

DUNHAM BIBLE RECORD

An amazing family tree was found in this 1834 Bible purchased by Walter A Heitzman, 907-45th St., Des Moines, Iowa at a benefit book sale in Des Moines, Iowa during the fall of 1968. The record was brought to the attention of Robert Simon, 7107 Oliver Smith Road, Urbandale, Iowa who arranged for it to be printed in HAWKEYE HERITAGE.

Stephen Williams, the father of Hosea Williams, was born in the State of Rhode Island on the 8th day of November 1750. He was the son of Goliah Williams, who was the son of Joseph Williams, who was the son of Roger Williams, who first settled the town of Providence in the State of Rhode Island.

Hosea Williams was born at Danby, County of Rutland, State of Vermont on the 7th day of July 1776 - he died in Newark, Ohio on the ___ day of ___ 18___. (Complete date not filled in.)

Rhoda Adams was born at Salisbury, Litchfield Co, Conn on the first day of Jan 1778. She died at Newark, Licking Co, Ohio on the 31st day of March, 1847. Aged 69 yrs 3 mo. She died in the triumph of gospel faith - her funeral sermon was preached by Rev D N Smith of the M E Church.

Hosea Williams was married to Rhoda Adams on the 29th day of May 1794 in the town of Danby, County of Rutland, State of Vermont by Daniel Sherman, Esq.

Lucretia Adams Williams was married to Clark Dunham on the 21st day of Jan, 1841 at Newark, Ohio by the Rev Alexander Duncan of the Presbyterian Church.

Charlotte Blackmar was born at Livingston Manor, State of New York on the 21st day of December 1783. She came to live with Hosea Williams December 24, 1805. After a long life of usefulness, Charlotte Blackmar died at the home of Clark and Lucretia A Dunham aged 77 years on the 14th day of Feb 1860. Though related by no ties of blood, this record of her birth and death is placed here as a tribute to her memory, and that coming generations may know that without kith or kin, she so lived that her memory is kept sacred by one to whom she could have been no dearer had she been of his own blood. F.R.D.

Nathaniel Wales the first owner of the Bible from which this is copied, was born in Milton, Mass, May 28th 1693, was married to Mercy, daughter of Francis West, Jan 14, 1725, who died on the 20th of Jan of the same year. He was married again on Dec 27th 1726 to Prudence Dennison.

Nathaniel Wales (son of Nathaniel and Prudence Wales) was born Jun 1st 1733, and married Grace Brewster in Windham, Conn, Feb 9th 1755. She was born Feb 19th 1738, a direct descendant of Elder Wm Brewster of the Mayflower.

Eliel, son of Nathaniel and Grace Wales was born Jun 29th 1761, married to Annie Edgerton, Jun 28 1792. She was born at Franklin, Nov 7th, 1763.

Susan Wales, born at Windham, Conn Dec 16, 1793, married to Asahel Dunham, Oct 30th 1814. (Additional data but illegible.)

Clark Dunham, son of Asahel Dunham and Susan Wales was born at New Haven, Vt., Jan 21, 1816. He was married Jan 21, 1841 to Lucretia A Williams.

Albert Barrows Dunham son of Clark Dunham and Lucretia A Williams, was born in Newark, Ohio Dec 31, 1841. Was married in Chicago, Ill, Jul 6th 1871 to Lizzie Reeder. Died Jul 5th 1873 without issue.

Frank Reice Dunham second son of Clark Dunham and Lucretia A Williams was born Mar 15th 1844. Was married Dec 23, 1869 to Harriet Mosby Foote at Burlington, Iowa.

(Continued on next page)

BIRTHS: Clark Dunham son of F^r and Hattie F Dunham was born Jul 25th 1870.
 Harriet Foote Dunham was born Dec 22d 1871.
 John Graham Dunham, born in Burlington, Iowa Jul 3rd 1874.
 George Dunham, born in Burlington, Iowa Sep 17th 1876.
 Jane Ann Williams, born in Washington, D C, Oct 22d 1942, dau of Harriet and Robert T Williams.
 John Graham Dunham, III born in Denver, Colorado, Aug 24th 1943.
 Martha Lyons Williams in Washington, D C, Aug 3rd 1944.
 Rhoda Adams Dunham dau of Clark and Lucretia A Dunham, born in Newark, Ohio, Jul 21, 1846.
 Alice Beaman Dunham, dau of Clark and Lucretia A Dunham, born in Newark, Ohio, Dec 8, 1848, m Jun 1st 1869 to Edwin H Carpenter.
 Edward Clark Dunham, son of Clark and L A Dunham born in Newark, Ohio.
 Susan Wales Dunham, dau of Clark and L A Dunham, born in Burlington, Iowa, Dec 17th 1855.
 Mary Belle Dunham, dau of Clark and Lucretia A Dunham, born in Burlington, Iowa.
 Clark Dunham son of Frank R Dunham and Harriet M Foote, born in Burlington, Iowa, Jul 28th 1870, d Aug 10th 1872.
 Harriet Foote Dunham, dau of Frank R Dunham and Harriet M Foote, born in Burlington, Iowa, Dec 22, 1871.
 John Graham Dunham, born in Burlington, Iowa, Jul 3rd 1874, son of Frank R and Hattie F Dunham.
 George Dunham, son of Frank A and Hattie P Dunham born in Burlington, Iowa, Sep 17th 1846.

MARRIAGES: Frank R Dunham was married to Hattie M Foote in Burlington, Iowa, Dec 23rd 1869 by Rev Wm Salter.
 John Graham Dunham, to D Augusta Dolphin in Emmet, Idaho, Sep 11, 1911
 George Foote Dunham to Violet Webster at Portland, Oregon.
 Harriet Foote Dunham, dau of John G Dunham and Augusta Dolphin, married to Robert T Williams in Boise, Idaho, Feb 18th 1940.
 John G Dunham, son of John G Dunham and Augusta Dolphin - Aug.

DEATHS: Clark Dunham, d Aug 10th 1871.
 Lucretia Williams Dunham.
 Frank Reice Dunham, d Jun 2, 1901.
 Alice B Dunham Carpenter, d May 8th 1912.
 Rhoda Dunham Clapp.
 Susan Dunham Ball.
 Harriet Foote Dunham, d 27th Apr 1926.
 John Graham Dunham, in Boise, Idaho, Jun 20th 1944.
 George Foote Dunham in Winter Park, Florida, Jun 12th 1949.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions of Bible records for possible inclusion in HAWKEYE HERITAGE are always welcome. A backlog of this type of record enables us to more easily assemble each issue. Extreme care should be taken in preparation to insure that we know exactly what was contained in the Bible and plainly identify that which has been added from other sources. Additional information often greatly enhances such records and could be of tremendous importance to our readers who might be trying to establish a relationship.

From a B
in the p
Englewoo

MARRIAGE

CHILDREN

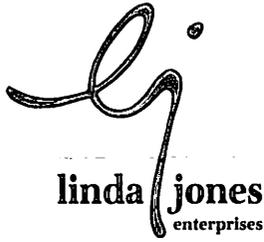
This rec
to Loren
Hixon, 6

INSCRIP

MARRIAG

BIRTHS:

DEATHS:



February 23, 1995

17771 Dear Jim,

mittell
irvine
california
92714

What a pleasant surprise. Thank you for taking the time to copy and send the background material on the Clough line. As you can see from the enclosed material I do have the actual descendants. My aunt gave me a list of the direct descendants several years ago, and in 1990 I met a Genealogist who supplied me some more information.

714-660-7791
fax
714-660-8815

As you can see, my first wife and I had three children. My eldest son has three (daughters), and my daughter has two children (boy and girl). Still no grandson to carry on the name, but who knows. I do have a half-brother who has two sons, so maybe it will have to come from that side.

I was raised in Michigan, but have lived in the Newport/Costa Mesa area since 1959. Linda and I have lived in the house on Kings Road since January of 1994, and certainly enjoying the Cliff Haven area.

Again thanks for your interest and help. My schedule usually runs on the hectic side, but I know it would be interesting to come to a meeting, and it is good to know you have a good collection of books.

Sincerely,



Jim Clough

PS. My given name is William James Clough Jr., but I usually go by Jim, and sometimes James, or W. James --my parents always called my Jim and I never did like the idea of being a Jr.

CLOUGH GENIOLOGY IN AMERICA

JOHN CLOUGH: Birthplace and parentage unknown. From Master of the Rolls at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. Passenger list on the ship "ELIZABETH" which arrived at Charlestown, Mass., midsummer 1635, sailed April 11, 1635. "John Cluffe - 22 - housecarpenter (the only freeman on the ship). He lived in Charlestown. and Watertown before moving to Salisbury, Essex Co., Mass (some reference to Salisbury being in New Hampshire). He lived on site now occupied by a railroad station.

1. JOHN married Jane ? (her ancestry unknown)

Children:

Elizabeth - 1642	* <u>JOHN</u> - March 6, 1649
Mary - July 30, 1644	Thomas - May 29, 1651
Sarah - June 28, 1646	Samuel - Feb 20, 1657
Martha - March 22, 1654	

2. JOHN married Mercy Page

Children:

Mary - April 8, 1677	Benoni - May 23, 1675
Sarah - April 5, 1686	John - June 30, 1687
Mercy - March 17, 1690	Cornelius - May 7, 1680
Tabitha - Sept 8, 1697	Caleb - Oct 26, 1682
	Joseph - Oct 14, 1684
	Moses - March 26, 1693
	Aaron - Dec 16, 1695
	* <u>JOHNATHAN</u> - April 11, 1688

3. JOHNATHAN married Hannah Gile (died Nov 11, 1727)

Children:

Mehitable - Nov 10, 1710	Obadiah - Aug 5, 1712
Hannah - Jan 31, 1718	Johathan - Nov 14, 1714
Lydia - May 20, 1721	Timothy - Feb 21, 1720
Mary - Jan 9, 1726	* <u>EPHRAIM</u> - Jan 12, 1724
	John - Nov 11, 1727

Remarried Mary Gile Feb 24, 1728

Children:

Ruth - Aug 23, 1730	Obadiah - Feb 18, 1731
Elizabeth - Nov 11, 1732	

4. EPHRAIM married Mary Johnson in 1744

Children:

Eunice - Aug 29, 1751	Jonathan - April 26, 1748
Amassa - ?	* <u>JOSEPH</u> - Oct 7, 1749
Mary -n April 20, 1763	Benjamin - June 30, 1753
Susanna - April 18, 1767	Luther - ?
Hannah - March 23, 1769	Luther - ?
	Abel - March 8, 1765
	Calvin - Feb 1, 1771
	Ephraim - 1773

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

- * John Clough* #1 [01] (ca 1613) - (JUL 26 1691) m. Jane (unknown) #2 (unknown) - (JAN 11 1679)
- * Elizabeth Clough #3 (00 00 1642) -
- * Mary Clough #4 (JUL 30 1644) -
- * Sarah Clough #5 (JUN 28 1646) -
- * John Clough Jr.* #6 [02] (MAR 06 1649) - m. Mercy Page #10 (unknown) -
- * Benoni Clough #11 (MAY 23 1675) -
- * Mary Clough #12 (APR 08 1677) -
- * John Clough #13 (JUN 30 1678) -
- * Cornelius Clough #14 (MAY 07 1680) -
- * Caleb Clough #15 (OCT 26 1682) -
- * Joseph Clough #16 (OCT 14 1684) -
- * Sarah Clough #17 (APR 05 1686) -
- * Johnathan Clough* #18 [03] (APR 11 1688) m. Hannah Gile #23 (unknown) - (NOV 11 1727)
- m. (FEB 24 1728) Mary Gile #33
- * Mehitabel Clough #24 (NOV 10 1710) -
- * Obadiah Clough #25 (AUG 05 1712) -
- * Johnathan Clough #26 (NOV 14 1714) -
- * Hannah Clough #27 (JAN 31 1718) -
- * Timothy #28 (FEB 21 1720) -
- * Lydia Clough #29 (MAY 20 1721) -
- * Ephraim Clough* #30 [04] (JAN 12 1724) m. (1774) Mary Johnson #37 (unknown) -
- * Johnathan Clough #38 (APR 26 1748) -
- * Joseph Clough* #39 [05] (OCT 07 1749) m. (NOV 05 1771) Mary Ferry #51
- * John Clough #52 (unknown) -
- * Eunice Clough #53 (FEB 01 1772)
- * Joseph Clough #54 (NOV 19 1776) -
- * Mary Clough #55 (MAY 02 1776) -
- * Joseph Clough #56 (APR 13 1778) -
- * Elijah Clough #57 (NOV 27 1780) -
- * Elijah Clough #58 (00 00 1782) -
- * James Clough* #59 [06] (AUG 16 1784) m. (MAY 05 1805) Elizabeth Popkins #61 () - (OCT 18 1816)
- * James Leonard Clough* #62 (JUN 07 1807) m. (APR 08 1840) Levinia Sikes #66 (unknown) -
- * Francis Hayland Clough #67 (FEB 02 1841) -
- * Abby Elizabeth Clough #68 (MAR 03 1842) -
- * James Hurdis Clough* #69 [08] (NOV 14 1845) m. (JAN 12 1871) Abby Jane Arnold #75
- * Frank James Clough #76 (JAN 07 1872) -
- * Burton Andrew Clough #77 (MAR 20 1873) -
- * Harvey Burnett Clough* #78 [09] (AUG 21 1881) m. (ca 1909) Anna Edyth Murray #80
- * William James Clough* #81 [10] (JUN 24 1910) m. (DEC 25 1934) Charlotte Ruth Strabbing #83 (MAY 19 1911) -
- * William James Clough Jr.* #84 [11] (JUN 06 1937) m. Mildred Jean Wyingarden #86 (ca 1919) - (ca 1983)
- m. Diana Claris Meyer #88 (MAY 16 1939) -
- m. (SEP 23 1973) Linda Jones #98 (JUL 25 1937) -
- * Cindi Diane Clough #89 (SEP 11 1957) -
- * James Scott Clough* #90 [12] (NOV 03 1958) m. Julie Rogoff #92
- * Lani Clough #93 (SEP 07 1982) -
- * Nicole Diane Clough #94 (AUG 17 1982) -
- * Marc Alan Clough #91 (SEP 08 1964) -
- * Malcolm Hugh Clough #85 (NOV 04 1941) - (ca 1961)
- * William Robert Clough #87 (AUG 04 1949) m. Ruth Elizabeth McCracken #95 (NOV 05 1949) -
- * William Patricia Clough #96 (MAY 04 1975) -
- * David Ian Clough #97 (JUN 27 1978) -
- * Doris Blanche Clough #82 (MAY 04 1916) -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

. * Grace Emeline #79 (MAY 14 1883) -
. * Alfred Beecher #70 (JUN 01 1849) -
. * Earl Frelon Clough #71 (OCT 28 1850) -
. * Roger Minot Clough #72 (MAY 01 1852) -
. * John Eliot #73 (SEP 20 1854) -
. * Justin Edward Clough #74 (MAR 20 1858) -
. * Christopher Clough #63 (ca 1808) -
. * Elizabeth Popkins Clough #64 (DEC 29 1810) -
. * Sarah Jane June Clough #65 (JUN 02 18??) -
. * Rufus Clough #60 (JUL 17 1786) -
. * Eunice Clough #40 (AUG 29 1751) -
. * Benjamin Clough #41 (JUN 30 1753) -
. * Amassa Clough #42 (ca 1755) -
. * Luther Clough #43 (ca 1757) -
. * Luther Clough #44 (ca 1759) -
. * Mary Clough #45 (APR 20 1763) -
. * Abel Clough #46 (MAR 08 1765) -
. * Susanna Clough #47 (APR 18 1767) -
. * Hannah Clough #48 (MAR 23 1769) -
. * Calvin Clough #49 (FEB 01 1771) -
. * Ephraim Clough #50 (ca 1773) -
. * Mary Clough #31 (JAN 09 1726) -
. * John Clough #32 (NOV 11 1727) -
. * Ruth Clough #34 (AUG 23 1730) -
. * Obadiah Clough #35 (FEB 18 1731) -
. * Elizabeth Clough #36 (NOV 11 1732) -
. * Mercy Clough #19 (MAR 17 1690) -
. * Moses Clough #20 (MAR 26 1693) -
. * Aaron Clough #21 (DEC 16 1695) -
. * Tabitha Clough #22 (SEP 08 1697) -
. * Thomas Clough #7 (MAY 29 1651) -
. * Martha Clough #8 (MAR 22 1654) -
. * Samuel Clough #9 (FEB 20 1657) -

- Charlemagne nd ⁽³⁾ Hildegarde
- Louis I "the Fair" nd Judith of Bavaria
- Charles II "the Bold" nd Ermengarde of Orleans
- Louis II "the Stammer" nd. ⁽²⁾ Adelaide
- Charles III "the Simple" nd. ⁽³⁾ Constance (Edgiva)
- Louis IV d'Outre-Mer nd. Gerberga of Saxony
- Charles of Lorraine nd. Adelheid
- Ermengarde of Lorraine nd. Albert I Count of Namur
- Albert II Count of Namur nd. Regeline of Lorraine
- Albert III " " " nd. Ida of Saxony
- Godfrey of Namur nd. Sibylle of Chateau-Portier
- Elizabeth (Isabel) of Namur nd. Servais of Rethel
- Milicent of Rethel nd. ⁽¹⁾ Robert Marmion
- Robert Marmion nd.
- William Marmion nd.
- Geoffrey Marmion nd. Rosamond
- William Marmion nd. Maud (Matilda)
- John Marmion nd. Margery de Nottingham
- Thomas Marmion nd. Agnes
- Agnes Marmion nd. William Harlyngrugge
- Cecily (Cecilia) Harlyngrugge nd. John Rede
- John Rede ⁽²⁾ nd. ⁽²⁾ Walter Cettox
- William Cettox nd. Alice Albott
- Catherine Cettox nd. Thomas Heigham II
- Sir Clement Heigham nd. ⁽¹⁾ Anne Munnings
- Elizabeth Heigham nd. ⁽¹⁾ Henry Edon
- Anne Edon nd. William Bradbury
- ⁽³⁾ Wymond Bradbury nd. Elizabeth Whitgift
- Capt. Thomas Bradbury nd. Mary Perkins
- Jane Bradbury nd. Henry True
- ⁽¹⁾ James True nd. Sarah Tappan
- James True, Jr. nd. Sarah Eaton

(1) Rhoda True md. Elias Merrill
Marshfield Merrill md. (2) Lucy C. Tuttle
Alex Tuttle Merrill md. Asa Palmer
Henry Arnold Palmer md. Ella Laura Shattuck
Carol Palmer md. Ezra Isaac Newfield
Jack R. Newfield md. Carol S. Shaker

Charlemagne	md.	Heldegarde
Louis I "the Fair"	md.	Judith of Savaria
Charles II "the Bold"	md.	Emmentude of Orleans
Louis II "the Stammerer"	md. (2)	Adelaide
Charles III "the Simple"	md. (3)	Edgiva (Edgiva)
Louis III d'Outre-mer	md.	Gertruda of Saxony
Charles of Lorraine	md.	Adelheid
Emmergunde of Lorraine	md.	Albert I Count of Namur
Albert II Count of Namur	md.	Rigolinde of Lorraine
Albert III " " "	md.	Ida of Saxony
Godfrey of Namur	md.	Sibylle of Chateau-Perrier
Elizabeth (Isabel) of Namur	md.	Ulric of Rethel
Milient of Rethel	md. (1)	Robert Marmion
Robert Marmion	md.	
William Marmion	md.	
Geoffrey Marmion	md.	Rocamond
William Marmion	md.	Maud (Matilda)
John Marmion	md.	Margery de Nottingham
Thomas Marmion	md.	Agnes
Agnes Marmion	md.	William Harlyngrugge
Cecily (Cecilia) Harlyngrugge	md.	John Rede
(2) John Rede	md (2)	Walter Cotton
William Cotton	md.	Alice Abbott
Catherine Cotton	md.	Thomas Heigham II
Sir Clement Heigham	md. (1)	Anne Mummings
Elizabeth Heigham	md. (1)	Henry Edon
Anne Edon	md.	William Bradbury
(3) Wymond Bradbury	md.	Elizabeth Whitgift
Capt. Thomas Bradbury	md.	Mary Perkins
(1) Wymond Bradbury	md.	Sarah Pike
Sarah Bradbury	md.	Abraham Morrill
Sarah Morrill	md.	Benjamin Eaton

Sarah Eaton	md.	Jabez True, Jr.
(1) Rhoda True	md.	Elias Merrill
Marchfield Merrill	md.	(2) Lucy C. Tubbs
Elex Tubbs Merrill	md.	Asa Palmer
Henry Lincoln Palmer	md.	Ella Laura Shattuck
Carol Palmer	md.	Ezra Isaac Newfeld
Jack R. Newfeld	md.	Carol Louise Shaver

Charlemagne	md.	Hildegarda
Aupais	md.	Begue
Engeltrude	md.	Gerenger
Hunroch	md.	Cyathon
Eberhard	md.	Desile
Hunroch (Unrod) III	md.	Qua
Eberhard	md.	
Judith of Friuli	md.	Arnolf "the bad"
Berthold I von Bahrenberg	md.	Elisibonta von Walbeck
Heinrich von Schweinfurt	md.	Gerlberg of Henneberg
Elisa von Schweinfurt	md.	Bernard II D. of Saxony
Ida of Saxony	md.	Albert III C of Namur
Godfrey of Namur	md.	Sibylle of Chateau-Perrier
Elizabeth (Isabel) of Namur	md.	Servais of Rethel
Milicent of Rethel	md. (1)	Robert Marmion
Robert Marmion	md.	
William Marmion	md.	
Geoffrey Marmion	md.	Rosamond
William Marmion	md.	Maud (Matilda)
John Marmion	md.	Margery de Nottingham
Thomas Marmion	md.	Agnes
Agnes Marmion	md.	William Harlingrugge
Cecily (Cecilia) Harlingrugge	md.	John Rede
(2) Joan Rede	md	(2) Walter Cotton
William Cotton	md.	Alice Abbott
Catherine Cotton	md.	Thomas Heigham IV
Sir Clement Heigham	md. (1)	Anne Munnings
Elizabeth Heigham	md. (1)	Henry Edon
Anne Edon	md.	William Bradbury
(3) Alphonse Bradbury	md.	Elizabeth Whitgift
Capt. Thomas Bradbury	md.	Mary Perkins
Jane Bradbury	md.	Henry True

Jabez True	md. Sarah Tappan
Jabez True, Jr.	md. Sarah Eaton
(1) Rhoda True	md. Elias Merrill
Marshall Merrill	md. (2) Lucy C. Tuttle
Elex Tuttle Merrill	md. Asa Palmer
Henry Lincoln Palmer	md. Ella Laura Shattuck
Carol Palmer	md. Ezra Isaac Newfield
Jack R. Newfield	md. Carol L. Shaw

#6 Charlemagne md. Heldegarde True (#5)

Capt. Thomas Bradbury	md. Mary Perkins
(1) Weymond Bradbury	md. Sarah Pike
Sarah Bradbury	md. Abraham Merrill
Sarah Merrill	md. Benjamin Eaton
Sarah Eaton	md. Jabez True, Jr.
(1) Rhoda True	md. Elias Merrill
Marshall Merrill	md. (2) Lucy C. Tuttle
Elex Tuttle Merrill	md. Asa Palmer
Henry Lincoln Palmer	md. Ella Laura Shattuck
Carol Palmer	md. Ezra Isaac Newfield
Jack R. Newfield	md. Carol L. Shaw

Charlemagne md. Hildegard
 Aupais md. Beque
 Exatton md. Hemrock
 see line 5 to end.

#8 Charlemagne md. Hildegard
 Aupais Beque
 Exatton md. Hemrock
 see line 5 to Captain Thomas Bradley
 see line 6 to end.

Charlemagne	Hildegard
Louis I "the Fair"	(1) Emmergerde
Lothair I	Emmergerde
Emmergerde of Lorraine	Yvillbert
Regnier I C. of Hainault	Alberade of Mors
n.n. of Hainault	Berengr C. of Namur
Robert C. of Hainault	Emmergerde of Lorraine
Albert I C. of Namur	Emmergerde of Lorraine
Albert II C. of Namur	Regilinde of Lorraine
(2) Albert III C. of Namur	Ida of Saxony

See Line # 1 To end.

#10 See Line # 9
 See Line # 2 To end

- Ceodea - prince of Wessex b. c. 493
 Cyric - King of West Saxons 534-560 b. c. 525 d. 560
 Ceawlin - King of West Saxons 560-593 b. c. 547 d. 593
 Cuthwice - Under-ruler of Wessex b. c. 564 d. 584
 Cutha - " " " " b. bef. 593
 Ceolwold of Wessex - " " " " b. c. 672 d. 688
 Cenred - Under-ruler of Somerset occ. 644 d. 694
 Ingrid - b. c. 680 d. 718-726
 Eoppa of Wessex d. 718-726
 Eafa b. c. 732
 Eadmund (Edmund) King of Kent 784-86 b. c. 758
 Egbert "the Great" - Under-King of Kent 784-86 b. 775 d. 4 Feb. 839
 King of Wessex - 802
 King of England 827-836 md. Raedburh (Redburge)
 Aethelwulf - King of England 839-858 md. (1) Osburh
 Alfred the Great 871-899 md. Ealhswith of Mercia
 Edward I "the Elder" 899-924 md. Eadgifu (Edgiva)
 (3) Eadgifu (Edgiva) md. Charles III "the Simple"
 Louis IV d'outre-mer md. Gerberga of Saxony
 See Line # 1 to end
 #12 See Line # 2 to end

THOMAS BRADBURY'S HEIGHAM ANCESTRY

BY JOHN B. THRELFALL F.A.S.G.

Presented here is an elaboration of the Heigham part of the Thomas Bradbury Ancestor Table (TAG 55:1).

2816 RICHARD HEIGHAM of Heigham, a hamlet in Gazeley, Suffolk, England, is the earliest ancestor of the Heigham family who can be identified in records. It was about the 14th century when family names began to appear in England for the rank and file of the population. The Heighams took the name of the hamlet in which they lived. The name means *high-home*. Today the local name survives in Heigham farm, the remnant of the ancient estate or hamlet. Indeed, it is a high place with a beautiful view of rolling Suffolk farms for miles around. The present farm buildings are probably of 18th and 19th century construction.

What little information there is on Richard Heigham comes from a manuscript roll of vellum, compiled in 1579 by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, for Sir John Heigham of Barrow, and in the 1860s in the possession of John Henry Heigham, Esq. This document is quoted by Joseph J. Howard in his *Visitation of Suffolk*. According to this, the wife of Richard was named Joan and she died 25 Aug. 1361, Richard having died on 25 March 1340. These death dates probably came from an inquisition *post mortem*. However, I have been unable to locate such a document to confirm these dates, so perhaps it is now lost, or if she remarried, it might be indexed under another name.

Among the chief owners of land in Fornham All Saints (about five miles to the east of Gazeley), holding mediately or immediately of the Abbot of Saint Edmund's in 14 Edward I (1285) was Richard de Heyham. In 9 Edward II (1316) Richard de Heyham held a messuage and four score acres of land, and eight acres of meadow, of the Abbot, by four shillings rent, and in that year levied a fine of these and other lands to George, son of Thomas de Bradfeld (Gage's *History and Antiquities of Suffolk*, p. 243).

In 1319 Thomas de Hecham was rector of the church of Great Saxham (Heigham was formerly also spelled Hegham or Hecham). Perhaps he was a brother or near relative of Richard.

Child: only one known

1408 Thomas, m. Maud' 3 known children; d. 24 May 1404.

1408 THOMAS HEIGHAM (Richard), of Heigham in Gazeley, was born probably about 1320-1340, but no later than 1340 when his father died. Thomas is said to have had a wife named Maud, and to have died on 24 March 1404/5, at which time he would have been at least 64, if these dates are correct. Again, this material would appear to have been derived from an inquisition *post mortem*, but such a document cannot yet be located for confirmation.

Children:

704 Thomas, m. Alice, dau. of John Hune of Tunstall, Suffolk.

Robert, d. 5 Nov. 1383.

John, rector of Tuddenham, Suffolk (2 such parishes in Suffolk),

d. 13 Oct. 1393; his will (recorder's copy only) is damaged and

only partly legible, of which an abstract follows:

1393 - the will of John Heygham, Rector of the church of ----, to be buried in the church of Gayeslee ... for the improvement of the church 6s 8d . . . to the church of St. James of Heigham 7s 8d ... to the poor ... executor to be Robert leWarner ... dated at Heigham in the parish of ... next after feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Anno Dni ... Proved 1393 (Reg. Harsyke, Norwich).

704 THOMAS HEIGHAM (Thomas, Richard) of Heigham in Gazeley, married Alice Hune, daughter and heir of John Hune of Tunstall, Suffolk. Tunstall is a small parish 15 miles NE of Ipswich and quite a distance from Gazeley which is on the west side of Suffolk. One can wonder how this match came about across such a distance. On 12 Dec. 1390 William Chetwynd of Ingestrive, Staffordshire, quitclaimed to Robert Warner, John Lillie, chaplain, and Thomas Hegham, junior, 150 acres of land 3 acres of meadow, 20 shillings of rents, and liberty of fold in Fordham, Exning and Landwade. A year later on 4 Dec. 1391 he and Lilye were again grantees from Chetwynd of £10 rent from lands in Flutterly and Monkslegh, and Ruge in Staffordshire. On 28 June 1403 the first property was deeded by Thomas and his two partners to John Lilye, junior, and Margaret, his wife (British Library Add. MSS 37669).

Thomas Heigham died 7 Feb. 1409 and Alice died 1 March 1448, dates given by Joseph J. Howard in his *Visitation of Suffolk*, probably from an inquisition *post mortem* and are also most probably Old Style, in New Style respectively 1410 and 1449.

The Hune (or Clun) arms are given in the pedigree of Heigham in Harleian MS 1560, which is a copy of the Visitation of Suffolk by Robert Cooke, Clarendieux, in 1577. Also in Harleian MS 6065, a copy of Camden's Visitation of Essex, by his deputy John Raven in 1612, the descent is traced through this marriage the same coat is given for Hune, or more properly Clun, in the quartered shield of Sir Richard Heigham of East Ham, Essex. The same coat is quartered by the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, as for Clun. The Clun or Hune arms are: Argent, a chief azure.

352 THOMAS HEIGHAM (Thomas, Thomas, Richard) of the hamlet of Heigham in Gazeley, Suffolk married Alice Boyes or de Boyes. This name undoubtedly derives from the Norman French "de Bois" meaning *of the woods*. The de Boyes arms are: Argent, 2 bars and a canton gules; overall a bend sable. This coat was formerly in the windows of Rowlsby church, Norfolk, as borne by Sir Roger de Boyes. Robert de Boyes, son of Sir Roger, by Sibell, the daughter of and heiress of Robert Yelly (Elly, Illiegh), had a daughter and heiress, Catherine, who married Sir Edward Jenney. The ancient family of Jenney of Knottishall, quartered Boyes (as above) and Illey as well as Wichingham and Plumstead in right of that marriage (Chilling MS).

Thomas Heigham held the manor of Heigham Hall and the

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manor of Gazeley as the following notes indicate. Gazeley is a small parish five miles east of Newmarket.

The manor of Heigham Hall and the manor of Gaysley were in 15 Edward I (1286) part of the possessions of the Earl of Gloucester, afterwards vested in Sir Thomas Passekewe who, in 22 Edward III (1348), conveyed them by feoffment to Walter Grapnall and John Ram, as his trustees, from whom the Heigham family appear to have purchased them, as Thomas Heigham was seized of these manors in 1429, as heir of Robert Heigham [Who was he?--Ed.] (Davy MS, British Museum).

Thomas and Alice were buried in the churchyard of Gazeley as indicated in their son John's will.

Children:

176 Thomas, d. 21 March 1480; m. Isabell, d. 26 March 1452, daughter of Hugh Fraunceys of Giffords Hall, Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

John, LL.B., Rector of Lackford 1439-1442; ad praes. Chief Abbot of St. Edmundsbury; Rector of Burewell & Elvedon; d. June or July 1467. ["Ad praes." appears to mean "at present" but when he is said to be Chief Abbot, as there would presumably be only one such at a time, I don't know--Ed.] His will, of course in Latin, is here abstracted in English:

7 June 1467: the will of John Heigham, clerk, to be bur. in the churchyard of Gaisle next to the graves of my parents in the south part ... bequests to the churches of Burwell, Elvedon, Gaisle, to the poor of Gaisle, to the vicar of the college church of Stoke, to the monastery of Bury Saint Edmunds . . .

8 marks to an honest priest to pray for my soul and the souls of my father and mother and my benefactors ... to the Prioresse of Swasham ... to Thomas my chaplain... to John Aways and William Aways... to Thomas Smith my servant... to John Bray, to John Cooke--to John Blanhayseth---to the sons of Thomas Heigham my brother---to William heigham my kinsman [his nephew] my mass book my breviary and all other books, also tenements and lands in Hardegrave to William and the heirs of his body [evidently William is not a priest] but if he die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten, then to Richard Heigham my kinsman, then to Clement Heigham my kinsman. then to Thomas Heigham junior my kinsman [all these kinsmen were his nephews] then to Thomas Heigham senior my brother, then to Joan Harwell my sister, then to Margaret Moubtebey my kinswoman, then to be spent for health of my soul and my parents' souls. Residue not bequeathed to Thomas Heigham junior and Clement Heigham my kinsman whom I make and ordain executors. ... Thomas Heigham my brother to see that my will is carried out. Proved at Lambeth [Lambeth?] 11 July 1467 by Clement Heigham executor, etc. (PCC 20 Godyn).

Joan, m. ----- Harwell before 1467; a Richard Harwell of Barrow left a will dated 28 Nov. 1482, proved 13 April 1484.

176 THOMAS HEIGHAM (Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Richard) of Heigham in Suffolk married Isabel, daughter and one of the heirs of Hugh Fraunceys, owner of Giffords Hall in Wickhambrook, Suffolk, also a constable of Clare, by his wife Philippa Hemmys. Thomas Heigham died 21 March 1480/81, according to the Inquisition post mortem. Isabel had died 26 March 1452.

In 1431 Thomas Heigham was appointed commissioner to as-

sess a grant (i.e. tax) for Suffolk (possibly this was his father, Thomas Heigham, senior). In 1437 and again in 1452, Nicholas Drury, Thomas Heigham and others, presented to the rectory of Flempton in Suffolk. Again in 1457 Thomas Heigham presented to this rectory (Gage's Suffolk). In 1442, 1445, 1453 and 1465 he presented to the rectory of Stanton, Norfolk.

In 1441 Thomas Heigham and others, the feoffees of Thomas Hethe, on his decease, in 19 Henry VI (1441), conveyed Luce's Hall in Westley to Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Buckingham (Gage's Suffolk). In 1440, 1445 and 1446, he and three or four others were appointed to deliver the gaol at Bury St. Edmunds. Most of the time from 1439 to 1458 he was Commissioner of the Peace.

In September 1449 he and several others for the county of Suffolk were commissioned "to treat with spiritual and secular persons for a loan to maintain war against the king's adversaries who cease not to wage war on England, Normandy and other places of the king's obedience by land and sea, by captures, robberies, murders and slaughters of the king's lieges and captures of castles, towns and places in the said duchy and other places" (Cal. of Patent Rolls).

The following pardon was issued in 1458 to Thomas Heigham for some offence arising probably out of the civil wars of that period. This document lists the several judicial offices which he held.

36 Henry VI (1458) - Henricus d. gr. Rex Ang. et ffran. et D'm's Hib'ae omnibus &c. Sciatis &c. qd. perdonamus &c. Thome Heigham de Heigham in com. Suff. Armigeri al's dict. Tho. Heigham de Heigham in parochia de Gaselee in com. Suff., Arm. al's dict. ho. Heigham, in com. Suff., gentilman, al's dict. Tho. Heigham uni Justic. nostr. ad diversas Assa's in com. Norff. et Suff., capiendas assign. al's dict. Tho. Heigham nuper uni Justic. ad diversas (quere)liberandas in com. Norff et Suff. assign. al's dict. Tho. Heigham nuper uni Justic. nost. ad inquirend. de om'h's actionibus felonis insurrectionibus congregacionibus riutis rautis transgressionibus quibusq. ultra com. Suff. citra 8 diem Julii A^o regn. n' bri 28 quoseq. et qualiterq. factis aut perpetratis al's dict. Tho. Heigham uni Justic. nostri. ad pacem in com. Suff. conservandum assign. al's dict Tho Heigham uni Ball'm ville conservand assign seu quocq. alio nomine cantat., omnimodi &c. In cuius rei testimonium has l'rs nrs fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm' 10 died Februarii, Anno Regni nri 36. p' ip'm Regem Tetisworth
(Ref. Chitting's MS Coll.)

In 1457 the following commission was issued:

17 Dec. 1457 - Commision to the Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, Robert Corbet, knight, Richard Waldegrave, knight, John Wynkefeld, John Hop-ton, Robert Wyloughby, Thomas Breux, John Clapton, Gilbert Debenham, Thomas Kygham, William Jenny and Reynold Rous, appointing them to assign how many archers each hundred, wapentake, rape, city and borough, not being a county in itself, town, township, village, hamlet and all other places in the county of Suffolk shall supply, and what the goods, chattels and yearly revenues of all the lands, rents and possessions therein and the proprietors and possessors thereof will

support for the exhibition of 429 archers, and to deliver one part of their writings indented before the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer before the octave of the Purification next. (Calendar of Patent Rolls, 36 Henry VI).

The next year he and many of the same men were again appointed to a commission of array.

By a writ dated at Westminster 16 July 3 Edward IV (1463), Richard Quartermayne, Thomas Heigham and others were appointed with the Sheriffs of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, etc., commissioners to enquire as to what lands, etc. William, late Viscount Beaumont and lord of Bardolph had held on or prior to the day of the accession of the king to the throne (*Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, pub. by Camden Soc.).

Thomas Heigham owned the manor of Denham, near Gazeley, Suffolk, as the following notes indicate:

The Manor of Denham appears to have been vested early in the Hethe family. Thomas de Hethe in 18 Henry VI conveyed it to trustees by whom it was sold. Subsequently it was vested in Sir John Shardelow, and by inquisition taken 21 Edward IV (1491) [21 Edward IV was in 1482--Ed.] on the death of Sir Thomas Heigham of Heigham, it was found that he died seised of this manor. The Heigham family had considerable property in this parish at an early date. "Thomas Hygham held time of Henry VI of DeVere, Earl of Oxford, two Knight's fees in Denham, juxta Gaselee, which John Delamare formerly held." (Harleian MS 7356).

Children:

88 Thomas, eldest son, b. ca. 1430, d. 21 March 1480/81; m. Catherine Cotton; 6 known ch.

Clement, 2nd son, d. 20 March 1519/20; I.P.M. 1520 at Henhall, son William over 30; m. Jane or Joan Cotton, sister of Catherine; resided at Giffords Hall, Wickhambrook, Suffolk; 8 children: Clement, William, Richard, John, Audrey, Jan, Elizabeth, Margaret. In 1494 John Clopton of Melford, by his will appointed Clement Higham the elder one of his executors and gave him his grete hope of golde that he wore daily, with a shefe of wete graved therein (This will is in Howard's Visitation of Suffolk 1:38). 6 Nov. 1503, Westminster, Licence for 20s paid in the hanaper [receptacle for money], for Clement Heigham and Robert Wyse alias Wyset, to grant the manor of Dalham, co. Suffolk, to Richard Stotevyle, esq., Thomas Stoevyle his son, Robert Druery, knight, Thomas Underhill, the son of Thomas Knyghton, gentleman, George Trace, John Benet and Ralph Stotevyle: to hold to Richard Stotevyle for life and to Thomas Stotevyle and the others and their heirs for ever (Pat. Rolls)

William, 3rd son; Doct. of Divinity, rector of Elvedon & Gazeley, also of Cheveley in 1476; patron of Thomas Cotton; elected Bishop of Ely; d. 1490 (not in DNB).

Richard, 4th son, d. 15 ----1500; serjeant at law, 11 Edward IV, reader of Lincoln's Inn, 1 Richard II & 4 Henry VII; governor of that society, 2 Richard III to 10 Henry VII; m. Elizabeth (nee Blennerhasset), a widow with children. They had 3 ch.: Richard, Anne, Audrey, named in his will 3 March 15 Henry VII (1499/1500): my great bible to the college in Canbridge called Pembroke Hall . . . my book called Lynnwoode to William Clopton, gentleman, in recompence of a demand which he claimeth for my

brother Maister William Heigham, Doctor of Divinitye . . . books of law to Richard my son at age 20 . . . if he die, then to wife's son Hugh if he be disposed to learn the law . . . residue to be divided among my wife's and my children . . . lands and tenements in Multon, Suffolk, in Illforth, Essex, in Barking, in Upchurch, Kent, in Saint Thomas Apostle parish, London . . . daughters Anne and Audrey, wife Elizabeth. Proved 22 May 1500 (PCC).

Catherine, eldest dau.; m. as 2nd wife, Edward West esq., of Grey's Inn in Cornhard, Suffolk; he d. s. p.

Edeyn (Edith), 2nd dau.; m. ---- Walton.

Margaret, 3rd dau., m. John Blennerhasset, of Frense & Lowdham, Norfolk, son of Ralph & Jane (de Lowdham) Blennerhasset, b. ca. 1423, ch.: Thomas, Robert, Margaret; she d. 1473 and he m. (2) before 26 March 1473, Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Tindall of Norfolk, who d. 6 Oct. 1520; he d. 27 Nov. 1510 aet. 87 per brass in church at Frense: Hic jacet Ven'abilis Sir Joh'es Blenhasset, Armig. q. obiit Vicesimo vii die me's nove'br. A.D. m^o v^o x cui' ai'e ppriciet D's. There was once a tomb with brass inscription in Gazeley church, probably to her. A brass shield of arms quartering Blennerhasset and an unknown with Lowdham, against Heigham with Fraunceys is set in the aisle of the Gazeley church.

Alice, 4th dau.; m. John Cocket of Ampton, Suffolk. License from the Crown dated 12 March, 18 Edward IV (1478), was granted to John Coket of Anpton, Thomas Heigham, John son of the said John Coket, Richard Heigham and Clement Clark, to found a perpetual chantry of one priest to celebrate every day at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the parish church of Ampton, etc. (Proc. of W. Suffolk Arch. Inst.). ? Aug. 1483: the will of John Coket of Ampton, . . . to be bur. in the church there . . . wife Alice, son John, daughters Agnes wife of John Abthorp, Margaret wife of Robert Thursby, Alice wife of Hamond Clayton, godson Walter Coket of Ingham, John Abthorp the younger, Thomas Coket son of John my son, my parents John and Margaret Coket, Alice, late wife of my son John Coket, Alice, daughter of Robert Thursby. Executors to be wife Alice, son John, cousin Walter Coket of Ingham, Hamond Clayton, Clement Clerk. Supervisors to be my master Clopton and Thomas Higham. Proved 2 Oct. 1683 (PCC 22 Logge).

88 THOMAS HEIGHAM (Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Richard) of Heigham Hall in Gazeley, was born in 1431 or earlier, according to the Inquisition *post mortem* taken on his father's estate, a translation of which from the Latin is below.

Thomas Heigham married Catherine Cotton, daughter of William and Alice (Abbot) Cotton of Landwade in Cambridgeshire. In 1455 he and his brother are first mentioned in the records as follows:

22 June 1455, Westminster: License, for 20s. paid in the hanaper, for Thomas Stotevyle to grant to John Dunmowe, clerk, and Richard Hephyl, clerk, the manor of Dalham, co. Suffolk, held in chief, and for them to regrant the manor to the said Thomas and Laurence Bothe, clerk. William Wulflete, clerk, John Salad, clerk, John Clopton, esquire. William Jenney, Thomas Heygham the younger, Clement Heygham. John Stotevyle, Thomas Hyldersham, Henry Chevele, Thomas Chevele and Robert

Wyse, their heirs and assigns (Cal. of Pat. Rolls).

He was named executor of the will of John Baret in 1463 and the next year was appointed to a commission as follows:

11 June 1464, York: Commission to the king's kinsman, John, duke of Norfolk, John Hoard, knight, John Wyngfeld, knight, William Jenne, John Sulyard, James Hoberd, Richard Fellawe, Thomas Higham the younger and the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, to enquire into certain treasons, insurrections, rebellions, congregations and unlawful assemblies within those counties and to arrest and imprison the offenders (Cal. of Patent Rolls).

He was appointed overseer of the will of Elizabeth Drury, widow of Henry Drury of Ickworth, Suffolk, according to her will dated 12 March 1475/6:

Suffolk. An inquest held at Henhow in co. Suffolk on 3 Nov. 21 Edward IV (1481) before Thomas Rokewode, esquire, escheator of the said lord king in the aforesaid county, by authority of a certain writ of the lord king, directed to the same escheator, and sewn to this inquest, by the oath of Edmund Smyth, Thomas Manning, Roger Page, William Edward, Henry Davy, John Douche, Walter Coket, John Gosyng, Roger Payn, Thomas Denys, Thomas Clerk, Thomas Blossie and William Tastard, who say upon their oath that a certain William Cotton was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Denham, with its appurtenances, in the aforesaid county and, being thus seised, a long while before the death of Thomas Heigham named in the writ, made over to the aforesaid Thomas Heigham that manor with its appurtenances, to be had and held by him for the term of his life in suchwise that after the death of the same Thomas Heigham the said manor with its appurtenances should remain wholly to Thomas Heigham, the son and heir of the aforesaid Thomas Heigham, and to Katherine his wife and to the heirs begotten of the bodies of the same Thomas and Katherine. On the strength of this transfer the same Thomas Heigham, the father, was seised of the aforesaid manor with appurtenances in his demesne as of free tenure, and he died seised therein by such title. And the said jurors say that the said manor is held of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, as of his Castle of Hethyngham, by one fortythird part of one knight's fee, and that it is worth 24 shillings per annum in all its issues after deduction of outgoings; and that the said Thomas, the father, died on the 21st March last [1480/81] and that the aforesaid Thomas Heigham, the son, is the son and next heir of the said Thomas Heigham, the father, and is fifty years and more. And they say further that the said Thomas the father held none other nor any more lands of tenements of the said lord king, in chief, nor of anyone else either in demesne or in service in the aforesaid county on the aforesaid day when he died. In witness of which thing the seals, both of the aforesaid escheator and of the aforesaid jurors, were affixed to this inquest the day, place and year abovesaid (I.P.M. 140:79).

In 1482 Thomas Heigham, described as the son and heir of Thomas Heigham, late of Gaselee, deceased, presented to the rectory of Santon in Norfolk, as his father had presented to the same rectory in 1442, 1445, 1453 and 1465. In 10 Henry VII (1494) the same Thomas Heigham and Catherine his

wife granted the advowson (the right of appointment of the vicar) of this rectory to the Mayor and Commonalty of Thetford. He is said, however, to have died on 23 April 1492 at Colne, Essex. Obviously this date is incorrect if he was living in 1494.

Children:

Thomas, eldest son; supposed to have d. 28 July 1504 without children; however, the IPM of Thomas Heigham made 1560 calls him son of Thomas and grandson of Thomas, whereas Howard in his Visitation of Suffolk shows this man to have been son of Thomas and grandson of John (3rd son below). I am inclined to think the IPM is in error.

Richard, 2nd son; m. Anne Terringham; no ch.

To Thomas, Archbishop of York ... Richard Higham, Gentleman ... that Thomas Higham, brother unto Richard ... in consideration of marriage to be had between Richard and Anne Terringham, the said Thomas Higham by his deed bearing date the 3rd of July 13 Henry VII (1497) was bounden unto one John Lord Scrope, Anne his wife, Robert Wyngfield & William Bardwell in the sum of vj to be paid to them at the feast of the nativity of St. John Baptist ... said Thomas in his life did not make a sure estate of the said manor unto your said orator and yet now the said Thomas being dead [d. 1504]. and also the said John Lord Scrope [d. 1509] are deceased and the said Robert Wyngfield is yet living [d. 1539] ... to grant a writ of sub pena to be directed unto the said Robert Wyngfield ... him to appear afore the king in his chancery (Ancient Chancery-Case, Bl. 416:29). Richard Higham, gentleman, complains that whereas Thomas Higham, his father, was seised of the manor of Clyson, he enfeoffed John, Earl of Oxford, Thomas Apultow and others in fee to the use of the said Thomas and his heirs, and after Thomas died, the property descended to his son Thomas Higham which son Thomas by his will gave it to the orator and his wife Anne and their heirs. Divers evidences, etc., concerning the premisses are come into the hands of one John Higham, brother of Richard, the portent and location of which are unknown to the orator who prays for a writ of sub pena to require John to appear in Chancery (Early Chancery Cases 1515-1529, Bundle 417, Item 18).

John, 3rd son; m. Mary Terringham; 7 ch.: Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, Mary, Catherine, Edmund; he d. last of Feb. 1522/3.

44 Clement, 4th son; m. Matilda or Maud, dau. of Lawrence Cook of Lavenham.

Daughter, eldest, m. Henry Hutton; no. ch.

Jane, 2nd dau., m. John Harleston of South Ockenden, Essex

44 CLEMENT HEIGHAM (Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Richard) made his home in Lavenham, Suffolk, married Matilda or Maud, daughter of Lawrence Cooke of Lavenham. Sir Clement Heigham, knight, died on 26 Sept. 1500 and was buried in the Lavenham church where a brass memorial to him, now gone, gave the date of his death as follows:

Orate pro anima Clementis Heigham armigeri qui obiit 26^o died Septembris Anno dñi Mill^{mo} CCCC cujus animae propitiatur Deus Amen

Sir Thomas Cooke, who died in 1462, was Lord Mayor of London, was created a knight of the Bath by Edward IV in 1465, and died in 1478, was born at Lavenham, son of Robert Cooke of that place, so it seems probable that Lawrence Cooke, above named, was another son of this Robert, though there is no proof to confirm the conjecture.

Children:

22 Clement, b. prob. ca. 1495 at Lavenham; d. at Barrow, 9 March 1570/1; m. (1) Anne, dau. of Thomas & Margaret Munnings of Bury St. Edmund's, 6 ch.; (2) Anne, dau. of George & Amme (Druty) Waldegrave, 5 ch.

Thomas, m. (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Calthorpe. knt., no ch. She d. 9 March 1542 and he m. (2) ----- Poley, no ch.; res. Bury St. Edmund's. Elizaeth's grave inscription: Pray for the soule of Elizabeth Heigham, late wife of Thomas Heigham, of Bury, gentilman, one of the daughters of Will'm Calthorpe, knt., obiit 9 Martii 1542. He was apparently buried in Chevington church where once was a brass bearing his arms with an annulet for difference (which infers a 5th son according to heraldic rules) (see Howard's Visitation of Suffolk 2:230 for illustration).

Constance, living unkm. 1570.

William: parson of Cownton or Cony Weston, Suffolk; no. ch.

CLEMENT HEIGHAM (Clement, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Richard) of Barrow Hall, knight, was Chief Bailiff of the liberty of St. Edmund in 1528. He was a reader of Lincoln's Inn in 30 Henry VIII and 1 Edward VI, governor of that society from 2 Edward VI to 5 Philip & Mary. He was representative for Rye in the 1st Parliament of Queen Mary, for Ipswich in her 2nd Parliament, for Westloo in the 1st Philip & Mary, and for Lancaster in 4th and 5th year of their reign.

Sir Clement appears to have been employed by the crown as early as the reign of Henry VIII. In a letter from Queen Catherine to the King, written at Hampton Court 25 July in the 36th year of his reign (1544), the Queen says:

My lordes of your Majestie's Counsill attendant here have taken order that the sum of fourtie thousand pounds shall be on Monday next conveyed towards y^r Highness by Clement Higham appointed for that purpose by the High Treasurer of your Grace's Warres (Calendar of State Papers).

Queen Mary, on her accession to the throne, addressed letters to Sir Clement Heigham and other leading men of Suffolk. commanding them to join her standard at Kenninghall (Strype's *Ecol. Mem.*, Stowe's *Annals*). He was knighted by King Philip in his chamber at Westminster on Sunday the 27th Jan. 1554/5 (Notes to Machyn's Diary, published by Camden Society).

Sir Clement Heigham was speaker of the House of Commons in Parliament, summoned soon after the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain. It was in that Parliament that all the laws of Henry VIII and Edward VI relating to the reformed religion were repealed, and the reunion of England with the church of Rome was effected. The day before the dissolution a solemn procession of both Houses passed through London from St. Paul's to give thanks to God for their conversion to the Catholic Church. In this procession there were borne 90 crosses and no

fewer than 116 priests in their vestments with eight bishops *in pontificalibus*, took part. The Bishop of London carried the pyx under a splendid canopy and was attended by the House of Lords and the House of Commons headed by their Speaker, and followed by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

Sir Clement was also Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and one of the Most Honourable Privy Council to that Queen.

In 1540 Sir Clement Heigham bought the manor of Barrow with the advowson of the church from Thomas, first Lord Wentworth, of Nettledsted, with whom he was distantly connected by marriage. There he built Barrow Hall, a large brick building on the south side of the church, pulled down in the early 1700s, but the moat still remains, surrounding at present a field of grain.

On 29 Dec. 1557, before the fall of Calais, the Queen wrote to the Lord Deputy (Wentworth) and the Council of Calais, directing the town of Guisnes, etc. to be defended, abandoning only the weaker part, where necessary, Lord Grey using his discretion therein, and stating that Lygons and Higham, two soldiers of good knowledge and service, were ordered to repair thither. On 31 December the Queen again wrote to the Lord Deputy and Council at Calais, informing them that she forebore to send the Earl of Rutland until further occasion might seem to require his services, but that Ferdinando Lygons and Thomas Heigham proceed forthwith, etc.

In 1558 after the loss of Calais, Lord Wentworth, the governor of that fortress, was brought to trial on a charge of cowardice and treachery, but was honorably acquitted. In anticipation, as it would seem, of the peers returning a different verdict and making him the scapegoat, the Queen on 15 July 1558 directed Sir Clement Heigham and Sir John Sulyard to make inventories, etc. of the goods of Lord Wentworth and to take account of his revenues since the loss of Calais.

As a reward for his many services, Sir Clement was granted a number of offices and leases by the great Monastery of St. Edmund's. all of which carried certain incomes. Queen Mary also, in recognition of his services in supporting her right to the throne, granted him by letters patent the Manor of Neddynge (or Nedging), together with other lands in Suffolk.

By the inquisition taken after his death it was found that he owned the manors of Neddynge, Barrow, Semer, lands in Chelsworth, Bildeston. and Whatfield, the tenement of Frezell in Saxham Magna, lands called Andrew's in Saxham Magna and Parva, Chevington and Ickworth, property in St. Edmund's Bury, the manor of Moulton. the manor of Clare, a pasture called Sutton Magna in Holgaye and Ruston, in Norfolk. and the manor of Oxborowe. etc.

He married, first, Anne, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Munnings of Bury St. Edmunds. Margaret is said to have been daughter of Henry Woodward and she died between 26 May and 22 August 1540. Clement married Anne, daughter of George Waldegrave of Smallbridge, Suffolk, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Hawstead, Suffolk, knight. She died 24

April 1590 aet. 84 and was buried at Thornage in Norfolk. Her first husband was Henry Buers of Acton, Suffolk, by whom she had several children. Her monument at Thornage, partly obliterated, has the following inscription below it:

HEARE . LIETH . ANNE . LADY . AND	WIFE . TO . SIR . CLEMENT .
HEIGHAM KNIGHT . OF . WHOM . MENTION	IS . MADE . IN . HIS . TOMB .
AT BAROW . IN . SUFFOLKE . DISSESED	APRILIS . 24 . A . D ^O . 1590
AET . SVAE . 84	

Clement Heigham made his will 10 Nov. 1570 and died 9 March 1570/71. He was buried at Barrow. His will is published in J. J. Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*. A brief abstract follows.

10 Nov. 1570: Will of Sir Clement Heigham of Barrowe, knight ... to be buried in the chancel of the church at Barrow ... various charitable bequests ... wife Anne, eldest son John, 2nd son Thomas, youngest son William. Thomas Heigham the younger, son of his eldest son John, Clement Heigham, eldest son of his son John, Clement Heigham, eldest son of his son John, daughter Frances; sister Constance; a gold ring to each of his daughters and to each of his wife's daughters by her first husband Buers, that is: the Lady Butt, Bridgett Butt, and Anne Butts, widow, Elizabeth Kempe, Margaret Moseley, Anne Turnor, Luce and Stonar, Fraunce Heigham, Judithe Spilman, John Heigham and his wife, Thomas Heigham and William Heigham, brother-in-law Edmond Wright and wife, grandchildren and others undernamed: William Kempe, Richard Moseley, Clement Heigham, Clement Spilman, the 2 daughters of Henry Edon, Clement Stonar, Clement Framlingham, Anne Turnor, William Dennis, Clement Paman son of Henry Paman ... William Walgrave, Esquire, nephew unto my wife, cousin Jermin ... proved 30 June 1571.

Children: by first wife Anne Munnings

Vincent, b. ca. 1541, d. in infancy.

11 Elizabeth, m. (1) Henry Edon of Bury St. Edmund's; (2) Robert Kempe. Anne, m. Thomas Turnour of Little Wrattling in Suffolk, son of Henry and Anne (Smyth) Turnour.

Margaret, m. Humphrey Moseley of Ousden in Suffolk & of Tunstall in Staffordshire. She d. 19 Dec. 1608 aet. 78, bur. Woolverhampton.

To the noble and worthy matron, Margaret Moseley, second daughter of Sir Clement Hygham, Knight, wife to Humphrey Moseley, Esq., whom, after she had enriched with five sons and three daughters, she departed in peace, and after long widowhood, followed to glory, full of virtue, full of years. Richard Moseley her son thankfully erecteth this monument.

Under this stone a pearl is hid, what then!
Search not, this pearl is God's and not for men,
A living pearl she was whose lustre bright
Yielded all hers a long and sweet delight;
Noble by birth, by virtue more indeed,
More fruitfull than she was in fruitfull seed,
Much fuller than of years she was of grace,
And more of glory than of grace she was.

Obiit 19 Dec., Anno Domi, 1608, AEtatis 78.

Frances, m. (1) Humphrey Warren; (2) William Fletcher. no issue.

Lucy, m. (1) John Bokenham of Great Livermor, Suffolk, no ch. he d.

1551; she m. (2) Francis Stonor or Stonard, of Stapleford Abbot, Essex. He d. 23 Sept. 1612, and she d. 14 Aug. 1596, both bur. in chancel of Stapleford Abbot.

Children by 2nd wife, Anne Waldegrave

John, knight, M.P. for Sudbury 1563; High Sheriff for Suffolk 1577; M.P. for Ipswich 1585; Knight of the Shire for Suffolk 1586 & 1603. In 1588, at the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada, he commanded one of the Suffolk bands of infantry at Tilbury Fort; m. (1) 11 Dec. 1562 at Barrow, Anne, dau. of Edmund Wright of Sutton Hall in Bradfield Combust; 13 ch. She was bur. at Barrow 13 June 1623, he d. 2 May 1626 aet. 98, bur. Barrow.

Thomas, m. 4 Aug. 1566 at Rougham, Suffolk, widow Joan Barbram, prob. nee Newdigate, 9 ch.; he bur. at Ampton, 14 Dec. 1597, she 2 Oct. 1611; res. at Bury St. Edmund's.

William, b. ca. 1547, m. Anne Stoneley of Dodinghurst, Essex; 8 ch.; res. East Ham, Essex; she 11 Nov. 1612 aet. 54; he d. 10 July 1620 aet. 73 per mon. inscr. in East Ham church: "Here under rest the bodies of William Heigham, late of East Ham, in the County of Essex, Esquier, and of Anne his wife. He was the third son of Sir Clement Heigham, of Barrow Hall, in the County of Suffolke, Knight, sometye Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and one of the Privy Councill to Queen Mary; and the said Anne his wife was one of the daughters and co-heires of Richard Stonely, Esq. They had issue 5 sonnes-Richard, Clement, Daniel, William and Joseph, and 3 daughters-Anne, Dorotheie and Dorotheie; they lived lovingly, honestly, and peaceably with all, and died most christianly and much bewailed. Ipse obiit 10 Julii, Anno Salutis 1620, AEtatis suae 73. Ipsa ob. 11 Novembris, 1612, AEtatis suae 54. In piam memoriam utriusque parentis Ricardus Heigham, Eques Auratus filius et haeres ejusdem Willielmi ac Annae hoc monumentum posuit."

Judith, m. John Spelman of Narburgh, Norfolk. She was bur. at Narburgh 3 Feb. 1570/71; he d. 27 April 1581; brass at Narburgh: "Here lyeth the body of John Spelman Esquyer, who fyrst had tp wyfe Judyth one of the Daughters of Syr Clement Higham Knight, and after Katheryne y^e Daughter of William Saunder, Esquyer, who had at the day of his death iiii sonns and one daughter lyving, viz. Clement and William of the body of the sayd Judyth, and Robert ffraunceys and Brygett of y^e bodye of y^e sayd Katheryne, w^{ch} John deceased y^e xxvii day of Aprell, A. 1581."

Dorothy, m. at Barrow 18 Oct. 1561, Sir Charles Framlingham of Crowe's Hall in Debenham, Suffolk, knight; he was High Sheriff for Suffolk 1584; 2 ch.; she was bir. at Debenham; his monument: "Here lyeth the bodie of Sir Charles Framlingham, Knyght, who dyed the 28 daye of July, An^O 1595. The sayd Syr Charles had two wyfes. the first named Doretye, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knight, and by her had issue-Clement that dyed without issue; and Anne that was married to Sir Bassingborne Gawdye, knight; and for his second wyfe he had Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Knight, which second wyfe overlyved the said Syr Charles, and caused this monument to be erected An^O 1598."

The children of Sir Clement Heigham's second wife by her first husband Henry Buers were:

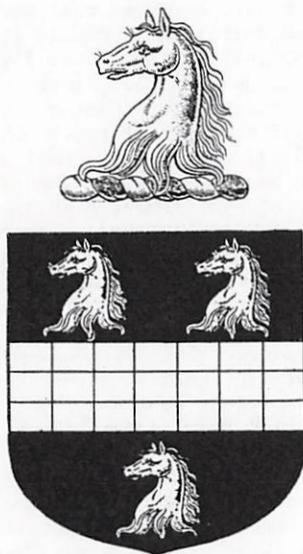
Joane, m. Sir William Butts of Thornage in Norfolk, son of Sir William Butts of Fulham, the physician to Henry VIII; no ch.

Bridgett, m. Thomas Butts of Ryborough, brother of William; no. ch.
Anne, m. Edmund Butts of Barrow, Suffolk, brother of William & Thomas.
and had one child, Anne who m. Nicholas Bacon; his brass in Barrow church.
Mary, m. Thomas Barrow; they had children.

Much of the material presented in this article on the Heighams is to be found in Joseph Jackson Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*, two volumes. Wherever possible, the material was verified by examining the original documents. Additional material was gleaned from other sources as noted. The various calendars and indexes published by the Beirish Record Commission were searched. The church at Barrow was visited and a rubbing taken of the engraved brass epitaph, as well as the church at Gazeley where the family originated. An excellent line drawing of the Clement Heigham tomb at Barrow is published in Howard's *Visitation* as well as in Gage's *History of Suffolk* for which it was engraved.

The arms of the Heigham family are: Sable, a fess counter-compony Or and Azure, between three horses' heads erased Argent. Crest: a horse's head. [On the fess as shown alternate squares, not rectangles, should be Or and Azure, not all the same tincture--Ed.]

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ANCESTOR TABLE FOR THOMAS BRADBURY OF AGAMENTICUS AND SALISBURY (1611-1695)

BY ROBERT CHARLES ANDERSON & JOHN B. THRELFALL

In two recent articles (TAG 52:176 f. and 247), one of the two authors has commented on the claims of royal descent for Thomas Bradbury of Agamenticus, now York, Maine, and of Salisbury, Massachusetts. These two articles have stimulated collaborative study of Bradbury's English ancestry, with the result that we present here a preliminary ancestor table, setting forth what we believe to be the proven and acceptable ancestry for about six generations. It will be seen that most lines are untraceable beyond this, and apparently the only real possibility for extending the pedigree lies in the further study of the forebears of Sir Clement Heigham (#22). For that reason, entries for several additional generations have been included, taken directly from the Heigham and Cotton visitation pedigrees, and are not, therefore, presented with as much assurance as the more recent generations. They have been listed principally as an aid to future research.

There are three basic sources for the study of Thomas Bradbury's pedigree: (1) *Bradbury Memorial: Records of Some of the Descendants of Thomas Bradbury of Agamenticus (York) in 1634 and of Salisbury, Mass., in 1638, with a Brief Sketch of the Bradburys of England*, compiled chiefly from the collections of the late John Merrill Bradbury of Ipswich, Mass., by William Berry Lapham (Portland, Maine, 1890), cited hereafter as BM: "The Bradbury Family," compiled by Mary Lovering Holman (TAG 18:220-226 [July 1942]), essentially a digest of the English material in BM, with some changes, and cited hereafter as Holman; (3) *Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury, Massachusetts and Bradbury of Hertfordshire and Essex, England: Corrections and Additions*, compiled by Margaret L. Buxton (1972), a compendium of everything in print on the subject along with some original English research commissioned by the compilers, cited hereafter as Buxton. Other sources will be cited under the appropriate entries in the ancestor table.

We must emphasize that this is not intended to be a complete ancestor table for Thomas Bradbury. Rather it is a description of the current state of the investigation, and at the same time a basis for future articles which will carry certain lines further into the past, particularly that of Sir Clement Heigham.

1. THOMAS BRADBURY, bapt. 28 Feb. 1610/11, Wicken Bonant, co. Essex; of Agamenticus (York), Maine in 1634, and of Salisbury, Mass., 1638, where he died 16 March 1694/5. He married about 1636 Mary Perkins, bapt. 3 Sept. 1615 at Hillmorton, Warwickshire, died 20 Dec. 1700 at Salisbury,

daughter of John Perkins and Judith Gater. For more on the Perkins family, see Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Dudley Wildes* (Portland, Maine, 1959), pp. 79ff.

The argument for the identity of the New England immigrant with the person baptized in Wicken Bonant is ably presented by John M. Bradbury in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 23:262-6, and is based principally on the excellent chronological fit and on the similarity of names given by Thomas Bradbury to his children and names used in the Essex family. Especially important is the fact that Thomas Bradbury named his first son Wymond, presumably for his father, a name found nowhere else in the Bradbury family.

Thomas Bradbury first appears in New England as an agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges. For the evidentiary value of this connection, see below under the entry for Margaret Bell (#7).

2. WYMOND BRADBURY, bapt. Newport Pond, co. Essex, 16 May 1574, d. 1649 or 1650 (BM 34; Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, p. 8, hereafter cited as Waters. This work was previously printed in installments in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, but all references herein will be the two-volume set, paged consecutively); m. ca. 1605

3. ELIZABETH WHITGIFT, d. 26 June 1612, aged 38 years, 3 months, having m. (1) Richard Coles, d. 1600, and (2) Francis Gill, d. 1605 (BM 43-8; NEHGR 23:262-6).

4. WILLIAM BRADBURY, b. ca. 1544 (aet. 41 on 19 June 1585, Holman 222), d. 30 Nov. 1622, Wicken Bonant, co. Essex (BM 32, 53; Holman 223 f.); m. ca. 1568-70

5. ANNE EDON, b. ca. 1542, prob. at Barningham, co. Suffolk, bur. 8 Feb. 1611/2, Wicken Bonant, co. Essex. Information on the Edon/Eden family is taken from the article by John B. Threlfall, which follows immediately. Credit for first pointing out the correct parentage of Anne Edon goes to Mrs Buxton--see F. L. Weis and W. L. Sheppard Jr., *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists*, 5th ed., Line 246.

6. WILLIAM WHITGIFT, d. between 13 June 1615 and 8 Nov. 1615, dates of execution and probate of his will (BM 43-8; NEHGR 23:262-6), brother of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, on whom see DNB; m.

7. MARGARET BELL, almost certainly not a daughter of Edward Bell and Margaret Barley (TAG 52:247). The only real clue to Margaret Bell's parentage is in the Essex Visitations (Harleian Soc. 13:522), where she is said to be Margaret, daughter of ----- Bell in -----, co. Norfolk. As noted above, Thomas Bradbury first appears in New England as an agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges (York Deeds 1:10 f.). Since Sir Ferdinando married as his first wife Ann Bell, daughter of Edward Bell and Margaret Barley, this connection between Gorges and Bradbury has been used as evidence that Margaret Bell was a sister of Ann (Bell) Gorges. However, this seems most unlikely, and another explanation of the connection is available. Ann Bell's mother, Margaret Barley, was daughter of John Barley and Philippa Bradbury. Thus, Thomas Bradbury and Ann (Bell) Gorges had a common ancestor in William Bradbury (#63 below), and were second cou-

sins thrice removed. Now we know that Edward Bell, brother of Ann (Bell) Gorges, was well known to Wymond Bradbury, father of Thomas (see Edward Bell's will in Waters 8), so we need only imagine that Edward Bell told his brother-in-law Sir Ferdinando Gorges about Thomas Bradbury, son of his acquaintance and distant cousin, Wymond Bradbury. Under this interpretation there is no need to force the identification of Margaret (Bell) Whitgift as a daughter of Edward Bell and Margaret Barley in order to explain the connection between Gorges and Thomas Bradbury.

8. MATTHEW BRADBURY, d. 19 June 1585, Wicken Bonant, co. Essex (BM 31 f.; Holman 222 f), m.

9. MARGARET ROWSE, the only evidence for her surname being in the Bradbury visitation pedigree (Harleian Soc. 13:28).

10. HENRY EDON, b. ca. 1515-20, d. 30 Jan. 1545/6, m. ca. 1540

11. ELIZABETH HEIGHAM, who m. (2) Robert Kempe, son of William and Mary (Colt) Kempe of Finchingfield, co. Essex.

12. HENRY WHITGIFT, merchant of Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, m.

13. ANNE DYNEWELL (see NEHGR 23:262 and DNB s.v. John Whitgift).

16. WILLIAM BRADBURY, b. ca. 1480 (BM 50); bur. Littlebury, co. Essex, 15 June 1546, m. (perhaps)

17. ELIZABETH -----, poss. the Elizabeth Bradbury who d. 13 Aug. 1536 (Holman 222).

20. THOMAS EDON, b. Oct. 1478, d. between 11 Feb. 1531/2 and 28 April 1533, prob. at Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk, m.

21. JOAN -----, d. between 19 Jan. 1533/4 and 2 July 1534, prob. at Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk.

22. CLEMENT HEIGHAM, b. ca. 1490, d. 9 March 1570, Barrow, co. Suffolk (J. J. Howard, ed. *Visitation of Suffolk* (Lowestoft & London 1871) 2:290); m.

23. ANNE MUNNINGS.

24. JOHN WHITGIFT, of co. York (Harleian Soc. 14:522).

32. ROBERT BRADBURY, said to have d. 1489, and certainly d. by 1510, the date of his brother Thomas's will. There is a persistent tradition that Robert, or his son William, married Joan (FitzWilliam) Bendish, which would give the descendants of this marriage a royal descent, but there are many difficulties with such a marriage, and no sound evidence in support of it (*Ancestral Roots* Line 210 #38; Buxton 12-6; TAG 52:176 f.); said to have m.

33. ANNE WYANT, daughter of Infans Wyant.

40. THOMAS EDON, "of the North" (Howard, *Visitation of Suffolk* 1:18), d. between 24 Sept. 1495 and May 1496, Bury St. Edmunds, co. Essex; m.

41. AGNES -----, d. between 24 July and 1 Sept. 1506, Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk.

44. CLEMENT HEIGHAM, d. 26 Sept. 1500, Lavenham, co. Suffolk, m.

45. MATILDA COOK.

46. THOMAS MUNNINGS, m. (1)

47. MARGARET, poss. daughter of Henry Woodward.

[From this point, the names and dates are taken largely from the Bradbury, Heigham and Cotton visitation pedigrees, and, in most instances, without the additional research and analysis that have been applied to the first six generations.]

64. WILLIAM BRADBURY, of Braughing, co. Herts, said to have m.
 65. MARGARET, daughter of Geoffrey Rockhill.
 88. THOMAS HEIGHAM, of Heigham, co. Suffolk, d. 1492, m.
 89. CATHERINE COTTON.
 90. LAWRENCE COOK, of Lavenham, co. Suffolk (*Visitation of Suffolk* 2:290, 297).
 92. JOHN MUNNINGS, named along with his wife in the will of his son Thomas (the romantic story which makes this family a branch of a French "Moonines" family is clearly erroneous; Muskett's *Suffolk Manorial Families* 1:103-7), m.
 93. MARIAN -----.
 128. ROBERT BRADBURY, of Ollersett, Derbyshire (see BM 25-7 for discussion of the Bradburys of Derbyshire), said to have m.
 129. ----- DAVENPORT, daughter of Robert Davenport of Bramhall, Cheshire.
 176. THOMAS HEIGHAM, of Heigham, co. Suffolk, d. 21 March 1480: m.
 177. ISABELL FRAUNCEYS, d. 26 March 1452.
 178. WILLIAM COTTON, of Landwade, Cambridgeshire, d. 1453 (*Harleian Soc.* 41:20-2; for a lengthy and detailed investigation of this family, and in particular for the reasons for discarding the visitation pedigree prior to Walter Cotton (#356 below), see *Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society Proceedings* 38:1-77), m.
 179. ALICE ABBOTT.
 352. THOMAS HEIGHAM, of Heigham, co. Suffolk, m.
 353. ALICE BOYES or DE BOYES.
 354. HUGH FRAUNCEYS, of Wyckambrook, co. Suffolk, m.
 355. ----- HEMMYS.
 356. WALTER COTTON, of Landwade, Cambridgeshire, m.
 357. MARGERY FRESSH.
 358. JOHN ABBOTT of London.
 704. THOMAS HEIGHAM of Heigham, co. Suffolk, d. 7 Feb. 1409, m.
 705. ALICE HUNE, d. 1 March 1448.
 764. JOHN FRESSH, Mayor of London 1395, d. 1397, m.
 765. JULIANNA LANGRIDGE.
 1408. THOMAS HEIGHAM, of Heigham, co. Suffolk, d. 24 May 1404, m.
 1409. MAUD -----.
 1410. JOHN HUNE, of Tunstall, co. Suffolk.
 1530. WILLIAM LANGRIDGE.
 2816. RICHARD HEIGHAM, of Heigham. co. Suffolk, d. 25 March 1340, m.
 2817. JOAN -----, d. 25 Aug. 1361.

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THOMAS BRADBURY'S EDON ANCESTRY

BY JOHN B. THRELFALL & ROBERT C. ANDERSON

We present here an expansion of the Edon line shown in the preceding article (#5, #10, #20, #40, and their wives), and we hope that the arrangement of the material, which is the reverse of the Ancestor Table, will give the reader no difficulty.

The Edon part of the Bradbury ancestry has never been correctly reported. The principal published account is found in Joseph Jackson Howard's editing of the *Visitation of Suffolk* in two volumes (Lowestoft-London, 1866-1871). Here several wills are printed and a genealogical chart is offered. Mr. Howard mentioned that there were conflicting claims with respect to this family, both wrong. He apparently had access to the Edon wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, but did not read those at Bury St. Edmunds which make possible a correct genealogy of the Edons.

40-41. THOMAS EDON of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, is said to have come from the north, but no trace of his origins has so far been discovered. He first appears of record at Bury as a legatee in the 1463 will of John Baret of Bury who bequeathed to "Thomas Edon my girdyl of tawny silk with poyntes of nedil werk." He was also one of the legatees in the will of Margaret Odeham dated 17 Edward IV (1477), which refers to him as "Thomas Edon, Gentyلمان," a term implying means sufficient to live without occupation.

The following deed perhaps refers to a clergyman of this name but cannot refer to our man nor to his father, as in that period clergymen had no children to speak of.

10 Oct. 1445: Elizabeth Drury of Bury St. Edmunds, in her lawful power to: Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, Hugh Erdwick, Esquire, Thomas Etton, Clerk, John Hardhede, Chaplain, Thomas Shelton, their heirs and executors...gift of all her goods, chattels, moveable and immovable goods in Suffolk or elsewhere in the realm... (*Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry VI, 4:311*).

Our Thomas Edon made his will 24 Sept. 1495 and died shortly thereafter, for it was proved in May 1496. The Latin of the will has been fully translated by Mr. Richard B. Allnut of Ipswich, England.

In the Name of God Amen, 24 September 1495, I, Thomas Edon of Bury St. Edmunds, being of sound mind & healthy memory, make my testament in this manner: First, I commend my soul to Almighty God, to the Blessed Virgin Mary and to all, etc. and my body to be buried in the Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid. My goods, movable & immovable, I dispose & leave as follows: Firstly, I leave to the Sacrist of the aforesaid Monastery for my tythes forgotten or underpaid 40s. Item, I leave to the Chaplain of the parish of Saint James 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to each Chaplain of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Bury aforesaid 3s. 4d. Item, I leave to John Page 10s. I leave to George Watton 6s. 4d. Item, I leave to Master William Otte 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to each of my sons 40d. Item, I leave to the Friars of Babbewell

THE BRADBURY FAMILY

Compiled by MARY LOVERING HOLMAN for Mary Louise (Robinson) Harvey

Arms: Sable a chevron ermine between three round buckles silver the tongues pendant.
Crest: A boar's head erect between two ostrich feathers proper.

The Bradbury family which furnished an early emigrant to America was seated in Essex for many generations. The ancestry of Thomas Bradbury, the emigrant, has been traced back to about 1410 and possibly two generations earlier. In this early pedigree, the Visitations of Essex have been used, and doubling of generations and other errors are frequently noted in the early Visitations, though in the main they are correct.

ROBERT BRADBURY, of Ollersett, Derbyshire, probably a descendant of Edward Bradbury of Ollersett by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Shakerly of Longson, was born about 1410. He married probably before 1440, a daughter of Robert Davenport of Bramhall, Cheshire, who was buried at Stansted Montfichet, Essex.

No will of this Robert Bradbury has been found but he had at least two sons.

Children:

- i. WILLIAM, b. about 1440, or earlier; m. Margaret Rockhill.
- ii. THOMAS, Rev., inducted Rector of Meesden, Essex, 6 Feb. 1486, d. 1513.

WILLIAM BRADBURY (*Robert*), born about 1440 or earlier. He married Margaret Rockhill, daughter of Geoffrey Rockhill of Wormingford, Essex.

He was of Braughing, Herts, and was Patron of the church of Westmill, Herts. No will of his has been found but wills of relatives and other records show that he had the following children.

Children:

- i. ROBERT, possibly married Anne Wyant.
- ii. SIR THOMAS, Knight, Sheriff of London in 1498, Lord Mayor 1509, lord of several manors in Herts, Essex, and Kent. He m. Joan (Leach) Bodley, dau. of Denis and Elizabeth Leach and widow of Thomas Bodley of Devon, by whom she had issue. She died in 1530. Sir Thomas made his will, 9 Jan. 1509-10, proved 27 Feb. 1509-10. It was very long and in it he made many bequests to churches, servants, etc., and mentions Robert Blag of "therche quier" [the church choir]; his brother-in-law, John Josselyn; Thomas Stokes, gent.; brethren Henry and Thomas Leach; my brother Henry; sister Illsley's daughters, sister Illsley; to parish church of St. Stephen's Coleman St., London, where he directs that he be buried; to parish of Braughing "where I was borne"; to church of Manceden, Essex; to "church of Stanstede Montfichet in Essex where my grandmother ys buried"; all this was personal property and he

leaves the residue to his wife Johan, and makes her, Richard Bishope of Norwich, and Richard Broke his executors.

He then proceeds to give his lands in the counties of Essex, Herts, Kent and in London as follows, to John Leece for life, his manor of Baudes and his mill in Essex; to Humphrey Tyrell, son of William Tyrell and Elizabeth his wife, "my wife's daughter", the manor of Beckenham, Kent; to said Humfrey & Johane, the dau. of brother and sister Josselyn or to their heirs; in default of issue to my "cosin" [nephew] William Bradbury, and "if the said Humfrey and Johane will not mary togider" then to my said cosin William after the death of wife Johane and John Lecche; to Denis Bodely my wife's daughter, after wife's decease, the manor of Westcot in Kent; to Thomas Josselyn, the manor of Manceden and other lands recently purchased of Henry Woodcocks in Kent. In default of issue, to said William Bradbury. He died without issue; an Inquisition post mortem held in Kent 20 Feb. 1510, after the death of Thomas Bradbury, citizen and merchant of London, who d. 9 Jan. 1510; William Bradbury, aged thirty years and more was his heir. Lists his property and mentions his brother George Bradbury of London, merchant. Another Inquisition held in Hertfordshire, 11 Nov. 1510, says that William, son of his brother, Robert Bradbury, deceased, was his heir; another held in Bentwood, Essex, gives above as heir and mentions, Thomas and Joan, children of John and Philippa Joselyn, Humphrey, son of William and Elizabeth Tyrell and George Bowman.

Dame Joan Bradbury, widow of Thomas, late Mayor of London, made her Will, 30 Mar. 1529; she left legacies to ——— Bradbury, son and heir of William Bradbury and others, proved 29 Apr. 1530. An Inquisition held in Chelmsford, Essex, 10 June 1530, states she d. 11 May 1529 at Coleman Street, London, mentions her heirs but no Bradburys.

- iii. GEORGE, a London merchant. Will dated 6 June 1506, proved 28 June 1506, by his brother Henry Bradbury. Bequeaths lands in London, in Ware, co. Herts, and Lamborne, co. Essex. Made sister Philippa Jocelyn, his heir and after her, her daughter, Johane Hannys.
- iv. HENRY, executor of his brother George's Will, named in Sir Thomas's will. Will dated 13 Feb. 1532-33, proved 23 Jan. 1533-34. He made his cousin, (probably niece) Mary Woddam, wife of William Woddam, citizen and merchant tailor of London, his executrix and residuary legatee.
- v. PHILLIPPA, named in the wills of her brothers, Thomas and George, married as second wife, John Jocelyn of High Roding, co. Essex. He d. 14 July 1525, having stated in his will that William Bradbury, cousin and heir of Sir Thomas, was the son of Robert Bradbury.

ROBERT BRADBURY (*William, Robert*), born probably about 1445-1455, died 1489, buried in church of Greyfriars, London. He probably married Anne, daughter of Infans Wyant. His will was not found.* Possibly married Joan (Fitzwilliams) Bendish.

* The wills quoted in the Bradbury Memorial are not very comprehensive and it does not state where the ones given are registered. They may all be from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the other registries may not have been examined. Much more material is available for research than in 1890, when the Genealogy was published.

Child:

- i. WILLIAM, b. about 1480; probably m. Elizabeth ———.

WILLIAM BRADBURY (*Robert, William, Robert*), born about 1480, aged thirty years and more in 1510, buried in Littlebury, Essex, 15 June 1546. He probably married Elizabeth ———. As the Visitation is evidently wrong in the wife given to this William, it is suggested that the tablet in the Clavering Essex church, copied in 1639, probably had reference to him. It reads, "Pray for the souls of William Bradbury, Esq., and wife Elizabeth," she having died 13 Aug. 1536. He succeeded to some of Sir Thomas Bradbury's property and was Lord of the Manor of Mancenden, Essex. He acquired the manor of Catmere Hall in Littlebury, Essex, and was buried there, 15 June 1546.

Children:

- i. WILLIAM, b. about 1505-1510, d. betw. 11 Aug. and 9 Nov. 1550, buried at Littlebury. He m. Helen Fuller, dau. of Andrew and Barbara Fuller. She m. (2), Giles Poulton, Esq., of Desborough, Northants, 15 Jan. 1551-52. William left a will of which his wife Helen was appointed executrix, in it he mentions his son Robert, son Henry, not yet 21, and Samuel not yet 20; his daughters Anne, Elizabeth, and Mary, not yet 21; his brother Matthew; his mother-in-law, Barbara Fuller. Mentions various manors of his, among them Messoden, Essex,* and gives to his son Robert, the great gold ring that was his father's. Children (Bradbury), (1) *Anne*, b. prob. abt. 1535; (2) *Robert*, b. 1537; (3) *Henry*, b. abt. 1539; (4) *Elizabeth*, b. abt. 1541; (5) *Thomas*, b. abt. 1543; (6) *Samuel*, bapt. 27 Jan. 1548-49; d.y.; (7) *Mary*, bapt. 19 Jan. 1549; (8) *Barbara*, posthumous, bapt. 5 Mar. 1550-51.
- ii. PHILIPPA, b. ———; m. (1), Michael Welbore of Pondes in Clavering; m. (2), John Barlee of Stapleford Abbots, Essex; m. (3), John Josselyn, Esq.
- iii. MATTHEW, b. prob. abt. 1510-1515; m. Margaret Rowse.

MATTHEW BRADBURY (*William, Robert, William, Robert*), born probably about 1510-1515, died, probably in Wicken Bonhunt, 19 June 1585. He married Margaret Rowse of the city of Cambridge.

An *Inquisition post mortem* was held in Stratford Langthorne, Essex, 29 Oct. 1587, 29 Elizabeth, after the death of Matthew Bradbury, who died at Wicken, 19 June 1585, and William Bradbury, aged forty-one at time of his father's death, was his son and heir. Ann, wife of said William, is mentioned, Manor of Wicken Hall alias Wicken Bonant.

* Mancenden.

Matthew was lord of the manor of Wicken Hall, in the parish of Wicken Bonhunt, which he purchased in 1557. In 1551, he bought the manor of Grange in Thaxted, Essex, but sold it the next year. He is mentioned in the wills of his brother William and nephew Robert.

The parish of Wicken is mentioned in the Domesday Book in the 11th Century, being called there Wica. In the court rolls of the Hall, it is called in time of Edward II (1307-1327) Wykes and about fifty years later was called Wyken. There seem to have been two manors, Wicken and Bonhunt, united in the 16th century. In the Domesday Book the Hall is in the possession of Gilbert, son of Thorold, and after him in that of Sexius, a freeman. In 1446, it was in the Barlee family and was sold by William Barlee to Robert Chatterton, Esq., who in turn sold it to Matthew Bradbury. It continued in the Bradbury family until the early part of the 18th century, when the male line ceased and Dorinda, a daughter of a Matthew Bradbury, took it as her marriage portion to Joseph Sharp. He sold it, with the exception of Brick House and about 100 acres of land. Brick House was built later on the manorial estate. (*vide post*). The manor house of Bonhunt is about half a mile from the church. It is also mentioned in the Domesday Book, in possession of a freeman named Aluric. It passed through various hands, until in 1580 it was acquired by the Bradburys.

The church at Wicken Bonhunt, St. Margaret, dates from the middle of the 11th century, but nothing remains of the first church excepting the font. The interior of the rebuilt church which dates from the 12th century, was "restored" about 1850, that ghastly time when so many interiors were spoiled. The exterior has been added to but fortunately not spoiled. Within are various monuments to the Bradbury family but all later than the time of emigration of Capt. Thomas Bradbury. Portions of Brick House are still standing.

Children:

- i. WILLIAM, b. 1544; m. Anne Eden.
- ii. THOMAS, b. after 1544; m. a dau. of Sir ——— Southwell. Children (Bradbury), (1) *Cordell*; (2) *Wentworth*; (3) *Elizabeth*; (4) *A daughter*, who m. Matthew Martin.
- iii. BARBARA, m. (1), Sir Henry Cutts; (2), Sir Thomas Fludd (3), Edward Gill, Esq.; (4), Walter Covert of Boxley, Kent.

WILLIAM BRADBURY (*Matthew, William, Robert, William, Robert*), born 1544, died in Wicken, 30 Nov. 1622. He married, probably about 1568-1575, Anne Eden, who was buried at Wicken, 8 Feb. 1611-12, daughter and heiress of Richard Eden, Esq., LL.D., of Bury St. Edmunds, co. Suffolk.

William Bradbury is mentioned in the wills of his cousin

Robert and brother Thomas. He built the Brick House for his son Wymond Bradbury, and it remained in the latter's family until at their extinction, it reverted with the Hall to Mr. Sharpe. He mortgaged it to John Martin, Esq., a banker, about 1868, it passed from Joseph Martin to his son-in-law, Mr. John Pollitt, and later to a Miss Pollitt and at her death in 1937, to her niece, Miss Pybus, residing there in 1939.

William Bradbury, of Wicken Bonant, left a will.

"In the name of God amen, the nyenth daye of Aprill in the yeres of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Jeames by the grace of god of Inglad Scotland Fraunce and Ireland Kinge, defender of the fayth, etc. That ys to saye of England Fraunce and Ireland the twentieth & of Scotland the fyve and fiftieth. I W^m Bradburie of Wicken Bonant in the countie of Essex Esquire beinge of good and pfect Remembrance lawd and prayse be gyven to allmightie god do ordeyne & make this my last will and testament in wryting as followeth . . . And as towiching the disposition of all & singular my goods and chattells as well moveable as immoveable whatsoever I gyve and dispose to my well beloved sonne Wimond Bradburie whome I make ordeyne constitute and appoint executor of this my last will & testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and year above written." William Bradbury. Wit: John Barlee, Thomas Chesshier. Proved 6 May 1623.

The following children are credited to William Bradbury by the Bradbury Memorial but it does not show any proof of any after the first two. William does not mention them in his will nor are they mentioned in any will quoted.

Children :

- i. ALICE, bapt. 23 Feb. 1572-73, Newport Pond; m. George Yardley of Weston, Herts, and Thomas Wadeson.
- ii. WYMOND, bapt. 16 May 1574; m. Elizabeth Whitgift.
- iii. MATTHEW, m. Jane Whitgift.
- iv. HENRY, buried 20 Aug. 1616, Wicken.
- v. THOMAS, d. y.
- vi. THOMAS, d. y.
- vii. BRIDGET, m. Francis Bridgewater.
- viii. ANNE, m. Thomas Kinethorpe of Louth, co. Lincoln.

WYMOND BRADBURY (*William, Matthew, William, Robert, William, Robert*), baptised in Newport Pond, Essex, 16 May 1574, died about 1649.* He married about 1605, Elizabeth

*The Bradbury Memorial states that Wymond Bradbury died in 1650, but the will of Edward Bell of St. Brevall, co. Gloucester, made 18 Aug. 1649, speaks of "Mr Wymond Bradbury, deceased." (*Waters' Gleanings, p. 8.*) It is evident from this that Wymond died before August 1649 and not later in 1650. Edward Bell also speaks of his nephew John Gorges. He was evidently a son of Edward Bell, Esq., of Writtle, Essex, one of whose daughters, Anne Bell, married Sir Ferdinando Gorges, while another daughter, Margaret Bell, was the mother of Wymond Bradbury's wife, and grandmother of Capt. Thomas Bradbury. The latter was hence the grand-nephew of Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

(Whitgift) (Coles) Gill, born probably in Clavering, Essex, in March, 1574, died 26 June 1612, aged thirty-eight years and three months, buried at Croydon, Surrey, daughter of William and Margaret (Bell) Whitgift. She married first, Richard Coles and Leigh who died Nov. 1600. She married secondly, Francis Gill of London, who died in 1605.

Elizabeth Whitgift's sister, Jane, married Matthew Bradbury, brother of Wymond. Their father, William Whitgift, of Clavering, Essex, gentleman, in his will made 13 June 1615, proved 8 Nov. 1615, in the Prerogative Court, gives "to Wymond Bradburie of Wicken Bonnant gent. twoe hundred poundes of good english money in . . . full compensacōn of one Bond of twoe hundred poundes . . . nowe in the hands of the saied Wymond Bradburie in which bond I William Whitgift stood bound to Frauncis Gill my kynd and loving sonne in law late deceased for the payment of one hundred and tenne poundes . . . to the sayd Frauncis Gill the Eleaventh daye of Januarye . . . one thousand six hundred and fower the which bond remayne as yet unpaid and resteth in the hands of Wymond Bradburie aforesayd gent. by occasion of his marriage with my daughter Elizabeth the late wife and widow of the saied Frauncis Gill deceased." He also gives to his other children including Jane, the wife of Matthew Bradbury, gent. He signed the will by mark and his "Seale of Arms." (*Rudd, folio 108.*)

George Whitgift of Hertfordshire, in will dated 1 May 1610, proved 30 Apr. 1611 at London, gave to his niece Elizabeth, wife of Wymond Bradbury, gentleman, and to her children, property in Whaddon Myllne, Surrey, granted him by his "brother, the most Reverend Father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury." He also gave property to his niece Jane, wife of Matthew Bradbury and to other nieces and nephews and made Wymond Bradbury an executor. (No reference given in Bradbury Memorial.) John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, in will made 27 Oct. 1602, proved 31 Mar. 1604, leaves legacies to his nieces, Elizabeth Coles and Jane Bradbury. (No reference given.)

Wymond Bradbury apparently was a prominent member of his family. The context of the Whitgift wills shows that. He was living in the parish of Whitechapel, London, when he died and was in London, 17 Oct. 1628. He left no will and his daughter Anne Stubbles was appointed in 1650 the administratrix of his estate. His eldest son William was living 23 Oct. 1628 but nothing further is found of him and it seems probable that he died young and unmarried. This son was baptised at Newton Pond, a small hamlet about a mile from Wicken Bonhunt, where Wymond was apparently residing for a short time.

Children:

- i. JANE, bapt. 2 June 1606, Wicken Bonhunt, possibly died young.
- ii. WILLIAM, bapt. 28 Sept. 1607, Newport Pond, b. 13 Sept. 1607, living 23 Oct. 1628, London.
- iii. ANNE, bapt. 20 Feb. 1608-09, Newport Pond; m. (1), ——— Troughton; m. (2), ——— Stubbles; Administratrix of father's estate in 1650.
- iv. THOMAS, bapt. 28 Feb. 1610-11, Wicken Bonhunt; m. Mary Perkins. Emigrated to New England.

(continued on 19:36)

WORTHINGTON FAMILY

Compiled by HOMER WORTHINGTON BRAINARD, A.B., of Amherst, Mass.

[Continued from Vol. 18, p. 34]

16. GAD⁴ WORTHINGTON (*Elijah*³, *William*², *Nicholas*¹), born in Colchester, Conn., June 11, 1747; died in the Westchester parish of that town, Jan. 31, 1812; married Sept. 25, 1774, REBECCA ROBBINS, born Aug. 5, 1757, in Wethersfield, Conn.; died in Westchester, Conn., Sept. 21, 1821; daughter of William and Rebecca (Miller) Robbins of Wethersfield, probably of Stepney parish, now Rocky Hill. Her sister, Prudence Robbins, born in Wethersfield, March 29, 1753, died in Westchester parish, Oct. 9, 1827; married first Solomon Loomis of Colchester; second Capt. John Isham as his second wife.

Gad Worthington settled in Westchester parish of Colchester, the only Worthington to continue there until his death. He obtained a fair education. A receipt signed by him shows a well formed, legible hand. The school in Westchester was above the average country school, having college graduates for masters, and teaching Latin. Gad Worthington doubtless attended this school, but whether he was a member of the Latin class is unknown. His first public appearance was with the company from Colchester which responded to the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775. He was then a sergeant, his brother Elijah was lieutenant, and his cousin Asa Worthington was clerk. It is not known whether he served later during the Revolution. He was in the militia for years after this, and may have been called into temporary service with his company or regiment. There is evidence that he kept a tavern or inn. The large number of table and cooking articles, too many for a single family, which are mentioned in the inventory of his widow's estate, seems to indicate this. The writer possessed a large tray and several pieces of old glass, which seem to have been used in the inn. Tradition says that his inn was in the old Seymour Kellogg house, a large

red house still standing but going to decay about 1890. He never joined the Westchester Congregational church in full communion.

Inscription in the oldest cemetery at Westchester: "Erected to the memory of Mr. Gad Worthington who after a life spent in industry and fidelity departed this life Jan. 31st, 1812, aged 65. An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Mrs. Rebecca Worthington was a person of strong character and deeply religious. She united with the Westchester Church in full communion, Nov. 30, 1806. Her father, William Robbins of Wethersfield (*Daniel, Joshua, John, John*), was born in Wethersfield April 25, 1729 and died in Stepney parish about 1767; married July 18, 1750 Rebecca daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Wright) Miller, b. 1733; died March 23, 1762 aged 29. "Joseph Miller, a man who came from New York Government, I think from somewhere on Hudson's River" (Record of Rev. Stephen Mix). His brother Caleb Miller came with him and perhaps David Miller was another brother. Joseph Miller died May 13, 1747 in 45th year. Settled in Stepney parish of Wethersfield. He was a descendant of John Miller, an early settler in Wethersfield, who removed to Bedford, N. Y., whence some of them returned to Wethersfield.

Mrs. Rebecca Worthington, widow and relict of Gad, left a will, dated Aug. 9, 1821. Her estate consisted of personal property only, clothing, household furnishings, notes, etc. Persons mentioned: Harriet Bigelow, Rebecca Robbins Worthington, Sally Tracy Worthington, Prudence Robbins Worthington, Nancy Bulkeley Worthington, Joshua Worthington, Robbins Worthington. Provides for funeral expenses, gravestones. Executor General Henry Champion, and in case of his absence Mr. Asa Day. (Colchester Probate, vol. 8, p. 295.)

Children, born in Colchester, Conn.:

33. JOSHUA⁴, b. Aug. 20, 1775; m. LYDIA ISHAM. LOIS, b. Jan. 27, 1780; d. Dec. 26, 1818; m. 1801 BENJAMIN ROOT BULKELEY. HARRIET, b. April 12, 1782; d. Nov. 20, 1795. HANNAH BULKELEY ("Nancy B."), b. Feb. 12, 1785; d. March 1, 1814; unmarried.
34. WILLIAM ROBBINS, b. Nov. 14, 1790; m. ELIZABETH COREY. FRANCES HARRIET, b. Dec. 17, 1798; d. Jan. 15, 1834; m. JONATHAN BIGELOW, JR. Had a daughter Frances Augusta Bigelow.

Authorities: *NEHG Register*, vol. 20, p. 17 (Wethersfield Records); also vol. 80, p. 80; *Stiles, Ancient Wethersfield*, vol. 2, pp. 556, 502.

17. DAN⁴ WORTHINGTON (*Elijah*³, *William*², *Nicholas*¹), born in Colchester, Conn., June 11, 1747; died in Lenox, Mass., Oct. 24, 1821; married Nov. 10, 1772, LOIS FOOTE, born in Colchester,

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A more plausible parentage for William will probably be found among the shipwrights and mariners of Stepney. There is an administration for a William Willoughby of Stepney to his widow Anne, 22 Nov. 1620, in the Commissary Court of London. Perhaps this is a record of a previous generation of William's family in Stepney.

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THOMAS BRADBURY'S ABBOT ANCESTRY
BY JOHN B. THRELFALL, F.A.S.G.

Presented here is an elaboration on John Abbot of London, No. 358 of the Thomas Bradbury Ancestor Table (TAG 55:4).

JOHN ABBOT was probably the son of William Abbot of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, who first appears on record in an Inquisition held on 3 March 11 Richard II (1388) at Church Brington. At that time one knight's fee in Farthinghoe was held by the heirs of Amaury de Sancto Amando, Geoffrey Cardun and William Abbot. This holding was confirmed exactly a year later in 1389 and again in 1394 according to the Close Rolls. William Abbot's name appears on a Fine Roll of 1392 and again on the rolls of 1406 and 1410, appointed, with others, to collect taxes in the county of Northamptonshire.

Farthinghoe is a small parish of 1471 acres and is situated four miles northwest of Brackley and on the south side of the River Ouse. Ouse Well, a spring on the glebe land about a mile east of the village, is the source of the Ouse. The village of Astrop lies to the south. At the time of the Conqueror's survey the king held three hides of land in Farthinghoe of Earl Albericus. There were twenty acres of meadow. In the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) these three hides were held of the fee of Leicester, and in 1316 Robert de Holland was lord of Farthinghoe. The manor afterwards passed to the Bereford family with which it continued until 1424, when it passed to Thomas, son of Sir Philip Seynteler, brother of Elizabeth, wife of Baldwin de Bereford, who died without issue. In 1503 John Mauntell died seised of this manor, which he held of the Earl of Derby, as of his manor of Brackley, by fealty, with an annual payment of six pence. The estates of John Mauntell, esquire, grandson of this John, were confiscated for murder in 1541.

The church at Farthinghoe is dedicated to St. Michael and is situated on the northeast side of the village, restored in 1871. The chantry, for a priest to teach freely the children of the parish, was left by John Abbot in his will of 1444. In 1548 a priest had a house, orchard and garden, and £6/13/4 yearly pension from this chantry, paid him by the Mercers' Company of London.

While yet a mere boy, John Abbot left his ancestral village as an apprentice to Thomas Dyster, a London mercer, in 1395/6, then probably aged 14. He finished his apprenticeship about 1407 at which time he was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company. He served as a warden of this company 1415-16, 1422-3, 1428-9 and 1432-3 (Warden's Account Book, Company of Mercers, London).

The next record of him is in 1409 regarding a bond or debt, at which time he was a recognized merchant and voting citizen of the city.

22 June 1409, Westminster: John Pensax to John Abbot, citizen and mercer of London, recognizance for 60 shillings, to be levied, etc., in Rutland (Calendar of Close Rolls).

From the merchant class of medieval London were elected the aldermen, sheriffs and mayors of the city. A fine study of this society is Sylvia L. Thrupp's *The Merchant Class of Medieval London* (University of Michigan Press 1948).

13 Jan. 1412/13, Westminster: Commission to John Michell, serjeant at arms, John Abbot and the sheriff of Buckingham to seize the body of Ellen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Dysterre, late citizen and mercer of London, tenant in chief, whose keeping and marriage should pertain to the king by the death of her father and by reason of her minority, and bring her before the king in Chancery (Patent Rolls).

The mercer, Thomas Dyster, died in 1403, leaving a wife Joan (who soon married again Robert Domenyk) and three small children. Now John Abbot and Domenyk were appointed executors of the estate, a substantial one. Joan and the two boys soon died, leaving only a daughter Ellen who, at the age of about twelve, eloped with her guardian, John Hertwell, apparently contrary to the recommendations of John Abbot, as the above entry shows. Perhaps this objection caused some hostility, but in any event, there soon developed a dispute over a £400 legacy due to Ellen. It appears that Ellen and her husband received it from one John Bally who had, during her father's lifetime, been entrusted to receive certain sums in behalf of the estate. But Bally was instructed to keep silent about these payments and John Hertwell then proceeded to try to collect the £400 from John Abbot. Bally saw the fraud in the matter and told the truth to the dismay of Hertwell. In the end, John Abbot was exonerated and was commended for the faithful way in which he had handled his duties. Hertwell and Abbot were ordered to execute quitclaims in favor of each other, ending the dispute (Calendar of Plea & Memoranda Rolls, Vol.4).

4 May 1415, Westminster: Thomas Ward, esquire, for not appearing to answer John Abbot, citizen and mercer of London, and William Trumpyngton, citizen and mercer of London, touching a debt of £13/12/6 (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

9 April 1417, Westminster: Thomas Mougomery merchant, John Abbot mercer and John Snybston vintner, all of London, to the king. Recognizance for £200 to be levied, etc., in the city of London ... condition that William Prodhome of Burton upon Trent shall upon warning received appear in person before the king, or before any persons or person by the king appointed, to answer touching what shall be laid against him on behalf of the king. William signed a £400 bond to appear (Cal. of Close Rolls).

John Abbot had an apprentice named William Palmer who,

on 29 Feb. 1419/20, made a false contract of sale for some white linen cloth and other goods for £49/3/5 to one Rowland, Gloucester herald of arms, all without the knowledge of his master, John Abbot. Rowland never saw the goods but promised to pay the price and Palmer then sold some of the goods elsewhere, to the sum of £40 which he paid over to Rowland. In effect, Rowland had borrowed £40 cash, promising to pay it back with £9/3/5 interest; an illegal transaction. Since Rowland prosecuted the matter, he must have deliberately entrapped Palmer, or at least been angered in his dealings. Palmer was sent to prison, and, although John Abbot was quite innocent of any wrong doing, he was held responsible for his servant and was fined £10. His £40 was returned to him but all other obligations were cancelled. On payment of the £10, Palmer was released from prison (*ibid.*, Vol. 4).

6 July 8 Henry V (1420): William Estfield and John Abbot, mercers, appointed by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, at the instance of the Commonalty of the Mistery of Cutlers, to hear and examine the differences that had arisen between the Masters and Wardens and the Commonalty of the said Mistery, in the presence of William Mutton, Richard Hatfield, Thomas Warde and John Whestowe, good men of the said Mistery, and to report thereon to the Court of Mayor and Aldermen by the 12th October next (Calendar of Letter Books 1:249).

28 Nov. 1420, Westminster: John Piersson of Kelyngworth, county Warwick, for not appearing before the justices of the Bench of Henry IV [sic: error for V?] to answer John Abbot, citizen and mercer of London, touching a debt of £10 (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

On 21 Sept. 1420 John Abbot and five others were appointed auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlains of London and the Wardens of London Bridge (Calendar of Letter Books 1: 245).

In 1424 he appears on the Fine Rolls regarding an 80 acre pasture called *Le Overlonde* and lying between the townships of Stean and Hinton (a mile downstream from Farthinghoe), late of John atte Barowgh, who held of the king in chief, and who alienated the said messuage, land, rent and pasture to John Abbot in fee without the king's license.

In 7 Henry VI (1428) a fine was levied between John Barton Seymoure and others, of the manor of *Farningho* in fee to John Abbot. Thus it would seem he bought back the ancestral manor once owned by William Abbot, supposedly his father.

In 1428 he served on a committee to rate the various churches by yearly value.

John Abbot became one of the sheriffs of London in 1428, his term starting on Michaelmas, that is, 29 Sept. 1428. He held the office for one year (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

25 Jan. 7 Henry VI (1428/9), in the presence of Henry Bartone, the Mayor, John Coventre, John Gedney, John Welles, Ralph Bartone, Simon Seman, and John Perneys, Aldermen, John Abbot and Thomas Dufhous, Sheriffs, there were brought hither Sir John River, chaplain, celebrating in the church of St. Swithin in Candelwykstrete who was taken in adultery [i.e. she was a married woman] with Elizabeth Clerk, of

Coventre, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, by the Constable and Beadle of the Ward of Billyngsgate, etc. (Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London 1:283).

Another similar case was brought before him 26 Aug. 1429, and on 18 September a case involving the elopement of a servant with Sir John Scales, chaplain at St. Dunstan East.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they allow cloth-workers (*operarii pannorum*) from foreign parts to enjoy the divers liberties and acquitances they have been accustomed to enjoy under their charters, which are not confirmed. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 ---, 7 Henry VI (1429).

Return to the above by Henry Bartone, the Mayor, and John Abbot and Thomas Duffehous, the Sheriffs, to the effect that before the receipt of the writ foreign clothworkers had hitherto been permitted, and would in future still be permitted, to enjoy their liberties and acquitances in the city and suburbs (Calendar of Letter Books, City of London, K:96).

In 1431 John Abbot was elected a commoner member of Parliament to represent the city of London. There were usually four representatives of whom two would be aldermen and two elected by the commonalty.

The following complaint was filed against him:

Writ to the Mayor and Aldermen for speedy judgment to be given in a plaint between William Maltby, mercer, and John Abbot, late Sheriff, touching a sum of money which the said William claims from the Sheriff, and has been unable to recover owing to dilatory proceedings. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 July 11 Henry VI (1433) (Letter Book K:169),

Bureaucracy moved slowly even then!

During the next two years John Abbot, with partners, purchased property in London as these next deeds indicate. The three deeds are the only ones recorded in the Court of Husting and, coming so late in his life, were probably bought as investments. He seems to have lived in the parish of St. Lawrence in Jewry.

22 Dec. 1433, London: deed by Thomas Knowville, citizen of London, to John Fray, John Abbot, mercer, and John Carpenter, citizen of London, and Alexander Anne, of all my lands and tenements with shops, solar cellar and appurtenances, in Cattestrete in the parish of Saint Lawrence in Old Jewry, which I lately bought as appears in an enrollment in the court held on 12 Nov. 1431 (Court of Husting Roll 162, item 49).

16 March 1434/5, London: deed by William Hales, citizen and mercer of London, Matilda my wife, who was the wife of Thomas Tykhill, late citizen and mercer of London, Thomas Aleyn and William Estfield, citizens and mercers, demised and enfeoffed to John Fray, baron of the Exchequer, to John Abbot, citizen and mercer, and to John Carpenter, recorder of the City of London, and to Alexander Anne, all our lands and tenements with the gardens adjoining and their appurtenances in the parish of Saint Katherine Colman within Algate, London, etc., which we lately held jointly by the grant of Robert Dominik by a charter dated 1 July 1419 (Court of Husting Roll 163, item 42).

5 Oct. 1435, London: deed of John Pirynton, citizen and wax chandler, and Cecelia my wife, to John Abbot, citizen and mercer, to John Carpenter, recorder, to Alexander Anne and to William Hales, citizen and mercer, all our tenement with houses, shops, solar, etc., which we had in Laddellane in the parish of Saint Michael of Wodestrete in Cripplegate Ward, London (Court of Husting Roll 164, item 11).

On 21 Oct. 1434 he was appointed to a special commission of eleven men to hear an appeal made to the king by Thomas Freman, a merchant, defendant in a maritime case arising out of the arrest of a ship called *le Marie* of Lemington and the carrying off of certain goods, etc. (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI).

28 Aug. 13 Henry VI (1435), London: Thomas Sypnam citizen and mercer of London to John Abbot mercer, Thomas Badby and Richard Forde fishmongers, citizens of London, and John Bour of London, gentleman, their executors and assigns. Gift of all his goods, debts and chattels, moveable and immoveable, quick and dead (Calendar of Close Rolls).

In the 1436 list of London land owners he was listed with property in London, Northamptonshire and Essex, assessed at £47 steling. Of the 358 names so assessed, only 39 were rated any higher and one the same (Lay Subsidy Roll, E, 179/238/90).

10 April 1437, Westminster: License for Henry Frowyk and John Abbot, citizens and mercers of London, freely to buy any merchandise coming from abroad to the port of Southampton or any other port of England, provided they pay custom and other dues to the king and that the merchandise be not of the growth or manufacture of Flanders, under pain of forfeiting the same (Calendar of Patent Rolls, 15 Henry VI).

On 3 June 1438 there was issued a warrant to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer (in Norman French) which seems to be for the issuance of a receipt, "to our good friends John Abbot and other citizens and merchants of our city of London" in the sum of £186/6/11, for or concerning a gift to the crown, probably more or less extorted from the wealthy merchants, as happened a number of times (Warrants for Issues, 1399-1485, Suppl. Series IX:2, 54:336).

Apparently he had property in Winchelsea, a town about 56 miles southeast of London near the coast, for in 1439 this sale was registered:

3 April 1439, Wynchelsee: I, John Abbot, citizen and mercer of the city of London, have conveyed to Thomas Thorp and to John Stodeley my lands, tenements, rents, services and the appurtenances within the liberty of the town of Wynchelsee which I lately had jointly with William Werthe of Wynchelsee and William Schosowell, junior, of Ethingham, still living, and with Laurence Hampton, citizen and mercer of London, now dead, which William Werthe and William Schosowell, in writing, released to me the said John Abbot and to the aforesaid Lau-

rence Hampton... (Ancient Deed #5434).

15 April 18 Henry VI (1440): Thomas Synnam citizen and mercer of London to John Abbot mercer, William Beaufitz stockfishmonger, William Forde fishmonger, citizen of London, John Bour gentleman and Walter Culpet citizen and scrivener of London, their executors and assigns. Gift of all his goods, debts and chattels moveable and immovable, quick and dead (Calendar of Close Rolls).

On 19 June 1443 John Abbot made his will by which he disposed of his real estate and provided for a chantry to be established in the Farthinghoe Church. Then, on 27 Feb. 1443/4 following, he made his testament, disposing of his personal property, and died shortly. The will was proved a few days later on 5 March 1443/4. From it we know that he came originally from Farthinghoe to London where he was a member of the church of St. Lawrence in Old Jewry. He presumably was buried there in the chancel as he requested. He left a widow named Agnes and two married daughters, no sons. This was a typical example of the withering effect of medieval London life on the survival of families. The infant mortality rate was so high that on the average, fewer than one son per family survived, this conclusion based on the wills that are still extant.

The church of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, was of ancient origin, mention of it being found as early as 1293. It burned in the fire of 1666.

In his will of 1449/50, John Fray, recorder of the city of London, left to the Wardens and Commonalty of the craft of mercery in London, tenements held by him in trust, in Cattonlane, parish of St. Lawrence in Jewry, charged with the maintenance of a chantry in the church of Farnyngo, co. Northampton, for the souls of John Abbot and others (Court of Husting Wills 2:574).

In a 1510 deed there is reference to a tenement in the parish of St. Katherine Colman, formerly of John Abbot, mercer (Ancient Deed A 12313).

John Abbot's will, translated from the Latin by Richard Allnutt of Ipswich, England, is given in full as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. On the twenty-seventh day of the month of February in the year of our Lord 1443/4, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of King Henry the sixth after the conquest of England. I John Abbot, citizen and mercer of the city of London, of sound mind and healthy memory, thinking upon my end, and knowing that nothing is more certain than death, nor so uncertain as the hour of it, I make and ordain my first testament in this manner:

First, I leave and commend my soul to God Almighty, my creator, and to the blessed Virgin Mary, the mother of God, and to all the saints, and my body to be buried in the chancel of St. Lawrence in Old Jewry in London.

And I will first and before all things, after my body has been buried, that all my debts for which I am lawfully liable shall be paid in full.

Thereafter, I leave to the High Altar of the same church for my tithes and offerings forgotten and withheld, £10 sterling.

Item, I leave for the making of a large window at the east end and

above the High Altar of the said church, £20 sterling.

Item, I leave to Agnes my wife, as her purparty due and by right belonging to her from whatsoever my goods, chattels, merchandise and dues, whatsoever they be, eight hundred pounds sterling and 6 white [? metal] pieces under 2 covers of silver, two covered standing cups of silver and gilt, two poteltops [2 quart capacity] of silver, two silver salt cellars, one dozen silver spoons, and all apparel, clothes and furnishings belonging to her person; also one half of all household goods and utensils of my domicile, that is to say, pertaining to the hall, the chamber, the buttery and the kitchen, provided always that if the same Agnes shall not consider and hold herself content and satisfied by my legacy aforesaid in respect of her purparty, died and belonging to her by right from whatsoever my goods, chattels, merchandise and debts, as aforementioned and assigned, then I leave and will that the said Agnes should not have nor hold nor ought to hold anything in any manner by power and authority of any legacy originally made by me to the same Agnes in this present testament, or any of my goods, chattels or precious objects, but each and all of those legacies previously bequeathed as aforesaid by me to her having been utterly denied and rescinded, thereafter let her have and receive of my goods and chattels that much of them which by law she has power to have and to receive.

Item, I leave for a marriage portion for Elizabeth Mauntell, daughter of Walter Mauntell and Elizabeth his wife, my daughter, forty marks of sterling, provided always that if the same Elizabeth, daughter of the said Walter and Elizabeth, [should die] before she is married, then I will the said forty marks to be laid out for my soul by my executors as it shall seem to them to be to the most advantage.

Item, I leave to the four other children of the said Walter and Elizabeth his wife, my daughter, who are now born, when they shall reach full age or shall be married, £40 sterling, that is to say £10 to each of them. And if any one or more of the said four children should die before coming to full and legal age or before being married, then I will that the sum or sums of the one or ones thus dying shall remain successively to the next born other child or children born of the body of the said Elizabeth, my daughter, each child receiving £10 and no more so long as there be four children of the body of the said Elizabeth, my daughter, living. And if it chance that one or more of the children so born, or to be born, of the body of the same Elizabeth, my daughter, should die before they have attained full and legal age or have been married, so that there be not at least four of them living, then I will that the part of him or those dying shall remain to the part or parts of those then surviving, provided always that if all the four said children except one at most, born or to be born of the body of the said Elizabeth my daughter, should die before they have reached full and legal age or have been married, then I leave and wish that the child so surviving shall have only £20 of the said £40 thus previously left by me to the four children. The other £20 remaining I leave then to be paid out for my soul at the discretion of my executors, or of their executors. And if the aforesaid surviving child, as well as all the other children aforesaid, should die before attaining full and lawful age or before being married, then I leave a moiety of the said £40 thus previously left by me to the four said children, to the aforesaid Walter and Elizabeth his wife, and the other moiety I leave to be laid out for my soul by my executors or by their executors aforesaid.

Item, I leave to the two children of William Cotton and Alice his

wife, my daughter, who have already been born, £20 sterling, that is to say £10 each, when they shall come to their full and lawful age or shall have been married, to remain in like manner, should the same children (or either of them) die before reaching full and lawful age or before marrying, just as was specified above in the case of the aforesaid children of Walter Mauntell and Elizabeth his wife, provided that it should chance that all these children aforesaid of William Cotton and Alice should die as mentioned, then I leave and wish that £10 of the same £20 should remain to the said William Cotton and Alice and the other £10 should remain to my executors to be laid out for my soul in the manner aforesaid.

Item: I leave 100 shillings to each child of Somerton de Astrop in county Northants and Joan his wife, when they come to full and lawful age or are married, and not otherwise.

Item: I leave to Richard Waryn de Fornham [illeg.] shillings.

Item: I leave for distribution among poor householders of the parish of St. Lawrence and of [illegible, ? vicarages] throughout London, each poor person receiving at least 12d, and to a certain one 20d, to a certain one 2s, and to another [?] more, according to the discretion of the vicar of the said church and of my executors, £26/13/4 [1/3 of £80].

Item: I leave to be divided among all my neighbors in the said parish of St. Lawrence of moderate means, £6/13/4, each taking 20d. [This sum is 1/3 of £20 and would suffice for 80 shares of 20d each.]

Item: I leave to Alice Bothe my servant 20s.

Item: I leave to Robert Claypole my servant 20s.

Item: I leave to John Marshal my servant 20s.

Item: I leave to William Prat my apprentice £20.

Item: I leave to Thomas Phelipps my apprentice £20.

Item: I leave to William Heende my apprentice £20.

Item: I leave to the four orders of friars of London, viz. Preaching [Dominicans], Minors [Franciscans], Carmelite and Augustinian, to each order 20 shillings, total £4.

Item: I leave the Crutched friars twenty shillings.

Item: I leave to the ten houses of the poor of Nuns, being outside the city of London and utterly destitute, 10 marks, that is, to each house 13s/4d.

Item: I leave to be distributed among prisoners of each of the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate and King's Bench, in time of Lent, each year for three years, three cades of herrings and six bushels of peas.

Item: I leave to be distributed among prisoners of both the Marshall and the Abbot, one cade of herrings and three bushels of peas, in Lent, each year for three years.

Item: I leave to be distributed among the lepers of each hospital, viz. St. Giles, Luke and Kyngesland, in Lent, each year for two years, one cade of herrings and two bushels of peas.

Item: I leave to be distributed among the sick of the house called Bethlehem, in Lent, each year for three years, one cade of herrings and two bushels of peas.

Item: I leave to be distributed among the poor of Farthinghoe, in Lent, each year for seven years, one cade of herrings.

Item: I leave to be distributed among the poor of Sutton Regis in county Northants, in Lent, each year for three years, one cade of herrings.

Item: I leave seven-fifteenths [a rating precepts] due to be collected for the poor in Farthinghoe, viz. for each fifteenth [? 10s.], Total £3/10/-.

Item: I leave for repairing the belfry of Farthinghoe church twenty marks.

Item: I leave to Ralph Say, citizen and grocer of London, £10.

Item: I leave to John Roo, citizen and mercer of London, £10.

Item: I leave for the repair and improvement of bad and ruined roads between Dunstable and Brikhill, within three or four years, £20 to be applied under the direction of John Smyth, weymaker, if he live so long.

Item: I leave for the making up of a certain bad road between Banbury and Warkworth in county Northants, 100 shillings.

Item: I leave to the aforesaid William Cotton and Alice his wife, three pieces under one cover of white silver, and one standing cup and a silver and gilt cover, one two-quart pot of silver, one other smaller silver pot, and one covered salt cellar of silver.

Item: I leave to the aforesaid Walter Mauntell and Elizabeth his wife, three pieces of silver under one white silver cover, one standing cup and silver and gilt cover, one two-quart silver pot, one silver one-quart pot, one silver covered salt cellar, one dozen silver spoons.

Item: I will that none of my debtors should be imprisoned, plagued or troubled in any way or oppressed in any manner for any money owed to me, unless he should be well enough able to pay but refuse to do so.

The residue of all and singular my goods, moveable and immovable, after my debts have been paid, my legacies implemented and my body buried, I leave and give to the disposal of my executors that they may lawfully, prudently and faithfully lay it out for my soul and the aforesaid souls, in such manner as they would choose to do for their own souls in like case vice versa.

And I ordain and appoint my executor of this will, namely the aforesaid Ralph Say, John Roo and William Heede, and I appoint Robert Rooke, vicar of the church of St. Lawrence aforesaid, supervisor.

In witness of which matter I have applied my seal to this present testament.

Given at London the day and year above mentioned.

BE IT REMEMBERED that John Abbot, citizen and mercer of London, on the nineteenth day of the month of June in the one thousand four hundred and forty-third year of our Lord, in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Henry the sixth after the conquest, in the presence of Robert Roke, vicar of the parish church of St. Lawrence in Jewry, London, having the care of the soul of the same John, and of William Clou' [Clover?], scrivener of the city of London, appeared and declared his last will concerning all and singular his lands and tenements with their appurtenances, both within the city of London and in Farthinghoe and Astorp [sic] in county Northants, that is to say, he willed that the Master or Guardian of the Mystery of the Mercers in London and the community of that same Mystery should have and hold to them and to their successors for ever all those his lands and tenements with appurtenances in Cotton Lane, upon condition that the Masters or Guardians of the community and their successors shall find each year a suitable and honest chaplain to hold divine services in the church of Farthinghoe in county Northants, for his soul and the souls of his parents, friends and their benefactors, and all the faithful departed, for ever, and to teach and instruct the children of the parish church of Farthinghoe aforesaid, freely and quietly, without receiving any stipend or profit therefor, provided always that the same Masters or Guardians and the community and their successors shall pay yearly, from the issues and reversions and profits

arising from the same lands and tenements and appurtenances in Cotton Lane, to a chaplain to celebrate and teach in the place and manner aforesaid, ten marks, by way of stipend and salary for the said divine service and work, at the four principal terms of the year, by equal portions.

Item: He willed that Agnes his wife should have for the term of her life, if she choose to keep herself single without a husband, all that his tenement with appurtenances in Lad Lane, London. And he willed that after the death of the said Agnes, or as soon as the same Agnes should have taken anyone as husband, all the aforesaid tenement with appurtenances in Lad Lane should be sold by his executors and all the money coming from such a sale should be disposed of, paid out and distributed in pious uses and alms according to the best judgment of the same executors, and of their executors, for his soul and the aforesaid soul, in such manner as may seem to the executors themselves most pleasing to God and helpful to the safety of my soul and the souls aforesaid.

Item: he willed that all his lands and tenements with appurtenances which he had in the parish of St. Katherine Colman near Crychirche in London should be sold immediately after his death and that the money arising from such sale should similarly be laid out and distributed in pious uses and works of charity for his soul and the aforesaid souls, by his executors, according to their judgment and that of their executors.

Item: he willed that Walter Mauntell and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the said John, should have and hold to them and to lawfully begotten heirs of their bodies all his lands and tenements and rents and services with appurtenances in Farthinghoe and Astorp ... should remain to William Cotton and Alice his wife, daughter of the said John Abbot, and to the lawfully begotten heirs of their bodies. However, failing lawfully begotten issue of the bodies of William and Alice, then all those lands and tenements should remain to the right and nearest heirs of the aforesaid John Abbot forever, on condition that the same Walter shall pay to the executors, or cancel, a certain bond containing a sum of two hundred marks by which the same John, as he said, is bound to the aforesaid Walter to make to him and the said Elizabeth his wife an estate, in certain lands and tenements to the value of ten marks per annum, in the foregoing form, and on condition that the same Walter shall pay the executors of the said John all the monies owed by Walter himself to the said John.

The aforesaid testament was proved before the Venerable Master Alexander Prowet, Commissary, etc., the fifth day of the month of March A.D., above written. Administration was granted to the Executors named in the testament (Prerogative Court of Canterbury 34 Luffenam).

Agnes Abbot lived for many years after John's death, being alive in 1486/7 according to her son-in-law's will. She must have been over 90.

Children:

- i. Elizabeth, d. by 1486; m. Sir Walter Mauntell, knt., prob. son of John Mauntell of Northamptonshire, mentioned in 1406 in a Close Roll writ *mutatis mutandis*. His mother was named Elizabeth. They had a daughter Elizabeth and four other children by 1443. He served as sheriff of Northamptonshire.

Sir Walter made his will 10 Feb. 1486/7, of Heyford, Northants, to be bur. in chancel of Heyford Church; to churches of Norton, Farningho, Stowe, Bugbrook, Carthingstone, Floore, Cold Higham, Wootton, Hardingstone, etc.; best horse to parson of Heyford; £100 to Katherine Rede and Anys Mauntell (she probably daughter by the 2nd wife and not an Abbot grandchild) for marriage settlement; mentions his mother Elizabeth and mother-in-law Agnes, sometime wife of John Abbot, they to be paid in accordance with book in his cascket; so also to Thomas Overton (not identified); to executors terms of years in farm at Farningho and house of St. John's in Brakley; to chapel of Hartwell a challis of silver weighing 9 or 10 (pounds?): residue to executors: Anys my wife, William Davers, sargeant at law, Richard Emson, John Peke, Sir Thomas Emerson, priest of Farningho; proved at Lambeth 12 Feb. [1486/7] (PCC 8 Milles).

- ii. Alice, d. after 1466; m. William Cotton, killed 22 May 1455 at St. Albans, first battle of Wars of the Roses. By 1443 they had two children, ultimately 6 sons, 3 daughters. The line to Thomas Bradbury runs through this couple (see Ancestry Table #178).

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SOUTH CAROLINA WOMEN IN RHODE ISLAND

BY ROBERT S. WAKEFIELD, F.A.S.G.

There are untold numbers of records of people in places where even the most diligent of genealogists would never think to look. One such record may be found in John Russell Bartlett's *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England* 4:185 f., where under date of 13 day June 1715 appears the following record which sheds light on a number of South Carolina women.

Whereas, these persons, whose names are here underwritten viz: Margaret Heandrum, Prudence Hillieux, Magdalen Beauchamp, Susannah Lausac and Sabina Codner, being (by reason of a war raised by the Indians against the English inhabitants of South Carolina), necessitated to leave their habitations, and remove from thence into some other English colony, for the safety and support of their lives during the continuance of such a general calamity, and they having brought with them some Indian slaves into this government, in order to enable them to subsist, and they having by petition declared their deplorable condition to the Assembly, praying them to consider their unhappy circumstances, and to remit the duties upon their slaves (laid on them by a former act of Assembly), which is forty shillings per head,---

the Assembly eliminated the duty.

There was a George Codner admitted as a freeman of North Kingstown 2 May 1732 (Bartlett 4:467) and an Ephraim Codner Jr. and Samuel Codner admitted as a freeman of North Kingstown on 4 May 1736 (Bartlett 4:519) who might be related to the Sabina Codner mentioned above.

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THOMAS BRADBURY'S EDON ANCESTRY

BY JOHN B. THRELFALL & ROBERT C. ANDERSON

We present here an expansion of the Edon line shown in the preceding article (#5, #10, #20, #40, and their wives), and we hope that the arrangement of the material, which is the reverse of the Ancestor Table, will give the reader no difficulty.

The Edon part of the Bradbury ancestry has never been correctly reported. The principal published account is found in Joseph Jackson Howard's editing of the *Visitation of Suffolke* in two volumes (Lowestoft-London, 1866-1871). Here several wills are printed and a genealogical chart is offered. Mr. Howard mentioned that there were conflicting claims with respect to this family, both wrong. He apparently had access to the Edon wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, but did not read those at Bury St. Edmunds which make possible a correct genealogy of the Edons.

40-41. THOMAS EDON of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, is said to have come from the north, but no trace of his origins has so far been discovered. He first appears of record at Bury as a legatee in the 1463 will of John Baret of Bury who bequeathed to "Thomas Edon my girdyl of tawny silk with poyntes of nedil werk." He was also one of the legatees in the will of Margaret Odeham dated 17 Edward IV (1477), which refers to him as "Thomas Edon, Gentyلمان," a term implying means sufficient to live without occupation.

The following deed perhaps refers to a clergyman of this name but cannot refer to our man nor to his father, as in that period clergymen had no children to speak of.

10 Oct. 1445: Elizabeth Drury of Bury St. Edmunds, in her lawful power to: Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, Hugh Erdwick, Esquire, Thomas Etton, Clerk, John Hardhede, Chaplain, Thomas Shelton, their heirs and executors...gift of all her goods, chattels, moveable and immovable goods in Suffolk or elsewhere in the realm... (Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry VI, 4:311).

Our Thomas Edon made his will 24 Sept. 1495 and died shortly thereafter, for it was proved in May 1496. The Latin of the will has been fully translated by Mr. Richard B. Allnut of Ipswich, England.

In the Name of God Amen, 24 September 1495, I, Thomas Edon of Bury St. Edmunds, being of sound mind & healthy memory, make my testament in this manner: First, I commend my soul to Almighty God, to the Blessed Virgin Mary and to all, etc. and my body to be buried in the Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid. My goods, movable & immovable, I dispose & leave as follows: Firstly, I leave to the Sacrist of the aforesaid Monastery for my tythes forgotten or underpaid 40s. Item, I leave to the Chaplain of the parish of Saint James 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to each Chaplain of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Bury aforesaid 3s. 4d. Item, I leave to John Page 10s. I leave to George Wattoon 6s. 4d. Item, I leave to Master William Otte 6s. 8d. Item, I leave to each of my sons 40d. Item, I leave to the Friars of Babbewell

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40s. I leave to the nuns of Thetford aforesaid 40s. Item, I leave to each house of Friars in Thetford aforesaid 20s. Item, I leave to the friars of Clare 20s. Item, I leave to the Friars of Sudbury 20s. Item, I leave to the new work of the Lord Abbot of the Monastery of Saint Edmunds which is called *le vount* [?] ten marks. Item, I leave to the building of a new belfry in the aforesaid monastery £5. Item, I leave to a suitable priest to celebrate mass for my soul and the souls of my parents, Thomas Brett & Henry Purlond, for five years, 40 marks. Item, I leave to another suitable priest to celebrate in the meantime for the souls of me and my parents and of Richard Buntynge, for one whole year, 8 marks. Item, I desire that Agnes my wife shall have my messuage or dwelling house with the tenement thereto annexed, in which I dwell, for her lifetime, and after the death of the said Agnes my wife, I desire that my son Thomas shall have the said messuage with the tenement annexed to the same. Item, I leave to Thomas Edon my son, all my arable lands lying in fields of Bury and Westley. The residue, indeed, of my goods, movable & immovable, I give and commit to the disposal of Agnes my wife, whom I make & appoint my executrix & Thomas Edon my son whom I make and ordain also my executor and furthermore I make and appoint Thomas Jermyn supervisor of this my will, & I Leave to the discretion of my executors what should be given to him as his due on account of his work. These being witnesses: Sir John Sygo & Sir John Page. Given upon the day, place & year above written.

The present will was proved before us, John Halstede, Doctor Theology, Sacrist of the Monastery of Bury Saint Edmunds, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Church of Rome, being Archdeacon of the aforesaid place with no intermediary, in the Sacristy there, on the 20th May 1496; the which having been proven, assented & registered, and having been declared for a true & lawfull testament, administration of all & singular the goods of the said deceased, touching and being within our exempt jurisdiction, has been granted to the executors named in the said will, sworn in lawful form, sealed with the seal of our office. Given in the place, on the day & in the year of our Lord above stated. (Reference: Pye 44).

In the *Inquisitio Post Mortem* of Thomas Germyn, held on 12 May 21 Henry VII (1506), it was stated that by his 1496 will monies from land sale were to be used for prayers for souls of himself, for his wife Margaret ... and for "Thomas Edon the Elder and for all my friends." Thomas Edon appears in all the accounts of Thomas Germyn's lands in Suffolk.

Agnes Edon, his widow, made her will on 25 July 1506 and died a few days later. It is in English and is abstracted as follows:

24 July 1506: The will of Agnes Edon of Bury Saint Edmunds, to be buried in the monastery of Saint Edmund of Bury aforesaid... to the high altar of the said church 13s. 4d. Item, I will have 2 proper songs for my soul, my husband's soul & all my friends' souls & all Christians who live in Bury ... to the friars of Badwell to pray for my soul 20s ... to the nuns of Thetford 20s.... to the friars of Thetford where Doctor ---man was 10s. ... to Badwell Church 20s. ... to Rougham Church 10s. to the new work of Saint James's Church in Bury 10d. ... toward the Tabernacle or a covering for the image of Saint Christopher in the monastery of Bury 5 marc ... I will have distribute any Friday by the space of 5 years next after my decease to poor people in Bury 5d.

Item, any vigil of our lady by the space of 5 years 5d. Item, I will have poor people in Bury have any year by the space of 5 years 200 fagots in winter... to Trinity Hall 5 marcs ... to Katherine my servant 26s. 8d. ... to Richard my son a featherbed, 2 pair of sheets & 2 pillows covered, a piece of silver, a silver salt shaker & 6 spoons of silver. The residue of my household with my plate I bequeath to Thomas my son. The residue of all my goods & debts I submit to the disposition of mine executors whom I ordain my sons Thomas Edon, Harry Edon & Richard Edon, they to dispose as it shall seem best, God to please ... Witnesses: John Jewett, Sir William Petylours (?) with others ... Proved 1 September 1506 (Reference Pye 178 f.).

Children: all probably born at Bury St. Edmunds

- 20 i. Thomas, b. probably 1470-80.
- ii. Richard, b. probably 1470-80; attended Cambridge University: B.Can.L. 1519-20, D.Can.L. (on Wolsey's visit) 1520; possibly of King's Hall 1508-14; Rector of Gestlingthorpe, Essex, 1514-16; Vicar of St. Gregory & St. Peter, Sudbury, Suffolk, 1516-51; Archdeacon of Middlesex 1516-51; Prebendary of Sarum 1518-51; Rector of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, 1531-51; Warden of the College of St. Gregory, Sudbury, until the surrender in 1544; Prebendary of Tettenhall, Staffs. 1533-48; d. 1551; prob. bur. in St. Gregory's church, Sudbury as he desired; prob. unnm.; appointed clerk of the King's Council, with 40 marks a year salary, 21 Oct. 4 Henry VIII (1512). Will dated 6 Dec. 1549, proved at London 2 May 1551 by Thomas Edone, executor (Ref. PCC Bucke 14), calls him Archdeacon of Middlesex ... to be buried on the southside of the quere of St. Gregory church in Sudbury ... to the poor of Bury St. Edmunds where I was born ... remits debts owed by Richard and George Edone ... to Thomas Edone son and heir of my nephew Thomas Edone £100 ... unto young Richard Edone my godson, the son of George Edone £20 ... unto my sister Bone £20 ... to George Asshebye, son of Thomas Asshebye £10 ... to my niece Anne Sprynge plate as she shall choose to £10... to my niece Elizabeth Chamberleyn and to her husband 20 marks ... unto my niece Margaret Maynard £20 ... her husband Thomas ... bequests to William Foster of Ipswich, to Nicholas Taverner, to servants ... nephew Thomas Edone to be sole executor ... unto the 3 daughters of Henry Edone, late of Bury, deceased £20 at age 21 or marriage ... to my nephew Thomas Edone of Sudbury 3 acres and a garden called Skalders adjoining the garden of the late College of Sudbury ... true copy written by me Nicholas Taverner ... Ricardum Edone.
- iii. Henry, prob. b. 1480-90; on 17 Dec. 1 Henry VIII (1509) Thomas Seymer, John Alen & Henry Eden, merchants of London, had license to export wools; he is said to have m. Mary Olney, daughter of John of London; 2 sons, Thomas & George, indicated from other wills; strangely, he mentioned no wife or children in his will; there is no doubt that he left a family. Apparently his will was drawn in haste and he simply willed his estate to the discretion of his brother. Will dated 28 July 1518: calls him merchant of the Staple at Calais... all goods, all lands and tenements in London or elsewhere ... to be bur. in Christ's Church, London near

my brother Ashby ... a priest to sing for my soul for 5 years ... entire estate to brother Richard Edon, Archdeacon of Middlesex, and my special good Master Robert Tonys ... my lord of Armachane and Master Thomas Larke to be my supervisors. Proved at Lambeth 9 Dec. 1518 by Richard Edon (Reference: PCC: Aylofffe 12).

- iv. Rose, prob. b. 1490-97, m. George Ashby, Clerk of the Signet, who d. 1515 and was bur. in Christ's Church, London. She prob. m. (2) ----- Bone and had a daughter Elizabeth who m. ----- Chamberlain. The will of George Ashby dated 13 March 1514/15 (proved at Lambeth 18 Sept. 1515, Reference: PCC: 11/18), directs burial at the Black Friars in London or else at the monastery of Christ's Church ... toward the building of Horfeld church 20s ... to Anne Ashby my daughter toward her marriage £50... if it shall fortune her to joyne in marriage wth my ward William Eturle, then ... forsaid sum of £50 shall remain to the use of Rose my wife ... like sum to daughter Elyn in like condition ... wife Rose to have sufficient goods to send my son Thomas to school and to be put to such learning as her brethren shall think most convenient ... to age of 21 ... to said son my signet with my arms on it which was my grandfathers and bequeathed unto me by my father ... residue to wife, she to be sole executrix ... my brother master Richard Edon and Henry Edon supervisors. On 14 Oct. 8 Henry VIII (1516) the custody of the person of William Stevecele [William Eturle?] was granted to Rose Assheby, widow of George Assheby, clerk of the Signet, and Henry Edon, merchant of the Staple of Calais (Reference: Patent Roll, 8 Henry VIII, part 2).

20-21. THOMAS EDON, eldest son of Thomas and Agnes Edon of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, was born about October 1478. This date is deduced from a curious bequest in his will made 11 Feb. 1531/2, 53 shillings and 4 pence to be disposed to the poor. At that time it was common practice for a devout Catholic to bequeath to the poor one shilling for each year of his age. Thus the deduction that he was aged 53 years and four months when he made his will and was therefore born in October 1478.

Thomas Edon appears of record first in 1495 in his father's will, next in 1506 in his mother's. According to Cambridge University records, an Edon was admitted on 22 June 1499 as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, which degree was awarded in 1506. In his will our Thomas bequeathed ten shillings to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which suggests that he was the Edon of 1499 and that his college was Trinity Hall. Thomas's mother also left a small bequest of 5 marks to Trinity Hall, perhaps in gratitude for her son's education.

In 1509 Thomas bought a meadow in Barningham jointly with his brothers Henry and Richard Edon, and with three other men whose relationship, if any, is unknown. An abstract of the deed follows:

A deed of enfeoffment, dated 12 Oct. 1 Henry VIII (1509) from William Wellys of Hokham, Chaplain, and Robert Love of Thetford to

Thomas Edon of Bury St. Edmunds, Henry Edon, Richard Edon, Thomas Jermyn, William Tussell and John Gryffyn of Holdenys, medewe in Bernyngham, to the use of said Thomas Edon, his heirs and assigns (quoted by Howard).

Note that in most of the records pertaining to the Edons, the name of Jermyn appears, suggesting possible kinship.

The same year, 1509, Thomas Edon, gentleman, was named one of the executors of the will of John Perfay, a draper of Bury St. Edmunds.

Thomas also bought manors in Barningham called Sinclair and Netherhall, according to the deed abstracted below. From this deed and his will, we know that his wife was named Joan. The deed is dated in the abstract printed by Howard 14 Henry VII or 1498, but this is probably an error for 14 Henry VIII or 1522, an easy error to make. Had 1498 been the correct year, it would mean that Thomas was already married and buying property at the age of 20, and then a year later starting a college career. In any event, the difference does not affect the genealogy.

An Indenture dated 30 September 14 Henry VII (1498) [or more probably Henry VIII (1522)] between Thomas Edon of Bury St. Edmunds, gentleman, of the one part, and John Plumbe of Thaxted, Essex, Coteler, on the other part, by which John Plumbe bargained and sold to Thomas Edon, his heirs and assigns "Halvyndell" [the moiety] the Manors of Bernyngham, called Senclers and Netherhalle in Bernyngham, and towns adjoining. The purchase money to be paid was to be 40 marks, but Thomas Edon was, moreover, to purchase lands and tenements in the county of Essex of the clear yearly value of 7 marks; to be conveyed to the use of the said John Plumbe and the heirs of his body; and in default of such heirs, to the heirs of the body of Alys Herle, sister of the said John; and in default of such issue, to remain to the use of the said Thomas Edon and Joan his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; and in default of any, to the heirs of said Joan

Thomas Edon made his will 11 Feb. 1531/2, proved 28 April 1533 (Reference: Holland 8). His widow Joan made hers 19 Jan. 1533/4, proved 2 July 1534 (Reference: Holland 22). Their wills follow, most spelling and punctuation modernized. Although the wills do not say so, there was a daughter who apparently married Christopher Merrill, had a son, and then died. The son was the godson. Also Thomas's brother Richard referred to his nephew Christopher Merrill.

In the name of God Amen the 11th day of February the year of our Lord 1531/2, I Thomas Edon of Bury Saint Edmunds, whole of mind & of good remembrance, revoking all other testaments & wills by me made, do ordain & make my testament & last will in form following. FIRST, I commend my soul to Almighty god, my body to be buried in the monastery of Saint Edmund upon the right side of my father. Item, I bequeath to the high altar for my tithes & obligations forgotten or too little paid 26s 8d. Item, I bequeath to the friars of Badwell for 2 trentals [a trental is a series of 30 successive masses] 20s. Item, I bequeath to the friars of Thetford for a trental to be said in the place where friar Oldman is abiding 10s. Item, I bequeath to the

nuns of Thetford 10s. Item, I bequeath to Trinity hall in Cambridge 10s. Item, I will have done mass & dirge immediately after my departing, in the monastery of Saint Edmunds amongst the convent & every monk being a present to have 12d. & others being not present to have 8d. and my lord abbot 10s & subprior to have 6s. 8d. Item, I will at my burial be disposed to poor people 53s. 4d. Item, I will have no "solempne chrysti day" kept, but every secular person [i.e. a cleric not a member of an order] in both parishes to have 8d. for to say a sacred dirge & to remember my soul in the masses & the poor people that same day to be relieved according to the discretion of my executors. Item, I will the Saint Mary parish for that time being in the church of Saint James to have 2s. Item, I will that Mr. John Lawnds, if he be disposed, or else some other honest secular person assigned by my executor, do sing for my soul, my father & mother's souls, for Margaret Bule, for Mr. John Fynyes' soul & for all Christian souls by the space of a whole year & to have for his stipend f6. I will that every Friday after my departing, by the space of a whole year, be disposed to five poor souls 5d. by the hands of my wife. Item, I will that every our ladys eve, Saint Katerly, Saint Margaret eve, be disposed to five poor souls 5d. by the hands of my wife, by the space of a whole year after my departing. Item, I bequeath to every of my household servants being at my departing 6s. 8d. Item, I will that my wife have all my cattle going at Braklonds at my departing and all my cattle going at Barningham at my departing. Item, I bequeath to my wife the half part of my plate & the other half to be at the disposing of mine executors. Item, I bequeath to my wife all my utensils & stuff of household except my best "con'ryng", the which I will my son Harry have, provided always that if my wife be disposed for to live sole & not to marry, then I will that she have all my movable goods, mine executor saved harmless & my will fulfilled, and if it fortune my said wife to marry again, then I will that the residue of all my movables afore not bequeathed, be at the disposition of my executors & after their discretion my children to be relieved with the said movables--this is the last will of me, Thomas Edon, concerning my lands & tenements. Item, I will that Joan my wife have the whole manor and manors lying in Barningham in the county of Suffolk with all commodities to the said manor or manors belonging with all purchased lands lying in Counston Weston and Hepworth to have & to hold to her & to her assigns term of her life, and after her decease I will the said manor or manors with all liberties, rents & quits to the said manor or manors belonging, with all purchased lands, remain to my son Harry & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and for default of heirs of his body lawfully begotten I will the said manor or manors with all the premises remain to my daughters Margaret and Ursula then living and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten & for default of heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, I will the half manor which I bought of Plombe of Thaxsted remain to Thomas Edon of London & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. Item, I will that my wife have all my lands in Braklond with the lands called Warner's lying in the said Braklonds to have & to hold to her & to her assigns, term of her life, & after her decease I will that all the said lands with liberty of Folds, remain to my son Harry & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten & for default of heirs of his body lawfully begotten, I will they be sold by mine executors or executors of them & the money thereof coming to be disposed in deeds of charity for the souls of Clement Gate & Margaret his wife & for my friends' souls. Item, I will that

my wife have my tenement in Badwell called Margaret Gate's with all my lands both free & copy to the same belonging with the tenement late called Brendwood in Badwell Street with the the tenement and close lying afore Massham, to have & to hold to her & to her assigns for ever. Item, I will that my wife have my tenement in Badwell called Rokkells [Rockwell's?] with all my lands both free & copy to the same belonging to have & to hold to her & to her & to her assigns for ever under this condition, that my said wife do pay or cause to be paid five & thirty marks of the which to pay ten pounds in the first year immediately after my decease and after that year to pay ten marks till the said sum of five & thirty marks be fully contented & paid the which 35 marks I will my daughter Ursula have. Item, I will that my wife have my house that I dwell in In the high street with all the tenements there to adjoining with all copy lands which I do hold of the monastery with the barn called Degonsbarn & the orchards thereto adjoining, to have & to hold to her & to her assigns, term of her life, keeping them in sufficient reparation. And after her decease I will the said tenement & tenements with all copy lands, with the barns and the orchards aforesaid remain to my son Harry & to his heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue, I will the said tenement & tenements with all the premises be sold by mine executors or executors of them & the sale thereof I will that my nephew Thomas Edon have the performed & 20 within the "P'te." Item, I require all my feoffees that are infeoffed of & in my lands & tenements that they deliver or cause to be delivered a state of them when they shall be required in time according to this my last will of the which I do ordain & make my executor Master Richard Edon & such other as he will choose to "hy" [him?] whom I do ratify. These witnesses: John Latkude (?), Sir John Risby, Thomas Creme.

In the name of God Amen the 19th day of January in the year of our lord god 1533/4, I Joan Edon of Bury St. Edmunds, widow, whole of mind & good remembrance, revoking all other testaments & wills by me made do ordain & make my testament & last will in form following. First, I commend my soul to Almighty God, my body to be buried in the monastery of Saint Edmunds upon the right side of my husband. Item, I bequeath to the high altar 13s 4d. Item, I will have done mass & dirge immediately after my departing in the monastery among the Convent and every monk being present to have 12d. and others being present 7d. and my Lord Abbot 10s. and the priest 6s. 8d. Item, I bequeath to the friars of Badwell for a trental 20s. Item, I bequeath to the nuns of Thetford 10s. Item, I will that upon any chosen day every secular person in both parishes shall have 6d. to say a sacred dirge with remembrance of my soul in their masses and that day the poor people to be relieved according to the discretion of my executor. Item, I will that Mr. John Launds, if he be disposed, or some other honest priest by my executor assigned, do sing for my husband's soul & mine, for my father's & mother's souls, Sir Daniel Gate's soul & for all Christian souls, taking for his stipend annual, if the said John do sing f6. 8. 4d., if any other do sing to have f6, to begin after my sepulchring and so long to continue as the money which is to me due for the lands both free & copy that I have sold to Christian Cooke lying in Badwell called Rokell's, will extend & serve to discharge the said stipend. Item, I will & also do require Thomas Rokell of Myldyng for to release all his right, title & interest of and in the lands sometimes Robert Rokell's of Badwell to such person or persons as my

executors shall name & assign according to such use & ordinance as is afore specified. Item, I will have 2 windows glazed on our new church where my executor shall think most convenient. Item, I bequeath to my daughter Margaret a flat silver piece lying in the hands of my brother Master Richard Edon and a dozen of silver spoons. Item, I bequeath to my daughter Ursula my best silver piece lying in the hands of my brother Master Richard Edon with half a dozen silver spoons and my lesser nutte [a small urn or drinking vessel]. Item, I bequeath to my daughter Ursula all my apparel, as Bodkins, kirtles & petticoats. Item, I bequeath to my Godson Christopher Merell £20 to be paid by my "pot'yons" (?) in five years immediately after my departing of the which £20 I will Christopher Merell his father shall have the usage unto the time his son shall be 25 years of age and then it shall be lawfully to him to require of his father the said whole sum of £20 to his own proper use & behest. Item, I bequeath to my brother Mr. Richard Edon my best salt. Item, I bequeath to Master Thomas Jarmyn my second salt. Item, I bequeath to Alice Sponer my servant 20s and to every of my other servants of household at my departing 6s. 8d. Item, I bequeath to my son Harry all the residue of my plate, utensils & stuff of household afore not bequeathed, the which I will shall remain in safe custody of my executor until the time he shall be 21 years of age, and if the said Harry decease afore that time, then I will that the foresaid plate with all the premises shall be distributed among my children & the children of them, and they to have the better part the which my executor shall think most worthy. Item, I bequeath to my son Harry as many sheep as I have going of mine at Barningham and Braklond at the time of my departing, the which sheep with all the profits of the same, I will mine executor shall order & dispose unto the time the said Harry shall be 21 years of age, and if he decease afore the time, then I will that all the said cattle shall be equally divided between my two daughters Margaret & Ursula then living, and either of them surviving other to be other's heir. Item, I will that my crops & increase of grain growing upon my lands in Braklond sold at the time of my departing with the residue of all my movables afore not bequeathed, shall be at the disposition of mine executor, and the money thereof coming, my debts paid & my will performed, to be disposed in form following. First, I will my son Harry being 21 years of age shall have £15. Item, I will have part of the said money coming of the movables disposed in the church of Saint James where my executor shall think best, and part upon poor people, and specially I will have the poor prisoners lying in the jail of Bury relieved with such portions of bread & pottage as they have had in time past, and for default of pottage to have 2 gallons of penny ale with their bread every Friday by the space of five years immediately after my departure, and the residue to be disposed in deeds of charity according to the discretion of mine executor for the most special relief & comfort of my soul & all Christian souls. THIS is the last will of me Joan Edon concerning my lands & tenements. I will my son Harry being 21 years of age shall have my tenement in Badwell called Margaret Gates' with all my lands both free & copy to the same belonging, with the tenement called Brendwood in Badwell, which with the tenement & close lying afore Masham, to have & to hold to him & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten and for default of such issue, I will the said tenement & tenements with all the premises shall remain to my daughter Ursula and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, and for fault of such issue to remain to Thomas Edon & to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. Item, I require

all my feoffees that are infeoffed of and in all my lands & tenements that they deliver or cause to be delivered a statement of them when they shall thereto be required according to this my last will of the which I do ordain & make my executor Mr. Richard Edon & Mr. John Lawnde & Mr. Thomas Jermyn supervisors. These witness: John Lawnds, clerk, Christopher Merell, Robert Patye with others.

Children:

- i. Daughter, d. before 1532, m. Christopher Merrill and had son of the same name, godson to Joan Edon.
- ii. Ursula, living 1534, prob. d.s.p. before 1551.
- iii. Margaret, living 1551, m. Thomas Maynard.
- 10 iv. Henry, b. after 1514, under 21 in 1533/4, d. 1546.

10-11. HENRY EDON, only son of Thomas and Joan and grandson of Thomas and Agnes Edon, was of Barningham in Suffolk, better known as Harry Edon, and was born about 1514-1520. He married Elizabeth Heigham, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham of Barrow by his wife Anne Munnings. Barrow is seven miles west of Bury St. Edmunds and Barningham is ten miles northeast. Henry's father had originally bought two manors in Barningham, so it must have been on one of these that Henry lived. In January 1540/41 he paid for some property in Barningham as the following record shows:

20 Jan. 33 Henry VIII (1540/41): A discharge given by Sir Richard Southwell, Knight, to Harry Edon, gentelman, for £100, the purchase money for all his messuages, lands &c in Barningham, &c. (Reference: Appendix to *Visitation of Suffolke*, ed. J. J. Howard).

Although his uncle had been a London merchant, there is no indication that Harry was anything other than a gentleman farmer, but on 11 Feb. 1536/7, he was admitted to membership in Lincoln's Inn, to which a Richard Edon, doubtless his uncle, had been admitted a year previous.

Late in 1545 Harry must have become ill and recognized the imminence of death, for he made his will and died 30 Jan. 37 Henry VIII (1545/6). He bequeathed to his two small daughters and provided for a child unborn which turned out to be another daughter. He also mentioned some other relatives. An abstract of his will follows (the complete text is printed by Howard):

23 Dec. 1545: The will of Harry Edon of Barnyngham within the diocese of Norwich ... my karkas and body to the earth therein in some holy place ... £3 to the poor ... unto the high altar within the church of Barnyngham 5s ... one honest priest to sing and pray for my soul ... 8 marks... within the church of Barnyngham one dirge and masse for my soul 10s... I will there be expended amonges the pore prysonners within the gaile of Bury, 5s. ... to Anne my daughter £40, if the child my wife is now withall be a son, and if it shall fortune to be a daughter and she live to 18 or marriage, then Anne to have of the said legacy 40 marks and the other 20 marks to the daughter, to be paid either of them at 18 or marriage ... to said daughter Anne two pieces of silver, six silver spoons, 3 featherbeds with the boulsters, 3 coverlets, 3 pair of blankets, 3 pair of sheets, 2 dyaper table cloths, 2 towels, all at age 18 or marriage ... unto Joan my daughter £40 under same conditions

as for Anne ... unto Joan 2 pieces of silver, one dozen silver spoons, 3 featherbeds, 3 bouldsters, 3 coverlets, etc. ... if it shall fortune my wife to have a son, ... unto him my best coverlet of tapestry work with the pictures of Adam and Eve, 1 featherbed with all things thereunto belonging, 1 pair of sheets, 1 pair of blankets ... if a daughter, she to have the whole legacy bequeathed unto the said son, and the sum of 40 marks out of the parts of said daughters Anne and Joan ... unto Christopher Muriell my nephew 40s at age 18 ... unto Alice Spomer my servant 20s per year for life ... unto my brother John Heigham my godson a cup called a nootte, being bounde with silver and gilte, and the cover being silver and gilte ... unto my brother Thomas Heigham my flat piece of silver ... unto my fatherinlaw Clement Heigham, a saulte of silver with the cover, upon the which cover standeth a buck of silver ... all the residue of my goods, cattle, plate, stuff of household, corn, money, debts, etc., my debts paid, and this my will fulfilled, ... unto Elizabeth my wife ... to Elizabeth my wife all my houses, lands tenements, gardens and orchards whatsoever in Bury St. Edmunds for life ... I also give unto Elizabeth my wife all my customary and copy hold lands and tenements, meadows and pastures ... in Bury St. Edmunds aforesaid, Forneham Marten, as well all those which I hold of the king ... as of his graces manor of Estegeetebernyys as those the which I hold of Sir Richard Long and Dame Margaret his wife, for life ... Executors to be Elizabeth my wife, and Mr. Clement Heigham my father in law, Witnesses: Harry Hudson, clerk, William Deynes and others. Proved at London 8 November 1546 (Reference: PCC Allen 19).

The widow Elizabeth married, second, Robert Kempe, son of William and Mary (Colt) Kempe of Spain Hall in Finchingfield, Essex, and had four more children.

There is a release to Clement Heigham on 15 Nov. 1559 (Calendar of Patent Rolls, Elizabeth I, 1:19) of the forfeiture of the marriage and arrears of an annuity of £8 due to him, until the coheirs attain the age of 14, under a grant of wardship of Joan, Ann and Elizabeth Edon, daughters and coheirs of Henry Edon, as witnessed by an indenture in the Court of Wards 4 June Henry VIII (1547), for which he had no patent. Yearly value of the inheritance at the time of the grant was £23, 6s. 8d.

An *Inquisitio post mortem* on his estate was held 27 July 6 Elizabeth (1564) at Bury St. Edmunds, showing that Henry died 30 Jan. 1545/6, having made his will 23 Dec. 1545, leaving all his real property to his wife Elizabeth for life, with the remainder to his own heirs forever. His wife survived him and was still living at Finchingfield in Essex when the inquest was held. He had three daughters: Ann aged over 21 at the time of the inquest; Joan, who died 1 March 1562/3; and Elizabeth who was over 18 at the time of the inquest.

The hereditaments at the time of his death were:

1) The manors of Senclers [Sinclairs] and Netherhall, with appurtenances, and one liberty of foldage, in Barningham, Coney Weston, Hepworth and Stanton, all in Suffolk, held of the Queen, but not in chief, as of her Barony of Bury St. Edmunds, by the military service of one-fourth part of a knight's fee, were valued at 20 marks per annum net.

2) One messuage of 60 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, ..?4 acres of woodland, 40 acres of furze and heath and 10 shillings worth of rents, lying in Barningham, Coney Weston, Weston, Bardwell and Sapiston. These were held of the Queen, as of her Barony of Bury St. Edmunds, in free common socage, but not in chief, by fealty, were worth £6. 13.4 per annum net.

3) One messuage of a barn, 100 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 100 acres of furze and heath and liberty of one ...? ... foldage, with appurtenances, in Brakylonde, Bardwell, Barningham, Coney Weston and Stanton. These were held in like manner of the Queen, were worth £3.6.4 per annum net.

4) One messuage, one dove-cote, one apple orchard and one garden, with appurtenances, in Bury St. Edmunds, held of the Queen in free and common socage, but not in chief, as of her manor of Eastgate Barnes in Bury aforesaid, by fealty and a rent of 3 s per annum. These were valued at 10 shillings per annum net.

During his lifetime, Henry Edon enfeoffed a certain Henry Hudson, clerk, to hold the first two items above to the use of the same Henry Edon and his wife Elizabeth for life, with remainder to the next heirs of Henry Edon. This charter was dated 5 Dec. 1545. At the time of the inquest, Elizabeth Edon, widow of Henry, was said to be in possession of the properties and the revenue from them.

Children:

- 5 i. Anne, b. ca. 1542, bur. 8 Feb. 1611/12; m. William Bradbury, b. ca. 1544, d. 30 Nov. 1622, Wicken Bonant, Essex, son of Matthew and Margaret (Rouse) Bradbury. William is #4 in the preceding article.
 - ii. Joan, b. ca. 1544, d.s.p. 1 March 5 Elizabeth I (1562/3), per inquisition on her father's estate; m. ---- Lucas of Suffolk per Visitation of 1561. The following deed shows that her sisters alone inherited the two manors: "... that Henry Eden, gentleman, and his ancestors were possessed of the Manors of Senclers alias Sitclers and Netherhall alias Netherhill, in Barningham, and that after his death those manors descended and came to Anne and Elizabeth, his daughters and coheirs by inheritance, and that Anne afterwards married William Bradbury Esq., that on 13th March 20 Elizabeth, the said William Bradbury and Anne his wife, and Elizabeth Eden (by indenture so dated and Fine) conveyed one moiety of the Manors to Thomas Bradbury of South Pickenham in Norfolk Esq., who died seized, whereupon that moiety descended to Cordell Bradbury, Gent., his son and heir, and he, in 17 Jac. 1, sold it to William Mason, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, that Elizabeth Eden married Daniel Bettenham of Plucklinge in Kent, Esq., and had issue a son and heir John Bettenham on whom her moiety descended, which John Bettenham, in 9 Jac. 1, conveyed it to trustees for William Mason (Reference. Howard, appendix).
 - iii. Elizabeth, b. 1546, m. Daniel Bettenham of Pluckley, Kent, by 1565 and had son John.
- Children of Elizabeth (Heigham) (Edon) Kempe by Robert Kempe
- iv. William, b. ca. 1555, named in grandfather Heigham's will 1570; bur. Finchingfield 10 June 1628 aet. 73; m. 1588,

marriage settlement 10 Oct. 1588, Philippa, daughter of Francis Gunter of Aldbury, Herts. They had issue.

- v. Robert, bur. 28 July 1615, m. Frances Mingay of Arminghall, Norfolk, bur. Heydon, 23 Dec. 1633. Six known children.
- vi. Bridget, m. Clement Paman of Chevington, Suffolk.
- vii. Dorothy, m. Ralph Lee of Sussex.

For addresses see Page 4

MUNNINGS ANCESTRY OF THOMAS BRADBURY

BY JOHN B. THRELFALL, F.A.S.G.

This article is an addendum to the Ancestor Table of Thomas Bradbury printed in TAG 55:1-4, and the serial numbers used here refer to that table. Major sources for the present article are Muskett's *Suffolk Manorial Families*; J. J. Howard's edition of the *Suffolk Visitations of 1561 and 1569*; LaNeve's *Pedigrees of Knights*, page 142; Suffolk probate records in Bury St. Edmunds archives and in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; and Davy MSS in the British Library (formerly called British Museum).

46. THOMAS MUNNINGS was a resident of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, and was born probably between 1470 and 1480. His parents, for whom he provided prayers by the terms of his will, were John and Maryan Munnings, presumably also of Bury St. Edmunds, although no will for either of them can be found. There are a number of Munnings and Mannings wills in the Bury archives, but none that seems to extend this family's pedigree any earlier. Thomas Munnings left a surviving wife Margaret and also named a late wife Margaret for whom he wanted prayers. So, from this we know he had two wives.

Both Howard's edition of William Hervey's 1561 *Visitation of Suffolk* and Muskett's *Suffolk Manorial Families* state that Anne Munnings who married Clement Heigham was daughter of John Munnings and Margaret Woodward. Now there are a number of errors in this previously published material, the first that Ann's father is incorrectly identified. So, while her mother was, indeed, Margaret, there is reason to hesitate in accepting Woodward as the family name without further proof. Whatever the surname of Thomas's first wife Margaret, she was the mother of the first two surviving daughters, that is, Ann and Rose.

Thomas's second wife was Margaret Reeve, daughter of Roger and Alice (Ferman) Reeve of Bury St. Edmunds, as is apparent from the will of her brother, John Reeve *alias* Melford, the last abbot of Bury, which is published by Muskett from whom the following brief abstract:

26 March 1540: I John Reve, Clerke, *alias* Milforth, ... brother Roger Reve, my sister Bacon's children, ... to the children of my sister Munnyng, y^t is to say, Margaret Wyngfelde, the wife of Thomas Wyngfelde of Sandwiche, Katheryne the wife of John Worlyche & Elizabeth Munnyng ... unto Anne the wyfe of Clement Heigham ... unto Elizabeth Heigham, the daughter of Clement Heigham ...; executors: Clement Heigham and my nephew Edward Reve of Bury (PCC 18 Crumwell). (The wording of the will is such as to exclude Anne as a niece, even though she and her husband were legatees.)

In 13 Henry VIII (1521) the great Monastery of St. Edmund granted the office of Keeper of their park at Chevington to Sir Clement Heigham and Thomas Mounnings, with a ground rent of 45s. 6d., and other profits and rewards to

the same belonging (Howard 1:298).

Thomas Munning made his will 22 Aug. 1540 and died shortly thereafter. His will is transcribed hereafter in its entirety, only the spelling and punctuation modernized. From it we learn most of what little can be gleaned of him. He owned property in Wepsted, Fornham All Saints and Hengrave, parishes within a few miles of Bury. It is apparent that he was a prosperous landowner, had servants, money to invest, and was a devout Catholic. Presumably he was buried in the churchyard of St. James which was his parish church.

Note that his surviving wife was something of a business woman in her own right, for in his will he confirmed to her a £100 gift he had made to her with which she was speculating in grain.

Thomas Munnings mentioned a kinsman, Thomas Munnings who was probably a cousin or nephew who worked on his estate. No sons are mentioned in the will but he did name five daughters, the youngest of whom was under 15, all the rest married and at least three of them with children. He seems to have done for the married daughters earlier, hence the more generous treatment of Elizabeth, the youngest.

There is a fascinating legend about the Munnings family, put into writing in the early 17th century and perpetuating in the several published accounts. According to this, the Munnings descended from one of two brothers taken prisoner in 1415 at Agincourt and brought to England where they were released on their swearing allegiance to the English king. These two legendary brothers, Oliver and Anthony de Moonines, settled in Suffolk under the employ of the De la Pole family, Dukes of Suffolk. However, the legend is highly suspect for a number of reasons. There are too many Munnings around Suffolk in the late 15th century to have sprung from but two men, one of whom, Oliver, supposedly left only daughters, and the other, Anthony, had only one son. Also, none of the ancient wills uses the prefix *de* on the name. Only the legendary account uses *de* and none uses the spelling *De Moonines*. There were families named Manning and this seems to be a variant of Munning with relations using both names. Lastly, none of the wills confirm any of the names or relationships given in the legendary account. On the contrary, Thomas's will refutes part of it. The legend probably applies to some other family if there is any truth in it at all.

In the Name of God Amen I Thomas Munnings of Bury Saint Edmunds, whole of mind and of good remembrance being at Bury aforesaid the 22nd day of August the year of our lord God 1540 make this my present testament & last will in manner & form following. First, I commit my soul to almighty god, my body to be buried in holy sepulcher where as it shall please Almighty God. Item-I revoke & annul all other of my testaments and last wills by me before the date hereof made, either in writing or by words spoken and will that no person nor persons take no advantage by reason of them. Item - I bequeath to the high altar of the church of Saint James in Bury aforesaid in recompense of my tythes and obligations forgotten 6s. 8d. Item - I will mine executors distribute in deeds of charity the day of my burial in bringing

my body to the earth & to priests, clerks & poor people twenty marks. Item-I will mine executors expend at my 30th day to priests, clerks, poor people and children within the said town of Bury 20 marks. Item-I will my executors expend upon my year day with the said town of Bury £3. Item-I will mine executors yearly during the term of 10 years next after my decease give unto the parish priest of said church of Saint James for the time being for a sangrede there to be done for my soul, the souls of Margaret, late my wife, John and Maryon, my father & mother & all Christian souls 3s.4d. Item-I will mine executors yearly during the term of 10 years next after my decease, at the feast of Hallowmas & Good Friday, do visit the prisoners then being within the jail of the said town of Bury, giving to every of them at either of the said feasts 1d. Item-I will mine executors within one year next after my decease do keep 2 dirges & two masses of Requiem within the monastery of Bury whereof one of the said 2 dirges & masses to kept there upon my burial, if it may be, or else within as short time after as mine executors conveniently may & the second to be kept upon my 30th day and I will my lord abbott of the said monastery for the time being have at either of the said dirges & masses 6s. 8d., the prior at each dirge & mass 5s, the subprior and sexton either of them for every of the said 2 dirges and masses to have 3s.8d, and one or other being a monk of the said monastery to have for every of the dirges & masses 12d. Item-I will mine executors immediately after my decease do find and cause one honest priest to sing for my soul, my father & mother & wife's souls and Christian souls within the parish church of Saint James within the town of Bury at the altar of Saint Stephen by the space and term of 4 years taking yearly for his stipend and salary the sum of £6. Item-I give & bequeath to Margaret my wife all my lands as well free as copy lying and being within the town of Wepsted in the County of Suffolk to have & to hold to the said Margaret and to her heirs forever. Item-I give & bequeath to the said Margaret my wife my indenture & whole term of the lease of my bailiwick of the said town of Wepsted with all profit to the said bailiwick belonging. Item-I give & bequeath to the said Margaret my wife all my household stuff within my said house with all my plate except my money & my corn in the barn and such other corn as I have put to malting which I will shall remain to my executors to fulfill this my will & testament & whereas I before this time have delivered unto my said wife in ready money the whole sum of one hundred pounds sterling to merchant with to her own profit, I clearly give and bequeath the said sum of £100 with all the grain or corn that the said Margaret hath bought with the same and all the profits coming by reason thereof unto the said Margaret and to her assigns to do withall at her liberty and pleasure. Item-I give and bequeath to the said Margaret my wife and to Katherine my daughter all my sheep being and going in Ingham in the county of Suffolk and all the said sheep to be equally divided between the said Margaret & Katherine by mine executors and I will that the said Margaret shall take the first choice of the said sheep and the said Katherine to have the residue of them so divided. Item-I give and bequeath to Elsabeth my daughter all my copy lands and customary tenements, meadows and pastures lying and being within the town and fields of Fornham All Saints and Hengrave in the county of Suffolk at such time as she shall accomplish and be of the age of 15 years, to have & to hold to the said Elsabeth and to her heirs forever and I will the said Margaret my wife have and receive yearly the issues and profits coming of all the said lands

and tenements with all other the premises lying and being in Fornham and Hengrave aforesaid until the said Elisabeth shall attain to the said age of 15 years and with the said profits coming yearly of the said lands and tenements and other the said premises before expressed. I will the said Margaret my wife or her executors or assigns shall send to the said Elisabeth my daughter as well sufficient meat and drink, bedding, washing, line and woolen clothes with all other things necessary and convenient to her belonging and also tend & sustain all repairs and fencings concerning the said lands and tenements and other the premises & if it fortune the said Elisabeth my daughter to decease before she attain and come to the age of 21 years, then I will all the said lands and tenements, meadows and pastures lying & being with the said towns and fields of Fornham All Saints and Hengrave to be bequeathed and assigned, I will they remain wholly to Katherine Worlech the wife of John Worlech, my daughter & to the heirs of the said Katherine forever. Item-I give and bequeath to the said Elisabeth my daughter £60 sterling to be paid to her by mine executors, their executors or assigns when she shall attain and come to the age of 18 years. Item-I bequeath to Rose Copynger my daughter 40s. Item-to Walter her son 20s. Item-to William her son 20s. Item-I give and bequeath to Thomas Munnyns my kinsman and servant 20s. Item-I bequeath to every of my women servants being in my service at the time of my decease 6s.8d. Item-I give to every of godchildren being alive at the time of my decease 12d. Item-I give and bequeath to every of my children's children, that is to say, every one of the children of Agnes Heigham my late daughter deceased and every one of the children of Margaret Wingfield my daughter now at this present time being or live the sum of 5 marks & that to be delivered them the day of their marriage or else at the age of 15 years. Item-I will that if any person or persons to whom I have bequeathed or given anything or things by this my present testament and last will, do withhold from my executors any of my goods, cattle or enterprise and go about to vex, sue or trouble my said executors or other of them so that they can not fulfill this my present testament & last will that then the said legacy and bequest so to the said person or persons made shall be frustrate and void and that the said legacy that shall so happen to be frustrate and void to be at the discretion of mine executors, this my present testament & last will or anything therein contained to the contrary not withstanding, the residue of all my goods, movable & immovable above not bequeathed nor assigned with all my debts to me due or to be due, I assign to my executors in paying my debts, fulfilling my legacies & bequests in this my present testament and last will & in disposing them in deeds of charity as I have declared here before & I will that nay person nor persons call them to account for my goods but that mine executors have their own liberty in disposing of my said goods not bequeathed nor assigned and of this my present testament I constitute & ordain mine executors Margaret Munnyns my wife & Clement Heigham my son in law & I give to the said Clement for his labor the sum of 40s. -furthermore I beseech my singular good lord of Bury of his charity to see this my testament & last will fulfilled & performed & his lordship to have for a poor remembrance 40s. Also I desire Thomas Neche Master of the College of Bury aforesaid & Mr. Henry Hudson of the same & Thomas Horseman of the eastgatestreet with others to bear witness that this is my last will & testament that is above written. In witness hereof I have put hereunto this my seal, the day & year above said. present Thomas Neche, present Henry Hudson, present

Thomas Horsman, besides Robert Copenger. Proved 27 Oct. 1540 (Holland 59).

Children: born probably at Bury St. Edmunds
by first wife

- 23 i. Ann/Agnes, b. prob. ca. 1500 or earlier; d. between 26 March and 22 Aug. 1540; m. Clement Heigham, d. 1570, son of Clement and Maud (Cook) Heigham. Ann/Agnes's eldest daughter m. ca. 1541.
- ii. Rose, living 1540; m. (prob. Robert) Copynger, prob. son of William or Walter; had by 1540 sons Walter and William.
by second wife
- iii. Margaret, by 1540 had m. Thomas Wingfield of Sandwich, Kent, and had children.
- iv. Katherine, by 1540 m. John Worlich of Cowling, Suffolk, Gent., son of John and Joane (Burges) Worlich of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.
- v. Elisabeth, b. after 1525 as under 15 in 1540.

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THOMAS BRADBURY'S FRAUNCEYS ANCESTRY

BY JOHN BROOKS THRELFALL, F.S.A.G.

The reader is referred to Thomas Bradbury's Ancestor Table printed in TAG 55:1-4, in which No. 354 is

Sir HUGH FRAUNCEYS, Knight, reputed to have been son of a Hugh (British Library Addit. MSS 19129 f.). He lived in Clare, Suffolk, and probably also at times at Gifford's Hall in Wickhambrook, which property he bought in 1412 for 300 marks in silver, a handsome sum at that time. Where he got his wealth and his origins are as yet undiscovered. Wickhambrook is about nine miles southwest of Bury Saint Edmunds.

The name FRAUNCEYS, like Francis and other variants, is derived from an original form *le Français*, meaning "the Frenchman" and was applied to some Norman who came into England at an early date, long before surnames had been generally fixed. Hugh Fraunceys is said to have married one Philippa Hemmys, of whom nothing is known except that her given name is confirmed by the will of her grandson.

13 May 1412, Westminster: Agreement between Roger de Mortuo Mari, John Pelham knight, Richard Leverer esquire, Alexander Coggeshall and Hugh Fraunceys esquire, plaintiffs, and William Clopton knight, defendant of the manor of Gyffards in Wykhambrook, with appurtenances, and of 400 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood, 300 acres of pasture and six marks worth of rents, with appurtenances, in the said town and in Depden, Dernadeston [Denston] and Stanefeld [Stansfield] ... to the effect that William Clopton has acknowledged the right of Hugh Fraunceys to the premises and has quitclaimed them to the plaintiffs and to the heirs of Hugh ... in consideration of the sum of 300 marks of silver paid to said William [Feet of Fines, CP 25 (1), Case 223, File 112, No. 116, Public Record Office, London].

Of Gifford's Hall there is a long history. In the reign of King Edward I (1272-1307) Peter Gifford held half a fee there. Subsequently the lordship was vested in Sir William Clopton. In 1393 and in 1409 there were grants of this manor in some sort of resettlement of the estate. In 1412 Hugh Fraunceys bought the estate as shown in the above deed. About 1428 Hugh died and the estate passed to his daughter Isabel and her husband who bought it from Hugh's estate. There were apparently no sons to inherit it. On the death of Isabel and her husband the manor passed to their second son, Clement Heigham. The estate continued on through several generations of Heighams until Thomas Heigham died childless in 1630.

The house which stood when Hugh Fraunceys lived is gone, but a new one was built about 1490 and it still stands, today the finest manor house in the parish. This moated manor house is a timber-framed building with exposed oak framing infilled with brick and plaster. It was extensively restored in the 20th century.

On a window of Gifford's Hall are the arms of Heigham quartering Fraunceys, also the arms of the Cotton family.

These are illustrated in Joseph J. Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*. The Fraunceys arms are: Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine, between 3 falcons displayed argent, beaked and membered or.



Sir Hugh Fraunceys is briefly mentioned in a suit of 1417, Clopton vs Clopton (DeBanco Roll, Hill., 4 Henry V, m. 321--see Muskett's *Suffolk Manorial Families* 1:138). In his will of 1533, John Garneys, grandson of Hugh, left 10 marks to pay for prayers for his parents and for Hugh Fraunceys and wife Phelip. From this we confirm the given name of Hugh's wife (*ibid.* 261).

Children:

- i. Margaret, m. (1) Thomas Garneys or Garnish, son of Peter & Elizabeth of Roos Hall, Beccles; res. Kenton, Suffolk; 4 known children: John (1444-1524), Thomas (b. 1453), d.s.p.; Margaret who m. John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, b. 1511-12, d. 1575, on whom see DNB for a very interesting article on his career as a bishop with Puritan non-conformist tendencies, and also epigrammatist; and Richard, of Mendlesham (d. 14 May 1515). Thomas Garneys d. 12 Dec. 1458, and Margaret m. (2) Thomas de Peyton of Iselham and Peyton, Cambridgeshire, esq., his 2nd marriage, his first wife, also named Margaret, was eldest daughter of Sir John Bernard of Islesham. There were two children by the 2nd marriage: Francis Peyton of Bury St. Edmunds, Christopher Peyton. Thomas Peyton d. 1484, Margaret (Fraunceys) (Garneys) Peyton d. 3 June 1492.
- ii. Isabel, m. Thomas Heigham, son of Thomas and Alice (de Boyes) Heigham. Isabel d. 26 March 1452, Thomas, 21 March 1480. In the Bradbury AT cited above, Isabel is #177, Thomas #176, his father #352.
- iii. Blanche, m. Walter Cotton, son of Walter (#356) & Joan (Read) Cotton of Landwade, Cambridgeshire. They sued Thomas Heigham (#176), her brother-in-law, for payment for Gifford's Hall which Heigham bought from the Fraunceys estate: In Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 22, Item 179, no date but between 1443 and 1450, we read:

To the most reverend father in god my lord Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England: Right meekly beseecheth your poor orators Walter Cotton of Cambridge and Blanche his wife, one of the daughters of Hugh Fraunceys late

of Clare in the County of Suffolk, esquire, that whereas the said Hugh by his life made his last will as it appeareth by writing ensealed under the seal of his arms in the which he willed among other things that his manor called Giffords with the appurtenances lying in the said shire of Suffolk and being in feoffees hands should be sold by his said feoffees by the oversight of his executors, and of the money thereof coming he willed that the said Blanche should have C^{li} [£100] to her marriage and made his executors Robert Clerk, parson of Waldingfield, and John Austy the elder, senior, and died, after whose decease the said manor was sold unto one Thomas Hygham for CCC^{li}, whereof the said executors and feoffees left in his hands unpaid CC^{li} to pay thereof unto the said Blanche and her husband when she were wedded C^{li}, and your beseecher took to wife the said Blanche and sithen divers times they have required the said Thomas to deliver them the said C^{li} whereof he hath delivered to them V marks [1 mark = 13s 4d, so 5 marks are £3 6s 8d] part of the payment of the said C^{li} and the ^{xx}iiij^s xviij^{li} xiiij^s ^{li}iiij^d [i.e. 4 score & £16 13s 4d, the correct unpaid balance] that remaineth he keepeth still unto his own proper use and he refuseth to deliver unto your said beseechers contrary to the will of the said Hugh against all truth, good faith and conscience to the great hurt of your poor beseechers, without your gracious lordship['s grace?] be showed unto, their injured party. Wherefor please it unto your good and gracious lordship tenderly to consider the promises and how that your poor beseechers can have no remedy in this cause against the said Thomas by the common laws of this land, and of your good grace to grant a writ sub poena directed unto the said Thomas to appear afore the king in his chancery at a certain day by you to be limited, there to be compelled to deliver and pay the said ^{xx}iiij^s xviij^{li} xiiij^s ^{li}iiij^d unto your said beseecher according to the last will of the said Hugh and also to do and receive in that particulars as your good lordship and the court will award at reverence of god and in way of Charter.

5518 Barton Road, Madison WI 53711

QUERY

MANSFIELD-TIBBETS: Thomas Mansfield, d. Columbia, ME, 1821; m. Mary Tibbets or Tabbutt. Need his parents.
--Mrs. Leonard Bergman, 15 Clearview Avenue, Chalfont, PA 18914

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THOMAS BRADBURY'S COTTON ANCESTRY

BY JOHN B. THRELFALL, FASG

This article is an addendum to the Ancestor Table of Thomas Bradbury (TAG 55:1-4), and the serial numbers used here refer to that table. Major sources for this article are: the Visitations of Cambridgeshire, 1575 and 1619; "Landwade and the Cotton Family" in the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, *Proceedings*, vols. 38-39; W. M. Palmer, ed., *Monumental Inscriptions and Coats of Arms from Cambridgeshire* (1932); various publications of the British Record Commission; Archives in the Guildhall Library, London; Manuscript Notes of John Layer (ca. 1632) and of William Cole between 1742 and 1782, in the British Library (formerly called the British Museum).

712-713 JOHN COTTON of Coton and Cambridge, born probably about 1330, is the earliest of this family to be identified and the progenitor of a long and numerous line of distinguished persons. John Cotton, or an ancestor, apparently originated in the small parish of Coton which lies about three miles west of the city of Cambridge, England. There were, however, several other towns in England also named Cotton or Coton, and other families living near those towns who also assumed the name Cotton at an early date. So, John Cotton of Cambridge was not the first and only one of the name, although he seems to have been the sire of this particular family of Cottons.

That he or his ancestors came from Coton is apparent, for on a number of records he is referred to as John de Coton (or Cotton). Cotton means "cote-town," that is, a village of cottages or small huts.

About 1349 a John Cotton and others gave a tenement in Trumpington Street for the endowment of a chantry of St. Mary in St. Peter's Church (now St. Mary the Less). It would seem more likely that this was the father of the subject of this sketch, unless the date is off. I have been unable to verify this record (John Milner Gray, *Biographical Notes on the Mayors of Cambridge* [Cambridge 1922]).

According to the antiquarian, William Cole, John Cotton appears as a witness to many deeds in or about Cambridge from 1364 on, and on two in 1393, the year he is said to have died.

In 46 Edward III (1372-3) John Cotton served on a jury of an Inquisition *ad quod damnum* regarding the transfer of some property to Corpus Christi College. In 1374 he and two others received a deed for Trumpington manor just south of Cambridge. Two months later he was again the donee in another deed, probably acting as a trustee in both cases (Cal. of Close Rolls). In Benet College Library is an ancient original deed by which Corpus Christi College leased to John Cotton, burgess of Cambridge, Margaret his wife, and Walter their son, a walled garden in St. Mary's parish, of 105 ft. by 36 ft., for 6s.8d. per annum, dated at Cambridge Friday before St. Nicholas, Bishop and Confessor, i.e. 30 November, in 50 Edward III (1375). He also held several acres in the west fields of Cambridge (Hall & Ravensdale, *West Fields of Cambridge*, 1976).

This deed is the best evidence we have that John Cotton was the father of Walter of Landwade. There were no other Cottons nearby except those that can be accounted for as John's children.

In 1378 John Cotton was mayor of Cambridge but apparently took office the year before, for on 20 December he was referred to as the late mayor (Close Roll).

9 July 1378, Westminster: To John de Cotton, mayor of Cantebrigge. Order to deliver to brother John Welle of the order of friars minors doctor in theology all the horses, cups, books, money, silver vessels, etc. arrested on suspicion with Thomas Bole in that town or the liberty thereof which were lately carried away out of his lodging in London by the said Thomas late his servant and other evildoers; as the king has granted that the said John shall have the same, or the money thereof arising if found in the hands of those evildoers or others to whom they sold them, and goods bought with such money, if the same ought to pertain to the king as forfeit by reason of that misprision. (Fine Roll)

In 1379 a writ was issued for payment to John de Cotton, burgess of Cambridge, for £17.16s. for serving 39 days in Parliament, and the next year he was paid £3.10s for 35 days (Cal. of Close Rolls). He also represented the town in Parliament in 1382, 1383, 1385 and 1388. On 4 Sept. 1378, John Cotton was exempted for life from serving against his will in any office under the crown, including mayor (Cal. of Patent Rolls). On 8 June 1380, however, John de Cotton was appointed Commissioner of the Peace for Cambridge and surrounding towns "to array men in Cambridge" (*ibid.*). On 23 Feb. 1380/81 the mayor of Cambridge, John Cotton, and nine others were bound over on a £100 recognizance bond for impeding justices in holding their sessions for the town (Close Rolls). On 1 Oct. 1386 he and Robert de Brygham, mayor of Cambridge, and Roger Harleston, were appointed to a commission of array in Cambridge to resist the French invasion (Patent Rolls & Fine Rolls). John Cotton was a member of Holy Trinity Guild in 1389, and was in the same year involved in a dispute concerning land with Corpus Christi College (Gray, *op. cit.*).

John Cotton died in 1393 according to Cole's notes, p. 301, although no evidence of this date is given. Cooper, in his *Memorials of Cambridge* 3:301, says that he is last heard of in 1394 when he gave some land to Great St. Mary's Church. Possibly Cooper saw a deed of this date, but more likely he read the Inquisition *ad quod damnium* pertaining to the gift. This document has no year given and in any case could have been before or after the act. Such an inquisition was an inquiry into the possible damage to the crown or public from an act, either accomplished or contemplated. Thus, these dates are not certain, although John Cotton must have died about this time. Note: this inquisition is calendared as an Inquisition *post mortem* (143:415) although it is clearly an Inquisition *ad quod damnium*.

Children:

- i. Thomas, first appears on record 2 Jan. 1384/5 when he was

granted the deanery of Fordham; 1395 & 1396 as a mainprise or surety. He was a clergyman, called clerk in deed of 1433. His will of 1436 (probated 6 Sept. 1436, PCC 21 Luffenam) mentions gowns, mass books, etc. 1 May 1436, Tuesday in the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James, the will of Thomas Catton (sic) ... to be bur. in the church of St. Nicholas in Landwade near my brother and sister ... to William Catton a bed ... to Walter his brother the same, etc. To Thomas my kinsman a bed and some linen ... to brother's servants 20s ... to Walter my brother my iron chest.

- ii. Son, bur. at Landwade per Thomas's will; prob. the C. Cotton listed with 22 roods of land in Cambridge, along with J. Cotton (his father?), T. Cotton (Thomas?) & W. Cotton (Walter?),
- iii. Daughter, bur. at Landswade before 1436.
- iv. Walter, b. prob. ca. 1375, d. ca. 1445.

356-357 WALTER COTTON is first met with in 1376, named in the lease with his parents. It was common practice then to make a lease for the length of life of the longest liver of three named persons, hence including an infant would serve to extend the possible term of the lease.

In 1391/2 Walter Cotton was apprenticed to a London merchant, John Fressh, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1394. In 1396 Walter was admitted to the freedom of the Mercer's Company, which means that at this time he had completed his apprenticeship. About this time he married John Fressh's daughter Margery. From all this we can deduce that Walter was born about 1375. Before the year was out Walter Cotton had his name on the first of a long series of deeds by which he acquired an interest in London real estate in partnership with his father-in-law and his brother-in-law and three other men (Court of Husting Roll 125, item 79). The next year, 1397, John Fressh died and left a long will with bequests to Margery, naming in the will Walter Cotton as her husband (Court of Hustings Wills). Within two months after John's death, the group deeded away the above property. In the deed Walter's wife Margery is mentioned (Hust. 126:89).

This is the last record of her. Apparently she died soon after, perhaps in child birth. She was noted as aged only 13 at the time her father died, according to the Inquisition *p.m.* This seems unlikely for several reasons. More likely she was about 23 and the clerk made an error in writing up the document. There were no surviving children by this marriage. Walter next married, by 1400, Joan (Rede) Poure, the widow of Roger Poure of Bleckingdon, Oxfordshire, daughter of John and Cecilia (Harlyngrugge) Rede of Checkingden, Oxfordshire (G. A. Moriarty, "The Poure Family" in *Misc. Gen. & Heraldica* June 1928).

There are many more London real estate transactions involving Walter Cotton from 1398 on, these to be found in the Court of Husting Rolls in the Guildhall Library of London. While they reveal no direct genealogical clues, they do indicate his active business affairs. A few of the other parties to these deeds were related, that is, the two husbands of Margery's two sisters, Cristina and Catherine, and Edmund Rede, Walter's brother-in-law by the second marriage. Every deed in the Court of Husting has been read and abstracted. In addition he was involved with properties in other parts of England: the manor of Brianeston in county Dorset 1406-10 (Patent Rolls).

In 1409 Walter Cotton was an Alderman of London, same the next year and an auditor of the accounts of the wardens of London Bridge. On 21 Sept. 1411, already an alderman of

Cripplegate Ward, he was elected to be one of the two sheriffs of London for the next year (Cal. of Letter Books, F, I). He was one of the aldermen present at the election of Nicholas Wottone as Mayor in 1415, and proceeded with the other aldermen and "an immense number of the Commonalty, on foot to Westminster, and having first made devout thanksgiving, with due solemnity in the Minster there, for the joyous news that had arrived (victory at Agincourt), the said Nicholas Wottone was by the said Aldermen and Commonalty presented before the Barons of the Exchequer of our Lord the King, at Westminster."

He was one of the four wardens of the Mercers' Company in 1415 and was discharged from his office of alderman through infirmity on the morrow of St. Katherine (25 Nov.) 4 Henry V (1416).

He and five partners leased from John de la Poyle the manor and advowson of Hampton Poyle in Oxfordshire for 20 years starting Christmas day 1411 at 14 marks per year. The lease, however, was not made with proper licence, so on the death of de la Poyle in 1423 a fine was levied (Close Rolls). De la Poyle, or de la Pole, as the name is usually spelled, was a relation to Walter's wife through marriage.

On 8 Feb. 1413/14 Walter Cotton and three others signed a bond for 1,000 marks for Thomas Tykill of Derbyshire, a prisoner in the Tower.

In addition to London business, Walter was also involved in foreign trade to the Mediterranean countries. Some of his ships were looted by the Genoese. He and his partners appealed to the King for letters of marque, which were granted, and then set about evening the score. The Calendar of Patent Rolls tells the story. A great quantity of wools and other merchandise to the value of £24,000 in divers ships was sent out with letters from the King to the authorities of Genoa. The port of destination was Thelamonia. The authorities of Genoa ignored the letters and seized and sold the goods. Subsequent correspondence brought no satisfaction, so the partners appealed to the King for the right to retaliate by seizing any ships of Genoa. After a few retaliatory seizures of ships belonging to the merchants of Genoa, the matter was settled with damages paid and normal trade was resumed, although it took several years (Patent and Close Rolls).

In 1417 when the magnates of London advanced money on the security of the King's jewels, Walter's contribution was 500 marks, a worthy sum. In 1420 Walter Cotton, citizen and mercer of London, with his brother Thomas, bought land in the Cambridge area. In another deed of the same date he is called Walter Cotton of Oxfordshire (his wife's home shire).

On 20 April 1411 Nicholas Sybille deeded certain reversionary rights in the manor of Landwade to John Danyell, Thomas Cotton and William Grace, they being in the nature of trustees. More deeds of interest in Landwade followed. Finally, in July 1431, the manor of Landwade was deeded to Walter and Thomas Cotton, John Anstey and Richard Sturgeon who was Walter's son-in-law.

The cartulary of Landwade was drawn up by order of Walter

Cotton, when he bought the manor in 1431. It contains copies of documents going back to the time of the Earl of Oxford who died in 1189. These were Walter's title deeds, few of which now exist. This cartulary, equal to a modern-day abstract of title, is now in the British Library (Addit. MSS 27669). It has been translated and abstracted.

12 Feb. 1434/5: Roger Necton, clerk, and Katherine Necton of London, to Walter Cotton, Thomas Cotton, Richard Sturgeon and John Ansty the elder, their heirs and assigns. Quitclaim with warranty in the manor of Landwade, county Cantebrigge; also acknowledged same date (Cal. of Close Rolls).

A large quantity of documents pertaining to Landwade eventually came into the hands of the Rev. Jocelyn Antrobus who married into the Cotton family. These documents have been abstracted and published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (vol. 38). The Visitations of Cambridgeshire indicate a descent from the earlier owners of Landwade, but there is no evidence to support this, as W. M. Palmer pointed out in his account of Landwade. In fact, the evidence that has been brought to light indicates very clearly that Walter Cotton's pedigree is as presented herewith.

20 Nov. 1436, Westminster: Licence for £20 paid in the hanaper [receptical for money], for William Alnewyk, bishop of Norwich, and five others named, to demise the manor of Ixnyng in the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, held in chief, to Walter Cotton for life, with remainders to his son William Cotton and Alice, William's wife, for life, to the heirs of the body of William Cotton, to Walter son of the said Walter and the heirs male of his body, to Thomas brother of the said Walter the son, and the heirs male of his body, to Richard Sturgeon for life, to Joan his daughter, and the heirs of her body, to the heirs of the body of the said Walter son of Walter, to the heirs of the body of the said Thomas, the brother, and ultimately to John Caraway, clerk, John Conesby, clerk, and Richard Penbugyll, chaplain, and their heirs (Cal. of Patent Rolls).

About 1436-7 Walter retired to Landwade, for no longer is he referred to as of London. He was about 61 or so at this time. Only a few transactions were entered after this date and he is no longer called mercer, but rather esquire. Walter Cotton rebuilt the then ancient chapel of St. Nicholas at Landwade, probably about 1440 to 1445 when he died on Thursday before the feast of Pentacost (13 May) 1445 and was buried exactly in the center of the chancel of Landwade church below the step of the altar under an altar tomb of grey marble which was still there in 1979. The top was formerly ornamented with brasses, having a large cross flory from the bottom to the top, the foot of the cross being seemingly set in a heart, just below which was a shield, as were two others at the two uppermost corners of the stone slab. Cole the antiquarian quoted a description of the lost brass labels which were recorded in the Visitation of 1684.

Hic jacet Walter^{us} Cotton solus Renovator istius Ecclesie, et Johanna Ux^{or} ej^{us} qui quidem Walter^{us} obiit decimo quarto die mensis Maij An Dni 1445, Quorū Aīabs p̄cipiet Deus. Amen.

Here lies Walter Cotton sole rebuilder of this church, & Joan his wife, which Walter died 1445, on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen.

Cole continues: "& upon the same stone these armes: Sab. a chevron betwene three griffens heades erased argent, Quarterlie, 1^o or 3 martletts az. 2^o varyy. 3^o as the 2^o, 4^o as the first." In 1742 when Cole copied the inscriptions and noted the arms, he did not mention them, so they must have been destroyed in the meantime. In 1779 he saw a box of about 15 coats of arms which Sir John Cotton of Madingley had lately found and which came from Landwade, either from the church windows or the mansion house before it was pulled down. Among them was a shield similar to the above described arms, except that Cole wrote mullets rather than martletts and reversed the tinctures. This must have been a misreading of his notes. These same arms, or so it would appear, are now back in the windows of the church. The coat above described has clearly martlets but the painted glass work is primitive and the birds may have been intended as pheasants as the should be for the Rede coat of arms. The 2nd and 3rd quarters are clearly varyy for Marmion.

It will be noted that Cole quotes 14 May as the date of Walter's death but the inquisitions *post mortem* say Thursday the 13th and the 13th was on a Thursday. There are a number of other minor errors made by these antiquarians. The arms of Walter Cotton impaled with Joan's arms as they appear in the church are illustrated below.



After Walter's death, two inquisitions were held at Newmarket, one on Wednesday 23 June and the other on Friday following, the first before the escheator for Cambridge-shire, the second before the escheator for Suffolk. The two reports are nearly identical. Since Joan is not mentioned, she must have died before Walter.

Nowhere among the arms at Landwade do the arms of Fresssh appear, which is fair evidence that all Walter's children were by his second wife, or at least all that survived.

Roger Poure, probably the only child by Joan's first

marriage, married Julian, daughter of Robert Cottford and had a son Thomas.

- ii. William, eldest son & heir; b. ca. 1411, d. 22 May 1455.
- iii. Walter, 2nd son; m. Blanch, dau. of Sir Hugh Fraunceys of Clare & Wickhambrook, Suffolk; had a son Clement who m. Maud Doggett, both alive 1463.
- iv. Daughter, prob. d. by 1436; m. Richard Sturgeon who survived her. They had a daughter Joan.
- v. Thomas, living 1436; prob. Rector of Cheveley in 1476.
- vi. Edmund, 4th son according to the Visitation; prob. d.y.
- vii. Another daughter, according to the Cole MS, p. 305.

178-179. WILLIAM COTTON, born ca. 1411, probably in London, married Alice Abbot, daughter and one of the heirs of John Abbot, Esq., a wealthy London mercer. William Cotton, the eldest son, inherited his father's estate of Landwade Manor where he lived while serving the crown in various capacities. He was keeper, clerk or Porter of the Great Wardrobe, Esquire to the King, Usher of the Chamber, Receiver General for the Duchy of Lancaster and Steward of the Franchises to the noble Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury. His staunch support of King Henry VI, however, apparently cost him his life, for, according to the Visitation report, he is said to have been killed at the Battle of St. Albans on 22 May 1455. There is some doubt as to the exact date of this battle, Hollingshed saying it was on the 23rd. There is no contemporary evidence as to the cause of his death, but the fact that he died on the 22nd or 23rd confirms it to a degree. This was the first of the hostilities between the parties of York and Lancaster in what came to be known as the Wars of the Roses. Henry's forces, that is, the Yorkists, lost the battle. William Cotton was buried in the Landwade chapel beneath a marble tomb similar to his father's and to one side. His manor of Landwade passed to his eldest son and heir, Sir Thomas Cotton.

There are many references to William Cotton in the various calendars of the British Public Record Commission and in the so-called Antrobus Charters mentioned earlier. Brief mention of a few of them follows:

18 March 1732/3, Westminster: Grant, during pleasure, by advice of the council, to William Cotom [sic], clerk, keeper of the same Great Wardrobe, of the office of porter (*portitoris*) of the same with the fees, wages and profits and two robes, one for summer and one for winter, as has been usual, by the hands of the keeper of the same wardrobe, John Walsyngham has surrendered the grant which he has of the said office of porter, to the intent that his estate in the same might pass to the said William (*ibid.*).

20 Feb. 1433/4, Westminster: Commission of William Cotom, clerk in the office under the keeper of the Great Wardrobe, by advice of the council, to arrest in London or elsewhere the broiderers, tailors, skimmers, painters, armourers, tapicers, stonecutters, paviours, carpenters, plumbers, tilers, wallers and other workmen, artificers and labourers required for the works of the Great Wardrobe and set them to work at the king's wages; and also to provide the necessary stones,

timber, tiles, shingles, glass, iron, lead, lime and other material, horses and transport, with power to imprison the contumacious until they find security to serve in the said works in London and the suburbs or elsewhere (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

18 Nov. 1437, Westminster: Commitment to William Phelip, lord Bar-dolf, ... by mainprise of John Leventhorp of Sabrichesworth, county Hertford, esquire, and William Cotton of Landwade, county Cambridge, gentleman, of the keeping of the manor of Bassingborn and the bailiwick of Badburgham (of the honour and lordship of Richemond), county Cambridge, with the lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, mills, waters, stews, fisheries, rents, services, bailiwicks, hundreds, turns, courts, leets, free customs, liberties, franchises, returns of writs and other royal precepts and execution of the same, being in the king's hand by the death of John late duke of Bedford, from Michaelmas last for 10 years, at a yearly farm of as much as may be agreed upon between him and the treasurer by Easter next, with clause touching maintenance of houses, enclosures and buildings and support of charges (Cal. Close R.).

29 Nov. 1437, Westminster: License, for 5 marks paid in the hanaper, for Thomas Gyffard of Twyford, Buckinghamshire, esquire, to enfeoff William Cotton and ten other named persons of the manor of Somerton, county Oxford and the advowson of the church of Somerton, held of the king in chief (Cal. Patent Rolls).

William Cotton and his business partner, Henry Filongley, obtained from the crown the rights and benefits of the Alien priory of Lynton by offering to pay £3 per annum more than their predecessors had been paying. Six months later they surrendered the lease as is recorded in the Fine Rolls 1439 and Patent Rolls 1439/40.

In 1440 he was one of three knights appointed to collect taxes in Cambridgeshire and disburse certain sums, likewise in 1453 (Cal. of Fine Rolls).

30 March 1442, Westminster: Commission to William Cotton the younger, and the sheriff, appointing him (and others) to treat with spiritual and secular persons in the said county for a loan to the king in his present necessity and to bring the same to the Receipt of the Exchequer (Cal. of Patent Rolls).

In 1442/3 are three ancient deeds (B3752, B3789, 12, 110) in which he and several others named acquired two acres of land in Fulborne called *le Glebe*, and the advowson of St. Vigor's church there.

1443: William Cotton leases to John Sharp, miller, his wind and water mills in Ixnyng, with a tenement and two pightels lying on each side of the millway, lately bought of William Worlich for seven years at ten marks rent. If corn does not make 6s.8d. a quarter in the market, landlord to pay vicar's tithe; if it makes 6s.8d. or more, tenant to pay. No seals or witnesses. (Antrobus Charter 61).

In addition to the estate at Landwade in Cambridgeshire, William Cotton received from his father an estate in near-by Exning, county Suffolk, called Cotton manor.

16 Nov. 1445, Westminster: To the escheator in Suffolk, Order to

take the fealty of William Cotton, and to give him and Alice his wife livery of the manor of Ixenying in Ixenying called Cotton manor, and the issues thereof taken; as it is found by inquisition, taken before Richard Wethererton late escheator, that Walter Cotton at his death held no lands in Suffolk in chief nor of any other in demesne nor in service, but that William Alnewyk late bishop of Norwich, William Phelipp knight, Nicholas Wymbyssh clerk, Thomas Sutton of Milton esquire, Richard Highway clerk and William Weldoun of Weldoun were seised of the said manor, and by charter dated 11 December 15 Henry VI with licence of the king demised the same and 9 acres of land 2s of rent parcel thereof, by name of the manor of Exenyng, county Suffolk, and all their land in Burwell and Reche, county Cantebrigge, to the said Walter for life, with remainder to the said William his son and to Alice wife of William for their lives, remainder to the heirs of the said William's body, that the said Walter was thereof seised as of freehold, and that by his death it is taken into the king's hand (Calendar of Close Rolls).

15 July 1446, Westminster: Protection for the king's serjeant William Cotton, esquire, his men, tenants and possessions, and exemption of him, for life, from being put on assizes, juries, recognitions, attainments or inquisitions, from being made justice, bailiff, escheator, coroner, sheriff, constable, reeve, collector, taxer of controller of tenths, fifteenths, taxes, tallages, quotas or other subsidies, or other officer, commissioner or minister of the king, from being compelled to take up the order of knighthood, from being made collector of a reasonable aid for the knighthood of the king's first born son or the marriage of his first born daughter and from entertaining any of the king's household (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

5 April 1448, Westminster: Grant to William Cotton, esquire, usher of the chamber, his heirs and assigns, several payments due to the crown from town of Ixning, county Suffolk, in lieu of the patent of 22 Feb. 1443/4 which was surrendered. Grant also to William of free warren in all the demesne lands of him, his men and tenants in Ixnyng alias Exnyng, county Suffolk, and Landwod and Ditton Camoys, county Cambridge, and grant to him, his heirs, tenants and residents in his tenements in Ixnyng and in Newemarket, county Suffolk, that they be not distrained to appear before any justices in the county except when the sessions of the same be held in the said towns (Cal. of Patent Rolls).

25 Sept. 1449, Westminster: Commission to William Cotton et al to treat with spiritual and secular persons in the county of Cambridge for a loan to maintain the war against the king's adversaries who cease not to wage war on England, Normandy and other places of the king's obedience by land and sea, by captures, robberies, murders and slaughters of the king's lieges and captures of castles, towns, and places in the said duchy and other places; with full power to allow such persons to have security according to the sum so lent from grants in the last parliament and convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

For many years William Cotton was a Commissioner of the Peace for Cambridgeshire, for the town of Cambridge and for Huntingdonshire.

22 June 1450, Westminster: Grant for life to the king's serjeant, William Cotton, esquire, usher of the chamber, of the offices of steward and bailiff of the franchise of the bailiwick of Badburgham

of the honour of the lordship of Richemond in the counties of Cambridge and Essex, and of the manor of Bassingbourne, county Cambridge, with the usual wages and fees (*ibid.*).

23 Dec. 1450, Westminster: Grant during pleasure to the king's esquire, William Cotton, of the office of keeper of the great wardrobe from Michaelmas last with the usual wages, fees and profits; in lieu of a grant thereof to Thomas Tudenham, knight, by letters patent, surrendered (Cal. of Patent Rolls).

On 7 Feb. 1451/2 his loyalty to the king was further rewarded. The office of Clerk of the Great Wardrobe, with the usual benefits, was granted to him for life, the appointment 19 years earlier having been for the pleasure of the king.

7 Feb. 1451/2, Westminster: Grant for life to William Cotton, clerk of the great wardrobe, of the office of porter of the great wardrobe, to hold himself or by deputy, with the usual fees, wages and profits and two robes, one in winter and one in summer; and of the said office of clerk, to hold in like terms, with such daily wages and livery of vesture for the winter and summer seasons, as have been allowed to the keeper or keepers of the wardrobe for such clerks, from Michaelmas 28 Henry VI; in lieu of grants by letters patent dated 19 July 15 Henry VI, and 12 February 16 Henry VI, surrendered as annulled by an act in the parliament held at Westminster on 6 Nov, 28 Henry VI (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

2 Dec. 1452, Westminster: Exemption for life of William Cotton, esquire, from being put on assizes, juries, inquisitions, attainments or recognitions and from being made sheriff, escheator, coroner, assessor, taxer or collector of tenths, fifteenths, quotas or other tallages collect of a reasonable aid for the knighthood of the king's first-born son or the marriage of his first-born daughter, contable, trier, arrayer or leader of men or arms or others, or other bailiff, officer or minister of the king, and from being compelled to take up the order of knighthood or any office or charge, or to be sworn on the trial of the array of any assize, and from being empanelled on any grand assize. Protection also for him, his things, rents, possessions, goods and chattels (Calendar of Patent Rolls).

About 1453 he resigned as clerk or keeper of the Great Wardrobe and the office was given to Henry Fylongley, the king's esquire. The office paid, among its several benefits, 5 yards of cloth at Christmas and at Whitsuntide (Patent Rolls).

A 1684 Cambridgeshire Visitation preserved in the College of Arms reports an epitaph to him which, with abbreviations expanded, reads as follows:

Orate pro animabus Willelmi Cotton Armigeri & Alice Uxoris ejus qui quidem Willelmus obiit 22 Die Mensis May 1455, Cujus animae (sic) propicietur Deus Amen. Corpus ut ornetur, et Spiritus ut memoretur.

There was once a coat of arms and many other monuments to various members of the family, many now gone. The antiquarian, John Layer, first copied some about 1632. Still

(Continued on Page 55)

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These arms are shown in J. J. Howard's edition of the Visitation of Suffolk, including a drawing of such arms on a brass memorial to Thomas Edon, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, in Trinity Hall Chapel, Cambridge.

This is an example of where heraldry can provide a useful clue to genealogy as well as an illustration in a genealogy. Presumably then, these two families sprang from the same origins, although there is nothing in either Visitation account to connect them exactly.

The Edon family apparently derived its name from a parish of the same name, now called Castle Eden, about 10 miles east of Durham and about 14 miles northeast of Aukland.

On page 8 of the citation I suggested that Thomas Edon (#20) was aged 53 years and 4 months old when he made his will because of his bequest of 54s. 4d. to the poor. Such a practice was, indeed, prevalent but in this case I must now question my own conclusion, for I have since run across other bequests of the same amount, too much of a coincidence. Fifty shillings and four pence happens to be exactly 4 marks and it was also common practice to use this unit, yet state it in terms of the others, a practice not particularly logical but a fact nonetheless. In this case, however, Thomas Edon's age was probably about as falsely deduced or perhaps a bit older.

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THOMAS BRADBURY ANCESTRY TABLE ADDITIONS

Herein we present addenda and some corrections to the ancestry table printed in TAG 55:1-4. The first wife of Walter Cotton (#356) died childless, so #357 should be as shown below.

- 357 JOAN REDE of Checkenden, Oxfordshire; m. (2) as 2nd wife, Walter Cotton. See H. E. Salter, *The Boarstall Cartulary* (Oxford Historical Society 193); also, *Misc. Gen. et Herald.* June 1928.
 712 JOHN COTTON, Mayor Cambridge 1378; d. ca. 1393; m.
 713 MARGARET -----
 714 JOHN REDE of Checkenden, Oxfordshire; d. 1404; m.
 715 CECILIE HARLYNCRUGGE who d. 1428 (see Boarstall Cartulary; Boutell, *Series The Monumental Brasses of England*, 1849, for illustrations
 1430 WILLIAM HARLYNCRUGGE m.
 1431 ALICE MARMION
 2862 THOMAS MARMION, see next table below
 2863 Agnes -----

Ancestry Table for Thomas Marmion (#2862 above)

- M-1 THOMAS MARMION, m. Agnes -----
 2 JOHN MARMION, b. ca. 1260, d. ca. 1330-31; m.
 3 MARGERY de Notingham
 4 WILLIAM MARMION, b. ca. 1229; d. 1266; m.
 5 NATILDA ----- (probably dau. of Robert le Justice)
 6 HENRY de Notingham, d. ca. 1326
 8 GEOFFREY MARMION, b. prob. ca. 1198, d. before 1255; m
 9 ROSAMUND -----; d. 1273/4

- 16 WILLIAM MARMION, b. probably ca. 1165-70; d. ca. 1219
 32 ROBERT MARMION, b. ca. 1090-95; d. ca. 1182
 64 ROBERT MARMION, b. ca. 1090-95; d. 1143 or 1144 at Coventry; m
 65 MILICENT DE RETHEL; she m. (2) Richard de Camville
 128 ROGER MARMION, b. prob. ca. 1060-70; d. ca. 1129
 129 Daughter of Urse d'Abetot
 130 GERVAISE, Count of Rethel, d. 1124
 131 ELIZABET DE NAMUR, b. ca. 1090
 256 ROBERT MARMION, b. prob. ca. 1030-40; d. ca. 1106; m
 257 HAEGUISE (or HAWISE)
 258 URSE D'ABETOT the terrible Norman Sheriff of Worcestershire; d. ca. 1110
 512 ROBERT MARMION (probably)

For the pedigree of the De Rethels, see J. O. Buck & Timothy Field Beard, *Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants*, Vol. 3 (1978). This line goes back eleven generations before Gervaise de Rethel to Charlemagne.

The evidence of this ancestor table is entirely in print in an assortment of publications in English, French and Latin. The principal references which the reader may refer to for this proof and an extensive elaboration on these people are listed below. It should be pointed out that the earliest publications contain some errors which are corrected in later works. Some material is still a bit hard to sort out. In any event, there is some fascinating genealogical and biographical material available.

- BANKS, T. C. *History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmion* (1817)
 PALMER, C. F. R. *History of the Baronial Family of Marmion* (1875)
 PEARMAN, M. T. *Notices, Manorial and Ecclesiastical, of the Parish of Checkenden* (1898)
 H. E. SALTER: *The Boarstall Cartulary*, Oxford Historical Society, Vol. 88 (1930)
 FARRER, W. *An Outline Itinerary of King Henry the 1st* (1919)
 EYTON: *The Itinerary of King Henry II* (1878)
 ROUND, J. H. *Feudal England* (London 1895)
 DU CHAUDE D'AINSY. *Abstracts of Norman Charters of Calvados* (Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, Tome 7)
 SAIGE, Gustave. *Cartulaire de la Seigneurie de Fontenay de Marmion* (1895)
 BURKE, JOHN. *Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*
 PLANCHE, J. R. *The Conqueror and His Companions* (1874)
 DUGDALE, WILLIAM. *Monasticon Anglicorum, and Baronage of England British Record Commission Reports and Calendars, such as Close, Patent, Charter Rolls, Curia Regis Rolls, Ancient Deeds A9184, A3178, A3179, A3180, A3181, A1044, A3177*
 GIBBS, Vicary. [New] *Complete Peerage*
 TAYLOR, EDGAR, tr. *Wace's Chronicle of the Norman Conquest* (London 1837)
Gallia Christiana
Knights of Edward 1st (Harleian Society)

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HUGGINS AND "TANGIER" SMITH FAMILIES

BY HENRY B. HOFF, F.A.S.G.

Looking for a Smith is often like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack, and Connecticut is no exception. In his *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield* 2:889 Donald Lines Jacobus identified by name only three out of the six children of Merritt and Mary (Hill) Smith. *The Tangier Smith Family: Descendants of Colonel William Smith of the Manor of St. George, Long Island, New York* (1978), co-authored by me, expanded the account of these three children at p. 15ff. but did not identify any others.

It has now been shown that one of the missing children was Nancy Smith, born 7 June 1760, died West Granby, CT, 16 March 1792, who married in Wallingford, CT, 14 Feb. 1781 (as his first wife) James Huggins. This couple is included in Donald L. Jacobus's *Families of Ancient New Haven* at 4:870, but Nancy Smith's parents are not given. Evidence of her parentage exists in the form of a letter written in 1834 by their daughter, Nancy Smith (Huggins)(Holcomb) Mills, which describes visiting her maternal grandmother and aunt about 1790. Moreover, one of her descendants inherited a portrait identified in family letters as that of Jennet (Lockhart) Merritt (d. 1743) who was the maternal grandmother of Merritt Smith. This portrait is described in the *Bulletin of the Connecticut Historical Society* 23 (1958) 100 f., 114.

The letter as well as a complete account of the descendants of James Huggins by his two wives is contained in Seth P. Holcombe's *The Descendants of James Huggins (1752-1819) of Granby, Connecticut* (1979). Mr. Holcombe is a descendant of Nancy (Smith) Huggins. The book is available for \$20 (postage included), from Mr. Holcombe at 90 Silver Street, North Granby, CT 06060.

300 Central Park West, New York, NY 10014

[Editor's Note: Let the other two children make themselves known!]

NOTES CONCERNING THOMAS BRADBURY'S EDON ANCESTRY

The reader is referred to TAG 55:5-16. Thomas Edon (#40 in the ancestor table) is said to have come out of the north. About the time that Thomas Edon appears in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, there was a considerable expansion of the wool trade and related businesses. A number of ambitious men migrated to the southeastern parts of England to take advantage of the opportunities. Thomas Edon was no doubt one of these, or perhaps his father, although there is no record of an earlier generation of Edons in the area. Just where might he have come from? In Aukland, co. Durham, was another Edon family treated in the Visitation of Durham. These two families both displayed identical arms, to wit: Argent, on a fess gules between two chevrons azure, each charged with 3 escallops of

a Christian name. THOMAS, Wethersfield, br. of John, bef. 1678 rem. to Hatfield, d. there 1704.

BRACKENBURY, JOHN, Charlestown and Boston, m. 17 July 1655, Amie or Emma, d. of John Anderson, had JOHN, b. 9 Aug. 1657, wh. liv. at Charlestown, where his w. Dorcas d. 30 June 1682, aged 25. He had enlist. 1676 in the comp. of the brave capt. Turner, but was disch. bef. march. far. His wid. m. Joseph Lynde, and d. 1 Sept. 1703. RICHARD, Salem, came in the Abigail with Gov. Endicott, arr. 6 Sept. 1628, freem. 14 May 1634, had w. Ellen; a d. Hannah, bapt. 1 June 1651; one of the found. of ch. at Beverly, d. 1685, aged 83, leav. s. Miles. SAMUEL, Rowley, prob. s. of William, a physician, wh. preach. two yrs. but was not ord. yet rem. to Boston, and d. of small-pox, says Hull's Diary, 11, or by ano. rec. 16 Jan. 1678. SAMUEL, Boston 1677, had Samuel, bapt. 12 May 1700, was a physician, d. at Malden 26 Nov. 1702; but one Samuel, wh. may have been the preced. or not, by w. Mercy, in Boston, had Mary, b. 12 Mar. 1674; and the Malden rec. makes Samuel to have Samuel, there, Feb. 1673. WILLIAM, Charlestown, a baker, came in the fleet with Winth. it is thot. with w. Ann, req. to be freem. 19 Oct. 1630, but not appearing to support his claim in May foll. was postpon. by the rule after adopt. join. the ch. late in 1632, freem. 4 Mar. 1633, had Mary, bapt. 29 June 1634; was a selectman four yrs. d. at Malden, where he was of the chief inhab. Aug. 1668, aged 66, leav. by will of 24 July preced. est. to w. Alice, s. Samuel, H. C. 1664, ds. Ann, w. of William Foster, and Mary, w. of John Ridgway. Frothingham, 79. His wid. d. 28 Dec. 1670, as the gr. stone says; but other auth. makes it 24 Jan. after.

BRACKETT, ANTHONY, Portsmouth 1640, rem. to Exeter, there liv. 1657, but perhaps after at Casco. ANTHONY, Falmouth 1662, perhaps s. of the preced. m. Ann, d. of Michael Mitton, had Anthony; Seth, wh. was k. by the Ind. May 1690; Mary, wh. was liv. 1717, unm.; Elinor, wh. m. Richard Pulling of Boston; and Kezia, wh. m. Joseph Maylem; by 2d w. Susanna, d. of Abraham Drake of Hampton, wh. he m. Sept. 1679, had Zechariah and others. He was tak. by the Ind. with his w. and all his fam. exc. her br. Nathaniel Mitton, wh. was k. at the ho. 11 Aug. 1676; but by admirab. peril esc. some days after; was lieut. and capt. in the war, and finally was k. at his ho. 21 Sept. 1689. His s. Anthony was a serviceab. man, as lieut. and capt. in Ind. hostilit. For abund. informat. see Willis. JAMES, Boston, a cooper, s. of Richard, freem. 1673, rem. to Braintree 1675, by w. Sarah had Joseph, Nathan, and sev. ds. d. 8 Apr. 1718, aged 72. JAMES, Beverly, freem. 1675. JOHN, Boston, s. prob. of Peter, merch. freem. 1666, m. 23 Aug. 1662, Sarah, d. of John Stedman of Cambridge, had Sarah, bapt. at C.

5 June 1664, d. 19 Sept. 1665; and John, bapt. at C. 21 Apr. 1667. He d. that yr. See Newell's Ch. Gath. 55. His wid. m. 24 Mar. 1668, Samuel Alcock. Her third h. was Thomas Graves; and fourth, John Phillips. JOHN, Billerica, s. of Richard, m. Hannah, d. of William French, and had ten ch. His w. d. 9 May 1674, and he m. 3 Mar. 1675, Ruth Ellis, and had four ch. and d. 18 Mar. 1686. JOSIAH, Billerica, br. of the preced. m. 4 Feb. 1673, Eliz. Waldo, prob. d. of Cornelius of Chelmsford, had one d. b. 1674, rem. to Braintree, and had ano. d. 1678. * || PETER, Braintree, freem. 10 May 1643, ar. co. 1648, rep. 1644, and often after, for his own town, and for Scarborough in 1673 and 4, and he was deac. By first w. Priscilla, had Martha; Peter; John, b. 30 Nov. 1641; Joseph, 13 Oct. 1642; and prob. other ch. for the Boston gr. of ld. to him, 1640, was for twelve heads. Ano. ch. by the same w. was Hannah, b. 14 Aug. 1656, but she d. June foll. His last w. was Mary, wid. of Nathaniel Williams, wh. bec. one of the first of the third ch. mem. after d. of this h. In his latter days he liv. in Boston. In 1662 he purch. of the Ind. the tract on wh. Mendham was erect. Martha m. 23 Nov. 1655, Robert Twelves. PETER, Billerica, prob. s. of Richard, m. 7 Aug. 1661, Eliz. Bosworth, freem. 1680. His w. d. 30 Nov. 1686, and he m. 30 Mar. foll. wid. Sarah Foster of Cambridge. * || RICHARD, Boston 1632, prob. br. of first Peter, freem. 25 May 1636, ar. co. 1639, dism. with w. Alice to Braintree ch. 5 Dec. 1641, deac. ord. 21 July 1642, town clk. many yrs. third capt. of the town, d. 5 Mar. 1691, aged 80 yrs. says the gr. stone. By his w. Alice, wh. d. 1690, aged 76, he had Hannah, bapt. 4 Jan. 1635; Peter, and John, perhaps tw. both bapt. 7 May 1637; Rachel, 3 Nov. 1639; Mary, b. 1 Feb. 1642; James; Josiah, 8 July 1652; and Sarah. Of the ds. Hannah m. Samuel Kingsley of Billerica; Rachel m. 15 July 1659, Simon Crosby; Mary m. 24 July 1662, Joseph Thompson; and Sarah m. 1675, Joseph Crosby of Braintree. THOMAS, Salem, punish. for attend. Quaker worship, 1658; had Thomas, bapt. 7 Dec. 1645, d. at 22 yrs.; Mary, 4 Feb. 1649; and Joseph, 15 June 1651, d. young, as also d. Lydia. THOMAS, Falmouth, br. of sec. Anthony, m. Mary, d. of Michael Mitton, and was k. by the Ind. 11 Aug. 1676, and his w. and ch. tak. into captiv. at the same time with his br. His w. d. in captiv. but three ch. surv. and liv. at Greenland. Willis. THOMAS, Wickford 1674. WILLIAM, Portsmouth 1624, one in the empl. of Mason, the patentee, spell. Bracken often. Adams, Ann. Six of this name had been, in 1834, gr. at Harv. Dart. and Wms. coll.

BRADBURY, * THOMAS, Salisbury, an orig. propr. but it is not kn. where he was sett. bef. going to that town, yet prob. at Ipswich, freem. 13 May 1640, rep. 1651 and six yrs. more, recorder for the Co. of Norfolk,

when New Hampsh. was part of Mass. was a capt. and d. 16 Mar. 1695. His w. Mary, d. of John Perkins, after 56 yrs. of good cohabit. was accus. of witchcraft in the dark hours of 1692, but her age was not sufficient to condemn her; she was acq. and d. 20 Dec. 1700. The ch. were Wymond, b. 1 Apr. 1637; Judith, 2 Oct. 1638; Thomas, 28 Jan. 1640; Mary, 17 Mar. 1642; Jane, 11 May 1645; Jacob, 17 June 1647, wh. d. at Barbados, 1669; William, 15 Sept. 1649; Eliz. 7 Nov. 1651; John, 20 Apr. 1654, wh. d. 24 Nov. 1678; Ann, 16 Apr. 1656, d. young; and Jabez, 27 June 1658, wh. d. 28 Apr. 1677. Mary m. 17 Dec. 1663, John Stanian; Judith m. 9 Oct. 1665, Caleb Moody, as his sec. w.; Jane m. 15 Mar. 1668, Henry True; and Eliz. m. 12 May 1673, John Buss. WILLIAM, Salisbury, s. of the preced. had Mary as first w. and next, Rebecca, wid. of Samuel Maverick, d. of Rev. John Wheelwright, m. 12 Jan. or more prob. Mar. 1672; d. 4 Dec. 1678, and his w. d. 20 of the same mo. He left William, b. 16 Oct. 1672; Thomas, 24 Dec. 1674; and Jacob, 1 Sept. 1677; the last two rememb. in the will of their gr.f. Rev. John Wheelwright of S. WYMOND, Salisbury, eldest s. of Thomas, m. 7 May 1661, Sarah, d. of Robert Pike, had Sarah, b. 26 Feb. 1662; Ann, 21 Nov. 1666; and Wymond, 13 May 1669; d. that yr. at Nevis; and his wid. m. 10 May 1671, John Stockman of S.

BRADBUTH, ROBERT, Beverly, freem. 1678, is all that can be learn. of a name that my reverence for records is not high eno. to compel the accept. of, tho. I can hardly be so bold as to inq. if it may not mean Bradbury.

BRADDOCK, ROBERT, New Hampsh. d. 1677. Kelly.

BRAD, JOSEPH, Marblehead 1668.

BRADFIELD, LESBY, Wethersfield 1643, or earlier, rem. to Branford. His wid. m. 5 Sept. 1657, George Adams.

BRADFORD, ALEXANDER, Dorchester 1638, in his will, of wh. abstr. is in Geneal. Reg. III. 81, made 17 Aug. 1644, pro. 2 Oct. 1645, names w. Sarah, br. Walter Merry, but no ch. * JOHN, Plymouth 1643, Duxbury 1645, eldest s. of Gov. William, wh. did not come over the seas till some yrs. after his f. rem. 1653 to Marshfield, was rep. of ea. town; thence a. 1660 to Norwich, there d. 1678, without ch. His wid. Martha d. of Thomas Bourne of Marshfield, m. bef. 20 Feb. 1680, lieut. Thomas Tracy, and d. a. 1689. Caulkins, Hist. of Norwich, 100. JOSEPH, Plymouth, youngest br. of the preced. m. 25 May 1664, Jael, d. of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, had Joseph, b. 18 Apr. 1665; and Elisha; d. 10 July 1715; and his wid. d. 1730, aged 88. His s. Elisha nam. one of his 13 ch. Carpenter, in honor of the boy's gr. gr.mo. || MOSES, Salisbury 1669, perhaps s. of Robert, rem. to Boston, ar. co. 1677, d. 23

Mar. 1692 by drown. MOSES, Boston, by w. Eliz. had John, b. 18 Sept. 1693; Thomas, 24 Dec. 1697; Robert, 30 Aug. 1699; Eliz. 20 Sept. 1701; Joseph, 14 May 1705; and James, 22 Sept. 1707. ROBERT, Boston 1640, tailor, freem. 1642, by w. Martha had Moses, bapt. 10 Mar. but town rec. says, b. 2 Aug. 1644; and Martha, 9, bapt. 16 Nov. 1645. His will, 16 Nov. 1677, names w. Margaret, wh. d. 12 Mar. 1697, aged 92, and the same docum. calls Martha w. of Peter Maverick. §‡ WILLIAM, Plymouth, came in the Mayflower, 1620, with w. Dorothy (m. at Leyden, 30 Nov. 1613), surnam. May, wh. fail. to reach the ld. of promise, being drown. at the anchorage in Cape Cod, 7 Dec.; was b. or bapt. Thursday, 19 Mar. 1590, at Austerfield, a village tak. its name, perhaps, from lying in the extreme South of Yorksh. His f. William was bur. 15 July 1591, and this his youngest ch. hav. gain. some instruct. in letters from the noble spirits of William Brewster, and John Robinson, left his native country, at the age of 18, to seek freedom of worship in Holland. There he m. the first w. presum. to have been a May, prob. a fugitive from Eng. for religion's sake, with her parents; had John, above ment. He was chos. Gov. after d. of Carver, early in 1621, aged only 31, and until his d. 9 May 1657, the date of his nuncup. will, was by ann. elect. every yr. cont. exc. three, when Edward Winslow, and two, when Thomas Prenee partook the burden. On 14 Aug. 1623, he m. a lady with wh. he had been acquaint. many yrs. bef. Alice, wid. of Edward Southworth, wh. came in the Ann a few days bef. from Eng. whose maiden name was Carpenter, as has been infer. from the phrase in Plymouth ch. rec. under 1667, mention of the d. of Mary Carpenter, wh. d. 19 Mar. of that yr. in her 91st yr. of course b. 1577. But she was so much older than this sec. w. of the Gov. that possib. she may have been d. of one, wh. after m. a Reyner, and had Alice. For tradit. at Plymouth made Alice, this w. of Bradford, to be sis. of Rev. John Reyner. See Davis in Morton's Mem. 217, in notis, and Young's Chron. of Pilgr. 353, in notis. Reyner was a name of distinct. in the neighb. of Bradford's youth, and Carpenter was not. She surv. till 26 Mar. 1670, aged 79, and had William, b. 17 June 1624; Mercy, wh. m. 15 June or 21 Dec. 1648 (such is the diversity of rec. tho. the later date is more prob.) Benjamin Vermayes; and Joseph, above ment. 1630. Winsor mistakes in mak. this youngest ch. tw. with Mercy, for she is nam. at the div. of cattle, 1627. Mather, Magn. II. c. 1; Shurtleff's Recol. of the Pilgr. in Russell's Guide to Plymouth; Davis's Morton's Memo.; Belkn. Amer. Biog.; Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass.; Young's Chron. of the Pilgr.; and the last acquisit. to our minute details in Hunter's Founders of New Plymouth, London 1854; beside the noble confessor's own Hist. Boston 1856, as Vol. III. in 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. †‡* WILLIAM,