess of Suffolk (Frances Brandon) and been with her at the court of Queen Mary, although she was only eleven at the time. The duchess was at court from July 1554 until May 1555. At Christmas 1555, still a very young girl to be a maid of honor, Margaret joined the household of Elizabeth Tudor at Hatfield. It was while she was there that John Harington wrote his poem in praise of six of Elizabeth's gentlewomen. He calls Margaret "worthye willobe" and comments upon her "pearcing eye." It is not clear if she stayed on after Elizabeth's household was reorganized by order of Queen Mary in June 1556. At fifteen or sixteen, in 1559 or 1560, Margaret married Matthew Arundell of Wardour (c.1535-December 24, 1598). Their children were Thomas (1560-November 7, 1639), Catherine, and William (d. February 16, 1592). On July 16, 1565, Margaret supped with her cousin, the Lady Mary Grey, and two other gentlewomen. At nine that evening, Mary married Thomas Keyes

without the queen's permission. Margaret knew about the wedding but remained outside the chamber where it was performed so that she could say she had not actually witnessed the exchange of vows. She resumed her friendship with her cousin after the Lady Mary was released from captivity and was mentioned in Mary's will in 1578.

Margaret Willoughby had two brothers:

-**Thomas Willoughby** (d.1559), for whom see De Lisle, *supra*, pp. 162, 192.

-**Sir Francis Willoughby** (1546/7 – 16 November 1596), said to have been knighted at Kenilworth in 1575, for whom see the *ODNB* entry; and:

[https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/collectionsindepth/family/middleton/biographies/biographyofsirfranciswilloughby\(1546-1596\).aspx](https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/collectionsindepth/family/middleton/biographies/biographyofsirfranciswilloughby(1546-1596).aspx)

For Margaret Willoughby, see also the Wikipedia article on the testator at:

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

See also the *ODNB* entry for Lady Mary Grey, and the summary of the will of Lady Mary Grey in Strype, John, *Annals of the Reformation*, New Edition, Vol. II, Part II, (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1824), pp. 210-11 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=lwVVAAAACAAJ&pg=PA210>

Margaret Willoughby was related, through her mother, Anne Grey, to Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. See the pedigree in De Lisle, *supra*.

CHILDREN

By Margaret Willoughby, the testator had two sons:

* **Sir Thomas Arundell** (c.1560 – 7 November 1639), 1st Baron Arundell of Wardour, who in 1585 married Mary Wriothesley, sister of Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton, to whom Shakespeare dedicated *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*. See the Wikipedia entry at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Arundell,_1st_Baron_Arundell_of_Wardour

Sir Thomas Arundell and his brother-in-law, the 3rd Earl of Southampton, were on affectionate terms. See Akrigg, G.P.V., *Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton*, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1968), pp. 27, 183:

When Southampton was only fifteen, [Thomas Arundell], writing to Burghley, noted that 'Your Lordship doth love him', and added, for himself, 'My love and care of this young Earl enticeth me'.

* **William Arundell** (d.1592). The inscription on his gravestone in the parish church of Tisbury reads:

Here lieth the body of William Arundell, the youngest sonne of Sir Mathew Arundell, Knight, as rare a young man as ever England bred; he dyed the 6th day of Febr. in the yeare 1590 [sic?].

See Jackson, John Edward, *Wiltshire: The Topographical Collections of John Aubrey, F.R.S.*, (Devizes: The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1862), p. 362 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=E6BOAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA362>

William Arundell was a close friend of Oxford's brother-in-law, Sir Robert Cecil, to whom he bequeathed a silver basin and ewer. For his will, dated 6 February 1592 and proved 13 February 1592, see TNA PROB 11/79/169.

TESTATOR'S EXECUTORS

Lord William Howard

For the testator's executor, Lord William Howard, a younger son of Oxford's first cousin, Thomas Howard (1538-1572), 4th Duke of Norfolk, and brother of Philip Howard (1557-1595), 13th Earl of Arundel, see the *ODNB* entry:

Howard, Lord William (1563–1640), antiquary and landowner, was born at Audley End, Essex, on 19 December 1563, the younger son of Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk (1538–1572), and his second wife, Margaret (1540–1564), only daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden and widow of Lord Henry Dudley. Howard's mother died shortly after his birth and he was brought up at Audley End with his elder brothers, Philip Howard, later thirteenth earl of Arundel, and Thomas Howard, later first earl of Suffolk. . . .

Norfolk's third wife, Elizabeth Leybourne (d. 1567), was the widow of Thomas, fourth Baron Dacre, with whom she had a son, George, who died in 1569, and three daughters, who became coheirs of the extensive Dacre estates in northern England. Norfolk's plan was to marry his three sons, Philip, Thomas, and William, to the three daughters, by now his wards, and they were duly betrothed in 1569, although the Dacre heiress designed for Thomas died after only one year of marriage in 1578. In 1572, following the execution of his father, William and Thomas were committed to the care of his elder half-brother Philip, and the guardianship of William Cecil, Lord Burghley. However, as planned by

his father, on 28 October 1577 William duly married Elizabeth Dacre (1564–1639). They had at least seven sons and three daughters.

As noted in the *ODNB* entry, Lord William Howard's guardian in his youth was Oxford's father-in-law, Lord Burghley.

Lord Henry Howard

For the testator's executor, Lord Henry Howard (1540-1614), son of Oxford's aunt, Frances de Vere, see the *ODNB* entry:

Howard, Henry, earl of Northampton (1540–1614), courtier, administrator, and author, was born on 24 February 1540 at Shottesham, Norfolk, the second son of Henry Howard, styled earl of Surrey (1516/17–1547), poet and courtier, and his wife, Lady Frances de Vere (1517–1577), daughter of John de Vere, fifteenth earl of Oxford.

Edward Gage

For the testator's executor, the Catholic recusant Edward Gage (d. March 1614), esquire, see the will of Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton, to whom Edward Gage also acted as executor, TNA PROB 11/65/88.

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

For Oxford's brother-in-law, Sir Robert Cecil (1563-1612), whom the testator requests to 'be good to my son for my sake and for my son William's', see the *ODNB* entry.

The testator leaves a bequest to 'my nephew, Henry Hastings'. The testator's brother-in-law, Sir Francis Willoughby, married Elizabeth Littleton (d. 4 June 1595), the daughter of Sir John Littleton (d.1590) of Frankley, Worcestershire, by whom he had a daughter and coheir, Dorothy Willoughby (d. 5 December 1638), who married Henry Hastings (bap. 1562, d.1650), the second son of George Hastings (d.1604), 4th Earl of Huntingdon, by Dorothy Port (d.1607). See the Fillol pedigree in Rylands, John Paul, ed., *The Visitation of the County of Dorset Taken in the Year 1623*, Vol. XX, (London: Harleian Society, 1885), pp. 18-19 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationofcound00stge#page/18/mode/2up>

See also the *ODNB* entry for Henry Hastings:

His uncle Henry, the third earl, took an active interest in his nephews, and arranged Henry's marriage to Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Francis Willoughby of Wollaton Hall, Nottingham. The wedding took place on 9 July 1587 at All Saints' Church,

Loughborough. From Sir Francis the couple received the estate of Woodlands, near Horton in Dorset, which the Willoughby family had inherited. Hastings was later to acquire other properties in Dorset and Hampshire, where he was appointed one of the keepers of the New Forest

For Ralph Sheldon, see his will, TNA PROB 11/121/345.

For James Blount (1532/3–1581), 6th Baron Mountjoy, see the *ODNB* entry.

For John Foyle (d. 19 September 1648), see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/foyle-john-1564-1648>

He died 19 Sept. 1648, aged 84. In his will, dated 1 July 1647 and proved 3 Nov. 1648, he confesses to having embezzled, with John Budden, a crooked feodary of Dorset, £100 intended by Matthew Arundell for the poor of Shaftesbury ‘for which there is no proof by witness or writing to charge either of us’.

For John Budden or Boden (d. 10 August 1614), see his will, dated 18 July 1609 and proved 10 February 1615, TNA PROB 11/125/143, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/boden-john-1547-1614>

Before his association with the testator, John Budden was ‘steward to the Catholic 10th Lord Stourton’, i.e. Edward Stourton, brother of John Stourton, 9th Baron Stourton, *infra*. The testator leaves a bequest to ‘Lord Stourton’ in the will below.

John Stourton (1553-1588), 9th Baron Stourton, was connected by marriage to the Cecils, having married Frances Brooke (born 12 January 1562), twin sister of Sir Robert Cecil’s wife, Elizabeth Brooke. After Lord Stourton’s death, Frances Brooke married secondly, Sir Edward More (d.1623) of Odiham, Hampshire, executor to Oxford’s second wife, Elizabeth Trentham (for her will, see TNA PROB 11/121/171). For Frances Brooke and Elizabeth Brooke, see the Wikipedia entry for their father, William Brooke (1527-1597), 10th Baron Cobham, edited by the author of this website at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Brooke,_10th_Baron_Cobham

For Duke Brooke (1563-1606), son of Lord Cobham’s brother, George Brooke (1533-c.1570), see the History of Parliament entry for John Budden, *supra*.

For Lord Stourton, see also:

<http://www.yeovilhistory.info/stourtonfamily.htm>

For Richard Valeis, gentleman, see Mayo, Charles Herbert, *The Municipal Records of the Borough of Shaftesbury*, (Sherborne: J.C. Sawtell, 1889), p. 6 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/municipalrecord00mayogoog#page/n22/mode/2up/>

For Sir George Trenchard (c.1548-1630), see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/trenchard-george-i-1548-1630>

b. c.1548, 1st s. of Thomas Trenchard of Wolveton by Eleanor, da. of Sir John Horsey[†] of Clifton Maybank. educ. M. Temple 1570. m. (1) Anne (d.1588), da. of Sir George Speake of White Lackington, Som., 4s. inc. George Trenchard II 3da.; (2) Jane (d.1627), da. of Hugh Bampfield of Sturminster Newton, wid. of Thomas Chafin of Folke, 3da. suc. fa. 1568. Kntd. 1588.

As noted, Sir George Trenchard married Jane Bampfield, the daughter of Hugh Bampfield (d.1589). For the marriage on 7 September 1590 of Thomas Russell, overseer of Shakespeare's will, to Jane's sister, Katherine Bampfield (d. by 1596), see the will of Thomas Russell, TNA PROB 11/165/424; and Hotson, Leslie, *I, William Shakespeare*, (London: Jonathan Cape, 1937), pp. 42-6, 136.

For Scipio Coryton, see:

<http://archive.li/hAAHM#selection-7637.40-7637.46>

For Francis Zouche and his wife, Philippa Ludlow, see the *ODNB* entry for their son, Richard Zouche (1590-1661).

RM: T{estamentu}m Mathei Arrundell mi{li}{t}{is}

[f. 81r] In the name of God, Amen. The fourteenth day of December in the one and fortieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France & Ireland [+Queen?], [f. 81v] Defender of the Faith etc., I, Sir Matthew Arundell of Wardour Castle in the county of Wiltshire, knight, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following, and do by this my last will revoke all former wills:

First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my Creator and Redeemer, and my body to be buried in the parish church of Tisbury;

And whereas my purpose hath been of long time to bestow and employ the sum of two thousand pounds to some use and behoof whereby the poor people of Tisbury, Donhead

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

St Andrew, Donhead St Mary in the said county of Wiltshire and of Melbury, Compton and Fontmell in the county of Dorset and other poor people after my decease might or should be set on work or relieved, now my will and intent is and I do will and devise that the Lord William Howard, the Lord Henry Howard and Edward Gage, esquire, and the survivors and survivor of them shall after my decease yearly receive and take for the better assurance and performance of my said purpose, intent and meaning for the relief of the poor aforesaid out of the said manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments which I have leased upon trust and confidence the yearly rent and sum of two hundred pounds until the said sum of two thousand pounds be fully levied, and that they or the survivors or survivor of them shall from time to time disburse the same to the said purpose by their best discretions and to make such orders, ordinances, directions, nominations and employments and substitutions for the continuance of my purpose therein to the pleasure of Almighty God and to the weal and relief of the poor aforesaid as I have before this time imparted more at large and to their discretions shall seem best;

Item, my will and intent is that all my annuities yearly to be paid and my debts shall be paid out of such issues, revenues, fines and rents of the said manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments which I have leased upon trust and confidence as shall happen to be over and above the said two hundred pounds yearly;

Item, my will is that my house and household shall be by my executors or the greatest part of them kept and maintained in the estate as it is at the time of my decease until the feast of Saint Michael th' Archangel next following after my decease;

Item, I will and devise that they, the said Lord William, Lord Henry and Edward Gage or the greater part of the survivors or survivor of them shall seize and take into their or his custody after my decease all my household stuff, utensils, implements of household and plate, and shall deliver them into the hands of my son, Thomas, he first putting in band unto them at their discretions for the safe leaving of them or the value thereof unto th' heir male of his body begotten at the time of his decease;

And if he shall not put in such band, then my said executors or the greater part or the survivors or survivor of them shall retain the same in their own hands until some heir male of the body of my said son, Thomas, shall attain to the age of thirty years or be married, at which time they shall deliver the same to the said heir male, he putting in band as aforesaid;

Item, I will and devise that my said executors or the greater part or the survivor or the survivors of them shall bestow and employ upon the repairing of Sherborne causeway the sum of five pounds yearly during seven years, to be bestowed at their discretions and to be levied out of the manors, lands and tenements aforesaid;

And that they shall give unto Richard Valeis, John Budden and John Foyle, gentlemen, the sum of thirty pounds, to be bestowed by them or the survivor of them in such sort as I have appointed the same to be levied out of the lands as aforesaid;

Item, I give to the Lord Henry Howard one hundred pounds and my sorrel courser and my long velvet cloak;

And to John Budden, [f. 82r] gentleman, my black cloth cloak lined with tuftaffeta;

And to John Foild [=Foyle], gentleman, my new cloth cloak being at London;

And to Thomas Gawen, esquire, my black gogram coat furred with coney and my black coat guarded with velvet;

And I give my other wearing apparel to Scipio Coriton [=Coryton] and to William Boules [=Bowles?], my servants, equally to be divided between them, saving such as hereafter is mentioned;

Item, I give to every of my household servants one year's wages except the two riders who shall have fifty-three shillings and four pence apiece;

Item, I give to George, my cook, and to his wife three quarters of wheat and three quarters of barley [+and?] the white spavined mare;

And to William Bowringe so much corn and my black crop-eared nag;

Item, I give to the right honourable Sir Robert Cecil, knight, my horse called Otoman [=Ottoman?], desiring him to be good to my son for my sake and for my son William's;

Item I give to my Lord William Howard one hundred pounds and the gelding which I had of Duke Brooke;

Item, I give to Edward Gage, esquire, my nag called Bampfield;

Item, I give to Scipio Coriton my nag called Knapton;

And to William Booles my nag called Vuedall [=Udall?] and ten pounds on money;

Item, I give to Master Barnard Greenefeild my pied mare colt;

And to Ralph Sheldon, esquire, my grey nag called Raughley [=Raleigh?];

Item, I give to Sir George Trenchard, knight, one mare nag or colt such as my son shall appoint;

And to my Lord Stourton my young grey gelding;

And to Sir George Carew of Catkington(?) my little pied nag;

And to Henry Careio(?) [=Carew?], esquire, my nag called Fovent;

To old William Monke three quarters of wheat and so much of barley and my nag called Compton;

And to Thomas Muscioin(?) so much corn;

And to young William Monke so much corn;

Item, I give unto Francis Parkinges, esquire, my bay nag called Raughley;

And to Master Nicholas Wadham my grey Turkey colt now standing in my stable;

And to Alexander Brett, esquire, my bay colt now standing in my stable with white legs;

And to Captain Davis my white mare which came from Sir John Peters [=Petre?];

All the residue of my mares, horses, colts and geldings not by this my will bequeathed I give to my son, Thomas Arundel;

Item, I give to William Leey [=Lee?], esquire, ten pounds;

Item, I give unto James Ley, esquire, ten pounds;

Item, I give unto Doctor Jessop ten pounds;

And to his man, Greenehill, forty shillings;

Item, my will is that my debt owing to Sir William Bevill shall be paid unto him;

Item, whereas I have received heretofore of James, Lord Mountjoy, deceased, the sum of two hundred pounds or thereabouts for interest, I do in recompense thereof and in discharge of my conscience bequeath the sum of two hundred pounds to be paid to such poor creditors as the said Lord Mountjoy was indebted unto and are yet unsatisfied and where most need is or shall [+be?] by the discretion of my executors or the greater part of them or the survivors or survivor of them;

Item, my will, intent and meaning is that the manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments which I have leased upon trust shall be employed to the uses comprised in the indentures of the same lease;

And after the performance thereof, and of this my present will, then upon condition that my son shall not during his life alien, sell or convey away any of the manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments whereof the reversion is not in the crown and whereof he hath or after my decease shall have any estate of inheritance, wherewithal I have been much threatened, but shall within convenient time after my decease convey and assure all and singular the same manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments with th' appurtenances

to the use of himself for term of his life, and after his decease to th' use of Thomas Arundel, his son, and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the use of William Arundel, second son of my said son, Thomas, and the heirs males of his body lawfully [-to be] begotten [f. 82v] and to be begotten, and for default of such issue to the right heirs of Thomas Arundel the younger according to my true intent and meaning in that behalf, then the same manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments shall be to my said son, Thomas, during his life, and after his decease to the heirs males of my body begotten during the term therein mentioned, and that my lessees of trust and their executors and administrators shall from time to time make such leases unto such persons as my said son, Thomas, shall appoint, so that the same do not exceed twenty-one years or else years determinable upon three lives whereupon the ancient rent or more shall be reserved, and that the said lessees, their executors, administrators nor assigns shall not claim not have the manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the same indentures comprised to none other use, intent or purpose than aforesaid;

Item, my will and special care is that if there be any person or persons to whom I shall stand indebted at the time of my decease or to whom I have done or hereafter shall do any manner of wrong, then upon due proof made by any such person or persons so grieved to my executors or the greater part or the survivors or survivor of the[m], that satisfaction and restitution shall be made;

Item, I give to Christopher Mercer three quarters of wheat and three quarters of barley and five pounds in money;

And to Francis, my plumber, as much corn of each sort;

Item, I give unto (blank) Barberstock twelve bushels of wheat and twelve bushels of barley;

And unto (blank) Banson dwelling near the park corner so much corn of each sort;

And unto David Kinge his children of Donhead I give ten pounds which John Longford paid me heretofore upon a bargain intended for them, and twenty pounds more to be equally divided amongst them;

Item, I give to Christopher Mercer my old furred cloak and old bases, my new cloak and bases, and my nightgown;

Item, I give Master Henry Carie my new grey coat furred;

To Justice Walmeslowe [=Walmesley?] my gold spectacles;

Item, to my son I give my silver bits, stirrup[s](?) and spurs;

Item, I give to Master Nicholas Bosgrave ten pounds;

Item, I give to Mister Richard Valeis ten pounds;

And whereas there remaineth in hand at this time the sum of six hundred pounds in money due to be paid unto Francis Zouche, esquire, or his assigns at such time after as Philippe, his wife, shall sufficiently release or relinquish her estates, right, title and dower of and in the manor of Anstey and all the lands which I purchased of the said Francis Zouche, or after her decease, I do ordain and by these presents will and appoint that my executors and assigns of my lands in trust shall pay the same accordingly, and also shall pay unto Anne Zouche, daughter of the said Francis, at the time of her marriage the sum of one hundred marks according to an order and agreement made by Baron Owens, William Ley and John Budden by the consent of the said Francis Zouche and myself;

And further I do will and appoint that the interest of the said six hundred pounds after ten of the hundred shall be paid unto the said Francis Zouche or his assigns until the said sum of six hundred pounds shall be paid as aforesaid or the possession of the said manor and premises of Anstey shall be disturbed by the said Philippe or her assigns;

Item, I give unto Hannibal Barnes one quarter of wheat and one quarter of barley;

And unto Robert Greene so much of each sort;

And unto John Best so much corn of each sort;

And unto (blank) Skeile(?) so much corn of each sort;

And unto (blank) Snooke so much corn of each sort;

Item, I give to William Weekes ten pounds in money and three quarters of wheat and [f. 83r] three of barley;

And unto William (blank), my gardener, so much corn of each sort;

Item, I give unto Davie Brookes five pounds in money and three quarters of wheat and three quarters of barley;

Item, I give to my nephew, Master Henry Hastings, my splayed mare colt;

Item, I give to Bugden one quarter of wheat and one quarter of barley;

Item, I give to the widow Barter of Henton of the farm there two quarters of wheat and as much barley;

And I do farther will and by these presents appoint that my son shall have power to exchange any of the horses, geldings, mares and colts before given, and to keep any of them at his pleasure, giving some other in lieu thereof;

All the residue of my goods and chattels, my debts being paid, my legacies and funeral expenses discharged and this my last will and testament performed, I give & bequeath unto my said son, Thomas;

And I make and ordain my well-beloved William, Lord Howard, Henry, Lord Howard, my son, Thomas Arundel, and Edward Gage, esquire, the survivors and survivor of them, to be my executors of this my last will and testament;

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above-written;

Also before the ensealing and delivery hereof I give to Robert Foyle five marks, and unto Charles Combe one quarter of wheat and one quarter of barley. Mathew Arundell.

Sealed in the presence of Thomas Ganen(?), John Budden, one thousand five hundred ninety-eight. John Foyle, Thomas Morley, Walter Gray, Robert Foyle, William Brankett.

Memorandum: That I, Sir Matthew Arundel, knight, the one and twentieth day of December one thousand five hundred ninety-eight after the making and sealing of my last will and testament have caused this codicil to be made and do will and ordain the same to be annexed and to be parcel of my said will wherein and whereby I do show and declare that my said son, Thomas, shall and may at his pleasure sell and convey the manors of Vagge and Sorke in the county of Somerset and the lands in Holborne to any person or persons for the preferment in marriage of his eldest son, making sufficient recompense unto my son's wife during her life for the same, anything in my said last will formerly expressed [+and?] contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding;

Item, I give to John Duninge(?), Mater Doctor Jessop's man, twenty shillings;

Item, I give unto Robert Hascoll(?) that married the widow Fannes(?) one quarter of wheat and one quarter of barley;

And unto William Shomaker so much corn of each sort;

And unto Walter Borke, the mason, I give twenty shillings more than his bargain;

Witnesses to the codicil: Thomas Jessop, Thomas Gawen, John Budden, Robert Foyle, John Foyle.

Probatum fuit Testamentum vnacu{m} Codicill{o} suprascript{um} coram magistro Richardo Hudson Legum Doctore Surr{ogato} ven{er}abilis viri magistri Iohannis Gibson legum etiam D{o}c{t}oris Cur{ie} Prerogatiue Cant{uariensis} magistr{i} Custodis siue Comissar{ij} l{egi}time constitut{i} Sexto die mensis ffebruarij Anno

Domini iuxta cursum et computac{i}o{n}em Ecclesie Anglicane milesimo Quingentesimo nonagesimo Octauo Iuramento Edwardi Willett notarij publici procurator{is} honorand{i} vir{or}um D{omi}ni Will{el}imi Haward et D{omi}ni Henrici Haward necnon Thome Arundell et Edwardi Gage Ar{migerorum} Executor{um} dicti defuncti in huiusmodi Testamento nominat{orum} Quib{us} Comissa fuit Administratio Bonoru{m} Iuriu{m} et Creditoru{m} eiusdem defuncti de bene et fidelit{er} administrand{o} &c Ad sancta dei Evangelia

[=The above-written testament, together with the codicil, was proved before Master Richard Hudson, Doctor of the Laws, Surrogate of the worshipful Master John Gibson, also Doctor of the Laws, lawfully constituted Master, Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the sixth day of the month of February in the year of the Lord according to the course and reckoning of the English church the thousand five hundred ninety-eighth by the oath of Edward Willet, notary public, proctor of the honourable Lord William Howard and Lord Henry Howard and also Thomas Arundel and Edward Gage, esquires, executors named in the same testament of the said deceased, to whom administration was granted of the goods, rights and credits of the same deceased, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well and faithfully administer etc.]