

THE MARBURY ANCESTRY

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF
ANNE MARBURY HUTCHINSON
and
KATHERINE MARBURY SCOTT

Including Their Descent and That of John Dryden, Poet-Laureate, from
Magna Charta Sureties with Notes on the English Connections of the
Settlers William Wentworth and Christopher Lawson of New Hampshire
and Francis Marbury of Maryland

by
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WITH THE COLLABORATION OF EDWARD N. DUNLAP, A.B., M.S.



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TO
MRS. ANNE BARTLETT CODDINGTON
WITHOUT WHOSE GENEROUS ASSISTANCE
THE LINES TO THE SURETIES
WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED

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INTRODUCTION

The contribution to American thought of the early colonists, Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson and Katherine (Marbury) Scott, is not to be minimized. At a time when the church in Massachusetts permitted only one established religion, at a time when promulgation of independent thought was challenged at its inception, Anne and Katherine were ably fighting for the right of religious freedom. It was for this privilege that many Englishmen came to America; and thinkers of those days struggled against the authority of the Boston church when the right was jeopardized. The essence of Anne's belief lay in the philosophy of St. Paul, "by grace ye are saved through faith." She believed in direct communion with God. For preaching such a doctrine she was excommunicated from the Boston Church in 1638. Katherine, because she espoused the cause of Quakers and spoke boldly for the right of the condemned to have their offences declared openly, was committed to the Boston gaol in 1658 and there "she was cruelly whipt with a threefold corded knotted whip." Both saw Roger Williams in Rhode Island and Katherine was undoubtedly an important influence in bringing about the "Providence Compact," which was drawn up in the handwriting of her husband. Inspired by the heritage and teachings of their father, a London minister of the established church, the Marbury sisters were among those leaders who fought for the right of religious freedom, an ideal which became, over a century later, one of the fundamental guarantees of the American Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The prominence of Anne induced the learned antiquary, Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, to determine her family background. This was in the 1860's when the study of pre-American genealogy was in its infancy. His valuable findings were published in the *New England Register* for 1866 and 1867. Subsequently, an article in the second volume of the *New York Record* dealt with Katherine and her family. A more complete account of her and a genealogy of some of her descendants appeared later in Vol. 60 of the *Register*. In 1914 Mr. J. D. Champlin contributed to the *New York Record* of that year an interesting account of some English ancestors of Anne together with a short genealogy of her descendants. This work was probably a basis for the chart and data on the Marbury English Ancestry given in Salisbury's *The American Ancestors of Oratio Dyer Clark*. Mr. Frederick L. Gay about the same time presented before the Massachusetts

Historical Society (see *Proceedings*, Vol. 48) valuable data and documents relating to the father of Anne and Katherine, the Rev. Francis Marbury of London.

Anne had such an interesting and colorful career that good biographies have been written about her. One of the best is Bolton's *A Woman Misunderstood*, 1931. Two fictionized biographies, *Unafraid* by Winifred Rugg, and *An American Jezebel* by Helen Augur, are of special note. For anyone interested in further study the above works are heartily recommended. In 1934 the Pacific Northwest Foundation for Genealogical Research published a small booklet entitled *A Key to the Ancestry of Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson* which is a guide to the English ancestral lines. To answer the demand for authorities this present work was conceived. In the process of compiling, many new facts were unearthed and these have been discussed within the following pages. It is hoped that this small work will be a guide and stimulus to those who desire to pursue the study further.

Royal Lineage—Several genealogies have claimed Marbury ancestry to Edward III, King of England from 1327-1377. No such claim yet published is based on authoritative records and all claims so far made can clearly be proved false. Anne and Katherine are descended from Edward I, however, and two such lines are given in the descent from the Sureties. (See De Clare and Bohun.) Turton's *The Plantagenet Ancestry* gives in chart form the descent of Edward from the earlier kings and it would be needless repetition to include the lines in this work. For the ancestry of Edward I to William the Conqueror, see Turton, pp. 4, 6; for ancestry of the wife of William the Conqueror to Charlemagne, see pp. 6, 19, 171; to Alfred the Great, see pp. 19, 21. Turton's work is an excellent guide to the early families of antiquity.

Subsequent Research—The ancestry of Anne and Katherine still has such possibilities that this work can be only a beginning for those who wish to pursue further research. Publication Number 1 of the Pacific Northwest Foundation indicates lines that have already been studied. For those interested in finding new lines and in opening new possibilities the ancestry of John Lenton, Esq., father of Agnes (Lenton) Marbury, is suggested. Maddison states he was from "Old Wynkill," but this is probably Aldwinkle, co. Northampton. (See G 21-64, G 31-201 and VCH Northampton 111, p. 165, as a start.)

Genealogy and History—Historians seem to ignore the important place of genealogy and the contribution a study of that science can give to a more exact historical and biographical knowledge. The card cataloguer of the Library of Congress, for example, can identify a Francis Merbury, the author of an Elizabethan play, as one who "fl. 1579." The genealogist can show that Merbury was the old form of Marbury. He can state with reasonable accuracy that there was no other Francis Marbury in London or even in England at that time; that the author of the Elizabethan play

can be no other than the (later Rev.) Francis Marbury (1555-1611). The 14th edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* gives the birth date of Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson as c 1600. The genealogist has been able to show since 1866 that she was baptized in 1591, thus making the foregoing assumption inaccurate. An approximate difference of ten years in her age does make a difference in considering her activities in later life; and her biographers have turned to the genealogist for their facts.

Acknowledgments—Without the kind assistance of Mrs. Anne Bartlett Coddington, this work would not have been possible. Her careful study of the early ancestral lines, which was made with limited resources at her disposal, is a shining example of the English research that can be accomplished in American libraries. Mr. Benjamin Franklin Wilbour has rendered invaluable aid in further establishing the Raleigh-Greene link and the Chamberlayne-Knyvet link in the lines to the Sureties. Acknowledgment is also due to Mrs. L. Wethered Barroll, who contributed important data relative to Francis Marbury of Maryland.

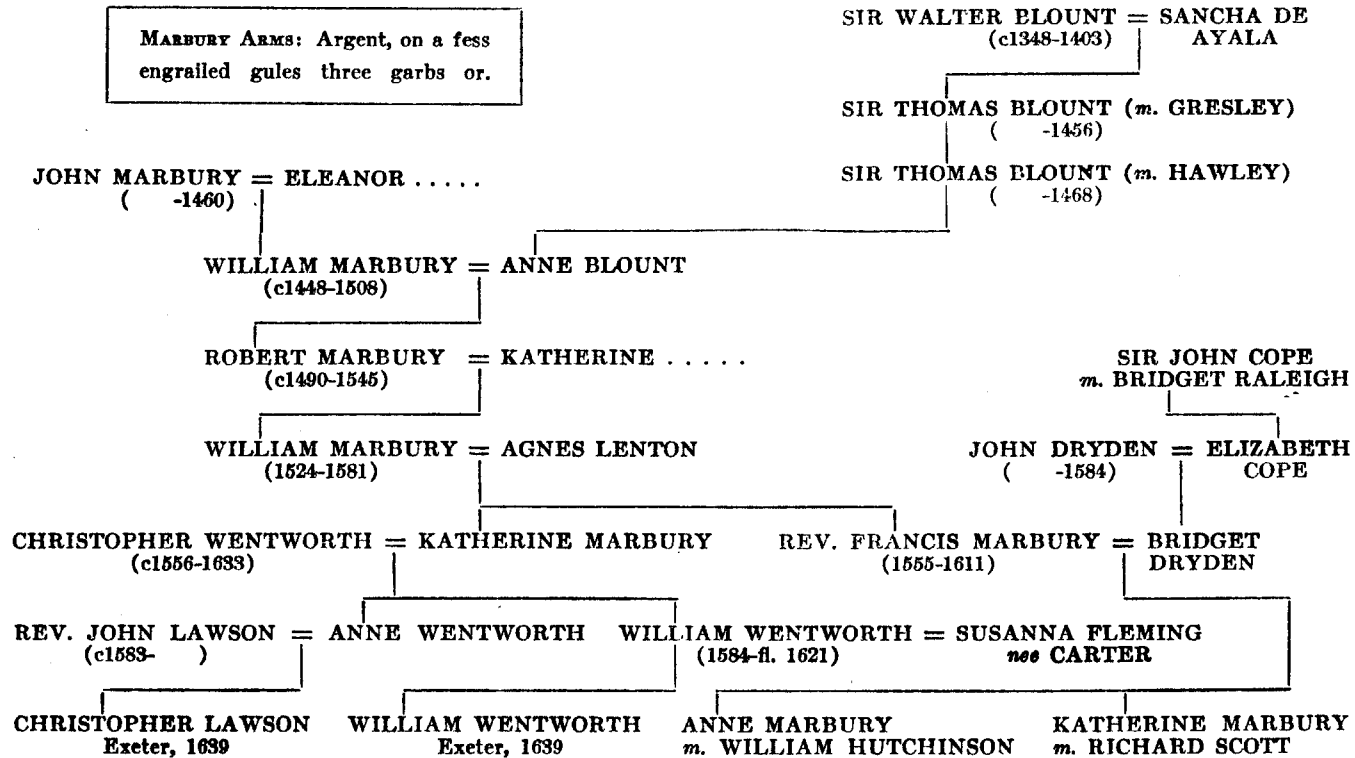
Mr. Edward N. Dunlap is at present preparing an extensive genealogy of the descendants of Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson and Katherine (Marbury) Scott. It is probable that this will become a basis for a large genealogy of the American descendants, which will be prefaced, we hope, with yet earlier generations of Marburys in England. He would be glad to correspond not only with interested descendants of Anne and Katherine but also with descendants of Francis Marbury of Maryland.

MEREDITH B. COLKET, JR.

Ardmore, Pennsylvania, September, 1936.

Key Pedigree of the English Ancestry

COLONISTS: ANNE HUTCHINSON, KATHERINE SCOTT, WILLIAM WENTWORTH, CHRISTOPHER LAWSON





THE MARBURY ANCESTRY

AUTHORITIES ABBREVIATED

- AC *Alumni Cantabrigienses*
 Baker *Baker's Northamptonshire*
 Barron *Barron's Northamptonshire Families* included in VCH.
 Bridges *Bridges' Northamptonshire*
 CP® *The Complete Peerage*, first edition by G. E. C.
 CP® *The Complete Peerage*, revised edition by G. E. C.
 CS *Publications of the Camden Society*
 DAW *Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire* page references to
 1760 edition
 DNB *Dictionary of National Biography*
 EBG *Edmundson's Baronagium Genealogicum*
 G *The Genealogist*
 H *The Publications of the Harleian Society*
 I—1568 Visitation of London
 V—Visitation of Oxfordshire
 XII—1619 Visitation of Warwickshire
 Halstead *Succinct Genealogical Proofs of the House of Greene that*
 were Lords of Drayton
 Maddison *Maddison's Lincolnshire Pedigrees*
 MGH *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*
 Nash *Nash's Worcestershire*
 Newcourt *Newcourt's Repertorium*
 Ormerod *Ormerod's Cheshire*
 SS *Publications of the Surtees Society*
 Turton *Turton's The Plantagenet Ancestry*
 VCH *The Victoria Histories of the counties of England*
 WSS *Publications of the William Salt Archæological Society.*
 os—Old Series ns—New Series

I.

THE MARBURYS OF CHESHIRE

*"While Budworth bells are ringing free may every peal the echo be of joy
and mirth at Marbury." Inscription on turret at Arley Hall, Budworth.*

The surname Marbury goes back to the time of the signing of the Magna Charta and was derived from the hamlet of Marbury in co. Cheshire. It first appears as a surname in the beginning of the reign of Henry III (1220) when Warin Vernon of Shibbrok confirms the hamlet of Merebirie to William de Merebirie to hold as his father Ranulph and his brother had held before him.¹ It is an early example of how a surname was derived from a place name. "Nothing more usual than in those elder ages," says Ormerod in his *Cheshire* "to be styled from the places of their habitation which after ages retained as surnames." Ormerod indicates that this family at Merebirie was a younger branch of the Vernon family and his statement is strengthened by a secondary arms of the Marbury family appearing in the 1580 *Visitation of Cheshire* which is termed "Old Marbury" or "Vernon." The arms of the immediate ancestors of Anne and Katherine in Northamptonshire were these "Old Marbury" arms and not the more recent arms of the Marburys of Marbury Cheshire, which are given by Ormerod.

An elaborate pedigree of the early Marbury family of Cheshire is given in Ormerod's work (Vol. I, p. 636), but it is proving an interesting and difficult venture to establish the connection of the 15th century Marburys of co. Northampton with the Marburys of Cheshire on the opposite coast of England. The similarity of arms is a strong indication that the connection is not very distant. The first Marbury in co. Northampton records was one Nicholas who was a conspicuous figure of his day though Ormerod is unable to ascertain his place in the family. He married the widow of Lord Latimer (see Complete Peerage), but d. s. p. He was mentioned in the will of Henry V (Ormerod, III, p. 894). In the Patent Rolls for 20 Nov. 1420 there is a grant to John Merbury and wife Agnes of co. Gloucester and Nicholas Merbury of Braybrok, co. Northampton. Possibly the Marburys of co. Northampton are descended from the Gloucestershire

¹Ormerod's *Cheshire* I, p. 633.

branch through a brother of Nicholas. Many of the Northamptonshire Marburys are known to have been closely associated both with royalty and the nobility.² The connecting link has not been discovered in the Patent Rolls and similar source material, nor is it available in extant Marbury pedigrees. It probably will not be ascertained without original research in England.

* * *

ARMS: Sable, a cross engrailed Argent between four piles (or sometimes pheons) of the second. (Ormerod I, p. 636.)

CREST: On a chapeau Gules, turned up Argent and semee of plates, a saracen's head in profile, coupé proper, crined and bearded Sable, round the temples a wreath Gules. (Ibid.)

SEAL: Inscribed DE : MERBURY . . . S NICHOLAY and containing the Marbury coat which seems to quarter both the ancient Merbury arms and the Marbury arms. This is the earliest known example of the two distinct arms appearing together. The seal is attached to an indenture dated 30 May 1414 wherein the said Nicholas is bound to attend King Henry V in service of war, with four men well armed, for a quarter of a year, and to have twelve pence per diem for himself, and every other of his armed men, and six-pence for every archer. This Nicholas Merbury is identical with the Nicholas of Braybrok, co. Northampton, whom the revised Complete Peerage (VII p. 456) refers to as "King's esquire." His marriage with Margaret, widow of Edward, Lord Latimer, took place ca 1411. Nicholas died s. p. 1422. (See Patent Rolls for further information.) Twenty years later John Merbury, esquire, appears in the records in Cransley, a parish just a few miles east of Braybrok.

²William Marbury who died 1508 was executor of the wills of John, Earl of Wiltshire, and Edward, the 2nd Earl of Wiltshire. His brother was escheator to the crown and was referred to as king's esquire. The grandchildren of William were equally prominent and some of them were called "servants to her majesty the queen," etc.

II.

ORIGINAL RECORDS RELATING TO THE
MARBURYS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ANCIENT DEEDS

Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, Vol. VI, p. 151, co. Northampton.

Grant by John Bolymer of Cranysley to John Armesthorp, William Langhane, Thomas Weldon and William Porter, of a messuage in Cranysley, which he had by the gift of Sir John Taylor, chaplain, and Richard Chamberlayn of Cranysley, also of 2a. arable lying dispersed in the territory of Cranysley, as described. Witnessess: John Marbury and Thomas Marbury, esquires, and others (named). 12 January, 36 Henry VI (1458).

FROM THE PATENT ROLLS

Westminster, 22 October 1460. Pardon to John Marbery late of Cransesly, co. Northampton, esquire, for not appearing before the justices of the Bench to answer the dean and chapter of the new collegiate church of St. Mary, Leycestre, touching a debt of £18 / 6s.

Westminster, 11 February 1474. Pardon to the king's kinsman, Th. cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, Anne, duchess of Buckingham, Walter Blount, knight, lord Mountjoye, Thomas Buxhale, master of the king's college of Foderyngey, John Geoffrey, clerk, Oliver Sutton, Simon Burton, William Marbury, and Ralph Tykhull, executors of the will of John, late earl of Wiltshire, late chief butler of England, of all fines, amercements, issues, debts, accounts and arrears due to the king by reason of said office.

Westminster, 22 March 1484. Grant to the king's servant Robert Merbury, one of the esquires of the household, of an annuity of 20 marks from the issues of the king's manor and lordship of Hanslape, co. Northampton.

Westminster, 16 July 1494. Licence for 33 s 4 d paid in the hanaper, for Edward, earl of Wilts, to alienate the manor of Drayton, one acre of land excepted, for ever to Guy Wolston, knight, Robert Wyttebury, esquire, Thomas Welby, esquire, William Marbury, esquire, William Pemberton, esquire, William Felde, clerk, and Thomas Mountegue, "gentilman."

Westminster, 21 November 1498. Licence for Edward, earl of Wiltshire, to found two perpetual chantries, one for two chaplains in the parish church of St. Peter Luffwicke, co. Northampton, and the other for one chaplain in the church of St. Mary, Plasshe, co. Essex. . . . Memorandum that on 31 June in this year John Blaby and John Rose, chaplains of the aforesaid chantry of Luffwicke, acquired of Robert Whittlebury and William Marbury, esquires, and Thomas Montague, "gentleman," executors of the late earl Edward, the manor of Colworth and other lands of the yearly value of £13 / 6s / 8d. . . .

Westminster, 31 June 1499. Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Robert Wytteburys and William Marbury, esquires, and Thomas Montague, "gentilman," executors of Edward, late earl of Wiltshire, of the manor of Colworth, 300a of land, 20a of meadow, 100a of pasture, 16a of wood, a watermill and 12s of rent in Colworth, Sulderoke, Shernebroke, Felmysshams and Overdyn, co. Bedford.

Woodstock, 1st October 1500. Licence for William Merbury, esquire, and Thomas Thornton, clerk, executors of Henry Veer of Great Adyngton, co. Northampton, esquires, to found a perpetual chantry . . . for the good estate of the king and his consort Elizabeth, his first born son Arthur and Henry Duke of York and all his other children . . . and to alienate in mortmain to the prior and convent of St. Andrew, Northampton, lands to the yearly value of 9 marks. . . .

William Marbury, Commissioner of the Peace, for:

Leicestershire, 9 July 1500, 3 Dec. 1501, 6 May 1503, 14 Nov. 1504.

Lincoln (Holland), 4 May 1501, 14 Dec. 1501, 21 May 1503.

Lincoln (Kesteven), 16 April 1501, 17 May 1501, 17 Dec. 1501, 20 April 1502, 28 Nov. 1502, 4 April 1504.

Lincoln (Lindsey), covers same period as Kesteven.

Northamptonshire, 7 Dec. 1500, 20 June 1502.

Rutland, 3 April 1501, 8 Dec. 1506.

ABSTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS QUOTED IN HALSTEAD'S "SUCCINCT GENEALOGICAL PROOFS OF THE HOUSE OF GREENE THAT WERE LORDS OF DRAYTON"

Inquisitionem Post Mortem for Edward, Earl of Wiltshire. Lowick, Northampton, 1510. . . . Et dicunt Juratores praedicti quod praedictum Manerium de Drayton cum pertinentiis tenetur de Domino Rege in Capite, per quae servitia juratores praedicti penitus ignorant; Et quod Willielmus Merbury exitus et proficua eiusdem Manerii a tempore mortis dicti Edwardi nuper Comitis, usque primum diem Octobris Anno Regni Domini Henrici dicti nuper Regis Angliae Septimi vicesimo octavo, percepit et habuit. Et quod Robertus Merbury a dicto primo die Octobris usque ad diem huius Inquisitionis percepit et habuit. Et ulterius dicunt quod praedictum Manerium de Luffwyck (etc., as above) . . . (p. 224).

NOTE: According to the Inquisition Post Mortem on the Earl of Wiltshire, William Marbury received and held the revenues and profits of the Manor of Drayton from the time of the death of the Earl (1498) to 1 October, 28 Henry VII. Since Henry VII reigned but 24 years this is without doubt an error, and judging from a subsequent reference should be 24 Henry VII (1508) when his brother Robert received and held it. William Marbury held the Manor of Lowick at the same time.

Depositions relating to the will of Edward, Earl of Wiltshire, 8 February 1510-11:

Robert Merbury, Esq., of the age of 61 yeres or more sworne and examined the day and year abovesaid and deposeth on his oath that he was servant to Edward Stafford, late Earl of Wiltshire, in the name of Gentilman-usher of his chamber, by the space of twenty-five years or more, which was at the time of the decease of the said earl (p. 217).

. . . The will of the Earl of Wiltshire was sealed with a signet of gold . . . the said Earl delivered it to the hands of William Marbury, Esq. (p. 222).

ABSTRACT OF WILL

Will of Robert Marbury, 8 August 1513, proved at the court of the archdeacon of Northampton (1st Ser. f. 216):

Robert Marbure, Squyer. To be buried in . . . Lowick in Churchyard of St. Anne . . . a priest to say masses for three whole years in church of St. Anne . . . for the soule of my lord . . . Stafford and my lady Margaret, his wife . . . for master Henry Veyer and Isabel, his wife, and Robert Wittalbury and Ann, his wife, for my brother Thomas Marbury and my brother William Marbury and Ann, his wife, for my father, John Marbury, and my mother Elenore, his wife, and for Thomas Stokes, John Hudson, and Julyan, his wife, for my neve, Jno Marbury, priest, for Jon Blalsy, priest, and all my Kyne and . . . to neve Robert Marbury all lands and . . . in Lowyk, Oldwyncall, Yslyne, Denford, Boygstoke . . . and to his brothers Thomas Marbury, Laurence Marbury . . . and to my son Richard Marbury . . . the old Stoke of Marbury forever. . . .

III.

THE MARBURYS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

ARMS: Or on a fess engrailed azure three garbs of the field.

1. JOHN MARBURY of Cransley, co. Northampton, armiger, became a sheriff of Northampton, 4 November 1443.³ On 12 January 1447-48, John and Thomas Marbury, esquires, witnessed a deed relating to territory in Cransley.⁴ John Marbury, esquire, died shortly before 22 October 1460, for in the Patent Rolls of that date there is a pardon to "John Marbury late of Cransley, Northampton, esquire, for not appearing before the justices of the Bench to answer the dean and chapter of the new Collegiate church of St. Mary," Leicestershire. This John is probably identical with the John Marbury, whom Robert refers to in his will as father, for Cransley is about ten miles from where Robert lived, and no other John Marbury of this period appears in Northampton records. His other son, William, who in 1501 as one of the executors of the will of Edward, Earl of Wiltshire, founded a chantry at Culworth, saw to it that the chantry was founded for the souls of "Johannis Marbury et Elianorae uxoris suae."⁵ Robert Marbury in his will of 13 August 1513 asks prayers to be said for the souls of his father, John Marbury, and his mother, Eleanor.⁶ The daughters of John and Eleanor have not been positively ascertained, but their sons, as shown by the will of Robert, were:

2. I. William, b. ca 1445-53 m. Anne Blount.
- II. Thomas, d. bef. 1513, no further record.
- III. Robert, b. ca 1450 as age 61 or more in 1511; will of 13 Aug. 1513. Of Lowick, co. Northampton; for 25 years was gentleman-usher to Edward, Earl of Wiltshire (1470-99). According to the Patent Rolls of 4 Feb. 1479, he held an inquisition as escheator for the crown of co. Northampton; 22 March 1484 referred to as king's servant, "one of the esquires of the household." He held the manor of Drayton, co. Northampton, from about 1508-10.

³Barron p. 370.

⁴See Chapter II.

⁵A complete account for the founding of the chantry appears in Halstead, pp. 213-4.

⁶An Eleanor Cotton of the adjoining county of Stafford married a Marbury. (*Vivian's Visitations of the County of Devon*, Part VI, p. 240.) Since the name Marbury at this time in this part of England is rare, the clue may be worth investigation. Eleanor's mother was a sister of Thomas Greene of the Northamptonshire Greenses. The Greenses owned Drayton, co. Northampton, which later was in the possession of William Marbury. A continuation of the earlier generations of the Cotton pedigree may be found in Ormerod's *Cheshire*.

2. WILLIAM MARBURY (John¹) of Lowick, co. Northampton, esquire, was born circa 1448-53. That he was a man of considerable social standing and prestige in this county is indicated by the fact that he is first mentioned in 1473 as an executor of the will of John Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, a younger son of Humphrey Stafford, the powerful Duke of Buckingham.⁷ William Marbury married about this time into the prominent family of Blount. His wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Blount, was niece of Sir Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, K. G.,⁸ who in 1467 had married Anne (Nevill), the widow of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. Sir Walter Blount, his wife Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, and William Marbury were co-executors of the will of Anne's son, John, Earl of Wiltshire.⁹ In the will, dated 21 April 1473, the Earl of Wiltshire made William a guardian of his only son, Edward, then age three: "Also I will pray William Marbury to be attendaunte to my sonne and he to have rule about him."¹⁰ It was William's brother, Robert, however, who attended the second Earl in the capacity of gentleman-usher for a period of twenty-five years.

In 1494, Edward, the new Earl of Wiltshire, alienated the noted old manor of Drayton to William Marbury et al.¹¹ Five years later the Earl died. William Marbury was present when he made his will, and, according to later testamentary proceedings, the Earl entrusted his will (which was "sealed with a signet of gold") to William Marbury. Marbury in the will is referred to as being enfeoffed of lands in co. Northampton. He, Robert Whittlebury, esquire, and Thomas Montague, gentleman, were made co-executors of the will, and under its terms were directed to form two chantries, one at Lowick, co. Northampton, the other at Pleshy, co. Essex, where the Duchess of Buckingham, the Earl's grandmother, was buried in 1480.¹² Pleshy was where William's son, Humphrey, undoubtedly named after Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, was installed later as minister.¹³

From about 1500 on William Marbury's name appears quite frequently in the records. From the time of the death of the Earl (1499) until his own death he, individually, received and held the profits and income of the manors of Drayton and Lowick, his brother Robert holding the former and Robert Whittlebury the latter after his decease. He was an executor of the will of Henry Veer of Great Addyngton (Henry Veer is mentioned in the will of Robert Marbury). From 9 July 1500 to 8 December 1506 he is shown by the Patent Rolls to have been a Commissioner of the Peace

⁷See Halstead and also chapter II.

⁸Anne has erroneously been called granddaughter of Walter, Lord Mountjoy. But see authorities in Chapter VIII.

⁹See Chapter II.

¹⁰See Halstead.

¹¹See Chapter II.

¹²See revised *Complete Peerage* sub Buckingham.

¹³See Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

at various times for the following counties: Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland. On 1 March 1500-01 he had founded the chantry at Culworth under the will of Edward, Earl of Wiltshire.

The exact date of death of William is not known. In the Inquisition Post Mortem on the Earl of Wiltshire, William Marbury is shown to have held the manors of Drayton and Lowick from 1499 to 1 October, 28 Henry VII. It would seem that William Marbury died shortly before 1 October, 28 Henry VII. But Henry VII reigned only 24 years! We know, however, that William Marbury was living 8 December 1506, the date he last became Commissioner of the Peace for co. Rutland and was deceased before 8 August 1513, the time of his brother's will. A subsequent reference in the Inquisition to the church at Lowick being vacant 24 Henry VII suggests that 28 was an error for 24. Assuming this to be true, William Marbury died shortly before 1 October 1508, a date which, if not correct, is certainly approximate. Anne, his wife, probably died between 1501, when William in founding the chantry refers to "*Annae uxoris meae*," and 1513 when William's brother Robert asks prayers to be said for her soul.

William and Anne are stated to have had thirteen children. William is mentioned as having wife Anne in at least four different records, two of them documentary records. It seems reasonably conclusive that she was his only wife or at least mother of his children as the Visitation records state. The sons, Robert, Thomas, Lawrence and John, are distinctly mentioned as nephews ("*neves*") in the will of William's brother, Robert, and this agrees with Visitation records. The names of the other children have been gleaned from confirmatory Visitation sources;¹⁴ order is uncertain:

- I. Thomas, London haberdasher, d. Aug. 1545. m. (1) Agnes dau. of John Lynne of co. Northampton. m. (2) Mrs. Helen Hulton who died Jan. 1562-63. Issue by both marriages.
- II. Humphrey, priest, of Pleshy, Essex. B. A. Oxon Bachelor of Canon Law sup. 14 May 1506 dis. 10 Mar. 1520-21; d. rector of White Roding, Essex in 1525¹⁵.
- III. Mary, m. ——— Burton.
- IV. John, apparently a priest who died before 1513.
- V. Lawrence, a citizen and draper of London, 1551. m. dau. of Williamson of Winceby, co. Lincoln.
- VI. Anne.
- VII. Elizabeth, m. ——— Goldsmith. She was living 15 Aug. 1545. A Francis Goldsmith was godfather to Francis Marbury.
3. VIII. Robert, b. 1490.
- IX. Jane, m. ——— Nevill.
- X. Margaret, a nun.

3. ROBERT MARBURY (*William*,² *John*¹) of Girsby in Burgh-upon-Bain, co. Lincoln, born probably about 1490, mentioned as "*neve*" in the

¹⁴Maddison, pp. 637-8, *Genealogist* IV p. 248 (contains errors), *Visitation of London*, 1568, p. 51.

¹⁵See *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part I, Vol. III, p. 139, Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

will of his uncle Robert who leaves him lands in Lowick, Oldwyncall, Islip, Denford and Boygstoke. He married Katherine ——— who died 17 August 1525 seised of lands in Leake and Hemingby.¹⁶ His will was dated 28 July 1545 and probated 28 September of the same year.¹⁷ He left an only son:

4. I. *William*, b. ca 1524 as age one at mother's death.

4. WILLIAM MARBURY (*Robert*,³ *William*,² *John*¹) of Girsby in Burgh-upon-Bain, co Lincoln, gentleman, born ca 1524 as age one in 1525, was matriculated fellow-commoner from Pembroke College, Cambridge in Easter, 1544. He married Agnes, daughter of John Lenton, esquire, of "Old Wynkill," probably Aldwinkle, co. Northampton, where William's father owned property, and where the Lenton family was prominent. William in his will dated 26 January 1580-81 and proved 16 November 1581 (P. C. C. Darcy) bequeaths to poor students at Oxford and Cambridge, to "cousins" (probably means grandchildren) Thomas, Edward and George, to son Francis, during his mother's life, to daughters Mary and Katherine, to daughter (Anne Blox)holme, to wife Agnes, to second son Edward, to eldest son William. Children, order of daughters uncertain:

- I. Robert, b. June, 1545; stated to have been disinherited by grandfather; deceased by time of father's will.
- II. William, mentioned in father's will as eldest son but d. s. p.
- III. Edward, b. ca 1552 m. at St. Mary, Wigford, Lincoln, 11 June 1582, Mary, dau. of John Welcome, Esq. Edward was knighted by James I on 23 July 1603, was sheriff of co. Lincoln 1604, bur. at Louth 5 July 1605. Issue.
5. IV. *Francis*, bapt. 27 Oct. 1555.
 - V. *Anne*, bapt. 4 March 1556-57 at Church of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London, living 16 Dec. 1611. m. bef. 26 Jan. 1680-81 William Bloxholme of Bloxholme Place, Lincoln. Issue.
 - VI. *Katherine*, m. after 19 Aug. 1583 at St. Peter-at-Gowts, Christopher Wentworth of Barrow, co. Lincoln. His will was proved at Alford, co. Lincoln 15 May 1633. Issue among others (surname: Wentworth):
 1. *William*, bapt. 8 June 1584 at St. Peter-at-Gowts m. at Alford 28 Nov. 1614, Susanna, widow of Uther Fleming and prob. dau. of Edward Carter of Well. Among issue:
 - a. *William*, bapt. at Alford 15 March 1615-16, migrated to New England, signed Exeter Combination, 1639, d. 15 March 1696-97. (See New England Register, Wentworth Genealogy, Vol. I, Libby, p 324.)
 2. *Anne*, bapt. 28 Oct. 1585 at Irby-on-Humber, living 1628, m. Rev. John Lawson. (Maddison, p. 1062.) Son (surname: Lawson):
 - a. *Christopher*, b. ca 1616, migrated to New England, signed Exeter Combination, 1639, adm. on estate granted 20 Nov. 1682. m. in America Elizabeth, dau. of John James of Filton, co. Gloucester Libby, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, p. 419.
 3. *Priscilla*, bapt. 14 June 1594 at Waltham. m. 1 Sept. 1619 at Walton, William Elme of Long Sutton who was age 38 in 1619. The old Wentworth Genealogy has indicated that the Christopher Helme who signed the Exeter Combination in 1639 was a son of this match and the finding

¹⁶ *Genealogist* Vol. XXXII p. 67.

¹⁷ See Maddison, p. 638.

has recently been accepted by Libby. But Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, p. 327, finds no children for them and, if it were true, Christopher could not have been over 19 at the time he signed the Exeter Combination. Maddison does show that the above William Elme had a son Christopher by his first wife Grisill, dau. of Richard Spratt of Barney, co. Norfolk. This Christopher was born about 1616. William Elme in his will dated 21 March 1648-49 bequeaths to his son Christopher five pounds per annum "if he were living." Maddison thus interprets it: "Doubtful if alive 21 March 1648-49." William Elme was not expressing doubt, however, but merely stating lack of knowledge.

VII. Mary, m. Thomas Middleton after 26 January 1580-1.

* * *

IMPORTANT NOTE—The old *Wentworth Genealogy* gives strong circumstantial evidence indicating the English parentage of the colonists, William Wentworth and Christopher Lawson, and Charles T. Libby, the great authority on New Hampshire genealogy, has recently accepted these findings as correct. Another settler, a close associate of these two, Christopher Helme, was identified by the author of the *Wentworth Genealogy* as a son of William Elme of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, by his wife, Priscilla Wentworth. But since William and Priscilla married in September, 1619, and their alleged son, Christopher, signed the Exeter Combination in July, 1639, a question arises as to the age of Christopher at the time of the signing of the Combination. A checkup with Maddison shows that William Elme had a son, Christopher, by a former wife, and in view of the known facts it is probable he is identical with the New Hampshire settler. (Compare Maddison p. 327 and Wentworth I p. 62, 68. One of them misinterpreted William Elme's will.)

IV.

THE REV. FRANCIS MARBURY

BIOGRAPHY

In the City of London, shortly before the beginning of the Elizabethan era, a son was born to William and Agnes (Lenton) Marbury, gentlefolk. His fearless thinking came to exert a profound influence on the religious philosophy of his times; and his teachings, as expanded and interpreted by his daughter Anne, struck the keynote for religious independence and toleration in New England. The Elizabethan era was a period of flux and transition, and it was in the field of religion particularly that a great change was taking place. Francis Marbury was one among a number of keen thinkers who opposed the religious bigotry of those days.

Baptized October 27, 1555, at St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London, Francis Marbury lived during the rules of three sovereigns of England, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and James I. He was a child during the persecution of the Protestants under "Bloody Mary" and, in prison during the year of the Spanish Armada, he personally witnessed the persecution of the Catholics under Queen Elizabeth. These were stirring times for England. Among his contemporaries were Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Bacon, later Viscount St. Albans, William Shakespeare (born just eight years later), Lord Burleigh and Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. There is ample evidence that Francis Marbury was well known at least to some of these eminent men of his day.¹⁸

As a young man, he exhibited keen intellectual ability. The boy, it seems, was destined for the church, and, following the footsteps of his father, he became a student at Cambridge at an early age. He was matriculated pensioner from Christ College May, 1571.¹⁹ But he never received his degree there. This couldn't have been for lack of funds as the family was well-to-do. Nor is it easy to believe he failed when we examine his later life. Perhaps his independence of spirit caused a conflict with the authorities. Or perhaps—even at that early date—he was a sharp critic of the

¹⁸According to contemporary documents, Marbury was "well known" to the Archbishop of Canterbury. That he wrote such a careful and studied letter to Lord Burleigh is indicative of more than a casual acquaintance. Francis Bacon refers to Marbury in his writings. See authorities below.

¹⁹*Alumni Cantabrigienses* Part I Vol. III p. 139.

antiquated educational methods of his day and was too much of a non-conformist to go through the formalities required for the degree. Curiously enough there was another Francis at Cambridge at this time who was also outspoken against the stereotyped scholastic methods of teaching. One wonders if Francis Marbury and Francis Bacon were not friends sharing the same ideas.

After leaving Cambridge, Francis Marbury made his residence in Northamptonshire, and on 7 January 1577-78, at the age of 22, he was ordained deacon by Edmund Scambler, Bishop of Peterborough.²⁰ He went first to the City of Northampton but almost at once his preaching seems to have displeased the Church and he was imprisoned. Although released soon afterwards, he was specifically forbidden to preach further at Northampton. Having disobeyed these orders, he was tried before Bishop Aylmer of London in the Consistory Court at St. Paul's, 5 November 1578. We have an intimate knowledge of this interview; for his spirited and courageous defence, written by himself and printed shortly thereafter, has come down to us.²¹ The defence of this young man of twenty-three fully confirms our doubt regarding the possibility of his having failed at Cambridge. He had apparently been preaching in favor of a worthy and educated clergy! "I come not to accuse," he says, "but to defend; but because you urge me for advantage, I say that the Bishop of London and Peterborough and all the Bishops of England are guilty of the death of as many souls as have perished by the ignorance of the Ministers of their making whom they knew to be unable." Thus boldly and daringly does he accuse the Bishop of London of selecting for the priesthood men who were too ignorant to give spiritual guidance to their people. The Bishop, overcome by his seeming impertinence, calls him a "proud puritan knave." "I am no puritan," he assures the Bishop, at a time when Puritanism was in its infancy. Yet his creed was the very essence of Puritanism. The primary object of the later-day Puritan was to purge the church of unworthy ministers, to encourage moral and upright living, to abolish ceremony and form. The priests of Marbury's day were often ignorant and shiftless men, who merely read their services, did little or no preaching, and cared nothing for the moral upbringing of the church members. A contemporary, the Rev. Robert Bolton, Rector of Broughton, co. Northampton, quotes Marbury: "Heare Master Marburies censure of such Mountebankes. This intolerable defect, saith he, never showeth itselfe more shamefully, or with greater hurt, then when Men have need of spirituelle helpe, at the houre of death, or in the time of great affliction."²² Marbury, a pioneer in religious reform, was a

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Reprinted in Massachusetts Historical Society, *Proceedings* Vol. 48 p. 283. An original copy is in the Yale University Library.

²² Quoted in Reginald Bolton's *A Woman Misunderstood* p. 8. See Robert Bolton's *Instructions for a right comforting Afflicted Consciences* available Congressional Library.

strong critic of the conditions of his time. But his bold words at his trial did not meet favor with the Bishop and his offense was considered so great that he was confined with the Papists in the Marshalsea.²³

It was probably in prison that Marbury turned dramatist and wrote the play entitled, *The Contract of Marriage between Wit and Wisdom*, which is dated 1579. This play seems not to have been published contemporaneously (only few in those days were) and the only known text exists in manuscript form in the British Museum. It was, however, acted, for in the noted Elizabethan play, *Sir Thomas More*, 1590, it was referred to as one of the current plays of the time. The principal character in the latter, "Sir Thomas," was asked which of several plays he preferred and was made to say:

"The *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*! That, my lads!
I'll none but that. The theme is very good.
And may maintain a liberal argument."

The *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom* is an allegory, a lively morality play, and on the title page is called an interlude. The hero, "Wit" (a modern equivalent of this term might be "Extravagance") was about to get married. His father, "Severity," and his mother, "Indulgence," want him to marry "Wisdom," but he is enticed by those alluring females, "Fancy" and "Wantonness," though in the end "Wisdom" wins his heart. In *Sir Thomas More* Marbury's work is dealt with as a play within a play, much as *The Murder of Gonzago* is treated in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. The authorship of *Sir Thomas More* has not been ascertained, though it is thought by some to have been written by Shakespeare and is included in *The Shakespeare Apocrypha* (Oxford, 1908).

The Contract of Marriage between Wit and Wisdom first appeared in print in 1841 in the second publication of the Shakespeare Society. It was completely reproduced by the Early English Drama Society and in the *Tudor Facsimile Series*. At the end of the play there is the inscription, "Thus quoth Fra Merbury," and this establishes the authorship.²⁴

Marbury next appears in the records in 1585 as a curate and school-master in the small parish of Alford, co. Lincoln.²⁵ But even here his independent religious teachings got him into conflict with authority and on 15 October 1590 we find him writing to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, uncle of Francis Bacon, and a man whom *The New International Encyclopedia* terms "one of England's foremost statesmen." To Lord Burleigh Marbury explained his religious creed and asserted that he had been deprived of his license to preach for causes unknown to him.²⁶ That he

²³ Massachusetts Historical Society, *Proceedings* Vol. 48 p. 287.

²⁴ Francis Marbury of London wrote his name Merbury. A reasonably exhaustive study indicates there was no other Francis Marbury (or Merbury) in England at this time. It seems likely that Marbury and the author of *Sir Thomas More* were friends or associates.

²⁵ See *Lincolnshire Record Society* Vol. 23 p. 83.

²⁶ The detailed letter is quoted in full in Massachusetts Historical Society, *Proceedings* Vol. 48 pp. 287-90.

regained his preaching privileges in Lincolnshire is shown by the fact that he is on record in 1594 and again in 1604 as preacher at Calcewathe Deanery.²⁷

It was not until the reign of James I that Marbury stepped higher. Perhaps owing to the influence of Sir Francis Bacon, nephew of the deceased Lord Burleigh, perhaps owing to the influence and prestige of someone equally high in authority, Marbury was shortly thereafter taken from the obscure Lincolnshire parish to become rector of one of the important churches in London, and was ordained priest 24 June 1605 "without testimonial because he was well known to the Most Reverend Father the Lord Archbishop aforesaid and the Lord Bishop of London . . ."²⁸ From then on his rise was rapid. On 28 October 1605 he became rector of St. Martin's Vintry, London. On 29 February 1607-08 he became rector of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, the place where he had been baptized. Finally, on 15 January 1609-10 he was made rector of St. Margaret's, New Fish Street.²⁹ He was holding two of these offices simultaneously when he died in the early part of the year 1611.

His influence must have been great for he was remembered long after his death. Sir Francis Bacon dignifies him with the title of "The Preacher," and in his *Apothegms*, published 1624, begins section 56 with the following: "Mr. Marbury, the preacher, would say . . ."³⁰ By far the majority of these apothegms refer to classical times, but the few bits from Bacon's contemporaries that he thought worthy to preserve seem to have been the words of the leading men of the day. The Rev. Robert Bolton in writing years after Marbury's death shows considerable respect for his teachings (see above). In Bishop's *New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord*, London 1661, there is a reference to Marbury's daughter, Katherine, and the statement: "Some of you knew her father, and called him Mr. Marbury."³¹ That he should be thus remembered and referred to almost a half century after his death is a further indication of his prestige.

Marbury's philosophy was the philosophy behind the whole Puritan movement, the reform movement which culminated two decades after his death in the migration of thousands of Englishmen to the shores of America. Francis Marbury's daughters, Anne and Katherine, following in his footsteps, continued the fight for reform when new religious abuses appeared in America.

²⁷ See *Lincolnshire Record Society* Vol. 23 p. 387, etc.

²⁸ The rise of Marbury synchronizes with the advancement of Francis Bacon who had been subdued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth but was knighted at the beginning of the reign of her successor, James I. Edward Marbury, the brother of Francis, was knighted on the same day.

²⁹ See Maddison, p. 638.

³⁰ See *The Essays of Lord Bacon*, Frederick Warne and Company, p. 363. There seems little doubt that Sir Francis was referring to the Rev. Francis Marbury, his one-time classmate at Cambridge. Newcourt's *Repertorium* shows only one other Marbury at this time who was a minister, the Rev. Edward Marbury. He was more than twenty years younger than Bacon and, at the time the *Apothegms* was published, had barely started on his ministry.

³¹ The title of address "Mister" in those days indicated considerable prestige.

V.

THE REV. FRANCIS MARBURY

GENEALOGY

5. The Rev. Francis Marbury (*William*,⁴ *Robert*,³ *William*,² *John*¹) was born in London and baptized 27 October 1555 at the Church of St. Pancras, Soper Lane. These facts have been in print for a number of years but somehow have escaped the notice of genealogists. In the record of ordination dated 24 June 1605, the age of the Rev. Francis Marbury is given as forty-nine years or thereabouts and his birthplace is specifically stated as London. The entry begins as follows:

"Franciscus Merbury nuper de Alforde in Comitatu et Diocese Lincolnæ nunc vero Civitatis London etatis XLIX annorum aut circiter natus in Civitate London diaconus ordinatus (ut asseruit) apud Burgum sancti Petri per dominum Edmundum Scambler nuper Petriburgensem Episcopum per plures annos elapsos. . . ."

Mr. Frederick L. Gay, in an excellent article published in Volume 48 of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, unfortunately translates line 3 to read "*was ordained Deacon* in the City of London." This is an incorrect rendering of the Latin and is contrary to fact. The Latin may be translated as follows: "Francis Marbury, recently of Alford in the County and Diocese of Lincoln, but now of the City of London, of the age of forty-nine years or thereabouts, *was born* in the City of London and ordained Deacon (as he asserted) many years ago in Peterborough by Lord Edmund Scambler, recently Bishop of Peterborough . . ." That this is a correct translation is further borne out by the record of his ordination at Peterborough 7 January 1577-78,³² and by his London record of baptism. This record appears in the printed *Registers of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London*, Part 1, page 131. "Bapt. Oct. 27. 1555 Franc' Marburie s. Wm. Marburie, getylman. Godfathers, Franc' Goldsmith, Edward Bradley, Mrs. Dannel godmother." Apparently it was from his godfather, Francis Goldsmith, that Francis Marbury received his Christian name. The Goldsmiths and Marburys were closely related.

³² Alumni Cantabrigienses Part I Vol. III p. 139.

The Rev. Francis Marbury m. (1) in 1580 or thereabouts Elizabeth Moore, and by her he had one daughter, Susan, to reach maturity. He m. (2) about 1587 (not 1589) Bridget Dryden b. post 1563 (under age in 1584) dau. of John Dryden of Canons Ashby. Marbury's noncupative will was made 25 January 1610-11. He bequeathed 200 marks each to his twelve children, though he provided that his dau. Susan should have £10 more. The residue of his estate was left to his wife Bridget. Since his children alone received £1600 (a large sum for those days) we have an approximate idea of the large estate he died possessed of. His will was proved in the Consistory Court of London 14 February 1610-11.³³

His widow resided for a time at St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London, but in December 1620 or shortly thereafter she married (2) the Rev. Thomas Newman of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.³⁴ She died between 12 February 1644 when her will was dated and 2 April 1645 when administration was granted. Following is an abstract of the will. (Arch. Hitchins, 1645). The spelling is modernized:

"I, Bridget Dryden, sometime heretofore the wife of Francis Marbury of St. Martin's in the Vintry, Clerke, and now the wife of Thomas Newman, Berkhamsted, St. Peter in bounds of Hertford, Clerke . . . my worldly goods according to a threefold indenture agreed upon and made between me and my said husband the . . . day of Dec. 1620 before our intermarriage . . . with full consent of my loving brother Mr. Thomas Dryden £500 to be paid unto the said Bridget . . . my children by the said Francis Marbury . . . the rest (consisting of household goods) to my son Anthony Marbury . . . to his three children Elizabeth, Charles and Katherine . . . to Elizabeth Marbury . . . to Susan Marbury and to her brother Thomas and their . . . to the two daughters of my daughter Mary Marbury that is Bridget and Mary, to my daughter Mary, to Elizabeth Sandes, residue to my husband. 12 day February 1644." Witness: Thomas Newman. Administration granted 2 April 1645 of Bridget Marbury als Newman, wife of Thomas Newman, of Berkhamsted to son Anthony.

The Rev. Francis Marbury was said to have had twenty children but we have seen record of only eighteen. Certainly only twelve were living when he made his will but of these only Susan was mentioned by name. There is positive evidence that twelve of the following children were living after 1611. Whether another was born posthumously is not known, but it is unlikely.

Children by Elizabeth Moore, order uncertain:

- I. *Elizabeth*, b. ca 1581 (?) bur. at Alford 4 June 1601.
- II. *Mary*, b. ca 1583 bur. at Alford 29 Dec. 1585.
- III. *Susan*, bapt. at Alford 12 Sept. 1585, mentioned by name in father's will, referred to 2 July 1656, m. ——— Twyford of co. Shropshire.

³³ *New England Register*, Vol. 21 p. 283.

³⁴ This is shown by her will and by Baker, Vol. I, p. 6.

Children by Bridget Dryden (second to eleventh baptized at Alford, Lincolnshire, younger ones born at London and probably baptized at St. Martin's Vintry where records were burned in the Great Fire of 1666):³⁵

- IV. *Mary*, b. ca 1588 (?) m. by 1611 Bartholomew Layton of London. She m. (2) 27 Dec. 1624 at St. Mary Woolnoth, London, Joseph Skynner of Abchurch. She is referred to in the marriage record as Mary Layton, widow, of St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street. Joseph Skynner, "merchant," d. 18 April 1643 at St. Mary Woolnoth. Known children:
 1. Bridget, bapt. 19 Dec. 1611 at St. Mary Woolnoth, living 1644.
 2. Mary, mentioned in grandmother's will, dated 12 Feb. 1644.
- V. *John*, bapt. 15 Feb. 1589-90. No further record. Probably died young.
- VI. *Anne*, bapt. 20 July 1591, massacred by Indians Aug. 1643 in West Chester County, New York. m. at St. Mary Woolnoth, London, on 9 Aug. 1612, William Hutchinson. Emigrated to New England 1634 in the ship *Griffin*. Left numerous American descendants. (See *New York Record*, Vol. 45.)
- VII. *Bridget*, bapt. 8 May 1593 bur. at Alford 15 Oct. 1598.
- VIII. *Francis*, bapt. 20 Oct. 1594 died before 2 July 1656; goldsmith of London. m. (1) Judith ——— who was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth, 26 Feb. 1628. m. (2) at St. Mary Woolnoth on 9 Feb. 1629 Elizabeth Burton of Epping, co. Essex. Children bapt. at St. Mary Woolnoth except Stephen who was bapt. at St. Mary Woolnoth Haw. By first wife:
 1. Susan, bapt. 24 Aug. 1621.
 2. Francis, bapt. 6 Feb. 1622.
 3. Katherine, bapt. 28 April 1625.
 4. Thomas, bapt. 26 April 1627.
 5. Judith, bapt. 26 Feb. 1628.
 By second wife:
 6. Elizabeth, bapt. 30 Aug. 1630 bur. day after.
 7. ———, bur. 23 Sept. 1631, stillborn.
 8. Stephen, bapt. 8 Feb. 1634. m. Anne ———. Daughter Elizabeth, bapt 4 Sept. 1654, at St. Michael, Cornhill. Was a resident of Dublin by 1656.
 9. Mary, bapt. 9 Dec. 1636.
 10. Ann, bapt. 23 Jan. 1638.
- IX. *Emme*, bapt. 21 Dec. 1595 m. (lic.) 9 March 1613-14 at St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London, John Saunders.
- X. *Erasmus*, bapt. 15 Feb. 1596-7. Matriculated Brasenose College, Oxon. 12 April 1616 age 19; B. A. 6 June 1616. M. A. 9 July 1619; d. 1627.
- XI. *Anthony*, bapt. 21 Sept. 1598. bur. at Alford 9 April 1601.
- XII. *Bridget*, bapt. 25 Nov. 1599. She may be identical with the dau. of the Rev. Francis Marbury said to have married the Rev. Child.
- XIII. *Jeremuth*, bapt. 31 March 1601. Matriculated Brasenose College, Oxon. 11 June 1619, aged 18. B. A. Exeter College 23 Jan. 1622-3. No further record.
- XIV. *Daniel*, bapt. 14 Sept. 1602. bur. 19 Sept. 1611 at St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London. "Daniell Marberye s. of Widdowe Marbery, in the churchyard at the funder end by the bones."

³⁵This list is partially given by Chester in the *New England Register* Vol. 20, p. 363-7 and Vol. 21, pp. 283-4. Additional information is derived from the London Parish Registers printed by the Harleian Society, from the will of Bridget Dryden and from *Alumni Oxonienses*.

- XV. *Elizabeth*, bapt. 20 Jan. 1604-5. bur. 9 Mar. 1613-4 at St. Peter, Paul's Wharf.
- XVI. *Thomas*, b. ? . Referred to in 1656 as London docter.
- XVII. *Anthony*, b. 1608. Matriculated Brasenose College 20 Oct. 1626 age 18. B. A. Pembroke College 22 Feb. 1627-28. Administrator of mother's estate 1645. John Bolles of St. James Clerkenwell, esquire, in his will dated 1 July 1665 bequeaths to an Anthony Marbury, "Docter of Physic, all my physic books and ten pounds in money." (*New England Register*, Vol. 46, p. 337.) Children, as shown by will of mother:
1. Elizabeth.
 2. Charles.
 3. Katherine.
- XVIII. *Katherine*, b. ca 1610 d. 2 May 1687 at Newport, Rhode Island, when her age is given in the Quaker Records as 70 years. (Arnold VII 119). She m. 7 June 1632 at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, where her mother was residing, Richard Scott of Gornston, Suffolk.⁸⁶ They came to America 1634 probably in the ship *Griffin*. Left numerous American descendants. (See *New England Register*, Vol. 60.)

⁸⁶ Phillimore, *Hertfordshire Parish Registers*, Vol. I, p. 23.

VI.

DESCENT FROM SURETIES OF THE
MAGNA CHARTA

The pleasure of a pedigree is in its reliability—Sellers.

The demand for acceptable and accurate authorities is greater than ever before. Distinguished genealogists have asserted³⁷ that only some of the claimed lines of early American settlers to Magna Charta Sureties can stand the test of careful and scientific scrutiny. To answer this demand for authorities, exact page references are given for every statement made herein. We have endeavored to use only the authoritative English publications or those English books which quote original source records. The fact that a statement appears in Baker's *Northamptonshire* is not *ipso facto* evidence that a relationship given is correct. But many original records such as tombstones, wills, inquisitions post mortem are quoted therein, and with proper interpretation of this material such books can be of inestimable value. It is to be regretted that lack of funds has prevented us from getting the absolute evidence that might be desired in certain instances. But in instances where there seems a possible doubt, we have discussed the asserted relationship in the Appendix and have given reasons and references for its probable correctness.

It is probably true that everyone of Anglo-Saxon ancestry is descended once if not many times from the Magna Charta Sureties. It is, of course, difficult to prove it. The fact that one American can prove descent from a Magna Charta Surety does not make him one wit better than any other. The value of a Magna Charta line, as we see it, lies in our increased knowledge of Medieval times, in the significance of our English heritage, and in our appreciation of the common ties and interrelation of the whole English people.

³⁷ See, for example, the chapter "Royal Ancestry" in *Genealogy as a Pastime and Profession* by Donald Lines Jacobus and the authorities quoted. This chapter deals primarily with ancestry to the nobility, yet many statements are equally applicable to lines to the Sureties.

TEN MAGNA CHARTA SURETIES

DE VERE : DE QUINCEY

1. ROBERT DE VERE, Earl of Oxford and hereditary Great Chamberlaine of England, b. ca 1170, succeeded to peerage 1214, d. 25 Oct. 1221, m. Isabel, dau. of Walter de Bolebec of Buckinghamshire. She d. 3 Feb. 1245. (CP[®] VI, p. 163.)
2. Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Great Chamberlaine of England on decease of father, b. ca 1210, knighted 22 May 1233, d. Dec. 1263, m., after 11 Feb. 1223, Hawise, dau. of SAIRE DE QUINCEY, Earl of Winchester, b. ca 1155, d. 3 Nov. 1219, by Margaret, dau. of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester. (CP[®] VI p. 162, CP[®] VIII pp. 168-9.)
3. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Great Chamberlaine of England, b. ca 1240, knighted by Simon de Montfort, d. 2 Sept. 1296. m. by 22 Feb. 1252, Alice, dau. and coheir of Gilbert de Sanford of Great Hormede, Herts. She d. 7 Sept. 1317. (CP[®] VI pp. 163-4.)
4. William de Warrenne, heir apparent to earldom of Warren and Surrey, d.v.p., having been killed in Tournament at Croydon 15 Dec. 1285, m. ca 1283 Joan dau. of Robert de Vere above. (CP[®] I p. 242, CP[®] VII p. 328.)
5. Edmund Fitzalan, 9th Earl of Arundel, b. 1 May 1285 in the Castle of Marlborough, knighted 22 May 1316, beheaded at Hereford 17 Nov. 1326. m., in 1305, Alice, only daughter of William de Warrenne above. She d. bef. 23 May 1338. (CP[®] I pp. 241-2.)
6. Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, Justiciar of North Wales, b. ca. 1313, d. 24 Jan. 1375-6. m. (1) 9 Feb. 1320-1, when age about seven, Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh le Despenser by Eleanor, dau. of Gilbert de Clare. (CP[®] I pp. 242-4.)
7. John, 4th Lord Strange of Blackmere, b. ca 1332 as age 17 in 1349, sum. to Parliament 1360, d. 12 May 1361. m. Mary (CP[®] reads Isabel) dau. of Richard FitzAlan above. She d. 1361. (CP[®] VII p. 271, CP[®] I p. 244, note b.)
8. Richard Talbot, Lord Talbot, b. ca 1361, sum. to Parliament 1384, became Lord Talbot de Blackmere v.p., d. 7 Sept. 1396. m., bef. 1383, Ankaret dau. of John le Strange above. (CP[®] VII p. 360.)
9. Sir Thomas Grene of Greene's Norton, co. Northampton, b. ca 1369 as age 22 in 1391, sheriff of Northampton 1416, d. 14 Dec. 1417, bur. at Norton. m. Mary, dau. of Richard Talbot above. She was bur. at Norton, having d. 13 April 1433. (Baker I p. 32, Bridges I p. 240, latter contains errors.)

10. Sir Thomas Grene of Greene's Norton, co. Northampton, b. at Norton 10 Feb. 1399-1400, Sheriff of Northamptonshire 4 Nov. 1454, d. 18 Jan. 1461-2. m. (1) Philippa dau. of Sir Robert Ferrers of Chartley. Both were buried at Norton. (CP² V p. 320 chart, Barron p. 370, Baker I p. 32.)
11. William Raleigh, of Farnborough, Warwickshire, and Newbold, Northamptonshire, esquire, b. prob. ca 1420, d. 1460 seised of lands in Newbold and Clipston, Northamptonshire. m. ca 1440, Elizabeth, dau. of the above Sir Thomas. (DAW p. 382, Bridges II p. 24, H XII p. 77, P 13573 British Museum Harleian 1412, Appendix A.)
12. Sir Edward Raleigh of Farnborough, Warwickshire, knight, b. ca 1441 as age 19 in 1460 when he inherited his father's lands, Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 1467, Justice of the Peace 1461-1503. Will dated 20 June 1509, refers to father William and mother Elizabeth. m. in 1467, Margaret, dau. of Sir Ralph Verney, Lord Mayor of London, etc. (CS os Vcl. 56 pp. 1 chart, 27, etc., DAW p. 382, Bridges II p. 24, H XII p. 77.)
13. Sir Edward Raleigh, of Farnborough, Warwickshire, knight, b. perhaps ca 1470, inquisition post mortem 1517. m. Anne Chamberlayne, of Sherbourne Oxfordshire, dau. of Richard. (DAW 382-3, H V p. 236, for her father, see Appendix B.)
14. Sir John Cope, Knt. of Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, sheriff of Northamptonshire 22 Nov. 1545, M. P. 1547, d. 22 Jan. 1557-8. He m. Bridget Raleigh, dau. of the above Sir Edward. (Baker II p. 13, Bridges I p. 224, Barron, p. 370.)
15. John Dryden, Esq. of Canons Ashby, gentleman, great-grandfather of the poet-laureate of the same name, left estate of £2,400 to children, d. 3 Sept. 1584. He m. Elizabeth Cope, dau. of the above Sir John. (Baker II p. 6, Bridges I p. 225.)
16. Rev. Francis Marbury of Alford, Lincolnshire, and London, priest, bapt. 27 Oct. 1555, ordained deacon 7 Jan. 1577-8, ordained priest 24 June 1605, d. shortly before 11 Feb. 1610-11. He m. (2) ca 1587 Bridget Dryden, dau. of the above John. She was born 1563 or after as under age 1584. She m. (2) Rev. Thomas Newman of Berkhamsted, Herts, and d. shortly before 2 April 1645. Children, among others:

ANNE MARBURY WHO MARRIED WILLIAM HUTCHINSON
KATHERINE MARBURY WHO MARRIED RICHARD SCOTT

* * *

See *New York Record* Vol. 45 for descendants of Anne.
See *New England Register* Vol. 60 for descendants of Katherine.

John Dryden, of Canons Ashby, gentleman, also had Sir Erasmus Dryden who married Frances dau. and coh. of William Wilkes, esq., of Hodnell co., Warwick. Erasmus Dryden of Tichmarch son of the above Sir Erasmus married Mary, dau. of the Rev. Henry Pickering and had JOHN DRYDEN, Poet Laureate of England. (Thus given in Bridges Vol. I p. 226.)

DE CLARE (2) : DE LACY

1. RICHARD DE CLARE, Earl of Hertford, present at the coronation of Richard I in 1189, d. shortly bef. 28 Nov. 1217. m. Amice, Countess of Gloucester, dau. and coh. of William FitzRobert, Earl of Gloucester. She d. 1 Jan. 1224-5. (CP[®] VI pp. 501-3.)
2. GILBERT DE CLARE, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, b. ca 1180, d. 25 Oct. 1230. m. 9 Oct. 1217, Isabel, dau. of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, sister of the Magna Charta Surety of the same name who d.s.p. She d. 17 Jan. 1239-40. (CP[®] V pp. 694-5.)
3. Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, b. 4 Aug. 1222, d. 15 July 1262. m. (2) on or bef. 25 Jan. 1237-8 Maud de Lacy, who d. bef. 10 March 1288-9. She was the dau. of JOHN DE LACY, Earl of Lincoln, constable of Chester, b. ca 1192, d. 22 July 1240 by his second wife whom he married bef. 21 June 1221, Margaret, dau. of Robert de Quincey. Margaret d. bef. 30 March 1263. (CP[®] VII pp. 679-80, V pp. 696-702.)
4. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, b. 2 Sept. 1243, d. at Monmouth Castle 7 Dec. 1295. m. (2) shortly after 30 April 1290, Joan of Acre, b. at Acre in Palestine 1272, dau. of Edward I, King of England from 1272-1307. She d. 23 April 1307. (CP[®] V pp. 702-10.)
5. Sir Hugh le Despenser, Lord le Despenser, knighted by the Prince of Wales 22 May 1302, d. 24 Nov. 1326. m. 1306 after 14 June, Alianore de Clare, dau. of Gilbert above. She was born Oct. 1292 and d. 30 June 1337. (CP[®] IV pp. 267-71.)
6. Isabel m. Richard FitzAlan. See first chart number 6.

BIGOD (2)

1. ROGER BIGOD, second Earl of Norfolk, steward of the Royal Household, b. ca 1150 d. bef. Aug. 1221, m., bef. 1190, Ida, daughter of Hameline Plantagenet. (CP[®] VI p. 39, DNB II 24-5, Turton p. 138.)
2. HUGH BIGOD, third Earl of Norfolk, d. Feb. 1224-5, m. about 1212, Matilda, dau. of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, sister of the Magna Charta Surety of the same name who d.s.p. (CP[®] VI p. 39.)

3. Sir John FitzGeoffrey of Shere, Fambridge, etc., Justiciar of Ireland, d. 23 Nov. 1258, m. Isabel, widow of Gilbert de Lacy and dau. of Hugh above. (CP[®] V pp. 433, 434 note a, 437.)
4. Theobald Butler, age 6 in 1248, wardship and marriage granted 21 Jan. 1250-51 for 8,000 marks, d. 26 Sept. 1285, m. in or bef. 1268, Joan Fitz-John, 4th dau. of John FitzGeoffrey above. She d. 1303 shortly bef. 26 May. (CP[®] II p. 449.)
5. Edmund Butler, Justiciar, Chief Governor of Ireland, d. at London, 13 Sept. 1321, m. 1302, Joan, dau. of John FitzThomas FitzGerald, 1st Earl of Kildare. (CP[®] II pp. 449-50, III p. 60.)
6. James Butler, created Earl of Ormond, born about 1305, d. 6 Jan. 1337, m. 1327, Eleanor, dau. of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I, King of England, Eleanor d. 1363. (CP[®] II p. 450, CP[®] VI pp. 139-40.)
7. Gilbert Talbot, 3rd Lord Talbot, b. ca 1332, sum. to Parliament 1362, d. 24 April 1387, m. (1) bef. 1361 Petronilla, dau. of James above. (CP[®] VII pp. 59-60.)
8. Richard Talbot, m. Ankaret le Strange. See first chart number 8.

BOHUN

1. HENRY DE BOHUN, hereditary Constable of England, created Earl of Hereford 28 April 1200, d. 1 June 1220, m. Maud, dau. of Geoffrey Fitzpiers, Earl of Essex, sister of WILLIAM DE MANDEVILLE, Earl of Essex, Surety, who d.s.p. She d. 27 Aug. 1236. (CP[®] VI pp. 457-9.)
2. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England, appointed Constable of Dover Castle, sheriff of Kent, d. 24 Sept. 1275, m. (1) Maud, dau. of Raoul de Lusignan, Count of Eu. She d. 14 Aug. 1241. (CP[®] VI pp. 459-62.)
3. Humphrey de Bohun, son and heir, 1254 had a grant of 80 marks per annum at the Exchequer, d.v.p. 27 Oct. 1265, m. (1) Eleanor, dau. and coh. of William de Briouze, lord of Abergavenny. (CP[®] VI pp. 462-3.)
4. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England, b. circa 1249 d. at Pleshey 31 Dec. 1298, m. 1275 Maud, dau. of Enguerrand de Fiennes. She predeceased him and was bur. at Walden in Essex. (CP[®] VI pp. 463-6.)
5. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Constable of England, son and heir, b. ca 1276, fought at Bannockburn and taken prisoner, d. 16 March 1321-2, m. 14 Nov. 1302 at Westminster, Princess Elizabeth, dau. of King Edward I. She was born Aug. 1282 and d. 5 May 1316. (CP[®] VI pp. 467-9.)

6. James Butler m. Eleanor de Bohun. See previous chart 6, 7, and first chart 8.

MALET

1. WILLIAM MALET, baron of Curry Mallet, and Shepton Mallet, Somerset, sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, d. ca 1220, m. Alicia dau. of Thomas Basset. (DNB 35 pp. 421-2.)

2. Sir Robert Muscegros of Charlton, Norton and Boddington, d. 29 Jan. 1253-4, m. shortly bef. 11 Feb. 1220-21, Hawise, dau. of above and widow of Sir Hugh Poinz.

3. Sir John de Muscegros of Charlton, Norton, etc., b. 10 Aug. 1232, d. 8 May 1275, m. Cecily, Lady of Bicknor, Taynton and Longford, d. 10 Aug. 1301, dau. of Sir William Avenel.

4. Sir Robert de Muscegros of Charlton, Norton, etc., age 23 and more 1275, d. 27 Dec. 1280, m. Agnes ——— who survived him.

5. Sir John de Ferrers of Southoe and Keyston, b. at Cardiff, 20 June 1271; d. in Gascony about Sept. 1312, m. Hawise, Lady of Charlton, Norton, etc. She was born 21 Dec. 1276, she was the widow of William de Mortemer and dau. of above. She was living 24 June 1340.

6. Sir Robert de Ferrers of Chartley, b. 25 March 1309, d. 28 Aug. 1350, m. bef. Oct. 1330, Margaret ———.

7. Sir. John de Ferrers of Chartley, b. and bapt. at Southoe about 10 Aug. 1331, slain at Najera 3 April 1367, m. Elizabeth who d. 7 Aug. 1375. She was dau. of Ralph de Stafford, Earl of Stafford and widow of Fulk Lestraunge.

8. Sir Robert de Ferrers of Chartley, b. 31 Oct. 1357 or 59, d. 12 or 13 March 1412-3, m. (2) after 1379 Margaret le Despenser, 4th dau. of Sir Edward le Despenser, Lord le Despenser. She d. 3 Nov. 1415 and was bur. with husband in Merevale Abbey.

9. Philippa Ferrers m. Sir Thomas Grene. See first chart number 10.

* * *

(The above pedigree is based almost entirely on the revised Complete Peerage Vol. V p. 320 chart. Philippa Ferrers, through her mother and her paternal grandmother, is descended from nearly all the preceding Sureties. The material for this can be found in the *Complete Peerage*. Publication Number 1 of the Pacific Northwest Foundation may serve as a guide.)

HUNTINGFIELD

(See Appendix B)

1. WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD, keeper of Dover Castle, warden of the ports of Norfolk and Suffolk, d. 1220, m. Isabel, widow of Osmund de Stuteville. (CP[®] VI 671 note.)
2. Sir Roger de Huntingfield of Huntingfield, Suffolk, son and heir, died in or bef. 10 July 1257, m. (2) Joan, dau. and coh. of William de Hobrugg. She d. in or bef. 7 Sept. 1297. (CP[®] VI 671-2 note.)
3. Sir William de Huntingfield of Huntingfield, Suffolk, son and heir, b. 24 Aug. 1237, d. bef. 2 Nov. 1290, m. (1) Emma, dau. of Sir John de Grey of Shirland, Derby, d. 1264. (CP[®] VI pp. 664-6, 171 note.)
4. Sir Roger de Huntingfield of Huntingfield, Suffolk, son and heir sum. for military service 14 June 1294, d. 1302 before 5 Dec., m. about 1277, Joyce, dau. of Sir John d'Engaine of Laxton, Northamptonshire. She probably d. 1312. (CP[®] VI p. 666.)
5. Richard Lord Basset of Weldon, Great Weldon, Northamptonshire, minor in 1291, taken prisoner at battle of Bannockburn, d. bef. 18 Aug. 1314, m. Joan, dau. of the above Sir Roger. (CP[®] II p. 10.)
6. Ralph, 2nd Lord Basset of Weldon, son and heir, b. 27 Aug. 1300 sum. against the Scots' 5 April 1327, d. shortly before 4 May 1341, m. Joan Sturdon, of Winterbourne, co. Gloucester. (CP[®] II pp. 10-11.)
7. Sir John Knyvet of Winwick, Northamptonshire, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Chancellor of England, executor of the will of Edward III, appar. of age 1347, d. 1381, m. Alianore Basset, dau. of Ralph above. She d. 1388. (CP[®] II p. 13, DNB Vol. 81 p. 339, Bridges II p. 354.)
8. John Knyvet, esquire, M.P. for Huntingfield 1397-8, 8 Nov. 1408 a coh. of Richard Basset of Weldon, d. 1418, m. Joan, dau. of John Boteourt of Mendiesham, Suffolk. (CP[®] II p. 13, SS 144 p. 10, Bridges II pp. 287, 420, EBG IV p. 360.)
9. Sir John Knyvet, Sheriff of Northamptonshire 7 Nov. 1427, held Winwick Northamptonshire until 1430, d. 1446, m. Elizabeth, b. ca 1392, dau. of Constantine de Clifton, second Lord Clifton of Buckenham, Norfolk. heiress of her brother. (SS 144 p. 10, CP[®] III p. 308, Bridges II pp. 354, 421, Barron, p. 370.)
10. Richard Chamberlayne, of Tilsworth, Bedfordshire, etc., b. ca 1392 as age 16 in 1408, d. 1439, m. (2) Margaret, dau. of Sir John above. She was about 20 years younger than husband and d. 1458. (VCH Beds III p. 433, VCH Bucks IV p. 340, MGH os I p. 25 showing coat quartering Knyvet, Basset, Clifton, SS 144 p. 10, H V p. 236 contains errors.)

11. William Chamberlayne, armiger, b ca 1436 as age 22 in 1458, held 2/3 of Tilsworth, Bedfordshire and manor of Great Barton, Oxford among others, d. bef. 1471, m. Joan ——— who in 1477 levied a fine in the octave of St. Hilary of husband's manors to Richard and Sybil his wife. (Calendar of Inquisitions Henry VII Vol. I pp. 554-5, G ns XIX p. 244, VCH as above.)

12. Richard Chamberlayne of Sherbourne Castle, Oxfordshire, through his wife inherited Sherbourne Manor, d. 28 Aug. 1497 seised of several manors including Stanbrugge, Beds., Pettyshoo, Bucks, North Reston, Lincoln., Hey Wharf, London, etc., m. Sybil, dau. of Richard Fowler of Sherbourne, Oxfordshire, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, etc. She d. 1525. (Cal. of Inqu. as above, VCH as above, G VII p. 4, DNB X p. 7, H V p. 236.)

13. Anne Chamberlayne m. Edward Raleigh. See first chart number 13. (See also Appendix B for preceding lines.)

* * *

The revised edition of the Complete Peerage is, in large measure, based on original source records and statements of relationships made by it can usually be relied upon as "legally" proved. As accurate biographies of the nobility are generally given therein and as such volumes are easily obtainable in the larger genealogical libraries, we have, for the sake of brevity, included only the briefest resume of the title and dates of birth and death of the nobility. Commonly dates are given as in the year of the ruling sovereign, viz., 38 Henry VI. Such a date could mean any time between 1 September 1459 and 31 August 1460. For the sake of convenience and clearness, the date is arbitrarily stated 1460. This can always be checked by a reference to Bond's "Handy-book for Verifying Dates." If the reader has not access to a particular authority given above, he should consult Marshall's *Guide* for the name he is interested in. Except where noted, these lines are given similarly in many secondary and tertiary authorities.

VII.

THE MARBURY COAT OF ARMS

"The intention of quartering is to show the descent of one family from heiresses and coheiresses of other houses, and to exhibit and perpetuate this representation."—Burke's GENERAL ARMORY.

ARMS QUARTERLY of 9—1. Sable a cross engrailed between four pheons argent. (Marbury.) 2. Or on a fess engrailed azure three garbs of the field. (Merbury.) 3. Barry nebulé of six or and sable. (Blount.) 4. (Argent), two wolves passant in pale (sable), on a bordure (gules) eight saltires coupé (or). (Ayala.) 5. Or, a four-towered castle azure. (Castile.) 6. Vair (Beauchamp.) 7. Argent three fleurs-de-lis azure. 8. Argent, a fess and in chief three covered cups gules. 9. Vert, a saltire engrailed argent. (Hawley.)—Harleian Society I p. 51.

* * *

The above elaborate coat as used by Humphrey Marbury of London was included in the Herald's Visitation of London, 1568. As Humphrey was a grandson of William and Anne (Blount) Marbury, the arms quartered on his coat should prove an interesting guide and clue to the ancestry of Anne Hutchinson and Katherine Scott. The coat as it stands was too elaborate for the period of his grandfather and apparently was used first by Humphrey, himself. It may be noted that Humphrey did not identify to the Heralds numbers 7. and 8. on his coat and proper identification of these had proved most puzzling. According to Papworth and Morant's *Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms* number 7 could be: Colrith, Holt, Byrch, Colinreg, or Hadnam. Number 8 was identified as Westcot. Yet there was nothing on the Blount-Marbury ancestry to suggest a marriage with one of these families.

A piece of Blount armorial glass, reported by the William Salt Society, offered a clue.³⁸ The six arms on the glass were identical with numbers three to eight on the Marbury coat and the last two were identified respectively as Holt of Westcot and Westcot. These families, then, were on the

³⁸Mander and Pape, "Some Ridware Armorial Glass." WSS 1923 pp. 281-4.

Blount side and closely connected, yet strangely enough Sir Thomas Blount, the father of Anne (Blount) Marbury, had not quartered them on his shield. The problem was solved by the discovery of a discussion in F. M. Nichols' excellent work, *The Hall of Lawford Hall* (pp. 313-4). This author shows that the coat of six was first used by William Blount, Baron Mountjoy, grandson of Sir Walter Blount, Baron Mountjoy. William's mother Lora, née Berkeley, was a daughter of Christine, daughter and heiress of Richard Holt, and from this line, says Nichols, comes also the Westcot arms.³⁹

BLOUNT PEDIGREE

GENERATION

1. Sir Thomas Blount m. Margaret Gresley and had two sons, viz.:
2. Sir Walter Blount, Baron Mountjoy (brothers) Sir Thomas Blount.
3. John Blount, Baron Mountjoy (cousins) Anne (Blount) Marbury.
4. William Blount, Baron Mountjoy (2nd cousins) Thomas Marbury.
5. Humphrey Marbury of London
who included on his coat the six quarterings of his father's second cousin.

From the above pedigree it is clear that Humphrey Marbury assumed the entire coat of his father's second cousin, William Blount, Baron Mountjoy, (1478-1534), but he did not identify the arms of Holt and Westcot because they were not the arms of his ancestors. The Marbury coat of the 1568 Visitation of London is comprised thus: (1) the Marbury arms as given in Ormerod's *Cheshire* (Vol. I p. 636). (2) the "Merbury" arms as given for the co. Northampton branch in *The Genealogist* old Series IV p. 248 and in Maddison p. 637. Curiously enough, the 1580 *Visitation of Cheshire* also gives this Marbury arms as a secondary arms and it is called there "Ancient Marbury or Vernon." (Ormerod states that Marbury family was originally Vernon. See Vol. I p. 634.) (3-8) the then current Blount coat, being in part the arms of his ancestors, Blount, Ayala, Castile, and Beauchamp; and in part the arms claimed by his cousins, i.e. Holt and Westcot. (9) the arms of Hawley, being derived from Agnes (Hawley) Blount, mother of Anne (Blount) Marbury, who was a daughter and heiress of John Hawley of Girsby, co. Lincoln.⁴⁰

³⁹ See also *Complete Peerage*, 1st ed. Vol. 5 p. 399 and Berry's, *Hants* p. 209.

⁴⁰ See Maddison p. 475. John Hawley left no surviving male issue so the descendants of his daughter Agnes had the right to quarter his arms on their coat. Strictly in accordance with the rules of Heraldry, Humphrey Marbury had no right to assume the arms of his relatives, as he did, though the practice was common in the 16th century. What relation the first Marbury arms has to the second and what right Humphrey had to use the first is not definitely determinable.

VIII.

THE BLOUNT FAMILY CONNECTION

ARMS: *Barry nebulé six or and sable.*

The Blount lineage, insofar as the ancestry of Anne (Blount) Marbury is concerned, has been greatly confused, even by eminent authorities. Sir Alexander Croke's *History of the Croke Family Originally Named Le Blount*, 1823, still remains the best source of information, though an accurate pedigree of Anne's branch of the family more recently appeared in *William Salt Staffordshire*. This is based on a careful study of the best printed works up to its time. Researchers are cautioned against the following statements which have been clearly refuted yet continued acceptance of them by good authorities has made study difficult.

1. Nash's *Worcestershire* states that the father of Sir Walter Blount of Shakespearean fame was Sir Walter Blount of Sodington by his wife Eleanor Beauchamp. A similar rendering appears in the *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623. VCH Worcester Vol. III has recently made the same assertion, citing Nash as authority. Croke, over a century ago, attacked this statement, and Croke's finding has been accepted by the Dictionary of National Biography. Sir John Blount is stated by Croke (Vol. 11) to be the father of the Sir Walter who married Sancha de Ayala and it was he who married Eleanor Beauchamp.

2. Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* states that Sir Thomas Blount, the father of Anne (Blount) Marbury, was a son of Sir Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and this has been accepted by Mr. Champlin in Vol. 45 of the *New York Record*. According to Cokayne's *Complete Peerage* first edit. Vol. V, p. 401, *William Salt Staffordshire* ns Vol. I p. 240, Croke, the 1623 *Visitation of Shropshire*, and others, the Sir Thomas Blount who married Agnes Hawley was brother of Sir Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

3. The 1623 *Visitation of Shropshire* asserts that Anne (Marbury) Blount was a daughter of one Robert Blount and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Blount. Maddison shows she is the daughter of Sir Thomas and this agrees with the 1568 *Visitation of London* p. 51, and other authorities. Anne, according to Maddison, was an heiress of Robert, but Robert was her brother. In *The Genealogist* Vol. IV p. 248, there is a badly garbled pedigree of the Marbury family which makes Anne a daughter of John Blunt, but her parentage is given correctly on page 113 of the same volume.

For the early generations of the Blount family, the reader is referred to Croke (Vol. II) or the *New York Record*, Vol. 45. The latter generations are as follows:

1. Sir John Blount of Sodington, co. Worcester, b. ca 1298, d. 1358, seised of lands in co. Gloucester and co. Stafford; m. (1) Isolda Mountjoy who died 1347, m. (2) Eleanore Beauchamp, dau. of John Beauchamp of Hache, co. Somerset. (Beauchamp arms, *Vair*, quartered on subsequent Blount coats). For Beauchamp connection see below.

2. Sir Walter Blount, son by second wife, b. prob. ca 1348, as a youth was in the retinue of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in the latter's expedition to Spain in 1367 to aid Peter, King of Castile. Peter's daughter, Constance, (who later became the wife of John of Gaunt) subsequently visited England and brought with her as a lady in her suite Donna Sancha de Ayala of a prominent family in Spain. Donna Sancha and Sir Walter were married circa 1371. (Subsequent Blount arms quarter Ayala and Castile) Donna Sancha de Ayala was a daughter of Don Diego Gomez de Toledo, Mayor of Toledo, by his wife Donna Ines de Ayala. The illustrious Ayala ancestry is given by Croke who quotes the old Spanish proverb: "He who is connected with Ayala will never want ancestors." Sir Walter figured prominently in the affairs of England, was a close associate of John of Gaunt, and the latter made him an executor of his will and left him a small legacy. Sir Walter was an able warrior on the field of battle and was the king's standard-bearer at the battle of Shrewsbury. He was slain in the course of the battle, 21 July 1403, and Shakespeare, who drew his facts mainly from Holinshed's *Chronicles*, gives him an important part in his *Henry IV*, (Part 1 Act V Scene III) though he called him Sir Walter *Blunt*:

"I know this face full well.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;

Semblably furnished like the King himself."

Donna Sancha survived her husband and died 1418.

3. Sir Thomas Blount of Elwaston, Derbyshire, Treasurer of Normandy, 1412, 1437, 1453, died 1456. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, Derbyshire, Sheriff of co. Derby and co. Stafford he had:

4. Sir Thomas Blount, of Derbyshire, and Melton Roos Abbey, Lincolnshire, second son of above, younger brother of Sir Walter Blount, 1st Lord Mountjoy, b. perhaps ca 1420, d. 1468. He married ca 1453, Agnes, daughter and heiress of John Hawley of Girsby, co. Lincoln, and widow of Robert Sutton whose will was proved 3 April 1452. She was buried 14 Oct. 1462. (Marbury coat subsequently quarters Hawley arms) Sir Thomas also married Catherine daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton of co. Nottingham.

5. Anne Blount, daughter of above by Agnes Hawley, b. between 1453 and 1462, m. William Marbury.

(Blount authorities: DNB V p. 257-8, Croke *History of the Croke Family Originally Named Le Blount*, especially volume II; WSS ns 1 p. 240; Maddison, pp. 475, 637. 1623 *Visitation of Shropshire*, Vol. I, pp. 51-56. Nash's *Worcestershire*, *The Genealogist* IV, 1568 *Visitation of London*, p. 51, VCH *Worcester*, Burke's *General Armory*.)

Eleanor Beauchamp—The identity of the wife of Sir John Blount of Sodington has not been positively determined. According to the 1623 Visitation of Shropshire she was a daughter and one of the heiresses of John Beauchamp of Hache, co Somerset, and this is further established by the Beauchamp arms *Vair* appearing on subsequent Blount coats of arms. According to Nash, she was a daughter of John by a dau. of a Brett and granddaughter of Thomas, but no such Beauchamps at this period can be discovered.⁴¹ Croke (Vol. II) disregards this finding and asserts she was a daughter of the second Lord Beauchamp of Hache and widow of Sir John Meriet, and this connection would bring in some illustrious ancestry. It was accepted by the Dictionary of National Biography but J. C. Batten, in a scholarly article entitled *The Barony of Beauchamp of Hache, Somerset* shows that Sir John Meriet was the *only* husband of that Eleanor and his finding was accepted by the revised *Complete Peerage* (Vol. II p. 50). It has been asserted, and with excellent reason,⁴² that Eleanor was a daughter of the first Lord Beauchamp of Hache, and certainly the dates agree nicely. But, according to the rules of Heraldry, a daughter of the first Lord would not be entitled to use his arms for he left surviving male issue. It was the third Lord who d.s.p. 1361 and his sisters and heirs. ie., Cicely Seymour and Eleanor (Beauchamp) Meriet, who were entitled to use the Beauchamp arms. Further, the revised *Complete Peerage* gives the arms of the Lords Beauchamp of Hache as *Vair, argent and azure* while Eleanor's arms were plainly *Vair*. If it can be proved that Eleanor was descended from the Lords Beauchamp then her descendants, ie., William Wentworth, Christopher Lawson and the Marbury sisters would have Magna Charta ancestry on the Blount side. (To the surety William Malet. See CP² Vol. II p. 48, DNB, etc.)

⁴¹Thomas married a Carmine. Batten indicates that the Brett-Carmine marriages took place at a much earlier date though the pedigrees upon which they are based cannot be relied upon. Somerset. Archæol. Soc. Proceedings Vol. 36, pp. 20-59.

⁴²The father-daughter John-Eleanor combination is distinctive of the Lord Beauchamp of Hache family. John, the first Lord had a father John and a son John. His father had a daughter Eleanor and his son had a daughter Eleanor. Eleanor and Beatrix of 1304 are given in CP² Vol. II p. 49 as daughters of the first Earl, but this seems to be a misinterpretation of Batten. They were daughters of his father. (It is correctly given CP² III p. 417.)

IX.

THE MARBURYS OF BEDFORDSHIRE

1. Thomas Marbury of Houghton-Conquest and Old Warden, co. Bedford, esquire, seems to have been descended from a branch of the Marbury family in the adjoining county of Northampton. He is referred to in the records with great deference as "Sergiant of ye Queen's Pantry." In 1562 with his son John, he leased Bromedose, Old Warden, co. Bedford for eighty years. Their descendants gave a quitclaim to the property in 1631. Thomas, in his will dated 13 Dec. 1587, desires to be buried in the parish church of Ampthill, mentions wife Elizabeth, and Elizabeth, dau. of his daughter Anne Conquest, etc. He was bur. at Old Warden, 15 July 1590; his widow was buried 23 April 1592; son John administered estate.

2. John, b. perhaps ca 1540.

3. (prob.) Edward m. 12 Oct. 1579 Shakbridge Kinge.

4. Anne m. ——— Conquest.

2. John Marbury of Old Warden, co. Bedford, esquire, was first mentioned in the records when he leases land with father in 1562. In his will dated 17 Aug. 1615 he bequeaths to daughter Anne, £160. The church register records his burial, 20 Aug. of the same year. According to the notes of the Rev. Thomas Archer, sometime Rector of Houghton Conquest: "Mr. John Marburie, of Warden, Esquire, was buried at Warden the 5 day of September, Anno Dom: 1615, in whose place some Twentie Two yeeres before, I preached at the buriel of his worthie father, Mr. Thomas Marberie, Seargant of the pantrie to Queen Elizabeth." John seems to have married first wife unknown who died 1578. He m. (2) 23 April 1579, Ann Summerland, who apparently was mother of most of his children. His third wife, Dorothy, survived him and was bur. 22 Oct. 1623 at Old Warden. Children, bapt. at Old Warden or Southill:

5. Thomas, bapt. 20 Jan. 1576.⁴³

6. John, bapt. 15 Nov. 1577 (bur. 16 Nov. ?)

7. John, bapt. 23 Nov. 1578.

Children by second wife, latter ones possibly by third wife:

8. Ann, bapt. 18 Oct. 1579, prob. d. young.

⁴³The register states that Thomas was buried 16 Nov. 1577 but this is undoubtedly an error for John.

9. Lewis, bapt. 30 Oct. 1580, of Clifford's Inn, London, bur. 4 May 1633. m. Persis Haydock, widow of Robert Knight of London. She was bur. 13 Nov. 1646.
 10. Edward, bapt. 24 Sept. 1581, parson of St. James, Garlick Hithe, and St. Peters, Paul's Wharf, London, d. ca 1655. m.-(lic.) 10 Nov. 1617, Margaret Cave, dau. of Henry Cave of Ingarsby, co. Leicester.
 11. Dorothy, bapt. 3 Jan. 1582.
 12. Elizabeth, bapt. 22 Dec. 1583.
 13. Robert, bapt. 1 April 1585.
 14. Richard, bapt. 10 July 1586.
 15. Henry, bapt. 6 Sept. 1588. Probably identical with the Henry who m. at St. Mary Aldermay, 25 Feb. 1616, Agnes Pininge.
 16. Ann, bapt. 15 Nov. 1590.
 17. Martha, bapt. 10 Oct. 1591.
 18. Grissell, bapt. 25 April 1593.
 19. Magdeline, bapt. 21 Jan. 1597.
5. Thomas Marbury, of Old Warden, co. Bedford, gentleman, son of John above by first wife, bapt. 20 January 1576, admitted Gray's Inn, London, 21 May 1595. He married ca 1600 Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Cave of Ingarsby, co. Leicester by his wife Elizabeth Isham. Henry Cave died before 1617, his widow was bur. 15 Nov. 1630. (See Waters, *Chesters of Chicheley* for will). In 1609, Thomas Marbury and Richard Cartwright were granted Walford and Harwood who in turn conveyed manors to Lord Ellesmere. Thomas and Richard were granted Houghton Regis co. Bedford in 1617; and this passed to Thomas Lord Brackley, a relative of Richard Cartwright's wife. Children:
20. Thomas, bapt. 26 Sept. 1602.
 21. Magdeline, bapt. 15 Jan. 1603.
 22. Eusebius, bapt. 17 May 1605; gent. of St. James, Garlick Hithe, London, m. (lic.) 25 April 1636 Frances Quarells of Cotford, Kent.
 23. Edward, bapt. 16 Oct. 1606, gent. of St. Ives, co. Huntingdon, m. (lic.) 25 Feb. 1632-3, London, to Catherine, dau. of Robert Audley.
 24. Elizabeth, bapt. 15 Oct. 1607, bur. 15 Dec. 1607.
 25. Judith, bapt. 2 May 1609.
 26. Steward, bapt. 24 Sept. 1610.
 27. Anne, bapt. 19 Dec. 1611.
 28. Charles, bapt. 29 April 1613.
 29. Dorothy, bapt. 30 Aug. 1614.
 30. Robert, bapt. 14 Dec. 1615, bur. 1 May 1621.
 31. Mary, bapt. 4 Mar. 1616.
 32. Barbara, bapt. 27 Aug. 1618.
 33. Margaret, bapt. 2 Dec. 1619.
 34. Henry, bapt. 1 Feb. 1620, bur. 8 Feb. 1620.
 35. "M'ris." Elizabeth bapt. 12 July 1627, bur. 9 Oct. 1627.

Authorities:

- Blaydes, *Genealogica Bedfordienses*.
Bedfordshire Parish Registers edited by Emmison.
Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.
VCH *Bedfordshire*.
Alumni Cantabrigienses.

X.

FRANCIS MARBURY OF MARYLAND

Anne and Katherine were not the only seventeenth century Marburys to come to America. The first record of the name Marbury in the Western Hemisphere is on 23 January 1624, in the muster of inhabitants of Virginia. One Gilbert Marbury, aged 32, resident of Elizabeth City, is stated to have come over in the *Southampton* in 1622.⁴⁴ A Captain Anthony Marbury (the Rev. Francis had a son Anthony) was an early inhabitant of Barbados. He was on the Council December, 1629 and June, 1630; was retired 11 April 1631, owned ten acres and more 1638.⁴⁵ On 22 May 1643 a Richard Marbury was one of five transported by William Storey who was granted 250 acres of land in Upper Norfolk County, Virginia.⁴⁶ Yet the most significant of these southern Marburys is Francis Marbury of Maryland, for he left thousands of descendants throughout the South.

Francis Marbury was born in England ca 1663, for in a deposition of 31 March 1713 he gave age as 50 years or thereabouts. He migrated to Maryland, probably when he was a youth. According to data in *The Hall of Records*, Annapolis, a 200 acre tract, *Marbury's Chance*, in Prince Georges Country, Maryland, was assigned to him 9 March 1697-8 and on 1 September of that year he received a patent from Charles, Lord Baltimore. His land purchases were frequent. With John Middleton in 1714 he purchased "The Mistake"; 1714 acquired "Carrols Kindness" 94 acres; 1725 acquired "Prevention" 224 acres; 1726 acquired "Littleworth" 200 acres; 1727 acquired "Inclosure" 250 acres; 1728 acquired "Tewksbury" 85 acres. This land in the main passed to his descendants. Francis Marbury was a vestryman at St. John's, Piscattaway Parish, and seems to have taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the community. He married Mary, daughter of Leonard Greene, of Charles County, and granddaughter of Thomas Greene, Governor of Maryland. Thomas Greene was a close associate of Leonard Calvert and named a son after him. Leonard Calvert bequeathed a colt to his godson Leonard Greene (*Archives of Maryland IV* pp. 313-4). Marbury perpetuates the name Leonard in thus naming one

⁴⁴Hotten, *Original Lists*.

⁴⁵*New England Register* Vol. 39 p. 137.

⁴⁶Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioncers*, Vol. I.

of his sons. Thomas Greene was among the earliest settlers of Maryland and his Marbury descendants are eligible to *The Society of the Ark and the Dove*. Mary (Greene) Marbury died 11 September 1713 and Marbury thereafter married Frances Herd on 14 September 1714. Francis Marbury's will was dated 11 January 1733 and probated 22 January of the same year. He bequeathed to children Leonard, Susannah, Barbara Frazer, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Luke, Lucy Hatton, Tabitha Hoyer, Eusebius, Eli (*Eleazer* in records of settlement of estate) and William. He bequeathed to James Young his property "Littleworth." In the first accounting of the estate 17 Jan. 1735-6, William and Susannah were mentioned as the only children then under age, thus indicating that Marbury had but two surviving children by his wife Frances Herd. The other children are presumably by Mary Greene.

The English ancestry of Francis Marbury has proved elusive. His prominence and station in life indicate good family connections abroad. Certainly he was closely associated with England for in his will he refers to "money I shall or now have in England." The following suggests his probable ancestry. Further research is still going on and it should not be long before his English predecessors can be positively ascertained.

Turning to the children of Francis for a possible clue, we find one son to have the unusual name Eusebius. Historically, Eusebius was a learned Church Father who figured prominently at the Council of Nicæa, AD 325. A search of English records brings to light the following marriage license:

April 25, 1636. Eusebey Marburie, Gent. of St. James, Garlick Hithe, Bachelor, 30, and Frances Quarells, of Cotford, Kent, Spinister, 17; consent of her father () Quarrells, of same, Gent, attested by Charles Marburie of Deptford, Kent, Gent; at St. Peter, Paul's Wharf or St. James Clerkenwell.—*London Marriage Licenses* p. 226.

Further search shows that this Eusebey was baptized *Eusebius* on 17 May 1605 at Old Warden, co. Bedford. The name Eusebius can be traced for several generations on his maternal line (in the Cave and Isham families) but it has appeared nowhere else as a Christian name in the Marbury family or any other family in England as far as known. In view of these facts the presumption is strong that Eusebius of London and Francis of Maryland are closely related. How close this relationship is and whether Francis is a grandson of Eusebius should be determined in subsequent research.

Eusebius Marbury of London, son of "Mr." Thomas Marbury, nephew of the Rev. Edward Marbury, was baptized at Old Warden, co. Bedford, 17 May 1605. His Marbury ancestry is given in part in the preceding chapter on the Marburys of Bedfordshire. On his maternal lines he is descended from some of the most illustrious families in England, including the Ishams of co. Northampton from whom the Randolphs and other southern families claim descent. His ancestry to Edward III, King of England, is as follows:

1. Edward III, King of England.
2. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, m. Katherine, dau. of Sir Paon Roet and widow of Sir Hugh Swynford.
3. Ralph Nevill(e), K.G. Earl of Westmoreland, m. Joan Beaufort, dau. of above.
4. Richard Nevill, K.G. Earl of Salisbury, m. Alice dau. of Thomas Mountagu.
5. Henry, 5th Baron Fitz Hugh m. Alice Nevill, daughter of above.
6. Nicholas, 1st Lord Vaux, m. Elizabeth Fitz Henry, dau. of above.
7. Sir George Throckmorton, lord of Coughton, co. Warwick, m. Anna Katherine Vaux, dau. of above.
8. Bryan Cave of Ingarsby, co. Leicester, m. (1) Margaret Throckmorton, dau. of above.
9. Henry Cave of Ingarsby, co. Leicester, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Gregory Isham, esq., and sister of Sir Euseby Isham, Kt.
10. Thomas Marbury of Old Warden, co. Bedford, m. Elizabeth Cave, dau. of above, and sister of Eusebius Cave.
11. Eusebius Marbury of London.

Detailed information relative to the above line appears in the following authorities:

(a) *The Complete Peerage*, both editions.

(b) Waters, *Genealogical Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley*, p. 81, and preceding.

(c) W. Throckmorton's *Throckmorton Family*, 1930.

See also *Visitation of Leicestershire*. We have considerable data concerning other ancestors of Eusebius. Authorities for the Maryland Marburys?

Will of Francis Marbury and administration papers.

Administration on estate of Leonard Greene.

Maryland Historical Magazine, especially Vol. XXX.

Archives of Maryland, passim, for Thomas Greene.

Tercentenary History of Maryland Vol. I, IV for Thomas Greene.

The *Genealogical Quarterly Magazine* Vol. I, pp. 39, 246, etc.

Notes of Mrs. Wethered Barroll.

Mackenzie, *Colonial Families of the United States of America* Vol. II.

Bowie, *The Bowies and their Kindred*, 1899.

R. T. Semmes Papers, Maryland Historical Society.

Note: The compiler did not have the opportunity to use the vast resources of the Maryland Historical Society in preparing this chapter. A more exacting account of Francis Marbury and a short record of his American descendants may appear in a subsequent publication.

NOTES ON THE LINES TO THE SURETIES

APPENDIX A

Raleigh-Greene connection—According to Camden's *Visitation of Warwickshire* 1619, William Raleigh married "Elizb. Da. of Sir Tho. Greene Kt." The only Sir Thomas of this period was Sir Thomas Greene or Grene (1400-1462) of the adjoining county of Northampton. A careful search has failed to uncover the will of this Sir Thomas.⁴¹ But in the British Museum (P 13573 Harl. 1412) there is an elaborate pedigree of the Greene family made in 1585 by Sir Gilbert Dietrich, King of Arms. This pedigree contains the same finding, viz. that Sir Thomas Greene (1400-1462) had a daughter Elizabeth who married Sir William Raleigh of Warwickshire. We are indebted to Mr. Benjamin Franklin Wilbour for this discovery and also for his kindness in allowing us to see his photostatic copy of the pedigree. The pedigree also appears in chart form in the book *"The Greene Family in England and America"*, 1901.

Camden (1551-1623), in the opinion of J. H. Round and others, has gained a good reputation for accuracy, and since two excellent authorities independently made the same findings, one for the Raleigh family, the other for the Greene family, the relationship asserted is undoubtedly correct. These added facts strengthen the assertion made by Camden:

(a) Since the Raleigh line can be shown correct up to this point, there is strong presumption that this also is correct.

(b) There is legal proof that the wife of William and mother of Edward was Elizabeth, DAW quotes Edward's will.

(c) William Raleigh of Warwickshire died siesed of lands in co. Northampton, the county where the Greenes resided.

⁴¹A professional genealogist has ascertained that there is no record in London of a will or even Inquisitionem Post Mortem. Northampton was then in the diocese of Lincoln but the Index Library shows no will was filed in the Consistory Court of Lincoln.

APPENDIX B

The Huntingfield Surety—Research by a writer in the revised Complete Peerage (Vol. VI p. 671 note) has shown that this Surety had issue a son, Roger, who left numerous descendants. The Chamberlayne line on the Huntingfield chart has been considerably confused by the authorities and subsequent work needs to be done on it. Therefore, the Huntingfield line of Anne and Katherine is not presented as proved but as probable. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Anne (Chamberlayne) Raleigh is descended through the Knyvets, through the Bassets to William Huntingfield, though authorities differ as to detail.

2. *Chamberlayne-Knyvet*—The *Visitation of Oxford* has it that Richard Chamberlayne married Margaret, daughter of William (John?) Knyvet by a daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. The will of William dated 1514, the *Visitation of Yorkshire* and Surtees 144 all disprove this statement. Margaret was an aunt of this William Knyvet and a daughter of John Knyvet by his wife Elizabeth Clifton. The Surtees Society 144 p. 10 shows that John Knyvet had a daughter Margareta. The coat of Richard Chamberlayne as given in MGH. (I os. p. 25) impales the arms of Margareta's immediate ancestors, including Cromwell, Clifton, Botetourt and Basset. (See SS 144 p. 10 and 155 for her ancestors.) Papworth and Morant's *Alphabetical Dictionary* is a guide to the identification of the arms.

3. *William Chamberlayne*—The *Visitation of Oxford* and the Chamberlayne pedigree given by William Hervey in MGH both omit this generation. According to the Victoria County Histories cited, William was father of Richard who died 1496 though one VCH asserts it is "probably" so. According to the Inquisitions Post Mortem, Joan, the widow of William, granted William's property to Richard and Sybil, his wife.

4. *Chamberlayne-Raleigh*—Camden's *Visitation of Warwickshire* 1619, Dugdale's *Warwickshire* and other authorities state that Edward Raleigh married a daughter of Sir William Chamberlayne. The *Visitation of Oxford* states she was a daughter of Richard Chamberlayne, and if the preceding analysis were true, Anne was a granddaughter of William Chamberlayne. Salisbury, in *The American Ancestors of Oratio Dyer Clark* p. 97 and Mrs. Coddington have both accepted the relationship given in the *Visitation of Oxford* and since no positive records to the contrary have appeared, this latter version has been reprinted here. According to the dates, it is not impossible that Anne was a daughter of William as is asserted by the various writers of the Raleigh pedigree. Two Williams of this period d.s.p. Anne, wife of Edward Raleigh, is given in Camden and elsewhere as daughter of Sir William Chamberleyn Kt. *al's Tankerville* and the latter positively identifies Anne as connected with this branch of the Chamberlayne family.

INDEX

These last pages should serve not only as an index but as a guide to many English authorities. For example, the reader may be interested in the Verney family. The index refers him to page 37. One of the authorities given is Volume 56, old series, of the Publications of the Camden Society, where there is a genealogical and biographical history of the Verney family. *The Gresleys of Drakelow* which is published as a separate volume and as Volume I, new series, of the Publications of the William Salt Society, is a mine of information to those interested in the Gresley ancestry of Anne (Blount) Marbury, and the ancestry of the families with which the Gresleys married.

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