

THE GENEALOGIST



Royal Ancestry of the Ipswich MA
and Long Island
Lawrence Families
David L. Green PH, D F.A.S.G

Volume 10, No. 1

Spring 1989

THE ROYAL ANCESTRY OF THE IPSWICH (MASSACHUSETTS)
AND LONG ISLAND LAWRENCE FAMILIES

David L. Greene, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.

Much has been published about claimed royal and noble ancestry for the Lawrence family which immigrated in 1635 on the *Planter* to Massachusetts Bay and settled in Ipswich and later on Long Island.¹ All these lines, largely based upon wishful thinking, have been disproved. More recent investigations into the Lawrence ancestry in the male line in England (co. Hertford) have uncovered a line which does appear to be correct.² The generations are numbered backwards from the immigrants; earlier generations are derived from standard sources, corrected as necessary.³

31. CHARLES I (Charlemagne, Charles the Great), Emperor, born Ingelheim 2 April 747,⁴ died Aachen 28 January 814, crowned Emperor in Rome 25 December 800, married (2) 771 before 30 April HILDEGARDIS, born 758, died 30 April 783, daughter of Gerold I, Count in Kraichgau, by his wife Imma of the Alemanni.⁵ With other issue, they had

30. KARLMANN, born 777, baptized PIPPIN in Rome 15 April 781, died Milan 8 June 810, King of Italy 806,⁶ by an unknown wife or mistress⁷ had

29. BERNHARD, born about 797, died Milan 17 April 818, King of Italy 813, blinded by order of his uncle Emperor Louis I, married Cunigunde, living 15 June 835,⁸ daughter of Adelgis, Count of Parma,⁹ by whom he had

28. PEPIN, born about 817, living 840, Lord of Péronne and St. Quentin, Count near Paris,¹⁰ by an unknown wife had

27. HERIBERT I, Count of Vermandois, born about 840, murdered 6 November 900/07,¹¹ by an unknown wife had

26. HERIBERT II, Count of Vermandois, born about 880, died St. Quentin 23 February 943, married about 907 ADELA (HILDEBRAND), living March 931, daughter of Robert I, King of France (922) by his first wife Aelis,¹² by whom he had

25. ROBERT, Count of Méaux and Troyes, born about 910, died 19/29 August 967, married by 950 to ADELAIDE, living August 967, daughter of Giselbert of Burgundy, Count of Chalon-sur-Saône and Troyes, by Irmgard of Autun,¹³ by whom he had

24. ADELA, born about 950, died 974 after 6 March, married about 965 as first wife to GEOFFREY I "Grise-gonelle", Count of Anjou, born about 940, killed in battle at Marçon 21 July 987, son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou by Gerberge of Maine,¹⁴ by whom she had

23. ERMENGARDE, born about 966, married 973 CONAN I "le Tort", Duke of Brittany, killed in battle 27 June 992,

son of Judicael Berengar, Count of Rennes by Gerberge,¹⁵ by whom she had

22. JUDITH, born 982, died 16 June 1017, married January 1000 as first wife RICHARD II, Duke of Normandy, born about 1075, died Rouen 28 August 1027, son of Richard I, Count of Normandy by his mistress Gunnora,¹⁶ by whom she had

21. ROBERT I, Duke of Normandy, born about 1004, died Nicaea in Bithynia in July 1035,¹⁷ had by his mistress, HERLEVE, died about 1050, daughter of Fulbert of Falaise, later ducal chamberlain,¹⁸ besides a son William, later Duke of Normandy and King of England,¹⁹ a daughter

20. ADELAIDE, born about 1030, dead by 1090, married (1) ENGUERRAND II, Count of Ponthieu, killed at the siege of Arques in 1053, son of Hugh II, Count of Ponthieu by Bertha of Aumale, (2) Lambert, Count of Lens, killed Lille July-August 1054, son of Eustace I, Count of Boulogne by Mathilde of Louvain, (3) about 1060 Eudes II, Count of Troyes and Aumale, living 1096, son of Stephen I, Count of Troyes by his wife Adela.²⁰ By her first husband²¹ she had

19. JUDITH, born about 1052, living 1086, married 1070 to WALTHEOF, Earl of Huntingdon, Northampton and Northumberland, born about 1050, beheaded Winchester 31 May 1076, son of Siward, Earl of Northumberland by Elfleda of Bernicia,²² by whom she had

18. MAUD (MATILDA), born 1072, died 1130 or 1131, married (1) about 1090 SIMON DE ST. LIZ, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, died at La Charité-sur-Loire in or after 1111, son of the Norman Ranulf the Rich, (2) David I, King of Scots, born about 1080, died Carlisle 24 May 1153, son of Malcolm III Canmore, King of Scots, by St. Margaret of England.²³ By her second husband she was ancestress of later Kings of Scots. But by her first husband she had

17. MAUD DE ST. LIZ, born about 1092, living 1158, married (1) ROBERT FITZ RICHARD, died 1134, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert of Clare and Tonbridge by Adeliza of Chester, (2) Saher de Quency of Long Buckby, co. Northampton, living 12 January 1145/6.²⁴ By her first husband she had

16. WALTER FITZ ROBERT, died 1198, Lord of Dunmow, co. Essex, married (1) MAUD DE LUCY, Lady of Diss, co. Norfolk, daughter of Richard de Lucy, Justiciar of England,²⁵ (2) Matilda de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun and widow of Henry d'Oilli.²⁶ By his first wife he had

15. ALICE FITZ WALTER, living 1213, married GILBERT PECCHE, dead by 9 July 1212, of Bourn, co. Cambridge, son of Hamon Pecche by Alice, daughter of Robert Peverel and sister of William Peverel of Bourn,²⁷ by whom she had

14. HAMON PECCHE, a minor at his father's death, dead on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, probably summer 1241, mar-

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ried EVE, a foreigner, living 1266 and died 8 January [year not recorded].²⁸ By her he had

13. GILBERT PECCHE, died 25 May 1291, married (1) Maud de Hastings, who died 1264 or 1265, (2) as second husband JOAN DE CREYE, living 1302, daughter of Simon de Creye and widow of Richard de Dover of Chilham, co. Kent. In February 1283/4 Gilbert Pecche resigned lands held in chief in exchange for an annuity, perhaps to disinherit children by his first wife.²⁹ By his second wife he had

12. GILBERT PECCHE, first Baron Pecche by modern peerage doctrine by virtue of a summons by writ to a Parliament, of age April 1286, dead shortly before 26 June 1322, married ISEULT ---, living 1338, whose parentage is not known.³⁰ By her he had

11. GILBERT PECCHE, Lord Pecche by modern peerage doctrine, born about 1306 [age 16 at his father's death], died shortly before 24 August 1349, married (1) in or before 1331 Sibyl ---, parentage unknown, (2) as second husband JOAN ---, widow of John de Ingoldesthorpe, upon whom he made a post-nuptial settlement in March 1335/6.³¹ By his second wife he had

10. KATHERINE PECCHE, born about 1339, dead by 16 August 1406,³² married (1) in or before 1365 SIR JOHN (DE) ASPALL,³³ (2) SIR THOMAS NOTBEAM, dead by 16 September 1406,³⁴ with issue by both husbands.

In 1365 Sir John (de) Aspoll settled the manor of Overhall in Little Bradley, co. Suffolk upon himself and his wife Katherine in tail.³³ Nothing more is known of him.

The approximate date of birth of her daughter by her second husband, Sir Thomas Notbeam, indicates a marriage in or prior to 1377. They were certainly married by 1382, when Thomas Notebene and his wife Katrine, daughter of Gilbert Pecche, brought suit for the manors of Plechedene, co. Essex and Swaffham, co. Cambridge.³⁵ Her husband may be the Thomas Notebeme who received a commission for garnishing Dover Castle 24 January 1399/1400.³⁶ In the inquisition post mortem of John de Bourgchier, knight, of Sudbury, co. Suffolk, taken 12 June 1400, it is said that Sir John held at a rent of four shillings "of Thomas Notebem, knight, of his manor of Great Thurlow...".³⁷ In 1404 Thomas Notebem and Katherine his wife were involved in an action to collect a debt.³⁸ All this confirms the account in the Visitation of Suffolk taken by William Hervy, Clarenceux,³⁹ which refers to

John Hynkley and... Margaret his wyfe daughter and heyre of S^r Thomas Notbeame & katheryn his wyfe Daught^r and heyre of S^r Gylberd Peache knyght...

By modern peerage doctrine Katherine had become Baroness Pecche at the death without issue of her brother Roger and her sister Elizabeth. This "barony" fell into abeyance

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after her death among her heirs by both marriages.⁴⁰ The lands which Katherine had held in chief were partitioned 16 September 1406 between William Geddyng and Mirabel his wife, aged 36 and more, one of Katherine's daughters, and John Hynkele and Margaret his wife, aged 28 and more, her other daughter.³⁴ In co. Essex she had held Plechindene Manor of the Earl of Westmorland as of his manor of Clavering; in co. Suffolk she had held Thirlow Magna Manor.⁴¹

Child of Sir John and Katherine (Pecche) (de) Aspall:

i. Mirabel, b. c.1370, m. William Geddyng. Issue.⁴²

Child of Sir Thomas and Katherine (Pecche) Notbeam:

9 ii. Margaret, b. c.1378, m. John Hinkley.

9. MARGARET NOTBEAM, born about 1378,³⁴ died 23 November 1443, married JOHN HINKLEY, died 23 January 1432,⁴³ whose parentage is unknown. At some time between 1406 and 1424 a number of individuals brought suit against John Hynckley, Esq. of Thurlow, co. Suffolk, over the manor and advowson of Pentlow, co. Essex.⁴⁴

At the time of her death Margareta, who was wife of Johannis Hynkeley, held in Essex Plecchedon Manor, and in Suffolk various properties at Thirlowe Magna and Thirlowe Parva, and Thirlowe Magna Manor yielded a moiety of the profits of a fair and a view of frankpledge (a royal franchise often exercised by local lords as a feudal incident rather than by the sheriff in the usual manner).⁴⁵

On 14 February 1443/4 an order was issued to the escheator of co. Suffolk

pursuant to an inquisition made by him showing that Margaret late the wife of John Hynkeley held on the day of her death [various properties in Great Thirlowe and Little Thirlowe and] 20s. of rent, issuing from the manor of Great Thirlowe, receivable yearly... from Thomas Geddyng and his heirs... [and showing that] Alice wife of John Marchall and Cecily wife of Henry Caldebek, the daughters of the said Margaret, are her next heirs and of full age...

The escheator was ordered to take the fealty of John Marchall and Henry [Caldebek] and to partition the messuage into two equal parts.⁴⁶ On the same day, an order was issued to the escheator of co. Essex

to remove the king's hand and meddle no further with the manor Plecchedon, delivering to John Marchall, Alice his wife, Henry Caldebeke and Cecily his wife any issues thereof taken; as the king has learned by inquisition... that Margaret who was wife of John Hynkeley at her death held no lands in Essex in chief in demesne nor in service, but held the said manor in socage of Richard Neville earl of Salisbury... and that the said Alice and Cicely are her daughters and next heirs, and are of full age.⁴⁷

Children of John and Margaret (Notbeam) Hinkley:

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- i. Alice, b. say 1402, d. "without heirs of her body" before 12 July 1454 when her heirs were found to be "Margaret wife of Geoffrey Blodwell and Thomasina wife of John Turnour, both of full age" and daughters of her deceased sister Cecily "late the wife of Henry Caldebek esquire...",⁴⁸ m. John Marshall.
 - 8 ii. Cecily, b. say 1405, m. Henry Caldebeck.
8. CECILY HINKLEY, born say 1405, dead by 12 July 1454 when her daughters were heirs of her sister Alice (Hinkley) Marshall,⁴⁸ married HENRY CALDEBECK. There appears to be no inquisition post mortem for either spouse⁴⁹ nor has any other document relating to them surfaced. The inquisition of Alice Marshall does prove that they existed and were the parents of two children. Cecily is called "Griselde" in a published compilation of co. Essex visitation pedigrees.⁵⁰ A photocopy of the original manuscript shows the name once as "Ciclei" and once as "Ciseley",⁵¹ so "Griselde" is an editorial misreading.

Children of Henry and Cecily (Hinkley) Caldebeck:

- i. Margaret, b. say 1428, "of full age" 12 July 1454,⁴⁸ m. Geoffrey Blodwell of Great Thurlow, co. Suffolk. Issue.⁵²
- 7 ii. Thomasine, b. say 1430, "of full age" 12 July 1454,⁴⁸ m. (1) John Turnor and (2) Thomas Underhill.

7. THOMASINE CALDEBECK, born say 1430, "of full age" 12 July 1454 when named as an heiress of her aunt Alice (Hinkley) Marshall, married (1) by July 1454⁴⁸ JOHN TURNOR of Haverhill, co. Suffolk, dead in or before 1464,⁵³ son of Henry and Joan (Gifford) Turnor of Haverhill,⁵⁴ (2) THOMAS UNDERHILL of Little Bradley, co. Suffolk, living 6 July 1509,⁵⁵ said to have been a son of Edward Underhill by Elizabeth ---, who may have been an heiress of the families of Harvyne and Mauvesin.⁵⁶ Issue by both husbands.

A pedigree of the family of "Turnor of Haverhill and Little Wratting" in the 1561 Visitation of Suffolk states that

Henry Turnor of Haveryll in the counte of Suff esquyre maryed Jone Daughter and heyre of Wyllyam Gyfford of haveryll... gent & had by her yssu John sonne & heyre[.] John Turnor of Haveryll sonne and heyre to Henrye maryed Thomasin Daught^r & one of theyres of henrye Caldebeke and of Cycell his wyfe...⁵⁴

The marriage of John to Thomasine is confirmed by those orders to the escheators in Suffolk and Essex mentioned above.⁴⁸ The original text of the visitation does not, however, mention Thomasine's second marriage. No inquisition post mortem seems to have been taken for Thomasine or for either husband. Still, the evidence of four unrelated and mutually supportive sources convinces that this second marriage in fact took place.

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1. The pedigree of "Stuteville of Dalham" in the 1561 Visitation of Suffolk was apparently recorded for Thomas Stuteville, buried at Dalham, co. Suffolk 11 May 1571 aged 69.⁵⁷ He was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Underhill) Stuteville and a grandson of Thomasine (Caldebeck) (Turnor) Underhill. Born about 1506, he would surely have known the names of his maternal grandparents. The pedigree has the following statement:⁵⁸

Thomas Stotevyll esquyre sonne and heyre to Rychard maryed Margaret Daught^r to Thomas Underhill and Thomasyn his wyfe the which was Dought^r and one of theyres of Henry Caldebeake who was first maryed to John Turnor of Haveryll by whome she had yssu and the sayde Thomas Stotevyll had by the sayde Thomasyn Thomas Stotevyll [the apparent source for this pedigree] sonne and heyre and Elizabeth a Nunn of Deryn in the counte of Cambridge[.]

2. Harleian Ms. 1541, a collection by Richard Mundy of pedigrees "taken from" the Visitations of 1583, 1614 and 1634 for Essex, states in two pedigrees that Thomasine, daughter of Henry and Cicely Caldebeck, married John Turnor and Thomas Underhill.⁵⁹

3. A carved shield in the church of Little Bradley, co. Suffolk "bears Underhill with quarterings, impaling Caldebeck with quarterings...".⁶⁰ The arms quartered with Caldebeck are Hinkley, Notbeam, Pecche and Peverell, so this impalement surely represents Thomasine Caldebeck.

4. Testimony taken 6 May 1581 and used in a Chancery action in 1603 makes the following statement:⁶¹

Plaintiff Thomas Turnor of (?) Little Wrattling, Suffolk, says that long before Geoffrey Bladwell Esq. and Margaret his wife [held] lands in Suffolk, and especially lands in [-]lockwoode and Great Thurlow, which came to William Bladwell, Esq., now of Great Thurlow, and to one John Turnor Esq.... and to the plaintiff and Thomasyn his wife, who are seized thereof in the right of their wives. The said Geoffrey Bladwell and Margaret his wife had issue Henry Bladwell who had issue John Bladwell who had issue the said William Bladwell. The said John Turnor and Thomasyn his wife had issue Henry Turner who had issue the plaintiff. After the death of the said John Turnor his relict Thomasyn took to husband one Thomas Underhyll. When the said Margaret Bladwell died, Geoffrey held her part in the lands. Thomas Underhyll and Thomasyn being seized of the other moiety, an agreement as to a partition thereof was made between Thomas and Thomasyn Underhill, Geoffrey Bladwell and his son Henry Bladwell. The part of Thomasyn should lawfully have descended to the plaintiff as her cousin and next of kin by lineal descent, and the part of Geoffrey and Henry Bladwell should have descended to William Bladwell as cousin and next heir of Margaret Bladwell. But the indentures of partition had come into the hands of the plaintiff's father, Henry Turnor, by subtle practice and he detains them.

"Cousin" in this case, of course, means grandson or other direct descendant and not what is normally meant today by this word.⁶²

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Some of these statements may have errors; for example, three generations of Henry Turnors are telescoped into one in the 1581 testimony.⁵⁴ But taken as a whole the foregoing statements leave no doubt that Thomasine (Caldebeck) Turner took Thomas Underhill as her second husband.

A Thomas Underhill occurs in a number of references in print for this period. It is uncertain how many of them relate to Thomasine Caldebeck's second husband:

1. 18 December 1483. Commitment to Thomas Langton, Bishop of St. David's, Edward Redmayne, and THOMAS UNDERHILL by mainprise of Thomas Tye, "yeoman", and John Spencer, "bruer" both of London, of the keeping of the manor of Great Wrytting alias Talworth Wrattyng, co. Suffolk;⁶³

2. 16 August 1484. Grant by William Benstede, Esq. to many individuals, including THOMAS UNDERHILL, Esq., of manors and lands in co. Cambridge and in Colynge alias Cowlynge and Lygate or Lydgate, both in co. Suffolk, to the use of Robert Drury;⁶⁴

3. 4 November 1485. Commitment to Thomas Lovell, Esq. and THOMAS UNDERHILL, gent. by mainprise of Edmund Bardolff of Watton, co. Hertford, gent. and Henry Blodwell of Bayford, co. Hertford, of the keeping of the manor of Great Wratting, co. Suffolk;⁶⁵

4. 9 and 12 June 1486. Confirmations to many individuals, including THOMAS UNDERHILL, of lands in co. Hertford and co. Essex;⁶⁶

5. 1 July 1498. License for Henry Turnour [evidently a grandson of John and Thomasine (Caldebeck) Turnor⁵⁴] to grant to a number of feoffees, including THOMAS UNDERHILL, in carrying out the terms of the will of Thomas Clopton, Esq., a landowner in co. Suffolk;⁶⁷

6. 6 July 1509. General pardon to THOMAS UNDERHILL of Lytyll Bradley, Esq., among others receiving a general pardon during the first year of the reign of Henry VIII;⁵⁵

7. 1 May 1517. Statement that TH. UNDERHYLL was a feoffee of Th. Stotevyle.⁶⁸

There was another contemporary Thomas Underhill who is said to have married Anne Drury and who is placed as an uncle of the husband of Thomasine Caldebeck;⁶⁹ he died 11 February 1508 and is buried at Great Thurlow, co. Suffolk with a brass displaying two shields, Underhill and Underhill impaling Drury, as well as a plate showing nine sons (another plate showing daughters is missing).⁷⁰ He may be the man receiving the grant in 1484. Thomasine's husband is almost certainly the one named in 1485 and 1498 and has to be the recipient of the general pardon in 1509, his namesake being by that time deceased. Since Thomas Stuteville was his son-in-law, the reference dated to 1517 will very likely also refer to him, though this may refer to an

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earlier feoffment and is not evidence that Thomas Underhill was still living in 1517. To the contrary, the will of Thomas Stuteville shows him dead by 15 June 1513.

One of the pedigrees in Harleian Ms. 1541 makes Anne (Underhill) Knighton a granddaughter of Thomas and Thomasine (Caldebeck) Underhill through a son, also named Thomas, and this is followed by a more recently compiled Knighton pedigree which postulates that this second Thomas was married to a woman named Anne.⁷¹ The Knighton pedigree in the Visitation of 1561 does not include any such son.⁷² Chronology dictates that Anne (Underhill) Knighton must have been born about 1470, leaving no room for an added generation. As with her mother's second marriage, for the identification of Anne Knighton as a daughter of Thomas and Thomasine we must rely on later evidence:

1. Most important is the pedigree of "Knighton of Little Bradley" in the Visitation of 1561⁷² which states:

Thomas ~~Knighton~~ [sic] knyghton of Bayford in the counte of Herford esqyre maryed Anne Daught^r and one of theyres of Thomas Underhill of Harveys in lyttle ~~Bradwell~~ [sic] Bradley in the counte of Suff esqyre and had yssu Thomas knyghton sonne and heyre John knyghton second sonne[.]

The informant was apparently Francis Knighton of Little Bradley, grandson of Anne (Underhill) Knighton.

2. The possessions of the Knightons at Little Bradley clearly descended from the Underhills. Thomas Knighton the younger, son of Thomas and Anne, may have used "Underhill" as a surname, as we shall see below, while the Knightons of Little Bradley quartered the Underhill arms, indicating a descent from an heiress.

The significant question is not whether Anne (Underhill) Knighton was a daughter of Thomas Underhill, for this seems evident, but whether her mother was Thomasine Caldebeck. The editor of the recent edition of the Visitation of 1561, in discussing the Stuteville pedigree, accepts as a fact that Thomasine Caldebeck's Underhill husband was of Little Bradley,⁷³ though that fact is not explicitly stated in the Visitation text. But support is provided by the elaborate shield in Little Bradley Church displaying the arms of Underhill quartered with Harvye and Mauvesin, impaling Caldebeck quartered with Hinkley, Notbeam, Pecche and Peverell; this shield is above the brass of a man and woman undoubtedly representing Thomas and Thomasine (Caldebeck) Underhill.⁶⁰

In summary, Anne Knighton's grandson said that she was a daughter of Thomas Underhill of Little Bradley. Thomas Underhill, husband of Thomasine Caldebeck, is memorialized in brass at Little Bradley. The marriage of Thomas to Thomasine will have taken place in or after 1464; Thomas Knighton was born about 1470 and presumably his wife Anne was born at about the same date. Geography, chronology and

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the inheritance of land at Little Bradley combine to indicate that Anne (Underhill) Knighton was a daughter of Thomas and Thomasine (Caldebeck) Underhill.

Children of John and Thomasine (Caldebeck) Turnor:

- i. Henry, "sonne and heyre", b. say 1455, dead by 18 May 1498 when his will was proved,⁷⁴ m. (1) Anne, daughter of George Newport of Pelham, co. Herts.,⁷⁵ m. (2) Margaret --- .⁷⁴ The will of Henry Turnor, Esq. of Haverhill, co. Suffolk and of Bulmer, co. Essex, dated "Friday next after the Feast of St. Martin, Bishop" [17 Nov.] 1497, directed burial at Haverhill next to his first wife Johane and mentioned, with others, his present wife Margaret sons Sir John and Thomas Turnor, and grandsons Henry and John Turnor, sons of his eldest son. Executors named were his wife Margaret, son Sir John Turnor, Thomas Huntyngdon, Esq., Thomas Underhill, William Chisell and Edward Davenant [Danement?], gent., with Sir Gilbert Talbot, Kt. as supervisor.⁷⁴ Issue.⁵⁴
- ii. John, "second sonne", b. say 1457, no further record,⁵⁴ unless this is the Sir John Turnor, prebendary of the College of Stoke, who was a witness to the will of Henry Turnor.⁷⁴

Children of Thomas and Thomasine (Caldebeck) (Turnor) Underhill:

- 6 iii. Anne, b. say 1470, m. Thomas Knighton.
- iv. Margaret, b. say 1475, living 1 Dec. 1519 when she proved her late husband's will,⁷⁶ m. by 1505⁷⁷ Thomas Stuteville of Dalham Manor, Dalham, co. Suffolk, d. 18 Sept. 1514,⁷⁸ son of Richard and Grace (Borley) Stuteville of Dalham.⁷⁷ His will, dated 15 June 1513 when the testator was about to go "beyond the sea on the King's business", named his wife executrix and mentions his son Thomas, daughters Mary Anne and Elizabeth, and an indenture made by him and his wife Margaret as executrix of the will of Thomas Underhill⁷⁹ with Thomas Knighton the Elder for the benefit of Thomas Knighton the Younger.⁷⁶ Issue.⁷⁷

6. ANNE UNDERHILL, born say 1470, dead by 1506 when her husband remarried,⁸⁰ married say 1490 as first wife THOMAS KNIGHTON of Bayford, co. Hertford, born say 1470 or earlier, died 7 April 1544,⁸¹ probably at Bayford, probably son of John Knighton, steward of Sir John Say.⁸² Thomas Knighton married (2) 1506 Joan (Gascoigne) Collope,⁸⁰ who was buried at Bayford 24 November 1539,⁸³ and (3) Bayford 28 July 1540⁸³ Margery, sister of Edward Baynton,⁸⁴ died at Hatfield Peverell, co. Essex 16 November 1551 as late the wife of John Allen of Hatfield and former wife of Thomas Knyghton of Bayford.⁸⁵

On 20 October 1502 Thomas Knighton acted for Sir William Say in a land purchase by the latter.⁸⁶ This Say-Knighton connection is further evidence that the father of Thomas Knighton had been steward of Sir John Say. In financial and

social standing, the son rose well above the father, a rise which probably began with the son's marriage to a co-heiress of Thomas Underhill.

On 11 July 1506 Thomas Knyghton was named on a Commission of the Peace in co. Hertford,⁸⁷ and he is mentioned often in that county's Feet of Fines from 1507 to 1536.⁸⁸ His name also appears as a member of various commissions during the reign of Henry VIII, the first being a Commission of the Peace for co. Herts., 18 July 1509, the last a Commission of gaol delivery for Hertford Castle, September 1542.⁸⁹ After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII gave to Thomas Knyghton the rectory and advowson of All Saints, Hertford.⁹⁰

The will of Thomas Knyghton of Bayford, co. Hertford, Esq., dated 3 February 35 Henry VIII [1543/4] and proved 22 April 1544,⁹¹ called him "in prosperous health of body" even though he died within three months. He stated that

...concernynge my landes I neade nat here greatlie reherse seying that I longe afore this tyme the same after my decease hath gevyn them unto my yongest sonne John Knyghton bothe fre and copie beinge in the countie of herts and Essex...

As for his "wretchede bodye", he directed burial

in seynt Annys Chapell in [the] parish churche of Bayforde... betwyxe my fathers grave and my wiffes pewe...

His daughter Anne, now wife of William Mason, was to have £40 on "the day of my yeretide", and if she died, 10 marks was to be paid to William Mason. William and Anne were to have their meat and drink as they now do, and their chamber. His daughter Elizabeth, now John "Alleynys" wife, was left £5, a featherbed, and other property. "Tomyson a nother of my daughters" was also to have £5, to go, should she die, to Elizabeth. To Richard Haggere, his clerk, 20s. To the church of Bayforde 2 "forthes[?] prie", 13s 4d, 20s towards the purchase of a new vestment. To every one "of my tenements' servants" taking wages 12d, and to each other servant not taking wages 8d. To every poor household in the said town 4d and a cheese of 4d and a loaf of bread of 1d. To the church wardens of All Hallows, Hertford, 5s, and to Little Barkynfield 3s 4d. The residue, except the best carpet which is given to son John, to wife Margery and son John Knyghton, who is to be sole executor. His wife Margery was to have

all the plate that my lady Maryyss grace hath given to her and me synce the tyme of our maryage savyng one of the cuppys which hir grace gave to my wiff the day of oure mariage...

She was also to have the "cheyne" which he had bought from "Mastris Clarencyys" and a little ring that her brother had given her. The other rings were to be divided between her and the son John.

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And as to my stuffe of housholde will they be sett in to t[w]o sundrie chamberes eqallie to be devidede By ij or iij honeste p[e]rsons and my sade stuff so devidede the namys of the said chambers to be put in to ij billetts [?] in waxe and to be put in to an hatte or cappe my said wiff to take the one and the said John the other and so to take their fortune..

All the wall hangings were to remain for John's use; John Alleyne, his son-in-law, was to have his tawny furred gown, while Will Mason was to have his gown with a cap furred with "foynys".

And in considereac[i]on that my said wiff and my said sonne evary of them shall have a convenyant porcion wherfor I will and in gods behalfe charge them that ther be no veriance betwyxe them.

Margery and John were each to have a piece of coined gold the value of 22s 6d "callede as I suppose portageues". His mass book, chalice of silver of gilt, pax of silver and two vestments were to remain in his chapel "in the same which my late wiff gave the same to the same intente." Agnes Hoggyn and Agnes Fallar were to have meat, drink and lodging for life.

In his will Thomas Knighton does not mention his elder son Thomas, who had died in his father's lifetime; his parentage is proved by his father's inquisition post mortem [below]. Nor is his daughter Joan (Knighton) Bull named, for she had doubtless already received her portion. In his Visitation pedigree, her son Richard Bull discloses her parentage,⁹² while her first husband's will mentions Thomas Knighton as his father-in-law⁹³ and his inquisition post mortem includes land that Thomas Knighton had demised to them.⁹⁴

Two copies of the inquisition post mortem for Thomas Knighton survive, each in poor condition. The inquisitions on his widow Margery and her nephew Andrew Baynton are also relevant to our argument.⁹⁵

Thomas Knyghton of Bayford, Herts., Esq., taken 10 June 36 Henry VIII [1544]. The deceased had property in Bayford by deed of 8 May 21 Henry VII [1506] to which the parties were --- of Bedford, Esq., William Macehall, John Burgoyn, William G[ascoyne], Thomas Blake, William Bensted, and --- Bardolff, which property was to the use of Johane Collope, widow, sister of the said William Gascon [sic], and to the heirs of her body by the said Thomas Knyghton. --- --- --- to the use of John Knyghton, son of the same. By deed of 4 February 27 Henry VII [sic] --- --- --- was extinct after the death of the said Thomas Knyghton, son of the said John Knyghton. --- --- --- the said John Knyghton died without heirs of his body. A holding in Bayford of 4 acres held by Thomas Knyghton and Margerie his wife and to the heirs of her body [by deed of?] 10 May 31 Henry VIII [1539]. Reference to property held of Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Thomas Knyghton died on 7 April last --- --- --- of the aforesaid John Knyghton and Margerie Knyghton --- --- and he is in full life, and that Francis Knyghton is the next blood kin and heir, i.e., son of

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Thomas Knyghton the younger, son and heir while he lived of the said Thomas Knyghton.⁸¹

[Copy of the above with large "bald" patches] By deed of 21[?] Henry VII between William Gascoyne of Cardington, Beds., gent., William Marchall, John Burgoyn, Thomas Blake, William Bensted, Edmund Bardolf, tenements and land in Bayford were devised to the use of Joan Collope, widow, sister of the said William Gascoyne and her male heirs of the body of Thomas Knyghton, and after their deaths to the use of John Knyghton, younger son of the said Thomas Knyghton. --- Manor of Breckindon. --- That Thomas Knyghton, who was son and heir of the said Thomas Knyghton, --- aged 10 years and more.⁹⁶

Margery Allen, taken at Ware, Herts. on [--] July 4 Elizabeth [1562]. Margerie Allen, late wife of John Allen of Hatford Peverell, Essex, gent., and former wife of Thomas Knyghton of Bayford, Herts., [held] --- church of All Saints, Hertford, of the Monastery of ---, and of the Manor of Brickindon [in] Stansted, Hoddesdon, Ware, Amwell, Hertford, and Hertford Heath. She died at Hatfield on 16 November 5 Edward VI [1551]. The heir is Andrew Baynton, gent., son and heir of Edward Baynton, gent., deceased, and at the time of the inquisition was aged 39 and more.⁸⁵

Andrew Baynton, gent., taken at Hertford on 13 October 11 Elizabeth [1569]. Margery Allen, late wife of John Allen of Hatfield Peverell, Essex, Esq., and former wife of Thomas Knyghton of Bayford, was seized of the rectory of the church of All Saints, Hertford, held of the Manor of Waltham All Saints, Essex, and of the tenements in the parish of All Saints and the hamlet of Breckindon, Herts., late of the Monastery of Waltham, and lands in Breckindon, Stanstead, Hoddesdon, Ware, Amwell, Hertford, and Hertford Heath. She was seized also of the Manor of Brickendon [*sic*] alias Brickendon Bury and fines were levied thereon on Easter Day 15 Henry VIII [27 March 1524⁹⁷] at Westminster in Christopher Allen and Robert Eggersey, plaintiffs, v. John Allen and Margery his wife, deforciant.

Being so seized, the said Margery Allen died at Hatfield Peverell on 16 November 5 Elizabeth [*sic* - her own inquisition says 5 Edward VI, which is presumably correct as it was taken in 4 Elizabeth] upon which the Rectory and Manor descended to her next heir Andrew Baynton, i.e., the son and heir of Edward Baynton who was the brother and next of kin of the said Margery. The said Andrew Baynton died on 7 July [5?] Elizabeth aged 29 and more and in the same month the Andrew Baynton named in this inquisition came before the Court of Wards to petition for the said lands but died on 21 February 6 Elizabeth [1564], upon which the lands should have descended to Anne Baynton, daughter and next heir of the said Andrew Baynton, who was aged 12 and more on 23 September 8 Elizabeth [1566].⁸⁴

Printed sources have confused both the marriages and the mothers of the children of Thomas Knighton. Herbert C. Andrews says that Thomas Knighton's first wife was a member of the Gascoigne family, that Anne Underhill was his second wife, and that John Knighton and Joan (Knighton) Bull were children of the Gascoigne marriage and Thomas Knighton the Younger a child of the Underhill marriage.⁸² The earliest

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source for this error appears to be a pedigree in Harleian Ms. 1541 which was followed by the Harleian Society's collection of Essex pedigrees,⁹⁸ even though another pedigree in the same collection states that "the heire of Tho: Underhill of Bradley" was mother of both Thomas the younger and John.⁹⁹ In fact, the evidence is convincing that Anne (Underhill) Knighton was the mother of Thomas Knighton, John Knighton, and Joan (Knighton) Bull. It is not certain if Anne Underhill or Joan Gascoigne was the mother of three other daughters named in the will of Thomas Knighton: Anne (Knighton) Mason, Elizabeth (Knighton) Alleyne, and Thomasine Knighton, although the Christian name of the last named does suggest that she may have been a granddaughter of Thomasine (Caldebeck) Knighton.

The first consideration to prove that Anne Underhill was the mother of Thomas, John, and Joan is chronology. Thomas Knighton's inquisition states that an ante-nuptial agreement was made in 1506, before his marriage to the widow Joan (Gascoigne) Collope.¹⁰⁰ The marriage will then have taken place shortly after 8 May 1506. Joan was buried at Bayford on 24 November 1539 and Thomas married Margery at Bayford on 28 July 1540. Now Margery's inquisition shows that she had no surviving issue, while the antenuptial deed provided for the male heirs of Thomas and Joan, with a remainder to John Knighton, younger son of Thomas [Sr.]. The property did go to John; therefore Thomas and Joan had no surviving sons, though they might have had daughters.

Thomas Knighton the younger used the Underhill surname; his descendants quartered the Underhill arms; his property at Little Bradley appears to have been inherited from the Underhill family. Margaret (Underhill) Stuteville, as executrix of the will of her father Thomas Underhill, made an indenture with Thomas Knighton [Sr.] for the benefit of his son Thomas. The 1572 Visitation of co. Hertford shows that John Knighton's descendants also quartered the Underhill arms,¹⁰¹ even though they inherited the Gascoigne property. Thomas Knighton's inquisitions establish that Thomas was his elder son, while the remainder to John in the 1506 deed proves that he was the younger son and alive before Thomas Knighton's second marriage to Joan in 1506. And since Joan (Knighton) Bull's eldest son was born about 1511,¹⁰² his mother must have been born in the early 1490s as a daughter of Anne Underhill, the first wife and mother of Thomas and of John.

There remains to be considered a version of a grant made on 6 November 1503 of the manor of Dalham, co. Suffolk to "Thomas Underhill, the son of Thomas Knyghton", Richard Stotevyle, Esq., Thomas Stotevyle his son, Richard Drury, knight, George Trace, John Bent, and Ralph Stotevyle

to hold to Richard Stotevyle for life and to Thomas Stotevyle and the others and their heirs for ever.¹⁰³

Unless Thomas Knighton [Sr.] were born well before 1470,

his son Thomas Knighton alias Underhill would not have been of age in 1503 and would probably not have been a feoffee. Colonel Charles M. Hansen, USA (ret.), F.A.S.G. has proposed that the text was garbled in copying and originally read "Thomas Underhill, his son[-in-law] Thomas Knyghton], so that it was Thomas Underhill, father-in-law of Thomas Knighton, and not his grandson, who was a feoffee. Richard Stuteville was of the same generation as Thomas Underhill.

Children of Thomas and Anne (Underhill) Knighton:

- i. Thomas, b. say 1490, d. 1 March 1532/3 (according to his inquisition post mortem)¹⁰⁴ or 23 April 1532 according to his brass in Little Bradley church,¹⁰⁵ m. Alice Bull, said to be daughter of Richard and Helen (Skipwith) Bull of Hertford, co. Herts. and sister of Charles Bull who married his sister Joan Knighton.¹⁰⁶ Issue.¹⁰⁷
- 5 ii. Joan, b. say 1494, m. (1) Charles Bull, (2) Robert Warton, (3) Thomas Hartewell.
- iii. John, b. say 1500, bur. Bayford, co. Herts. 7 May 1586,⁸³ m. (1) Alice Copwood, (2) Anne (Tirrell) Knight, widow of Edmund Knight. Issue.¹⁰⁷

Children of Thomas Knighton by (1) Anne Underhill or (2) Joan (Gascoigne) Collope:

- iv. Anne, m. William Mason.
- v. Elizabeth, m. John Alleyne.
- vi. Thomasine, unm. in 1544.

5. JOAN KNIGHTON, born say 1494, was living 16 July 31 Henry VIII [1539] when the inquisition post mortem of her first husband was taken,¹⁰⁸ married (1) about 1510 CHARLES BULL, died 27 June 1532,¹⁰⁸ son of Richard and Helen (Skipwith) Bull of London,¹⁰⁹ married (2) ROBERT WARTON and (3) THOMAS HARTEWELL.¹⁰⁸

So far nothing certain has been found concerning the ancestry of the elder Richard Bull; no arms were recorded with the Bull pedigree either in 1572 or in 1634,¹¹⁰ which indicates that they were a "new" family with Richard Bull the elder evidently the first to be styled "gentleman". The 1572 pedigree is in part confirmed by the will of William Skipwith of St. Albans, dated 13 April 1509 and proved 9 September 1509,¹¹¹ which mentions with others "My daughter Bulls" children. William Skipwith of St. Albans, esquire, was granted arms at London on 20 May 1507. These arms were a version of those of the knightly Skipwith family of co. York and Lincoln, with the colors changed and the greyhound divided per pale.¹¹² Such differences indicate that William Skipwith thought himself related to the older Skipwith family but did not know his ancestry. Like his son-in-law Richard Bull, and the probable son of a knight's steward, Thomas Knyghton, William Skipwith was from a "new" family;

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the connection of the latter's daughter to the Bull and Skipwith families provides an interesting insight into the marriage patterns of these new entrants into the gentry.¹¹³ The following records relating to Richard Bull and his son Charles show something of their activities, their associations with the Knightons, and Richard Bull's second marriage to one Joan Dychande about 1522 and his death in or by 1529:

10 November 1509. Grant by Richard Bulle of Hertford, Gent., Gilbert Squyer of Bramfield and Magdalen, his wife, late wife of John Pyrt, late of Bramfield, to William Calley, William Broders, William Dolphyn, Robert Warner, William Larke, Baker[s], George Squyer, Vintner, Citizens of London, and Thomas Byrche of Ware, of lands in the hamlet of Queenhoo in the Parish of Bramfield, certain fields and crofts there and in Stapleford, and a waste plot of land called Legattes with a tenement built on it. all of which were late of John Pyrt and before that of Robert Beyser, Esq., to hold to the use of the said Gilbert and Magdalen for life, with reversion to Richard Shove, Citizen and Alderman of London, and his heirs. Power of Attorney to Thomas Wrenne and Edward Storer. Field names given.¹¹⁴

Trinity 1513. Plea of trespass by Edward Bensted, Thomas Knyghton, Richard Sevyer, George Graunceys, George Gurston, Richard Bull, William Minerd, John Camswell, Robert None, John Bereby, Thomas Master and William Lathbury against John Lathbury and Joan, his wife, Edward Lathbury, Joan Hold, Joan Dey, William Hold, Robert Butler and Robert Goodshepe for breaking into their house and close at Hertford.¹¹⁵

Michaelmas 1514. Humph. Conygesby, justice of the Pleas, Tho. Knyghton, Rich. Bull, Michael Cammeswell, Tho. Fayrefax, Nich^s Tycheborn clk: Egidia Gryme, widow, one of the sisters and heirs of Robt. Louthe. A third part of the manor of Neubury and lands and rents in Aldenham.¹¹⁶

Trinity 1515. Wm. Myners, Tho. Knyghton, Chas. Bulle and John Boole: John Gough and Agnes his wife. Messuage in Hertford.¹¹⁷

Easter 1523. Copy of court roll, Manor of Bramfield. Presentment that Thomas Knyghton the younger and Richard Bulle have been holding without licence a messuage and land formerly of Joan Thurston, afterwards of Richard Raymond and lately of Robert Adam. No one claiming the property, it is seized by the Lord and granted to Thomas Knyghton. Surrender of Thomas Knyghton and admission of Richard Penyfather and Anne, his wife.¹¹⁸

Undated [between 1521 and 1529]. Plaintiffs Johane Bulle, widow, late wife of Richard Bulle, Michell Dormer, merchant, Thomas Knyghton, gent., Laurens Bradshawe, tailor, Robert Sawyns and Richard Brete say that they were seized in fee of tenements in the parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, to the use of the said Johane Dychande and her heirs by indenture of 13 Henry VIII [1521-22]. But one William Dychande pretending title as cousin and heir of one Thomas Dychande, son of William Dychande, late of London, brewer, has wrongfully entered a bakehouse and forcibly ejected the plaintiffs' tenants Edward Haselwood and Clement Atowne, and also taken possession of the Swan by ejecting Thomas Briggs.¹¹⁹

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Trinity 1531. John Sharnebrooke of Bengeo and Joan his wife, Chas. Bull, Hen. Bende, John Bole, Tho. Lorkyn and Wm. Holde: Robt. Wrenne and Joan his wife. Messuage in Hertford,¹²⁰

The will of Charles Bull of Hertford, dated 27 June 24 Henry VIII [1532], proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Huntingdon in October 1532,¹²¹ named as executrix his wife Johan and as supervisor his father-in-law Thomas Knyghton. He requested burial in the churchyard of St. Andrew, Hertford "next to my children ther lyinge". A number of lands and tenements, including his dwelling house in Hertford, were devised to his wife Johan for her life, then to his sons Richard, Christopher Edward and George as indicated. The sons were also to be bound as apprentices in London "by the discrec[i]on of my fathere in lawe master Thomas Knyghton" with the rents and profits of his lands, with the surplus to provide £40 each for the marriage of his daughters Barbara, Dorothe and Elyne, they to be guided in their choices by their mother and Thomas Knighton. Thomas Knighton, with the incumbent of St. Andrew, was among the many witnesses.

The inquisition post mortem on the lands of Charles Bull was held at Ware, co. Hertford 16 July 31 Henry VIII [1539] and a part of the text should be quoted:¹⁰⁸

Charles Bull by indent of 15 May 19 Henry VIII [1527] with Thomas Pur-yent and Thomas Knyghton and others demised [lands] to the use of himself and his wife Joan during their lives and thereafter to his son and heir apparent Richard Bull. Charles Bull made his will on 22 [sic] June 24 Henry VIII [1532] making his said wife his executrix and on 27 of the same month died. The said Richard Bull is his next heir and was aged 21 and more at the time of his father's death but is now aged 23¹²² and more; Joan Bull, late wife of the said Charles Bull, was formerly wife of Robert Warton deceased and Thomas Hartewell is now husband of the said Joan.

The will of Charles Bull indicated that there were children who had predeceased him; the names of these children are unknown, and the order of the children that are known is uncertain.

Children of Charles and Joan (Knighton) Bull:

- 4 i. Richard, b. c.1511 [eldest son].
- ii. Christopher, perhaps the "Christofer Bull, gent." bur. at St. Andrew, Hertford 18 Nov. 1588.¹²³
- iii. Edward.
- iv. George.
- v. Barbara, unm. in 1532.
- vi. Dorothy, unm. in 1532.
- vii. Ellen, unm. in 1532.

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4. RICHARD BULL, born about 1511,¹⁰⁸ died at Hertford, co. Hertford 14 September 27 Elizabeth [1585]¹²⁴ and buried at St. Andrew, Hertford 15 September 1585 as "Mr. Richard Bull, Gent., and sometimes one of ye Burgesses of Hertford",¹²⁵ married ALICE HUNT of Stanford,¹¹⁰ who survived him and after his death married 17 March 1586 one Anthony Garland.¹²⁴ Her parentage is not yet established.

The will of his father Charles Bull had directed that his children be bound as apprentices in London. The following instrument suggests that this did happen to Richard:¹²⁶

8 February 1547/8: Quit Claim by Richard Bull of London, Gent., to John Forster of Bramfield, Gent., in regard to lands and tenements in Bramfield, Tewin and Datchworth, formerly of John Pyrte [Manor of Bramfield]

Later he returned to Hertford, where he served as a bailiff in 1578 and a Burgess of the borough.¹²⁷ Since it appears that all of his known children were born after he was forty-five years old, he may have married a first wife in London; whether he was a bachelor or a childless widower when he married Alice Hunt has not been established.

The will of Richard Bull of the Town of Hertford, gent., dated 2 September 1585 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 23 November 1585,¹²⁸ named as executrix and residuary legatee his wife Alice and charged her to bring up their children Henry, Richard and Alice, still under age. She was to have life tenure in a series of messuages and tenements which, after her death, were to go to their son Henry Bull, or in the case of a tenement in the west end of Hertford occupied by Anthony Garland, to his son Richard Bull. His daughter Alice was to have £50 at 21 or marriage and bedding. Richard was also provided with a bed, sheets and other bed clothing, while Agnes Myles, daughter of the testator and wife of Edmund Myles, received £5 and Richard and Henry Myles, her children, had 20s each. Overseers of the will were a friend and neighbor, Reynold Basse, and son Henry Bull.

An inquisition post mortem was taken at Hertford 28 May 1586 which recited the land holdings of Richard Bull and the terms of his will:¹²⁴

He held a messuage called Raffes at the west end of the town of Hertford; another called Blackemore in the parish of St. Andrews held of the Queen's manor of Baylyhall, Hertford; messuages in Stapleford and Bengeo; a tenement called Bakers in Stapleford, etc.

The inquisition also reported the date of death of Richard Bull, the name and age of his heir, and the remarriage of his widow to one of her husband's tenants.

Children of Richard and Alice (Hunt) Bull as they appear in the register of St. Andrew, Hertford:¹²⁹

- i. Ann [Agnes], b. say 1560, m. 4 May 1579 Edmonde Males [Miles].

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- 3 ii. Elizabeth, bapt. 4 Aug. 1563.
- iii. Henry, b.¹²⁴ and bapt.¹²⁹ 1 Jan. 1565/6, m. (1) Cicely, daughter of George Graves, bur. 6 June 1593; m (2) Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Pigott.¹³⁰
- iv. Richard, bapt. 28 July 1571. He undertook to educate Richard Lawrence, his nephew [see below].
- v. Alice, bapt. 14 Aug. 1575.

3. **ELIZABETH BULL**, baptized at St. Andrew, Hertford 4 August 1563¹²⁹ and buried at St. Albans Abbey 25 August 1609,¹³¹ married at St. Andrew, Hertford 9 November 1579 **JOHN LAWRENCE**, "dwelling in St. Albons",¹³² who was buried at St. Albans Abbey 24 June 1609.¹³¹ Although Elizabeth is not mentioned in her father's will, her identity is proved by the reference to her brother in the account made by her husband's administrator in April 1610.¹³³ Moreover, John Lawrence was demised "messuage and land in St. Albans" by Richard Bull, Gent. and William Hartforde, Gent. at Michaelmas Term 1579,¹³⁴ perhaps in anticipation of his marriage to Richard Bull's daughter.

A study of the ancestry of John Lawrence in the male line is in preparation for publication elsewhere. He has been identified heretofore¹³⁵ as that John Lawrence who was baptized at St. Albans Abbey 2 (or 12) January 1561/2, had children by an unknown wife beginning in 1580 and married (2) there 25 January 1586/7 Margaret Robertes.¹³⁶ His marriage record in Hertford in November 1579 makes it highly unlikely that he would have been baptized in January 1561/2, while the estate accounting shows that his son Richard, baptized in July 1587, was a nephew of Richard Bull of Hertford, so that John Lawrence must have been married to Elizabeth Bull in 1587. The baptism, children by an unknown wife, and marriage to Margaret Robertes must belong to another person named John Lawrence.

The inventory of the property of the estate of John Lawrence, late of the town of St. Albans, chandler, was taken 10 August 1609,¹³⁷ and on 29 August 1609 administration of his estate was granted to "William Laurence, the natural and lawful son of the said deceased...".¹³⁸ William Lawrence filed his accounting as administrator in April 1610; it included

paide and laide out about the funeralle of the said deceased and his wife to the minister clerk and Sexton and in making the neighbours drink xliiiij^s

while a further statement with respect to the heirs of John Lawrence requires quoting in full:¹³⁹

Whereof the Judge hath allowed and allotted and doth by these p[re]sents allow and allott unto Edward John and Thomas lawrenc[e] Sonnes of the said deceased for their p[ar]ts and porcon in the said goodes fortye shillings A peece to be paid w[i]thin one yeare after

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the date of these p[re]sents And unto marye lawrence one of the daughters of the said deceased xx^s to be paid as aforesaid but unto Richard lawrence one other of the s[on]nes of said deceased the judge hath not allotted any porcon for that m^r Richard Bull of hartford his uncle hath undertaken to educate him and hath for that cause hath [sic] byn p[er]mitted to enjoye some p[ar]te of the goods p[re]tended to belong to the deceased and yet r[e]tayned by the said m^r Bull to be his of right and belonging to the freehold vist the waynscott subduced in the chardge as is above expressed And unto Anne and Joanne two other daughters of the said deceased for that they had alreedy had the Apparell of their mother prayned in the Inventory at xl^s and some other lynen betweene them the judgge hath allowed unto them xx^s a peece to be paid as aforesaid[.] The Residue Remeyninge in the hands of this Accomptant [William Lawrence] is allowed unto him.

From this statement, and the baptisms at St. Albans Abbey, it is possible to reconstruct the family of John and Elizabeth (Bull) Lawrence with some confidence. An age of 22 or thereabouts for Richard, educated by his uncle but now able to enjoy his share of the estate, had it not been consumed, fits well, while Anne and Joan[ne], whose baptisms are not recorded, must have been old enough to make use of their mother's clothing, thus older than Mary who was still very much a child. No other John Lawrence was recording children in St. Albans at this time to whom the baptisms of the two daughters named Mary could be assigned; the older of the two, like the other children not mentioned in the account, must have died young and been buried elsewhere. It has not been possible to identify the wives of the children other than Thomas or to find probate records for them.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Bull) Lawrence:¹⁴⁰

- i. William, bapt. 4 Dec. 1580.
- ii. Edward, bapt. 18 June 1582.
- iii. John, bapt. 1 Jan. 1583/4.
- iv. Elizabeth, bapt. 10 Feb. 1584/5, probably d. young.
- v. Frauncis [dau.], bapt. 22 May 1586, probably d. young.
- vi. Richard, bapt. 27 July 1587, raised by his uncle Richard Bull, who was compensated for his expenses out of the estate of John Lawrence [above].
- 2 vii. Thomas, bapt. 2 Feb. 1588/9.
- viii. Anne, b. say 1592.
- ix. Joan[ne], b. say 1595.
- x. Mary, bapt. 26 April 1601, d. young.
- xi. Mary, bapt. 6 March 1602/3.

2. THOMAS LAWRENCE, baptized at St. Albans Abbey, St. Albans, co. Hertford 2 February 1588/9,¹⁴⁰ buried there 20 March 1624/5,¹⁴¹ married there 23 October 1609¹⁴² JOAN

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ANTROBUS, baptized there 25 June 1592,¹⁴³ living in Carrickfergus, [now Northern] Ireland, 29 January 1660[/1?], when she signed a letter of attorney to her son Simon Tuttle in New England,¹⁴⁴ daughter of Walter and Joan (Arnold) Antrobus.¹⁴⁵

While no explicit statement has been found that Thomas Lawrence, son of John and Elizabeth (Bull) Lawrence and mentioned in the account of William Lawrence, is the Thomas Lawrence who married Joan Antrobus in 1609 and who was very clearly the father of the immigrants, a considerable search has produced no other Thomas Lawrence in St. Albans and its vicinity who could have married Joan Antrobus. It is therefore concluded that they are identical.

Thomas Lawrence died intestate. On 21 March 1624/5 Joan Lawrence, relict, was granted administration of the goods of Thomas Lawrence of St. Albans.¹⁴⁶ Her account, filed in 1627, lists their children as John, Thomas, William, Jane, and Marye.¹⁴⁷ In or about the same year the widow Joan (Antrobus) Lawrence married John Tuttle, and they and their Lawrence and Tuttle children immigrated to Ipswich, Massachusetts on the *Planter* in 1635.¹⁴⁸

Children of Thomas and Joan (Antrobus) Lawrence, baptized at St. Albans Abbey:¹⁴⁹

- i. Joan[e], bapt. 29 Aug. 1610, bur. St. Albans Abbey 31 Aug. 1610.¹⁵⁰
- 1 ii. Jane, bapt. 18 Dec. 1614, d. Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass. 2 March 1680[/1?], m. St. Peter, St. Albans 20 Feb. 1633[/4] George Giddings, bapt. Clapham, co. Bedford 24 Sept. 1609, d. Ipswich 1 June 1676, son of Robert and Joan (Purrier) Gidding.¹⁵¹ Issue.
- iii. Mary (Marie), bapt. 17 Nov. 1616, bur. St. Albans Abbey 28 Nov. 1616.¹⁵²
- 1 iv. John, bapt. 26 July 1618, will dated 7 Jan. 1698[/9] and proved 15 May 1699,¹⁵³ m. Susannah --- ; a resident of New York City.¹⁵⁴ Issue.
- 1 v. Thomas, bapt. 8 March 1619/20, will [undated] proved 25 February 1703[/4],¹⁵⁵ m. Mary --- ; a resident of Newtown, Queens Co., N.Y.¹⁵⁶ Issue.
- 1 vi. William, bapt. 28 July 1622, d. Flushing, Queens Co., N.Y. before 25 March 1680, when letters of administration were granted on his estate,¹⁵⁷ m. (1) --- ; m. (2) Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard and Sarah (?Hammond) Smith of Smithtown, Suffolk Co., N.Y.¹⁵⁸ Issue.
- 1 vii. Mary (Marie), bapt. 10 April 1625, d. Ipswich 27 March 1715, m. c. 1640-45 Thomas Burnham, d. Ipswich 19 May 1694.¹⁵⁹ Issue.

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NOTES

1. See, for example, Charles H. Browning, *Americans of Royal Descent* (Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 281-83; Orra Eugene Monnette, *First Settlers of ye plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge... 1664-1714* (7 vols., Los Angeles, Calif., 1930-35), 6:997; Consueio Furman, "St. Albans Origins of John Lawrence, of New Amsterdam, Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown, L.I., William Lawrence, of Flushing, L.I. (mss., Library, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., 1955), unpagd.

2. The author acknowledges the assistance of: Sherry Wright Bricchetto, who generously underwrote part of the research for this article; Peter Wilson Coldham, F.A.S.G., who undertook much research at the Public Record Office and transcribed or abstracted a number of documents, particularly inquisitions post mortem and Chancery records; Mrs. Pauline Sidell, who examined many Hertfordshire records for me; Col. Charles M. Hansen, U.S.A (ret) F.A.S.G., who provided valuable comments and additions to various drafts of this article; and Robert Charles Anderson, F.A.S.G., and Henry B. Hoff, F.A.S.G., for assistance on individual problems.

3. The Editor was kind enough to supply the first fifteen generations [Nos. 31-17] of the descent from Charlemagne from the standard sources. See also Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists...* (6th ed. by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Baltimore, Md., 1988), line 148 at pp. 127-28.

4. That the accepted date of birth of Charlemagne is in error is demonstrated by Karl Ferdinand Werner, "Das Geburtsdatum Karls des Grossen", *Francia* 1:115-57 (1973). The usual date given is 742.

5. Summarized in the useful but never continued work by Siegfried Rösch, *Caroli Magni Progenies: Pars I* (Neustadt an der Aisch, 1977), pp. 56-64.

6. *Id.*, p. 67. See also *Europäische Stammtafeln* (N.S., Marburg, 1980-), 1:2 [hereafter ES].

7. This wife or mistress may have been a daughter of his grandfather's half-brother Duke Bernard. G. Andrews Moriarty, "Genealogical Research in Europe", *New England Historical and Genealogical Register [NEHGR]* 109:174-82 at 175 (1955). That her son was named Bernard would be appropriate in two ways: (1) after his grandfather; (2) Bernard was a name given to illegitimate sons of the Carolingians.

8. Rösch, *supra* note 5, p. 74; ES 3(1):49; Thomas F. X. Noble, "The Revolt of King Bernard of Italy in 817: Its Causes and Consequences", *Studi medievali* (3d Ser.) 15:315-26 (1974).

9. On the identity of Cunigunde see Karl Ferdinand Werner, "Gouverner l'empire chrétien", in Peter Godman and Roger Collins, *Charlemagne's Heir: New Perspectives on the Reign of Louis the Pious* (Oxford, 1990), pp. 5-123 at p. 32, n. 103. Karl Schmid is preparing a study of the family of Queen Cunigunde.

10. Rösch, *supra* note 5, p. 86; ES 3(1):49.

11. Rösch, *supra* note 5, p. 105; ES 3(1):49.

12. Rösch, *supra* note 5, p. 124; ES 3(1):49; see H. d'Arbois de

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- Jubainville, *Histoire des ducs et des comtes de Champagne* (Paris, 1859), pp. 75-136.
13. *Id.*, pp. 137-48; Rösch, *supra* note 5, p. 148; *ES* 3(1):49.
 14. *Ibid.*; Rösch, *supra* note 5, p. 148; Oliver Guillot, *Le comte d'Anjou et son entourage au XI^e siècle*, 1 (Paris, 1972), pp. 7-15.
 15. *ES* 2:75.
 16. *ES* 2:79; David Bates, *Normandy Before 1066* (London, 1982), *passim*.
 17. *Id.*, pp. 99-101, 150-51; *ES* 2:79.
 18. Elisabeth M. C. Van Houts, "The Origins of Herleva, Mother of William the Conqueror", *English Historical Review* 101:399-404 (1986).
 19. See, among a multitude of others, David C. Douglas, *William the Conqueror* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1964).
 20. *Id.*, pp. 380-81; *The Complete Peerage [CP]* (new ed. by Vicary Gibbs *et al.*, 13 vols. in 14, London, 1910-59), 12(1):app. K, pp. 33-34, where Geoffrey H. White raises the question whether Adelaide was full or half sister of the Conqueror.
 21. Catherine Morton and Hope Muntz, ed., *The Carmen de Hastings Proelio ...* (Oxford, 1972), pp. 126-28, give excellent and convincing reasons why Adelaide's daughter was not by her second husband Lambert, Count of Lens, as is often stated.
 22. *CP* 6:639-40; see generally William E. Kapelle, *The Norman Conquest of the North: The Region and Its Transformation, 1000-1135* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1979)
 23. *CP* 6:640-42.
 24. *CP* 5:472 n. (f); 6:641 n. (b).
 25. *CP* 5:472 n. (f); J. H. Round, "The Heirs of Richard de Lucy", *The Genealogist* (N.S.) 15:129:32 (1899).
 26. J. H. Round, "The Fitz-Walter Pedigree", *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society [TEAS]* (N.S.) 7:329-30 (1900); J. H. Round, *Feudal England* (London, 1909), pp. 474-75, 575.
 27. *CP* 10:332-34. On the Peverels see William Farrer, *Feudal Cambridgeshire* (Cambridge, 1920), p. 160.
 28. *CP* 10:334-35. She was not of the family of Harcourt, as is asserted in a manuscript collection of Peck materials by S. Allyn Peck; Mr. Peck also identifies without evidence the wives of her grandson and great-grandson [Nos. 12 and 11],
 29. *CP* 10:335-36.
 30. *CP* 10:336-37. In Michaelmas term 12 Edw. III [1338] Isolda, formerly wife of Gilbert Pecche of Corby, sued for the manor of Billesfield. "Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls", *The Genealogist* (N.S.) 10:91 (1894).
 31. *CP* 10:337-38.
 32. Order to escheator, PRO, *Calendar of Fine Rolls [CFR]*, 1405-13, p. 3.

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33. W. A. Copinger, *The Manors of Suffolk* (7 vols., London, 1905-11), 5:196.
34. CFR 1405-13, p. 45. Two inquisitions post mortem, both bearing the same file number, PRO C137/52, No. 5, are found. The first, nearly illegible, was taken at Chelmsford, co. Essex and relates to the manor of Pelchindon; the second, dated 7 Henry IV [1405/6], day and month illegible, was taken at Wikhambrook, co. Suffolk and relates to the manor of Great Thurlow. The latter gives the ages of her heirs.
35. "Pedigrees from the Plea Rollis", *The Genealogist* (N.S.) 13:37 (1897).
36. PRO, *Calendar of Patent Rolls [CPR]*, 1399-1401, p. 193.
37. PRO, *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem [CIPM]*, 18:6.
38. PRO, *Calendar of Close Rolls [CCR]*, 1402-05, p. 378.
39. Joan Corder, ed., *The Visitation of Suffolk, 1561* (Harleian Soc. Pub. [N.S.], 2-3, London, 1981-84), 1:77.
40. PC 10:338 n. (h) mentions an elaborate table compiled by Courthope of the representation of Katherine Pecche by her two husbands [Coll. Arms Ms. WC 12]. The pedigree from her to no. 6, Anne (Underhill) Knighton, may be traced in the 1561 visitation edited by Corder: 2:77-79 [Turnor], 84-87 [Stuteville], 87-89 [Knighton], in Herbert C. Andrews, "Notes on Some Families and Brasses at Great Thurlow and Little Bradley, Suffolk", *Suffolk Institute of Archaeology Proceedings [SIAP]* 20:43-46 (1930), and in the pedigrees in Walter C. Metcalfe, ed., *The Visitations of Essex* (Harleian Soc. Pub., Visitations Ser., 13-14, London, 1878-79), 2:585-87, but these require amplification and some correction by reference to contemporary evidence, which is provided below.
41. John Caley and J. Bayley, ed., *Calendarium inquisitionum post mortem sive escaetarum* (4 vols., London, 1806-28), 3:305.
42. Copinger, *supra* note 33, 5:196-97; Andrews, *supra* note 40, pp. 43-46 and chart.
43. Add. Mss. 19135, British Library; see also John Weever, *Ancient Funerall Monuments...* (London, 1631), p. 779, for an inscription revealing the dates of death of both spouses.
44. *Lists & Indexes* 12:17 [Early Chancery Proceedings] (1901).
45. Inquisition post mortem 21 Henry VI, no. 23, Caley and Bailey, *supra* note 41, 4:211. On the view of frankpledge see Frederick Pollock and Frederick William Maitland, *The History of English Law* (2 vols., Cambridge, 1899), 1:568-71.
46. CFR 1437-45, p. 253.
47. CCR 1441-47, p. 89.
48. CCR 1454-61, p. 90; the inquisition post mortem is 32 Henry VI, no. 3, Caley and Bailey, *supra* note 41, 4:257.
49. Peter Wilson Coldham, F.A.S.G., made a particular search for such inquisitions.
50. Metcalfe, *supra* note 40, 2:586.

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51. Harleian Ms. 1541, British Library.
52. Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:81-82.
53. Weever, *supra* note 43, p. 779.
54. Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:77.
55. PRO, *Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII [LP H8], 1509-13, p. 254.*
56. Andrews, *supra* note 40, pp. 44-45, showing arms quartering Underhill with Harvyne and Mauvesin on a stone shield at Little Bradley church.
57. Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:86, annotated from the Dalham parish register now in the Ipswich Reference Library.
58. *Id.* 1:85.
59. Harleian Ms. 1541, *supra* note 51.
60. Herbert C. Andrews, "The Knighton Family of Bayford, Herts, and Little Bradley, Suffolk", *East Herts. Archaeological Society Transactions* 8:43-55 at 45 n. (1928).
61. PRO, Chancery C2/James I/T14/32, abstract by Peter Wilson Coldham.
62. *The Oxford English Dictionary*, 2 (Oxford, 1933), p. 1097, shows the two meanings of "relative more distant than brother or sister" (nephew or niece to kinsman) and "next of kin" (which can be grandchild or even great-grandchild).
63. CFR 1471-85, p. 271
64. CCR 1476-85, p. 411.
65. CFR 1485-1509, p. 15.
66. CCR 1485-1500, pp. 33-34.
67. CPR 1494-1509, p. 135
68. LP H8 1517-18, p. 1028.
69. Andrews, *supra* note 40, p. 44
70. Weever, *supra* note 43, p. 779.
71. Harleian Ms. 1541, British Library; Andrews, *supra* note 60, p. 45.
72. Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:85.
73. *Id.* 1:86.
74. PCC 20 Horne.
75. Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:78 (annot.).
76. PCC 23 Aylofffe.
77. In that his son and heir Thomas was born in 1506. Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:86, and the inquisition post mortem taken on him.
78. Inquisition post mortem, 7 Henry VIII [1515-16], Chancery Ser. 2, Vol. 30, No. 55.

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79. A search for this will in the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the relevant local courts did not uncover it, nor was the indenture found to which specific reference was made, but the statement in the will of Thomas Stuteville is further proof that the connection between the Underhills and the Knightons is as shown. Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:86, apparently did not examine the will itself, or she would not have said that the testator was "stated" to have married "Margaret or Thomasine", daughter or grand-daughter of Thomasine (Caldebeck) (Turnor) Underhill.

80. As indicated from the pre-nuptial agreement mentioned in the inquisition post mortem of Thomas Knighton, PRO C/142/70/11.

81. PRO C142/70/11 (courtesy Peter Wilson Coldham). His burial was not recorded at Bayford, where the early registers are fragmentary.

82. "Rental of Sir John Say 1468", *The Herts Genealogist and Antiquary* 2:145-48, 193-97 at 145, 148, 195 (1897), cited by Andrews, *supra* note 60, pp. 43-44.

83. Bayford PR, Hertfordshire Record Office (courtesy of Mrs. Pauline Sidell).

84. PRO C142/157/81, Inquisition post mortem of Andrew Baynton.

85. PRO C142/133/100, Inquisition post mortem of Margery Allen.

86. CCR 1500-09, p. 88.

87. CPR 1494-1509, p. 643.

88. *The Herts Genealogist and Antiquary* 1:9, 75-77, 83-84, 138, 140, 145 (1895) [abstracts].

89. LP H8 1509-13, p. 42 to LP H8 1542, p. 492.

90. *Victoria County History: Hertfordshire [VCH: Herts]* 3:510.

91. Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, Wills 7:102.

92. Walter C. Metcalfe, ed., *The Visitations of Hertfordshire*. (Harleian Soc. Pub., Visitations Ser., 22, London, 1886), p. 3.

93. Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, Wills 6:103.

94. PRO C1452/61/178, Inquisition post mortem of Charles Bull.

95. Particular thanks are owed to Peter Wilson Coldham for the transcriptions and abstracts of these instruments.

96. PRO E150/318/4.

97. This date must be wrong, unless John Allen had two wives named Margery, for on 27 March 1524 Margery was still the wife of Thomas Knighton. The fine itself was searched for without success.

98. Metcalfe, *supra* note 40, 2:586.

99. Harleian Ms. 1541, British Library.

100. Peter Wilson Coldham examined the inquisition under an ultra-violet lamp and confirms that the date of the deed was 8 May 21 Henry sept, so that *VCH:Herts* 3:422 is not correct in dating the deed to 21 Henry VIII [1529].

101. Metcalfe, *supra* note 92, p. 70.
102. PRO C1452/61/78, Inquisition post mortem, Charles Bull.
103. CPR 1494-1509, pp. 342-43.
104. PRO C142/55/93, abstract courtesy of Peter Wilson Coldham. His heir was his son Francis Knyghton alias Underhill, aged 6 or more.
105. Weaver, *supra* note 43, p. 779, erroneously placed in Great Thurlow Church.
106. Andrews, *supra* note 60, p. 45.
107. *Id.*, pp. 43-55; Corder, *supra* note 39, 1:88.
108. PRO C1452/61/78, Inquisition post mortem, Charles Bull.
109. Metcalfe, *supra* note 92, p. 3.
110. *Id.*, p. 34.
111. Hertfordshire Record Office, 2 AR 139.
112. *Grantees of Arms* (Harleian Soc. Pub., Visitations Ser., 66, London, 1915), p. 230. Arms described in Metcalfe, *supra* note 92, p. 20.
113. I am grateful to Col. Charles M. Hansen, F.A.S.G. for this observation.
114. Personal Name Index No. 40721, Hertfordshire Record Office (courtesy Mrs. Pauline Sidell).
115. Archive Calendar, St. Albans Library, Local Studies Department.
116. Hertfordshire Feet of Fines, *The Herts Genealogist and Antiquary* 1:77 (1895).
117. *Id.* 1:78.
118. Personal Name Index No. 40728, Hertfordshire Record Office.
119. PRO C1/467/59, 60.
120. Hertfordshire Feet of Fines, *supra* note 116, 1:140.
121. Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, Wills 4:102.
122. "28", rather than 23, is probably intended.
123. St. Andrew, Hertford PR (courtesy of Mrs. Pauline Sidell).
124. PRO WARD7/21/210 (courtesy of Peter Wilson Coldham).
125. St. Andrew, Hertford PR.
126. Personal Name Index, No. 40745, Hertfordshire Record Office.
127. Henry Chauncy, *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire* (new ed., 2 vols., London, 1826), 1:483; Robert Clutterbuck, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford* (3 vols., London, 1815-27), 2:147.
128. PCC 55 Brudenell.
129. St. Andrew, Hertford PR.
130. Metcalfe, *supra* note 92, p. 34.

131. William Brigg, ed., *The Parish Registers of St. Albans Abbey, 1558-1689* (Harpenden, Herts., 1897), p. 209.
132. St. Andrew, Hertford PR.
133. John Lawrence Account, 1609, Hertfordshire Record Office.
134. Hertfordshire Feet of Fines, *The Herts Genealogist and Antiquary* 2:256 (1897).
135. For example, Furman, *supra* note 1.
136. Bragg, *supra* note 131, pp. 3, 135, 201.
137. John Lawrence, Inventory, Hertfordshire Record Office, Inv. A25/2113.
138. Archdeaconry of St. Albans, Probate and Administration Act Book 2:56, Hertfordshire Record Office.
139. John Lawrence Account, *supra* note 133.
140. Bragg, *supra* note 131, pp. 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 37, 38.
141. *Id.*, p. 212.
142. *Id.*, p. 141.
143. *Id.*, p. 30.
144. *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 2 (Salem, Mass., 1912), p. 355.
145. For her ancestry see Reginald L. Antrobus, *Antrobus Pedigrees...* (London, 1929), which is, however, heavily based on visitation pedigrees and which further research might well strengthen.
146. Archdeaconry of St. Albans, Probate and Administration Act Book 2:75, Hertfordshire Record Office.
147. Thomas Lawrence Account, Hertfordshire Record Office A25/2962.
148. For the Tuttlés, see Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *Hale, House and Related Families...* (Hartford, Conn., 1952), pp. 770-75; David L. Greene, "Origin of John Tuttle of Ipswich, Massachusetts", *The American Genealogist* 54:167-75 (1978); and David L. Greene and Douglas Richardson, "Tuttles Revisited", *id.* 59:211-15 (1983).
149. Brigg, *supra* note 131, pp. 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 60.
150. *Id.*, p. 202.
151. David L. Greene, "The English Origin of George Giddings of Ipswich, Massachusetts", *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 135:274-86 (1981), reprinted in Gary Boyd Roberts, ed., *English Origins of New England Families* (2nd Ser., 3 vols., Baltimore, 1985), 2:1-13.
152. Brigg, *supra* note 131, p. 206.
153. New York Wills 5-6:298.
154. Furman, *supra* note 1, pp. 18-26.
155. New York Wills 7:149.

156. Furman, *supra* note 1, pp. 27-32.
157. New York Wills 1/2:269.
158. Furman, *supra* note 1, pp. 37-41.
159. Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines* (2 vols., n.p., 1931-43), 1:129-30.
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A WORD TO THE WISE

"...I think that it is an illustration of the well-known principle that we may call the immortality of error.

We may state this principle in the following manner: Suppose that an error made by writer A has been published, and suppose further that a later writer B quotes and cites the error accepting it as correct. The error then becomes immortal and cannot be eradicated from the scholarly literature."

Robert R. Newton, *The Crime of Claudius Ptolemy*
(Baltimore, Md., 1977), p. 161

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The will of Sarah Steward of Rochester, Massachusetts, dated 20 December 1753, proved 17 July 1754 [Plymouth Co. Probate Rec. 13:315], left her entire estate to James, her son, who was also named executor. As for other members of her family she made these provisions:

I give to my sons Daniel and Benjamin one penny apiece and to my grandchildren the children of my son Joseph a penny each of them and one penny to my grandchildren which are the children of my daughter Elliner, and also a penny apiece to each of my grandchildren the children of my daughter Mary provided they come in person to receive the same and discharge my executor.

Submitted by Eugene A. Stratton, F.A.S.G.

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