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THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY

OF

Reinold and Matthew Marvin

OF HARTFORD, CT., 1638

THEIR HOMES AND PARISH CHURCHES

BY

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

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AMERICAN NUMIS. AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, COR. MEMBER NUMIS.
AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA, ASSOCIE ETRANGER
SOCIETE ROYALE DE NUMIS. DE BELGIQUE, ETC.

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To the Memory of
MY FATHER
THEOPHILUS R. MARVIN
THE FIRST TO TRACE OUR FAMILY HISTORY
IN AMERICA
AND OF MY ELDEST SON
WHO BORE HIS NAME.



FOREWORD



SEVERAL years ago Mr. William S. Appleton, of Boston, while in London, found in the Will of John Lucas a reference to REYNOLD MARVINE, of Ramsey, Essex, which attracted his attention, for he was aware of my descent from the early settler at Hartford and Lyme, Conn., who bore that name, and of my interest in the family history. On his return, he very kindly informed me of his discovery, and a brief reference was made to it in an account of the Marvin Family, which was prepared from material gathered by my father and myself, and printed in the sumptuous "Family Histories and Genealogies," published by Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven, Conn. It was impossible to delay the publication of that work — then far advanced — to follow out an uncertain clue. Letters were written however to correspondents in England, in the hope of tracing the ancestral line to its English home; but as the Ramsey Parish Registers previous to the emigration were destroyed, further search seemed hopeless, and was finally discontinued.

In the summer of 1897, with the aid of Mrs. Salisbury, of New Haven, Conn., the late Gen. Selden Marvin, of Albany, N. Y., his brother Richard P. Marvin, Esq., of Akron, Ohio, and their sister Mrs. B. F. Goodrich, of Cambridge, Mass., I was enabled to avail myself of the services of Mr. Watkins, then about to sail for England; he had found a clue on a previous visit, which he be-

lieved would lead to definite knowledge, and at our request he made a visit to the old Churches of St. Michael at Ramsey, and St. Mary at Great Bentley, Essex. At last our hopes were realized; on the Registers of the latter Parish he found the long sought Records which he personally transcribed. By his thoughtfulness I also obtained photographic views of the "Green" and the ancient Church of St. Mary, at Great Bentley. Returning to London, he was furnished by Mr. Henry F. Waters, who has done so much for New England Genealogy, with brief abstracts of two Wills of the English Marvins, clearly connected with our ancestral line; with these hints, a search at Somerset House, London, and among the Suffolk Wills recorded at Ipswich, brought many others to light, which I have since had copied from the originals, and have printed them in this volume, usually in full, and always exactly following the quaint old spelling.

I have thought this story of the way in which Mr. Appleton's clue led to such satisfactory results would not be without interest, and have therefore given it at some length; the official sources from which this record is made establish the line to the family of the great-grandfather of the emigrants and the English homes beyond question; with a fair degree of probability they show us their kindred, and perhaps the direct line, two generations earlier. It will also be seen that we have been able to give by means of one of the Wills the exact location of the homestead and lands of the father of Reinold and Matthew.

It seemed to me that the descendants of those settlers at Hartford who chanced to read these pages would be interested to know something of the old homes of their forefathers, the "Green" where they played, the Churches where they worshipped, and the priests who ministered to them; I have therefore gleaned from various sources such descriptions as were attainable, reference to which will be found in the Notes. The reproductions of the photographs are now for the first time printed. The two maps have

been photographed from Camden's *Britannia*, printed before our ancestors sailed from England. A more elaborate map showing the ancient highways in Tendring Hundred will be found in Morant's *Essex*, and one on a smaller scale in the Post Office Directory for that County; both show the roads to which reference is made on page 138 below.

The investigations which have been described above carry back the line of our ancestors to the period when the Tudors ascended the throne of England. As will be seen, the first of our direct line of whom we have absolute knowledge, although his Christian name is not certainly known [see pp. 31 and 38], must have been born not far from 1485, the year of the Battle of Bosworth Field, the last in the Wars of the Roses, — when the crown which Richard III had tossed aside in his flight was taken from the hawthorn bush into which it had fallen, and placed on the head of Henry VII by Lord Derby. As Prof. Guest has said in his *English History*, "Old times were passing away and new ones were beginning. This period was the end of the middle ages, and the death of the feudal system . . . a time of great spirit and stir, full of eagerness, and anticipation, and wonder." America was not yet discovered. Caxton, the first of English printers, had recently set up his press in Westminster Abbey. The contest between Henry VIII and the Pope was yet to come, and the Clergy who ministered at the altars of English Churches were under the Roman obedience. It was the era of the Renaissance, — the sunrise hour of Modern History; and to me it seems a matter of something more than ordinary interest that the story of our New England family should chance to begin at this pivotal point.

A century and a half passed away, and the Stuarts were reigning when Matthew, the first of our ancestors to cross the sea, left England. The ship which carried him bore an auspicious name — "The Increase." Charles I was already in trouble with his Par-

liament, and his demands for ship money had roused the indignation of the people. This new burden is believed to have been the cause of Reinold's departure; he followed his brother to New England in 1637 or 1638. We mention these landmarks of history to give a glimpse of the period covered; and perhaps the outline will enable one to form a better idea of the environment of our fathers, whose names and Parish Churches are given in the following pages.

In conclusion I desire here to express my sincere thanks to the descendants of Reinold Marvin whom I have named above; to Mrs. Harriet Pinckney Huse, of Highland Falls, N. Y., and to Mr. George F. Marvin, of New York, also descendants, for the assistance they have rendered me. Without their aid this work would not have been accomplished; aside from this, and with the single exception of a small contribution made by a descendant of Matthew for a special search, no other aid has ever been received or solicited. An inspection of Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury's "Family Histories and Genealogies," and the four Pedigree charts of our family therein contained, will show something of what has already been accomplished in tracing the American lines of descent, in which will be found many eminent names — Judges and Governors, Bishops and Soldiers, College Presidents and Professors at Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and elsewhere, with others hardly less distinguished. The work of preparing a complete Genealogy is still in progress.

W. T. R. MARVIN,
73 Federal Street,
Boston, Mass.





THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY
OF
REINOLD AND MATTHEW MARVIN
AND THEIR HOMES.



THE earliest trace of our ancestry thus far discovered was found in the summer of 1897, in and near Ramsey, a Parish in Tendring Hundred, Essex County, England. This village, a "coast Parish," with a population at the present day of nearly two thousand,* is sixty-eight miles from London, and three miles and a half west of Harwich, the nearest railway station being that of Parkeston Quay, on the Harwich and Manningtree branch of the Great Eastern Railway, a mile from the village, which is called "Ramsey Street," and borders on the River Stour.

The northern part of the Parish forms a peninsula, which has the Stour on the north, and a small creek on the south and east, and is called "The Ray." This creek, which passes

* The population of the Parish is given in the English Clergy List of 1895, as 1,877.

through the Parish, has considerable marsh land near its banks, and is crossed by a bridge which unites "Ramsey Street" on the west side, south of "The Ray," with "Ramsey" on the east — both portions of the same Parish. A legacy "vnto the buyldinge of the Brydge" was given by John Marvin in his will, 1570.

From Newcourt's *Repertorium** we learn that "Ramsey, *alias* Mikeltow, sometimes Ramsey *cum* Mickelstow, and on some old records Michaelstowe, was the name of the place in the time of William the Conqueror, when it was held by Ralph Baynard." The old name "Michaelstowe" seems to have applied more particularly to the eastern side. The adjoining Parishes are Dovercourt which has a certain connection with Harwich, on the east, the Oakleys on the south, Wix on the south-west, Wrabness on the west, and the river on the north. Little Bentley, Great Bentley and Thorington are a few miles away south-westerly. In all of these Parishes some members of the Marvin families were found, and in all but two, and perhaps in all, they held landed property a century or more before the emigration to New England. The name "Ramsey," Morant tells us, signifies Ram's Island, and whether or not the ancient inhabitants chose the place as a home for its advantages for flocks and herds, — farming and grazing, with an occasional fishing venture into the North Sea, seem to have furnished the chief employment of the people there, three hundred years ago. All the Parishes named were in Tendring Hundred.

* *Repertorium*, II : p. 484.

In the olden time there were seven Manors there, and several of them are still important. Of these Roydon Hall, two miles west of the Parish Church, is the chief. At the time that Matthew, one of our New England ancestors, left the mother country (1635), this belonged to Sir Harbottle Grimston,* Knight and Baronet; later it passed to James Smyth, and in 1638 Nathaniel Garland was its owner. At an earlier period it was held by the Roydons and Lucases. As it was because of the discovery of the fact that John Lucas, who died 27 May, 1599, mentioned a Reinold Marvin in his Will, dated 6 December, 1596, proved 18 June, 1599, and recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Kidd, 50), that we were led to make the investigations near his home which have given such satisfactory results, a brief reference to that family may not be without interest. The clause in the Will of Lucas is: "I do confess that I owe unto William Bedingfield, of Bedfield, gent my sonne One hundred and sixteene poundes. To Reynold Marvine of Ramsey in the Countie of Essex, yoman, Tenne poundes." This Reynold was possibly a son of Roger. The Beddingfields were a prominent family in Ipswich, Suffolk, in the sixteenth century, and many Ipswich names appear in the neighboring Essex towns.

John³ Lucas, of Ramsey, was the second son of John² Lucas, Esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of George Christmas. John² was the third son of Thomas¹ and Elizabeth (Keymes) Lucas, a prominent gentleman of Colchester,

* See "Essex in the Days of Old," by John T. Page, London, 1898.

Essex, whose family owned estates in various Counties of England. A full account of the family and its several branches, will be found in Morant's Essex, and also in the Suffolk Visitations.

John³ married before 1558, Mary or Margaret, daughter and heiress of Christopher Roydon, of Roydon Hall, Ramsey, and later, of Witham, where he was a "Doctor of Physic." Christopher, who died in 1544, was the last male descendant of the family who had held the Hall for nearly two hundred years. Through this marriage Roydon Hall came to Lucas. After his death it passed to his son John,⁴ who died 13 December, 1619. Its subsequent history can readily be traced in Morant.*

Other Manors about 1590 were Hoobridge Hall, belonging to Sir Philip Boothes; Fowton Hall, held about 1570 by the Duke family; it was "sometime the Mortymers', and then the Guldforde's;" Strond-land Manor Lucas held of John Herd; "Le Rey," or Ray Manor, on the peninsula of that name, was the property of William Bunynghill in 1543, and from him passed to Sir Thomas White. Reynold Marvin, the grandfather of Reynold and Matthew, owned two farms in this immediate vicinity in 1554, one of which was called East Hall, which was "deforced" from Bunynghill in 1543.† At the present time there are two Manors in the Parish,— Ramsey Hall, or Manor, which belonged to John Herd in 1599, and Michaelstowe Hall, which is near the "Bridge" crossing the creek mentioned above, and which stands on the

* Essex I: p. 494, and *passim*.

† *Ibid.*, p. 493.

easterly side; the latter was a handsome seat, near the Church; at the time of the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, a moiety of this estate was granted to Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, and the other moiety to Sir George Whitmore. Near this Manor, at "the Bridge foote," was the property of John Marvin, in 1560-70.

The ancient Parish Church in which many of our ancestors were christened, married, and buried, is built upon a hill. In the quiet Church-yard beside it are to be seen stones of recent date inscribed with the names of members of the Lucas family. Like many other English Churches in similar situations, it is dedicated to St. Michael,* who was evidently its "patron saint" from the very earliest times. It is a building of stone in the decorated and perpendicular style, with nave "of one pace with the Chancel," and a south porch. It has a massive western tower, square, with embattled top, in which are three bells, the earliest dated 1676; on its south face is a sun-dial with the motto "Time passeth away like a shadow — 1841." The exterior is so covered with plaster that little or none of its structure can be seen; the lower part of the tower is overgrown with ivy. The north wall dates from the eleventh century, and contains a small Norman door, with moulded imposts and a small round-headed loop a little to the east. In the north wall of the Chancel, close to the east end, is a five-foiled arched recess of early English work, thought to be the remains of "the Easter sepulchre;" in the opposite wall is a small and

* Called also "St. Michael the Archangel" in some of the old Wills.

very plain piscina.* The Chancel arch is unfinished from just above the spring of the arch, or was cut through at the time the Chancel roof was altered and restored in the seventeenth century. The wall plate is carved with a running pattern of foliage.

The "three largest Chancel windows are perfectly plain and very ugly." There is a smaller cusped loop over the Priest's door. The nave is lighted by seven windows, including the Norman loop on the north side, above mentioned. One of the others on the south is unusual in design, and of the early decorated period, while at the west end is a "low side window" in the corner between the nave and tower buttress, a remarkable position. The west door is perpendicular gothic, and much decayed; the south door is remarkably well preserved and ornate; it has a double series of enriched decorations, including a demi-figure of a woman crowned, another of a male figure holding in the left hand a book, the right raised in benediction, and a little way below, I & M both crowned. There are also representations of the sun and moon, of winged hearts, shields with straps, crowns, foliage and human faces. The figures may possibly be intended for the Virgin and Christ; the estoiles and crescents being symbols of the sun and moon. The porch is of brick and overgrown

* "The Easter Sepulchre" was the receptacle in which, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, the consecrated wafer or "host" was placed after it was taken from the altar, in Passion-tide, to be kept there in symbolic commemoration of the burial of Our Lord in "the sepulchre which was hewn out of a rock," after His crucifixion. "Piscina. A niche on the south side of the altar in the same Churches, containing a small basin and water-drain through which the priest empties the water in which the chalice has been rinsed."—*Oxford Glossary*.

with ivy. The Chancel was rebuilt in 1597 by — Goldingham and William —, but their full names, once recorded in their epitaphs on a tablet, cannot now be deciphered. In the Church are several memorial tablets and monuments— one of Sir Thomas Davall, who represented Harwich in Parliament and died in 1712; the others are later.

Of the old Communion silver there remains a chalice of Elizabethan design, which dates from about 1570, and its cover may be older; this is probably the only portion of the ancient service left, but there are two pewter plates, inscribed "Ramsey Parish," which with the chalice, are mentioned in the old Registers. Unfortunately the Parish Records previous to 1645 are lost; they are supposed to have been destroyed during the Civil War at the close of the reign of Charles I.*

The Church was early given to the Abbey of St. Osyth, and "the great tithes being appropriated to it, a vicarage was ordained, which continued in the Abbey's gift until the Suppression: then it came to the Crown, and hath remained in it ever since." The living, valued at £200 in 1895, is now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

In 1610, says Newcourt, it had a Vicarage house and barn, and about nine acres and two roods of glebe. In 1637

* This account of this Church as it was in 1893, is taken from the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom's "Heraldry and Monumental Inscriptions, etc.," (Hemsworth, England,) pp. 112-113, of which only twenty-five copies were printed. This work gives a great number of the inscriptions on the gravestones and monuments in the Ramsey Churchyards, but none so ancient as the time when our ancestors were living near it; we know certainly that some of them are sleeping there, but the names upon the oldest stones are illegible.

this estate had been somewhat increased. It "had all tythes except corn, hay and wood." The parsonage with its thirteen acres of glebe is near the Church. The Parish is now in the Diocese of St. Alban's (Province of Canterbury), the Archdeaconry of Colchester, and the Deanery of Ardleigh and Harwich, and the Vicar in 1895 was the Rev. Wm. Hugh Wood, M. A.

St. Osyth (or 'T Oosey as the people called her) to whom the Abbey was dedicated, was the daughter of a Mercian Prince, and martyred by the Danes; her story is given in an old tract, "Purgatory proved by Miracles."* Local tradition preserves the tale that once a year she revisits the spring in "Nun's Wood," which bursts forth out of the earth on the spot where her head fell to the ground when she was martyred, and on the anniversary of that event, as we are told, she appears there, holding her head in her hands!

Newcourt gives the names of the Vicars of the Parish Church, which in his time was in the Archdeaconry of Colchester and the Deanery of Tendring Hundred, then, in the Diocese of London. In the days of Kemp, Archbishop of Canterbury, a little before the time of the earliest of our name known to have lived at Ramsey, Hugh Bennett was in charge, having taken it 10 October, 1458; the succession of Clergy from that time is as follows:—Will. Hervy, from 25 October, 1459; Richard Smyth, 12 September, 1460; John Horton, 24 June, 1461; William Northale, 2 April, 1488. Bishop Hill appointed Ralph Bride, 30 September, 1499;

* Printed in Wright's "History of Essex," II: p. 773.

Bishop Fitzjames next appointed Christopher Saintclere, 2 July, 1512; on his death Bishop Stokesley gave the living to William Hodkinson, who succeeded 17 September, 1535; the cruel Bonner appointed John Russull, 3 July, 1540; and William Vaughan, 29 April, 1550. Bishop Grindall appointed John Lovell, A. M., 16 December, 1560; who was succeeded 18 September, 1564, by Henry Reynold (called by his name in Latin, Henricus Reginald, on the ancient records*); on the death of Reynold, John White took charge 30 April, 1575; he died before October, 1592; he was accused by a Presbyterian writer of being "A scandalous liver," and "indicted for a common barrater. Witness the Records and Dr. Wither." † Edward Marvin, the father of Reinold and Matthew, seems to have removed from Ramsey to Great Bentley during his time, as will be seen on a subsequent page.

Thomas Blande who came next, was Vicar from 5 October, 1592; he died before June, 1601. After the death of Blande Bishop Bancroft gave the living to Ralph Walker, 24 June, 1601, who held it for twenty-seven years (until he died); he was succeeded by John Jefferey, 9 October, 1628, and on his death, Bishop Laud named Richard Taylor, A. M., 24 December, 1638, on the presentation of Charles I. He was still there in 1650. His successor was Abraham Everit, who conformed. ‡ From this list it may be readily seen who were

* The Registers of St. Nicholas, Harwich, a few miles away, have many entries of the Reynolds family.

† See Davids, "Annals of Non-Conformity in Essex."

‡ Davids, p. 297.

the Clergymen that, we cannot doubt, ministered the rites of the Church to our ancestors during the century and more that they resided in Ramsey.

As the Parish Records of St. Michael's Church do not go back to the time when Matthew left England, it is useless to attempt to fix the period when the first Marvins appeared in that Parish, but they were certainly there about the beginning of the sixteenth century. In the adjoining Parishes of Harwich and Dovercourt we have also found a branch of the family, who had houses and lands there as early as 1530; several of the Ramsey Marvins owned lands in Dovercourt, and one at least, had land in Suffolk, as will be seen from their Wills. We know that the Harwich branch were also closely allied with Suffolk families,—the daughters having married there, it may be, before the father removed to Harwich, and in the ancient city of Ipswich, in Suffolk, a few miles to the northward, which dates from Saxon times or earlier, we find two families of our name in the middle of the fifteenth century.

Early in that century there was also a prominent family bearing our name in Wiltshire, which resided there for nearly three hundred years, but no relationship with them has been discovered.

By the kind assistance of Mrs. B. F. Goodrich, of Cambridge, Mass., whose husband was a descendant of Matthew Marvin, and who traces her own descent from his elder brother Reinold, we have been enabled to cause a careful search to be made of the Registers of the old Church of

St. Nicholas at Harwich, and to obtain copies of several Wills made by residents there. As the result of a recent visit to Ipswich, following the Harwich clue, an abstract of a very early Will recorded there has been obtained, which the officials declined to copy, as it was written in the old ecclesiastical Latin, very much abbreviated; with this we also secured copies of four other Wills from the same Record, which are given below. So far as we have been able to discover, these five Wills are all that are to be found recorded there, which were made by the Marvins who lived in Ipswich before our ancestors left the mother country.*

The conclusions drawn from these Wills and those preserved at Somerset House, London, will be given on subsequent pages as they are taken up in turn. It is only necessary to say here that it is evident from these various sources that the Marvins of Essex were possessed of goodly estates for the time, holding not alone the houses where they resided, and the lands adjoining them which they cultivated, but were also the owners of other estates in various Parishes more or less remote, which they leased to tenants, and some of these, both free and copy-hold, were held by several generations of descendants.

These Wills, with one or two exceptions, will be given in full, from careful copies of the originals; for I have thought that their quaint expressions, the bequests of their makers, and the names of their estates and tenants, their friends and

* My thanks are due to Miss Emma M. Walford, of London, for her aid in obtaining these copies.

their servants, and even the references to household effects which are contained in these old documents, give a better idea of the men and women who executed them, and of their homes and occupations, than anything else which can now be obtained. We shall find, so far as these reveal character, that their makers were charitable, devout, liberal and public spirited; their gifts to the repair of the Ramsey Bridge, and their donations to their Parish Churches, both of which acts were regarded as "pious duties" at that period, as well as their legacies to the poor, show something of these qualities.

All but one of the Churches in which they worshiped four centuries and more ago, so far as we know their homes, are standing to-day, with only such changes as the hand of time has made, and from their Parish Registers, when preserved, we have obtained the records of the later generations; for the earlier ones we turn again to the Wills for information, and in arranging the names of the children, when the order of birth is unknown, we follow the order in which they are named therein. From the Wills, also, certain inferences as to possible dates of birth have occasionally been drawn, but such are invariably noted.

The reasons for the conclusions stated will usually need no special explanation. If a father dies leaving a son of the proper age to be the executor of his Will, we cannot be far astray in believing that father to have been at least forty-five or fifty years old at his death, and in assigning a corresponding date as the approximate time of his birth.

In the Introductory Note we gave 1485 as the probable year of birth of the first from whom we could trace the direct line of our descent, but there appear to be some reasons for believing that the Ramsey Marvins came from the Ipswich families mentioned above, and we shall begin the Record there.

FIRST GENERATION.

I ROGER¹ MERVYN, of St. Stephen's Parish, Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, was born certainly as early as 1430, since he left a son who was old enough to be his executor in 1475. His wife was Matilda ——, who survived him, and was associated with her son as executrix of her husband's Will. This Will is recorded at Ipswich;* it is written in Latin, much abbreviated, as already mentioned; an abstract is given below. It fixes the date of his death exactly, for it was made "the Sunday after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1475." This festival, one of the "black-letter days" of the Anglican Church, occurs 8 September, which fell on Friday in 1475; "the Sunday after" was therefore 10 September, and as that is the date of probate, the Will appears to have been proved on the very day it was drawn.

At that period "the goods of a deceased person were distributed, or his Will proved † in the court of the 'ordinary' ecclesiastical judge, usually the Bishop of the Diocese; this was done because a part of the goods went by custom to the

* Suffolk Wills, Vol. II (1458-77), p. 289. † Chambers, *s. v.* Ecclesiastical Courts.

Bishop, to be spent for pious uses." The early history of these courts is obscure, and there is no apparent reason for the hasty proceedings in this case. As shown by the language and style of the instrument, it was doubtless written by a cleric, as was then the custom, and probably by the parish priest of St. Stephen's. We may conjecture that for convenience he took advantage of the presence in Ipswich, on that day, of the proper officer. Wodderspoon* gives a partial list of the incumbents of the Parish. John Bromley was appointed in 1442, but whether he remained until 1478, when Henry Barnard took charge, does not appear. The ancient Will-books were deposited in the "Archdeacon's Palace," situated on North Gate Street; a tall gate house and a deep, recessed doorway in the outer wall to the street, still remain, to show something of the early building.

That Roger was possessed of "lands and tenements," aside from the home in which he died, appears from his Will, but they are not named in the abstract furnished me. He directed that his interment should be in St. Stephen's Church. This is one of the oldest Churches in Ipswich; it is mentioned in "Domesday," and occupies a site where stood an older Church in Saxon times, on St. Stephen's Lane, "a very narrow and crooked avenue lined with odd and unshapely houses." The Church is "light-looking," small, and plain inside and out, and its revenues are also small (£75 in 1895). The building gives evidence of its great age, and

* "Memorials of the Ancient Town of Ipswich," by John Wodderspoon, London, 1850, pp. 382-3.

“renewals seem to have swept away all traces of the early Norman architecture.”

In the seventh year of Edward IV, 1468 (during the lifetime of Roger Marvin), the corporation of Ipswich granted the Parish a piece of land on the west of the Church-yard, on condition that a red rose be duly rendered annually, if demanded,—which may show the Lancastrian sympathies of the town at that period. In 1547 the tower contained three bells. In the Church there are many mural tablets, most of which date from the seventeenth century, and there is a monument of colored marbles by the south-east door. In earlier times St. Stephen's contained numerous “brasses,” as shown by the “reaved” stones in the floor, which once held them; one of these brasses, erected in 1584, now partly broken, is all that is left in place. When the building was restored in 1866, two others were dug up in the Church-yard, one of which, quite perfect, has a certain interest for us: it commemorates Thomas, a grandson of Sir Humphrey Wingfield, and a descendant of this Sir Humphrey married John Marvin, of Ramsey, who died in 1571.

The Records of the Parish preserve the names of some of its early benefactors; in 1500 John Boyden left it “a newly-written Mass-book,” and in 1504 a legacy of £4 was bequeathed “for the making of a silver censer.” Roger Marvin's bequests amounted to 23*s.* 4*d.*, not a very large sum, judged by present standards; but as I find it stated that the value of money then was not far from sixteen times what it is to-day, it was about equivalent to one hundred dollars of

our currency. In 1400 the Cavendishes had the presentation, and in 1457 it was held by Sir Gilbert Debenham.* The Parish now has a small population,—less than 600 in 1895, when the Rev. William Fred. Clark was Rector.

The curious old Sparrow House, a building of great local interest, famous for a secret chamber where Charles II was once concealed, adjoins the Church; it was built in 1567, after the Marvins had left the place; some views of this ancient edifice are to be found in the histories of the town, and one of these has a glimpse of portions of St. Stephen's. Many pictures of the interesting old buildings in Ipswich, dating from the fifteenth century or earlier, will be found in "In and About Ancient Ipswich." † It is said that no town in England has more of these quaint and curious relics.

The only child of Roger and Matilda Marvin named in his Will ‡ is

- 2 JOHN,² who was born about 1453, or possibly earlier, as will be seen below.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ROGER MERVYN.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. I, Roger Mervyn, of Ipswich, on Sunday next after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1475, do make my Will as follows:—

To be buried in the Parish Church of St. Stephen's, Ipswich.⁵

To the high altar of the said Church, for my tithes forgotten, iijs. iiijd.; for the repairs of the said Church, xxs.

* See "The History and Description of the Town and Borough of Ipswich," by G. R. Clarke, Ipswich, 1830.

† By Dr. J. E. Taylor, London, 1888.

‡ Suffolk Wills, recorded at Ipswich, Book II (1458-77), fo. 289.

To Matilda, my wife, and John, my son, all my lands and tenements, and all my goods and chattels, movable and immovable, and all debts due me on condition that they pay all my debts.

And I require all my feoffees who are enfeoffed in all the said lands and tenements to deliver to the said Matilda and John, and their heirs, full seisin of the aforesaid lands and tenements.

To fulfill this my present Will I make the said Matilda and John executors. In witness whereof, etc.

Proved in the borough of Ipswich, [Suffolk,] 10 September, 1475, and administration of all the goods of the said deceased Roger was granted to the executors within written.

3 ROBERT¹ MERVYN, of Ipswich, may have been born not far from 1432, as he had at least two grandsons of age in 1500, if the date of the Will of his son, printed below, has been correctly transcribed; I think, for reasons given later, that that date is more probably 1512, and that Robert was born about 1444. He was a contemporary, and for the last years of his life, but how long we do not know, a fellow-townsmen of Roger. He was three times married; naming his wives in the order he mentions them in his Will, they were (1) Jone —; (2) Rose —; (3) Alson [? Alison] —, who survived him, and was made executrix jointly with his son Thomas. His Will is dated 28 February, 1490/1; it was proved 30 March, 1491,* and is recorded at Ipswich. His direction that his interment should be in St. Peter's Church-yard indicates that his home was in that Parish when he died; but he owned an estate in the neighboring Parish

* Suffolk Wills, Vol. III (1481-98), fo. 115.

of Washbrook, on or near which one of his sons resided, as will be seen below. His children named in his Will were:—

- 4 i. THOMAS,² as the executor, supposed to be the eldest son ;
b. possibly about 1453, but more probably about 1465.
- 5 ii. JOHN, b. possibly about 1456, but more probably about 1468; married Elizabeth —. The date of his Will, printed hereafter, is somewhat indistinct in my copy; while it appears to be 1500, it may be intended for 1510 or 1512; it is recorded in the volume for 1513–18, and was proved 2 August, 1515. If the date is 1512, the later years of birth of his father and brother, as well as of himself, given above, are the more probable.
- 6 iii. ALSON (dau.); she was, by her name, the daughter of his third wife, but there is nothing in the brief Will to indicate her age with any certainty; if our conjecture from her name is correct, she was probably the youngest of the three children, and may have been the wife of John Heynys [? Haynes], one of the executors of her father's Will.

WILL OF ROBERT MERVYN.

In dei nomine Amen the last day of the monythe of fevyrrer [1490/1] In good mende I Robert Mervyn geve and bequethe my sowle to godd to our lady seynt Mary And to y^e blysyde company of Hevyn And my body to be beryyd in the chyrche yerd off seynt Petrys of ippyswych.

Also I bequethe to the hye Awtyr for my tithys forgetyn xij^d Also I geve to y^e Crosse iij sylver sponys Also I geve to Alsan my wyfe my place and stuffe Also I wyll that my hous in Waschbroke be sold And a prest syngynge for me for my wyfys Jone and Rose in the cherche of Seynt Petrys a fore seyyd Also I geve to ye grey fryyrs xx^{iiid} Also I geve to Jhesus . . . iij^d Also I geve to Alson my dowter vjs. viij^d. Also I geve to my sone John xij^d

Also I wyll y^t Alson my wyfe be chose executryx Thomas Mervyn
my sone And John Heynys.

Proved at Ipswich 30 March 1491.

St. Peter's is another of the old Parish Churches of Ipswich, and an inventory of its property is given in "Domesday." It stands on the corner of St. Peter's and College Streets; its most remarkable feature is its fine square and battlemented tower, built of flint-stone, which in 1553 contained a chime of four bells, in more recent times increased to six. In this tower there was, in the time of Robert Marvin,* an "image of our Lady," for "painting and leading" which, a legacy of 33*s.* 4*d.* was bequeathed in 1506, and a number of other legacies of ancient date are chronicled by Wodderspoon.†

The building, "fine but sombre looking," was repaired with good judgment about 1830. Notwithstanding its age, it contains few monuments of any note; previous to the Reformation there was an emblem of the Trinity carved in stone over the porch, with symbols of the Passion—the crown of thorns and the sponge, "all of which, with the altar rails," says William Dowsing in 1643, "I ordered to break in pieces." A very ancient stone font, of curious construction, escaped the hand of the destroyer, and is still

* It is proper to say here that in view of the variations in spelling the name we follow the modern usage of the family; *er* was and is pronounced *ar* in England, and the name of the emigrant Matthew is spelled Marvyn and Marvinn, etc., on the Custom House Books of 1635.

† See "Memorials of the Ancient Town of Ipswich," as cited.

preserved; it is square, and the bason is sculptured with animals, in later Norman style; the pillar and plinth which support it are of more recent date.

In the rear of the Church, at the south-east end of the Church-yard, is "Wolsey's Gate," the only relic of the fine buildings erected for a college by the famous Cardinal. A picture of this Gate, showing also the lofty tower of St. Peter's and a portion of the Church at the left, is given by Wodderspoon. The value of the "living" in 1895 was £280. The earliest list of the curates which I have found begins in 1604. In 1895 St. Peter's was in population the second Parish in Ipswich, and the Rev. William Berry was the vicar.

The monastery of the "Grey Friars," a Franciscan order, was in the Parish of St. Nicholas, a little to the south-west of that Church. It stood on the bank of a stream called the Gipping, now covered over. It was founded in the last decade of the thirteenth century by Sir Robert Tiptot, of Nettlestead, who died in 25 Edward I (1297). It was well endowed, as shown by the long list of its possessions returned to Henry VIII,* when so many of the religious houses were suppressed and their property taken by the crown. The names and gifts of its benefactors, many of whom, and especially of the family of its founder, were buried in its grounds, may be found in the Ipswich records. Here there was a printing press before 1500, on which Indulgences and other religious documents were printed. A fragment of the ruins of the building was preserved in the garden of one of

* See Wodderspoon, cited above, pp. 314 *et seq.*

the citizens of Ipswich, and perhaps still remains. A picture of the ruins, with St. Nicholas's Church in the background, is given by Wodderspoon, p. 241, and a view of the old Priory was long preserved in the vestry of that Church.

The "Crosse" to which Robert leaves three "silver sponys," raises an interesting question: while it may have had some connection with the "high altar" which he remembers, it seems more probable that it was the predecessor of the famous "Ipswich Cross" which stood in the Market Place. Wodderspoon describes this as a large octagonal structure of wood, supported by eight stone pillars, and having a circular roof, terminated in the centre by a spiral point carried to a considerable height, which was surmounted by a small stone cross on which stood a well-executed figure of Justice with her usual attributes. The building was twenty-seven feet in diameter, and fifty from the ground to its top; it was erected about 1510 by Edmund Daundy, a relative of Wolsey, and stood until 1812. If our conjecture is correct, there must have been an earlier Cross than Daundy's, which one authority says was the first. Crosses in market places, erected as preaching stands, and for public convenience, are of great antiquity.

Whether Roger and Robert of Ipswich were brothers, or even relatives, we do not know. As bearing on this, it may be noted that we find the Christian names of each, and of their sons, in various families of later generations; Robert, as shown above, had a son Thomas; Thomas of Ipswich, whose wife was Anne, had a son and grandson Thomas; Robert of

Ramsey [? grandson of Roger], had grandchildren Thomas and Anne; Ann, his sister, had grandsons Thomas and Robert; and the first Reynold a brother Thomas and a nephew Roger, and John is of very frequent occurrence; but whether these are merely coincidences, or point to some relationship between the Ipswich families, cannot be determined with our present knowledge.

SECOND GENERATION.

2 JOHN² (*Roger*) was apparently living in Ipswich when his father died. As he was made executor of his father's Will jointly with his mother, in 1475, he must have been of legal age at that time to assume the duty. We therefore place his birth about 1453. The date of his death is unknown. So far as we have been able to discover, he left no Will, and we know nothing further of him with certainty; but there are some grounds for supposing that he may have been the grandfather of Reynold of Ramsey and his brothers. If the Marvins of Harwich and Ramsey were descended from the Ipswich families, they of course came from one of the sons of Robert¹ or from the John under notice. Either of these, by their ages, might have been the grandfather of Christian and her brothers of Ramsey, whose father's name has not been discovered; Thomas of Harwich, and Robert of Ramsey and his sister Ann (mentioned later), were clearly of the third generation, reckoning Roger and Robert as of the first; while the brothers and sister of the first Reynold known to us, were as clearly of the fourth.

From his name and age, Thomas⁸ of Harwich may be the son of the executor of the Will of Robert,¹ and we so assign him; but the Wills show that that Thomas⁸ left but one son, and cannot have been the father of Thomas⁴ of Ramsey and his brothers. Robert¹ had a grandson Robert, as appears from the Will next cited, and by his age he might be the brother of Thomas of Harwich; but there is no allusion to Ann in that Will, and we know that Robert of Ramsey had a sister of that name. It is hardly probable therefore that the latter Robert is the one named in the Will of John (5), given below. In view of these facts, and because we know that Reynold had a nephew Roger, a brother and nephew John, and that another brother owned lands in Suffolk, we think it possible that the John under notice may have had the children named below, and we place them here, leaving the correctness of the conjecture to be proved or disproved by future investigation; the order and date of birth is of course unknown.

- 7 i. A son (? JOHN),⁸ b. about 1480, and the father of John, Reynold, etc., named below.
- 8 ii. ROBERT, of Ramsey, b. about 1490; mar. Isbell —; d. in December or January, 1556/7.
- 9 iii. ANN, who married Robert Borflete, probably of Harwich; among her children were Robert, John and Thomas, as will be seen below.

4 THOMAS² (*Robert*), apparently of Ipswich when his father died, was born about 1465, as stated above. He was made one of the executors of his father's Will, and therefore

thought to be the eldest son. The date of his death is not known. For reasons given above it seems probable that he was the father of

- 10 THOMAS,³ of Harwich, Essex, b. about 1490 or earlier; mar. Anne —; d. in Harwich, November or December, 1550.

5 JOHN² (*Robert*), of Washbrook, Suffolk, was probably born about 1468; he married Elizabeth —, who survived him. He died in June, 1500, or more probably 1512 (see pp. 25, 26), in Washbrook, where his father owned an estate which his Will directed should be sold; whether this passed into the hands of John, or whether he had a home of his own there before his father removed to Ipswich, we cannot tell. As will be seen by his Will below, John also had a "tenement with appertenaunces" in Great Belstead, "lately called Smythys" [? Smyth's], very likely the name of its previous owner, and from the manner in which it is mentioned, recently acquired; and we note that the Will of Rose, the widow of his son John, makes her "brother, John Smythe," her supervisor. The old Church in Great Belstead was dedicated to St. Mary. In the return of Church property in 1547, this Church had a bell, "which was broke v years past," and was "solde for xxx^s. . . which is and shalbe Employed to y^e reperacⁿ of y^e chvrch roffe and y^e palyng of y^e chvrch-yerd." It was replaced in 1553.

The location of the "Copy-lands" which are mentioned does not certainly appear, but it seems to have been in Great Belstead. This was a class of property subject to the pay-

ment of a nominal ground-rent to the lord of the manor : fourpence an acre for good land was thought a fair rate in the time of Richard II (1381).* Such lands passed by the Will of a tenant (as will be seen in several of the Wills below) in the same manner as free-hold, except that they were subject, on the death of a tenant, to the payment of "fines" to the lord, and certain court fees.† In this case the "Lord of the manor" was the Prioress and sisterhood of an Augustinian nunnery, founded in Dartford by Edward III, in 1355, whose rights entitled them to collect a small annual rental, and to receive a portion of the "fines" when the copy-hold passed to a new tenant.

John Marvin directed that his interment should be in the Washbrooke Churchyard; the Church in this little Parish

* See Guest, "Handbook of English History," p. 301. The term "copy-hold" came from the technical expression, "tenure by copy of the court-roll, at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor"; meaning, says one authority, that it is "tenure of land which is part of a manor, the title being evidenced by the court-rolls of the manor, and the right of the owner being in conformity with the immemorial customs thereof."

† The "fine of lands" was an ancient method of transferring property which was more efficacious than an ordinary conveyance. An amicable suit was brought, in which one party, called the cognizee, claimed that the owner or seller, called the cognizor, was wrongfully withholding the land from the complainant; leave to compromise this fictitious suit was granted by the court, the cognizor acknowledging the withholding, and the business was concluded by what was called the "foot of the fine," embodied in an indenture beginning "*Hæc est finalis concordia*," [This is the final agreement] which set forth the parties, the time and place of agreement, etc., and a note was made of the facts on the Court records. This was long the only way by which a married woman could convey lands. The "feet" of old fines are often of great importance as evidence in pedigrees, and if the records of the transfers of the copy-holds mentioned in the various Wills we have found could be carefully investigated, it is very certain that much additional information concerning the wives (of whom in most cases we now know only their Christian names) and their families could be ascertained.

bears the name of St. Mary; the population at the present time is very small, and the living is now united with that of St. Peter's, Copdock. The children of John and Elizabeth, given in the order in which they are named in his Will, were:—

- 11 i. ROBERT,³ b. certainly as early as 1489, as he is one of the executors of his father's Will; as first mentioned therein he is presumed to have been the eldest son: yet he survived his brother, who bequeathed him a certain interest in his lands, as will be seen by his Will, below, the conditions of which may be thought to indicate that John was the elder. Although, by his age, this might be Robert of Ramsay, yet as that Robert mentions a sister Ann, but no other sisters, while the Robert under notice had two sisters, neither of whom was an Ann, it seems very improbable that the two Roberts are identical. Nothing further has been found*.
- 12 ii. JOHN, of Chattisham, Suffolk; b. as early as 1491; mar. Rose (Smythe?); d. in Chattisham; his Will is dated 27 March, 1535; his widow d. in Little Belstead; her Will is dated 25 April, 1557.
- 13 iii. ALYCE, b. —.
- 14 iv. ELIZABETH, b. —; mar. — Snape, and was living in 1535.

From the expression in his father's Will — “yff yt happen the seyde Robert” and his brother and sisters “to deye w^t owte yssuc,” — it is inferred that none of the children were married when their father died.

* The question has presented itself whether this Robert could have been the father of Reinold of Ramsey (16), but after a very careful study of the Wills I have reached the conclusion in the text.

It may be observed that the approximate dates of birth of Robert and John are based on the belief that their father's Will was made in 1512 and not in 1500; if the latter be the true date, they are of course too late by as many years; the expression "seke yn my boody hoell yn mynde," indicates that the Will was made in view of approaching death, so that whichever date be accepted, we cannot doubt that the sons were of age at that time; the earlier date would imply that his son John married Rose quite late, for in her Will, made in 1557, she provides for the payment of a marriage portion to an unmarried daughter,—a daughter named in the Will of Rose's husband, John. He had then been dead twenty-two years, and if born in 1479 (twelve years before the conjectural date assigned to him) he would seem to have been at least forty years old when his first child was born, while on the theory proposed he would have been only about twenty-eight. Finally, the date of probate, 1515, corroborates our theory, as we can hardly believe his estate remained unsettled for fifteen years.

WILL OF JOHN MARVYN, SR.

In the name of God Amen yn the yere of our Lorde God M^lCCCCC and XIJ daye of June I John Marvyn the elder of Waschbrooke seke yn my boody hoell yn mynde make my testament and laste wyll in maner foluynge ffyrst I bequeth my sowle to god Allmyghty to our lady seynt Mary and to all seyntes my body to be buryed in the cherch yerde of Waschebrook Item I bequeth to the heygh awter xx^d Item I bequeth to Robert Marvyn and John Marvyn my sons and to ther heyres of ther bodys law-

fully begotyn my tenement w^t the appertenaunces lately callyd Smythys leyeng in grete Belsted and all my Copy Londys wych I haue by Copy of the priorasse and Cōuent of Dertford to be betwexe the seyde Robert and John egally and yff the seyde Robert and John schall Deye w^t owt yssue of ther bodyes lafully begotyn that then the seyde tenement w^t the appertenaunces and the seyde copy Londe to remayne to the other brother and to hys yssue of hys body lafully begotyn and yff the seyde Robert and John fortune to deye w^t owt yssue then I wyll the seyde tenement and Copy londe shall remayne to Alyce and Elyzabeth my dowghters and to ther heyres aftyr the forme aforseyd and yff yt happen the seyde Robert John Alyce and Elizabeth to deye w^t owt yssue of ther bodys lafully begotyn Then I wyll the seyde tenement w^t the appertenaunces schall be solde and don for my sowle and all Crysten sowlys Also I wyll that Robert John Alyce and Elysabeth or ther heyres for the tenement aforseyd schall kepe or doo to be kepte my yere mynde yn the parysch Cherch of Waschebrooke for the terme of xx^{ti} yere next immedyatly aftyr my naturall dethe Item I wyll that they schall kepe my xxx^{ti} day yn the seyde cherch Item I wyll that my executors schall paye or doo to be payd to Elizabeth my wyff and to her executors and assynges x marke of lafully mony of Englund undyr thys manor foluynge That ys to sey in the feste of Alhalowes next comynge vj^s viij^d and yn the feste of Estyr next comynge vj^s viij^d and so yerly in the feste of Estyr payenge to the seyde Elizabeth her executors and assynges xiijs iiiij^d onto the forseyd Summ of x marke be payd and yff the seyde Elizabeth my wyff troobyll or cause to be troobyllyd the forseyde Robert Marvyn and John Marvyn myn executors then I wyll that sche nor her executors her assignes schall never have the forseyde x marke Item I wyll that Elizabeth my wyff schall have all sweche stuffe of Howswold as sche brought w^t her to me Item I wyll that sche schall have iiij keys a stere boloke and a Cowe boloke and a Calffe a sowe iiij pyggys a Coke vj Hennys and vj Chekyns Item I wyll that the seyde Elyzabeth

schall have xiiij chepe iiij lambys and viij^{li} wooll Item I wyll that my executors schall delyver to the seyde Elyzabeth my wyff viij bushelles whete and iiij busshelles malte Item I wyll the seyde Elizabeth shall have all her apparell Item I bequeth to Elyzabeth my dowghter her mothers gyrdell The Resydewe of all my goodys not bequethyd I geve to my sonys Robert Marvyn and John Marvyn whom I make my executors to fulfyll thys my last wyll Item I wyll John Benet and William Warde delyver astate to my sonys acordynge to thys my wyll wytnesse of thys premyss Syr Amy Lecke vicar of Waschebrook John Woode of Lytyll Wenham Stephyn Pascall of the same John Coppinge of Brantham Raffe Pulford and John Bury of Waschebrooke

Proved at Ipswich 2 August, 1515*

A few of the expressions in the above Will may receive explanation:—“All Hallows” is the feast of All Saints, or 1 November; Easter always occurs about five months later. “Keys” is a provincial English plural of cow, from the Anglo-Saxon *cy*, having the same meaning (equivalent to kine); a “Cowe-boloke” was also a provincial term for a young cow or heifer. The “chepe” (sheep) and other farm stock disposed of, show that he was a farmer, while his directions to “John Benet and William Warde” prove that he was a landlord as well, leasing portions of his estate. From these items, and from the bequest of ten marks to his wife, it is evident that he was a man of fair estate for the period. A mark was 13*s.*, 4*d.*, and ten marks was therefore £6, 13*s.*, 4*d.* The relative value of money was not as great as in the

* Recorded at Ipswich, Suffolk Wills, Book VII (1513-18), fo. 94. There is no punctuation in these Wills. The spelling has been closely followed.

preceding century, but this bequest was about equivalent to twelve times the corresponding amount in our day, or not far from \$400. A pleasant bit of sentiment shines out in the legacy to the daughter bearing her mother's name, who was to have "her mother's gyrdell." This, in the olden time, was the wedding-gift of a newly married wife to her husband; evidently he had treasured it carefully.

THIRD GENERATION.

7 —³ son, name unknown, but possibly JOHN (? *John*,² *Roger*¹), born about 1480. The "Widow Marvin," mentioned in "Exchequer Lay Subsidy, Essex 108/237, 32 Henry VIII," as taxed in Ramsey in 1540 "on her movables xvs.," may have been his relict. His children were certainly four, and possibly six or seven; three of them lived in Ramsey, and their names are learned from the Wills of two of the sons, printed below. While only one of these mentions a sister, a later Will seems to show there were other daughters. The dates of birth are unknown, but some of them may be learned approximately from the same sources.

In the following list of the children of (?) John, we first give those certainly known to be brothers, and their sister, and next those thought to be sisters from the allusions in the Will of John⁵ Marvin, who died in 1571, with the reasons for the conclusions reached.

- 15 i. JOHN⁴ believed to be the eldest son; and b. possibly about 1510. He married and had issue, as appears by the Will of his brother Thomas, who does not mention their

names ; but some of these, as will be seen below, may be learned from the Will of John⁵ who we suppose was one of them.

- 16 ii. RYNALDE, of Ramsey, as he signed his name, b. about 1514 ; mar. Johan —, who survived him. He died in 1554 or 1555, leaving issue. This Rynalde or Reynold, was the ancestor of the New England Marvins.
- 17 iii. THOMAS, of Ramsey, b. about 1518 ; mar. as her second husband, Mrs. Barbara Brett ; his Will, dated 14 October, 1561, has no date of probate.
- 18 iv. CHRISTIAN (dau.), b. about 1521 ; mar. Thomas Herde, of Ramsey, and as appears by the Will of her brother Thomas, made in 1561, she had then recently died, leaving issue, for that refers to the " chyl dren y^e which " Herde " latly had by his lat wyf Christian Marven : " but it does not show how many there were, or their names. Thomas Herde was made executor of the Will of his wife's brother Thomas, and witnessed that of Robert (8) and John,⁵ 1571. The Herdes were a leading family in Ramsey, and Ramsey Hall, first mentioned in 1599, says Morant, belonged to a John Herde in that year. Others of the name are found in Harwich, and a John Herd,* of " Ockley " Parva, witnessed the Will of John Marvin of that Parish in 1584-5, and may have been a son of Christian and Thomas.

Christian is the only daughter of whom we have certain knowledge, but the Will of John Marvin, 1571, who it

* The Harwich Register has the marriage of John Hearde, of Oakley Parva, bachelor, and Dorothy Harvey, spinster, 4 May, 1614 ; " this John died soon after, leaving a son John, who was buried at Harwich, 18 June, 1618, previous to which his mother Dorothy had married as her second husband " Hugh Brandham, surgeon." " Catheren Herde " who married Robert Kynge, at Harwich, 23 August, 1577, and possibly the William Herde, to whom reference is made in the Will of John Marvin, 1571, may have been relatives, but this has not been established.

seems must have been the son of John (15) as already stated, mentions an "Aunte Cooper" and an "Aunt Maryon Swatocke;" to the children of the latter he leaves a legacy without naming them, and of her we know nothing further. He also leaves a contingent bequest of £20 to the children of John Cooper, of Harwich, and £10 to the children of Thomas Cooper of the same town. It may be that the father of John Marvin married a Cooper, and that these were her brothers; but as John leaves money to his Aunt and her son Roger, rather than to her husband, and, later in the same Will, to the children of John and Thomas Cooper rather than to their fathers, it seems more probable that the relationship of the testator was with the wives rather than with their husbands. If this inference is correct we should add the following as daughters belonging to this family. The order of birth is unknown.

- 19 v. MARYON,⁴ b. —; mar. — Swatocke, and had issue living in 1570; it is clear that this Maryon cannot be the Maryon who was the daughter of John (12), of Chattisham, for it is evident from his Will, as will be seen, that she had no brothers, and that she mar. (? Christian) Alderman.
- 20 vi. Daughter (? Ursula), b. —; mar. Thomas Cooper, of Ipswich, and had issue living in 1570. He may have been the "bere bruer" mentioned in the Will of Anne Marvin below. The names of their children have not been found; we note as giving a possible clue, that the St. Nicholas (Harwich) Parish Register has the record of the baptism of a *Martha*, dau. of Thomas Cooper, 17 June, 1585, and of a *Thomas*, son of Thomas and Ursula, bap. 1 September, 1588; Ursula died a few days later and was buried 6 Sep-

tember. It would seem both from the Will of Anne, widow of Thomas Marvin, of Harwich, and from that of John Marvin (1571), that Thomas Cooper, of Ipswich, was in some way connected with them, but whether these entries on the Harwich Register relate to the same Thomas Cooper, is doubtful. If this be the Ipswich Thomas, he must have removed to Harwich after the death of John Marvin, and those recorded there were his youngest children.

- 21 vii. Daughter (? Margaret), b. — ; mar. John Cooper, of Harwich. We find on the Harwich Register a John Cooper, of Harwich, who was bur. there 29 July, 1580, who had a wife Margaret, bur. 20 December, 1587, and her Will was proved 24 January, 1587/8. Their children were (1) *Roger*, b. before 1559; (2) *Christian*, bap. 16 April, 1560; (3) *Richard*, bap. 19 July, 1562; (4) *Owen*, bap. 14 August, 1564. The name of the eldest son, Roger, is from John Marvin's Will; the others are from the Harwich Register; but as this is the only John recorded at Harwich as having children before 1570, and the only one whose death is found on that record, it seems quite probable that he is the one named in the Will, and that John's "Aunte Cooper" was Margaret. Roger is deemed to be her eldest son, being the only one of her children named by John, who gives him a small legacy, while his bequests to the others are contingent. The name Roger Cooper is often found on Harwich Records; a Roger was taxed there "on his movables" in 1540, 33^{s.}, 4^{d.}, who may have been the father of John, but this remains to be proved. The marriages of a number of that name are also given on the same Record; but in every case except the one above, so far as my informant observed, the maiden name of the wife is mentioned.*

* For some further notes on the Coopers, see No. 25, below.

8 ROBERT³ (*John*,² *Roger*¹), of Ramsey, born about 1490, or earlier, as he mentions five or more grandchildren in his Will, made 10 December, 1556. His father's name has not been certainly found, but the reasons for the conjectural assignment given have been stated on a previous page. He married Isabell —, who survived him. As his Will was proved 19 January, 1556/7, he evidently deceased not far from 1 January, 1557.* His widow's Will is dated 2 January, 1559/60, and was proved 6 June following, which fixes the date of her death within a few months. Robert was buried in St. Michael's Church, Ramsey.

He owned houses and lands, both free and copy-hold, in Ramsey, which he gave to his widow in life tenure; estates called "Boseman's" and "Bodies" he conveys under conditions, for £60, to James Hewit or Hughitt, believed to have been his grandson; he also owned land called "Puttyte's," in Great Oakley, which he bequeathed to Francis Borflete, eldest son of his sister Ann. He had been a resident of Ramsey for many years before his death, as he was taxed ten shillings on his "movables" in that Parish in 1540.

He names "godsons" Reynold and John Marvin: as neither his Will nor his wife's mentions any son, these cannot have been his grandchildren, as were the godsons of

* This Will is dated, as will be seen, "in the third and fourth year of Philip and Mary." The latter was proclaimed Queen 19 July, 1553, and married Philip in July, 1554; December, 1556, was therefore in the fourth year of her reign, and fixes the date above given.

Anne, wife of Thomas (10), and we are unable to identify them with certainty. They may have been and I think were John (15) and his brother, Reynold (16), who I suppose were Robert's nephews.

Robert's Will does not name his children, but seems to indicate that he had three daughters and no sons: the name of one daughter we learn from the Will of his widow.

- 22 i. Daughter,⁴ ? b. about 1515, or earlier; mar. — Hewit, and died before her father, leaving (1) *James*,⁵ (2) *William*.^{*} Our reason for believing Mrs. Hewit to be the eldest daughter is that Robert gives half his "stuffe" to his wife, and she is to have his houses and lands in Ramsey during her life, while the other half goes at once to James Hewit, who is to take the Ramsey houses and lands on the death of the widow. James is also to have Boseman's and Bodies on paying £60 to the estate, of which he is appointed one of the executors; out of this sum he is to pay the legacies, among them £10 to "his brother William Hewit" within three years. As so large a portion of the estate is given to him, and as we know that Robert certainly had one daughter living, the gift and the trust reposed in him, I believe, justifies our inference, and shows that James was certainly, and William nearly or quite of age in 1556. If these inferences are correct, their mother must have been the eldest daughter, for the children of the other two ("Sissely," who was undoubtedly a daughter of Robert, and —, the wife of Beteryche) are shown to be not of age by the

* A "William Heweyt" is found on the Parish Register of St. Nicholas, Harwich, who was buried there 18 December, 1571, but whether the same who is named in the Will is not known.

Wills. Further, as no reference whatever is made to Mrs. Hewit, but half the estate is to go at once to her sons, and most of the remainder on the death of the widow, it can hardly be doubted that the mother had deceased.

- 23 ii. Daughter (?), b. — ; mar. — Beteryche, and had (1) *Matthew*,⁵ and (2) *John*. These sons, as stated above, were not of age when Robert died, but as Matthew was to have £4, which was to go to John, in case the elder brother died before he became of age, which is a larger sum than is individually given to those certainly known to be Robert's grandchildren, we are disposed to regard Matthew and John as the children of a daughter who also died before her father. An Alice Beteryche is given a small legacy by Reynold, but whether of this family is not known.
- 24 iii. SISSELY [Cicely], b. about 1525 or earlier; mar. John Blossse, and had (1) *John*,⁵ the eldest, (2) *Robert*, (3) *Thomas*, (4) *Anne*, (5) *Bridget*, and (6) a child, born in 1560 as the Will of Isabell shows. The dates of birth of all but the last are unknown; clearly however the eldest must have been only a child, when their grandfather died in 1556/7. John Blossse is made executor of Robert's Will with Hewit, and sole executor of Isabell's. The family of Bloss,—the name sometimes spelled Blois,—is found in Ipswich in the Parish of St. Nicholas as early as 1448, and in that town or its vicinity from the fifteenth century to the seventeenth and later.

WILL OF ROBERT MARVEN.*

In the name of god Amen the x daye of December and in the thurd and fouerthe yere of Philip and Marye bie the grace of god of ynglande spayne ffrance both Cecilles Jerusalem and yrlande

* The original is at Somerset House, London,—Commissary London, Essex and Herts. January, 1556-7. That has no divisions into paragraphs, which are made here for convenience of reference.

Kinge and quene defendors of the fayth archedukes of austria Dukes of Myllen burgundie and brabant countice of Hasporge flaunders and Tyroll I Robert Marven of Ramsey in the diocesse of London beinge in good and whole mende and of good Remembraunce thanks be unto allmightie god doe make and ordeine thys my last Will and testamente in Manner and forme folowinge

fyrst I bequethe my Soule to allmightie god and to the celestiall companie of yeven mye bodye to be beriede in the churche of Ramsey aforsayd Item I geve To the comen boxe in Ramsey xls.

Item I geve to Issbell my wyffe my howses and landes that I have in Ramsey bothe fre and coppie unbequethed for terme of hur lyffe and after hur Decesse I wyll that James Hewit to have the saide houses and landes bothe fre and coppie with ther apurtenaunces ther unto belonging to him and to his heyers and assigners Item I geve and bequethe unto issbell mye wyve vj Kene xx Shepe iij seme of whete and on seme of mistlene and iiij seme of barley to be payde this yere Item I geve unto the sayde issbell mie wyffe a horse Item I geve more unto the seid issbell mye wyffe the on halfe of mye howsholde stuffe with halfe the chese and hallfe the swyne

Item I geve and bequeth the other hallfe of mye howsholde stuffe unto James Hewite withe hallfe the chese and hallfe the swyne to be equallie divide betwene them in part and part lyke Item I doe sell mye lande called bosemans & bodies unto James Hewyt for iij score poundys to fullfyll mye wyll and paye my legace

Item I geve and bequethe unto Frauncis borfflete mye lande in miche Okeley called puttyttes To hym and to his heyers and assigners

Item I wyll my brother in lawe Robert borfflete and mye sister to have the saide land called puttites till frauncis ther sone come to the age of xxj yeres and yf it fortune frauncis to depart this present lyffe before he come to the age of xxj yere with ought yssu of his bodie lawfullye begotten than I will the sayd lande be souldde

to the most avantage bye the handes of myne executors and the moneye therof to be equalye dividede amonge hys brethern and systeme that be than a lyve parte and parte lyke

Item I geve and bequeth to mye syster an borflete and to her children x^{li} to be eqwallye dividede amōge them part and parte lyke escepte fraunces and fyve pounce therof to be payde within on whole yere next after my decease that ys to saye to mye syster an borflete Robert borflete Thomas borflete John borflete and marye borflete to eche of Them xxs. a pece and the next yere emediatlye folowinge I will the other fyve poundes be payde whiche makethe ye full of the x^{li} unto my sayde syster and to her chylldren as before Rehersed

That payment dyschargede Item than I will that John blosses chylldren to have x^{li} to be payde within fyve yeres next emediatlye folowinge and To be equallye dividede amonge them parte and parte lyke that is to saye to everye on of them xls. a pece and yf onye of them die before they come to a lawfulle age then I will his part be eqwallye dividede amonge his brethern and systeme that be than a lyve of the whiche x^{li} I will that xls. be payde yerlye till ye whole some be payd

Item I geve to mathew beteriche iiij^{li} to be payde at the age of xxj yers and yf mathew beteriche die before he cume to the age of xxj yeres than I will that John beteryche his brother to have the sayd iiij^{li}

Item I will James Hewit shall paye to his brother Willm Hewit x^{li} with in thre yeres next emediatlye after my decease

Item I geve to the reparinge of Ramsey bryge iiij^{li} to be payd whan they shall goe in hand withe the makinge of yt

Item I geve annes marten a bullocke Item I give to Marget Knight and alles Knight eche of them a flocke bede and all that belongethe unto yt Item I geve unto fraunces borflete a spruse hutch Item I geve to Reynolde marven mye godson xxs. Item I geve Thomas churcheman vjs. viij^d. Item I geve Katerin

Johnson vjs. viij*d*. Item I geve unto everye god chyld that I have xij*d*.

Item I will messe and derge be sayd for me and all crysten soules at mye beriall and I will that iiij*li* be distributed amonge the pore people at the same tyme and at my menthemend I will messe & derge be sayd and iiij*li* to be dystrebuted amonge the pore people and at mye yere mende xls.

all the Ressedu of mye goodes unbeqwethed I will yt to the discrecion of myn executors whom I make and ordein John blosse James Hewyt and Richard Hedge mye supervicer to se mye will ffullfillede and those goodes unbequethed I wyll mye executors dystrebutte Amonge the pore people In the town of Ramsey & I will mye executors and mye supervicer to have eche of them for labor and payns takynge xx*s*. A pece

Item I geve unto my godson John Marven xx*s*.

These beynge witnessse thomas Herd Water Hill nycholas smyth and John gosse with other more

Proved 19 Jan. 1556

We next give the Will of his widow, Isabell, and follow that with a brief explanation of some old English or Provincial words which the two contain. The Church to which the Wills refer (St. Michael the Archangel's, as it was then called), has already been described.

WILL OF ISBELLE MARVEN.*

In the name of god Amen the second daye of January in the yere of owre Lord God 1559 I Isbelle Marven of Ramse wedow in the dyoses of London beyng of good & parfyte memory thanks be

* Recorded at Somerset House, London, — Commissary London, Essex and Herts, 1559-60.

to Jhesu Cryste never the lesse syke of body do therfore make thys my presente testamente in maner & forme folowyng that ys to saye

ffyrst I humly Commend my sowle unto allmyghty god and my body to be beryid in the Churchyard of Ramse afforsayde

Item I do geve unto my dowtters eldyst sunne John blosse fyffe shepe and a Chyste Item I do geve unto Robard blosse fyffe shepe

Item I do geve unto Thomas blosse fyffe shepe Item I do geve unto Anne blosse fyffe shepe And my greate brasse pott and a

Kettell & ye best platter with ij other platters a Sawsser & a Candalstyke and a Chyste Item I do geve unto bregett blosse a kowe

a letyll brasse pot and a ketyll & iij platters a Sawsser & a Candalstyke and a Chyste Item I do geve unto y^t whyche my dowghter

ys w^tall when yt shall plesse god y^t she maye be delyveryd of yt in to thys worlde a browne boloke of twelmonthe olde

more I do geve unto alles starlyng the Red boloke of twelmonthe olde & a Rede petycote a payer of wosted slevys ij Cerchers & a

payer of shettes Item I do geve unto Willm Lane a blake boloke of xij monthys olde and a platter Item I do geve unto Churchemans wyffe xij^d and a pewter dyche Item I do geve unto Jone

Pope my selffe grow froke Item I do geve unto the wedow sale my Russette petycote Item I do geve unto y^e wedow cokleffe xij^d

Item I do geve to y^e wedow thurlthorpe xij^d Item I do geve unto John thurlthorpe xij^d ij bochelles of whete & ij bochelles of mawlte

Item I do geve unto Rosse Robynson a thewe Item I do geve unto to sys pope a thewe Item I geve to maryan Worte a thewe

Item I do geve to every won of my godchyldryn xij^d a pece all the Reste of my goodes nat^t gevyn nor bequethyd I do geve them to syssely blosse my dowghter also I do make John Blosse my executor of thys my last will & testamente for I pute my trust in hym he beyng my sune in lawe thesse men baryng wytnes thomas skott & Willm Lane w^t others

6th June before Mr Peple copy for the Register

On Thomas Herde I have already commented. Thomas Churchman had a small legacy from both Reynold and Robert Marvin, and his wife is remembered by Isabell, but we find nothing to indicate any relationship. Katherine Johnson was not improbably connected with John Johnson, named by Reynold (16). [See notes on Reynold's Will below.] A "seme" was eight bushels; "mistlene," spelled variously in old English writings, "mistlyne," "mixtelyne" and "maslen," from the Anglo-Saxon *mäslen* and Latin *miscco*, is the name given to a mixture of different sorts of grain, usually wheat and rye; of this mixture, called "miscellane" in some parts of England, "maslen bread" was made. A "flocke" bed was one filled with the shearings of woolen cloth, a material then used for stuffing mattresses, furniture, etc. "Cercers" probably were kerchiefs, — in old English "cover chiefs," from *couvrechef*, head coverings. The material of the "selffe grow froke" was serge, — at that period a coarse (*gros*) cloth, partly silk and partly woolen. "Thewe," also written *theave*, and possibly so in the Will, was a ewe of a year old,* a common gift to a farmer's maid-servants at that period.† The "menthemend" (month's mind) and "yere mend" (year's mind) were services of the Roman Church for the "repose of a soul" thirty days and a year from the date of a funeral.

* Wright's Provincial Dictionary, *sub voce*: w and v were often transposed in the Essex dialect, especially on the coast.

† See the Will of Reynold Marvin (16), *infra*, who bequeathed a ewe to three of his maids.

9 ANN³ (*John*,² *Roger*¹), is shown to have been a sister of Robert (8) by his Will. The date of her birth is unknown; she married Robert Borflete, probably of Harwich or Dovercourt. Their children are named in their uncle's Will in the sequence given below, but whether this was the order of birth does not appear. These were (1) *Francis*⁴; (2) *Robert*; (3) *Thomas*; (4) *John*; (5) *Mary*. Of these children Francis is given "Puttytes" in Great Oakley, by his uncle, and his parents are to have it until he is twenty-one. If we may infer from this that he was the eldest son, it would indicate that Ann was much younger than her brother; indeed none of her children were of age when he died in 1556/7. The name Borflete is occasionally found on the Parish Register of Harwich, but the record begins too late to give particulars of the marriage of Ann, or of the birth of her children, if that was their home.

10 THOMAS,³ of Harwich (*Thomas*,² *Robert*¹). If we are correct in believing him to be the son of Thomas (4), of Ipswich, he must have been born as early as 1490, which date is measurably confirmed by the fact that his Will shows he had grandchildren living when he died. His death occurred between 18 November, 1550, the date of his Will, and 17 December following, the date of probate. In what year he removed to Harwich* has not been discovered, but he was taxed in 1540 "on his movables xv^s." when he is called "of

* At least two of his married daughters were living in Suffolk when he died; this may perhaps indicate that Thomas lived there before he is found at Harwich.

Harwich and Dovercourt," the former place being regarded as in some sense a dependency of the latter, in which the "mother Church" of the Parish was located.

He married Anne —, who survived him. He owned a house and garden in Harwich, where his widow resided until her death, and in her Will, made 30 March, 1558, and proved 30 December following, she mentions some of its rooms and furnishings. From allusions in this Will it may be inferred that her husband was a shop-keeper in Harwich, and both Wills show that he owned other estates there beside his residence, to which the widow refers, while the list of her debtors proves that she had money to lend. Both husband and wife were buried, if the directions given in their Wills were observed, the former in the old Church of St. Nicholas, Harwich, and the latter in the Church-yard which adjoins it.

Harwich was the principal port and market-town for the Parishes in the north-eastern part of Essex; it is seventy-two miles from London, and stands on a cliff of peculiar formation, which juts into the sea at the mouth of the Stour, having that river (which separates Essex from Suffolk) on the north and Orwell Haven on the south, making a good harbor. Two centuries ago there were but three principal streets in the place, called High, Church, and West streets, with numerous lanes or alleys. Its chief trade was from the fisheries carried on by its people, who supplied London with cod from the North Sea, and lobsters from the coast of Norway. Henry VIII made a royal visit to Harwich, 8 June,

1543, when we may imagine that Thomas and his family were among those who welcomed him; eighteen years later, 12 August, 1561, Queen Elizabeth visited the town, and she also spent several days there in her famous progress through Essex in 1579, when we cannot doubt the loyal people of many of the neighboring Parishes of Tendring Hundred thronged its streets to greet her.

Harwich was incorporated in 1318. Its Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded by the famous Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who died in 1306; it was a "chapel-of-ease" to the mother Church of All Saints, popularly called All-Hallows, at Dovercourt. The living was in the gift of the Prior and monks of Colne, who usually gave it to one of their own canons during his life. The Church stood near the centre of the town, and its quaint steeple was a landmark for the mariner. The building consisted of a body, or nave, with two side aisles, a chancel "of one pace, and the roof leaded." At the west end of the nave was a low quadrangular tower of stone, having upon its top an octagonal wooden frame, embattled, from which arose a wooden spire, all the wood-work covered with lead. In the steeple were five bells, a chiming clock, and on the outside of the tower three dials, placed on the north, west and south faces.*

In 1820 the old building was demolished and a new Church, of light brick with stone buttresses, erected on the site; this

* "The History of Harwich and Dovercourt: Edited by Samuel Dale, London, 1725." This contains two views of Harwich, in each of which the Church forms a prominent feature. See also Morant's Essex.

is nearly square, in perpendicular gothic style, with a double row of five windows on the sides with pinnacled buttresses between them; on the front it has a square tower with central door and two windows above, the upper part having windows on the other sides also, with a clock dial in their lower portions; the tower projects somewhat from wings on either side, which fill the angles between the tower and the body of the building. Each of these wings has pinnacled buttresses on its angles and contains a large window in front with a door on the side and a lancet window above; the wings and tower have their tops embattled, and from the latter rises a small steeple; the bells, of which there is now a chime of eight, were also recast, and the organ rebuilt for the new Church; the total cost was about \$100,000.

Before the troubles in the middle of the sixteenth century, when Thomas and his family were members of this Parish, the Church contained "several tomb-stones which had brass effigies and inscriptions upon them, but was robb'd of all, as the Church of Dovercourt was. . ." Some remains of these were to be seen in Dale's time (1725). Bloom describes many of the tablets in the present building and the tombs in the Church-yard, which is enclosed by a fine iron fence, but these are of comparatively recent date; the names upon the few remaining stones that have been preserved from the olden time have long been illegible. The only existing relic of the earlier edifice, of which I have found any mention, is a broken bowl of the ancient baptismal font, still to be seen in the northern vestibule.

Some incidents in the history of this old town and its Church, which occurred in the time of Thomas and Anne Marvin, may be of interest. When the dissolution of the religious houses was ordered by Henry VIII, the right of advowson of Dovercourt and its Chapel at Harwich was taken from the Priory of Colne, and came to the crown. The Wardens of St. Nicholas, as Dale tells us, took advantage of the unsettled state of affairs, and, in the reign of Edward VI, stripped it of many of its possessions; one hundred and eighty ounces of silver were taken away, with "many of its vestments and ornaments, the very altar-stone, and organ-case, and almost all things they could make money of." But "in August, 1553, by order of Queen Mary, the Parish was obliged to furnish new vestments, a new altar, surplices, candlesticks, censers, pax, etc.," in place of those which had been sold or destroyed. On 15 June, 1555, occurred the martyrdom of Bamford, Watts and others, who were sent to Harwich to be burned at the stake, for opposing the teachings of the Roman Church and the return to power of its clergy.

The curate of St. Nicholas, when Thomas Marvin died, was "Sir Robert" — Sir was a title of dignity often given to the clergy at that period* — but Newcourt does not mention him. He must have succeeded to the cure soon after the departure of John Roberts, who became Vicar of St. Nicholas, 24 December, 1533, but went to "All-Hallows-the-Wall," London, 28 December, 1547, about which date Richard

* See Will of John Marvin, Sr., p. 37, *supra*.

Squyer was "Clerk" of All Saints, Dovercourt, and doubtless also in charge of its Chapel at Harwich. "Sir Robert" was therefore very likely the "cleric" when the vestments, etc., were replaced, as mentioned above. Christian James was Vicar of the two Parishes from 23 June, 1558, when Philip and Mary presented Dovercourt "with a rectory, with the Chapel of Harwich annexed," and he was in charge when Thomas's widow, Anne, died. In 1895 the Vicar was the Rev. Henry Louis Norden, and the patron J. E. A. Gwynne, Esq.; the value of the living is given as £170, with a parsonage, and the population of the Parish, 5475; it is in the Diocese of St. Alban's.

From the Wills of Thomas and Anne we obtain the names of their children. Thomas mentions only his daughter Ellen, who was unmarried when her father died, but his wife names the others given below, all of them living in 1558. The order of birth has not been found, nor the Christian names of any of the daughters except Ellen. As one daughter had six children living when her mother died, she is presumed to have been the eldest child.

- 25 i. Daughter (? Elizabeth),⁴ b. about 1520, or earlier; mar. Roger Hawkyn, or Hawkins; their children, given in the order they are named in their grandmother's Will were: (1) *John*⁵; (2) *Roger*; (3) *Henry*; (4) *Thomas*; (5) *Rosse* [Rose]; (6) *Elizabeth*. This is all we know with certainty; whether the following facts relate to this family has not been shown, and they are given merely as having a possible bearing:— The Exchequer Lay Subsidy, 108/237,

names a John Hawkyn, of Tendring Hundred, Harwich and Dovercourt, as taxed "on his movables in 1540, xxxiiis. iiiid.," and we note that Roger's eldest son was John : Thomas, the fourth child above, may be the Thomas of Harwich, whose dau. Elizabeth mar. 20 July, 1619, Roger, son of Roger Cooper, and had Thomas, bap. 21 May, 1620 ; she died a few days after, for the record says "Thomas, son of Roger Cooper, mariner, and Elizabeth his late wife, was buried 31 May, 1620." (St. Nicholas Parish Registers,* Harwich.)

- 26 ii. Daughter, b. — ; mar. Causston. He was a farmer, but his residence does not appear. They had three children living in 1558, whose names are not given, who evidently were not of marriageable age when their grandmother died. The name of Causston often appears on the Ipswich records, from 1444 to 1618, when a prominent member of the family died there.
- 27 iii. THOMAS, b. — ; mar. Elizabeth —, and had issue. I suppose him to be the Thomas recorded on the Harwich Register as buried in St. Nicholas Church, 8 October, 1577.
- 28 iv. Daughter, b. — ; mar. John Barker, a clothier, of Bylston, Suffolk : they had several children, not named, but their grandmother leaves "xxs. a piece to every won of them," which implies three or more as living in 1558. She may have been the second daughter. Bylston was once flourishing because of its woollen industry. I find it stated that at the time when the Barkers were living there it had a Chapel dedicated to St. Leonard — which has long since

* Names of members of the Cooper family (frequently spelled Cowper) appear with great frequency on these Registers. The identity of Christian names in numerous cases at the same period, renders it impossible to establish beyond doubt the conclusions given in the text and under No. 21, but it is proper to say these have been given only after careful search and comparison of the various entries.

disappeared; this was erected for the convenience of the people, most of whom lived at a distance from its Parish Church. The Parish has apparently been absorbed by its neighbors, for I can find no reference to it in the Clergy Lists.*

- 29 v. Daughter, b. —; mar. John Lame [? Lamb], of "Trymle, Suffolk." Their children were: (1) *Adam*⁵; (2) *Richard*. Lame and his brother-in-law Barker were made executors of the Will of Anne.

Trimley, south-east of Ipswich, adjoins Nacton; it has two Churches, St. Martin's and St. Mary's, which stand in the same Church-yard, contiguous to each other; "the steeple of the last, in ruins and overshadowed by lofty trees, is a picturesque object. St. Mary's was built by Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I, and his arms are to be seen over the door at the west end; the arch of this, the principal door, and that of a window in the ruined steeple, are very light and elegant." St. Martin's long had a "fryar with shaven crown, praying to God in these words, '*Miserere mei Deus,*' which," says the iconoclast Dowsing, "we brake down Aug. 21, 1644, and twenty-eight cherubim, which we ordered taken down." The Rev. Mr. White suggests that this friar was a carving on the end of a bench or stall. Both of these Churches are in the Diocese of Norwich and the Deanery of Colneys. St. Mary's has a living of £380 and St. Martin's one of £400; each has also a parsonage.

- 30 vi. Daughter, b. —: mar. Thomas Rycheman, of Ramsey. Though Anne does not call Rycheman her son, and does not mention his wife, yet his children are given the same amounts and under the same conditions as those of the other

* Somewhat singularly there is a Bilston in Staffordshire, where there is a Church dedicated to St. Leonard.

married daughters ; from this I infer that their mother was a daughter (possibly no longer living), especially as one of the children bore her grandmother's name. These children were (1) *Ann*^s; (2) *Angnys* [Agnes].

- 31 vii. ELLEN, b. — ; unmarried in 1550 when her father died, and hence I suppose the youngest child, but her name does not appear in her mother's Will ; whether she deceased before her mother or is one of the daughters whose husbands' names are given, we do not know ; if the former be the case, she was perhaps the wife of Rycheman.

WILL OF THOMAS MARVYN.*

In the name of god amen the xviiijth Day of novembre in the yere of our Lord god 1550 I Thomas Marvyn of this towne of Harwiche &c make this my testament &c. ffirst I bequeth my soule to god &c and my body to be buried &c [*sic*] In the churche of Harwiche to the w^{ch} I give and bequeth xx^{li} of Lawfull money of englaund in maner and forme under wryten Item I will the said xx^{li} shall remayne in iiij of the moste Credeble and substancial persons of the said towne from tyme to tyme to the intent that they shall provid and by yere and yerly for the space of xx^{ti} yeres as moche corne as shall or commeth [*sic*] to the some of xx^s and the same corne to be geven to the pore ympotent Lame and nedy wⁱⁿ the said towne of Harwiche aforesaid yere and yerly unto the said xx^{li} be fully bestowed accordinge to this my Laste will

Item I give to the Reparations of the said churche iiij^{li} Item I give to Sir Robert the curet of the said church x^s

Item to every one of my godchildren xij^d apeece

Item I give and bequeth to Elen my doughter xli^{li} and the money to be paid in thre yeres that is .to say at the day of her mariage

* The original is at Somerset House, London, — Commissary London, Essex and Herts. November, 1550. That has no divisions into paragraphs, which are made here for convenienc of reference.

xx^{li} And that day twelve month next ensuyng x^{li} And that day twelvemonth next ensueyng that other x^{li} in full contentacion and payment of the said x^{li}

Item I give to Anne my wief all my houses in Harwiche and all my other goodes both moveable and unmoveable to give and to sell at her pleasure whome I ordeyne and make my fathfull and sole Executrice of this my Last will she to dispose for my sowle and all chersten soules as she shall thinke moste pleasure to god and comfort to my soule

wytnes herof Richard Coper Ryc Pett Thomas Paynter Ric Dowe and other were presente &c

xvij^o Decembris

WILL OF ANNE MARVEN.*

In the name of god Amen the xx daye of marche In ye yere of ower Lord god Mccccclvij^{ti} And in the forte and fyfte yere of Phelype and Mary by the grace of god Kyng & quene of yngland spayne france both the siciles Jherusalem & yerland Defenders of ye fayth arche Dukys of austrych Dukys of Melayn borgondy & brabante Countes of Hanspurge flanders & tyrall I Anne Marven of the towne of Harwych In ye Counte of essex wedow in ye dyosys of Londyn beyng syke of body but of good & perfett Remambrans thankes be gevyn unto all myghtty god Here hath ordenyd thys my presente testament Contaynyng theryn my laste wyll Renowncyng all other formall wylls In maner & forme here after folowyng

fyrst I do bequethe & geve my sowle unto Almyghty god my Creatur & Redemer He to do w^t yt hys godly wyll & plesur And my body to be beryid in the church yard of Harwych afforsaide

Item I do geve and bequethe unto ye mayntenance of y^c towne marche of Harwich xxs. of good & laffull money of ynglande to be

* Recorded at Somerset House, London, — Commissary London, Essex and Herts, December, 1558. The same remark as to paragraphs applies to all these Wills.

payde unto ye churche wardyns of ye same towne w^t in won monyth after my deth

Item I doo geve & bequethe unto tomas marven my godsonn the howsse y^t I now dwel yn w^t all & syngular th aporynances and gardyn that now doth belong unto ye said howse And he to geve unto hys suster Anne marven when the howse shall come into ye forsayd tomas my godsuns handes xx^{li} of good & laffull mony of yngland Allso I do geve unto tomas marven my sune my howsse & garden y^t I now dwel yn w^t all and synguler th apporynancys ther unto belongyn for terme of hys naturall lyffe upon thys condecyon y^t the aforsayde tomas my sune doth kepe y^e sayde howsse In good lauffull and suffycente Reperasyons bothe for wynde & whether and after hys dysserse I wyll yt shall Remayne unto tomas marven my godson my suns sun as yt [is] above wretyn

Allso I do geve unto tomas marven my sune the newe best Chyste y^t standyth now at my bedes fette And my to beste fether bedes and the ij bolsters that doth long to them iiij blankettes ij payer of shettes my ij best coverlettes of tapstery bothe ye bedstedylles & the staynyd hangyns over the bedes w^t the hedclothys vj cosshens of tapstery worke fyfe chayers All the staynyd hangyns y^t now doth belong unto ye halle & parler And the curtayns to ye wyndows And allso ij long tabulles in ye hall a Rownd tabull & ij forms a Rownd tabull in the parler w^t a forme A selond beme iiij halffe hundrydes a quarter of a hundryd & halffe a quarter of a hundryd and other small wayghts ij Chystes in the shope a coberd In ye Hall and an other cobard in the parler a bason & an ewer the best brasse pott & a letyll brasse pott vj pewter platters vj pewter dyches vj sawssers & ij Coper Ketylles all these passelles I do geve unto tomas my sune

Allso I do geve unto elezabeth marven my sunes wyffe my best gowne & my best petycotte

Allso I do geve unto my Dowghter Causstons iiij chyl dren to eche of them xx^s to be payde unto them at the daye & days of ther

mareg And yf yt shall fortayne anny of these iij chyldryn to deye be fore they be of yers to be maryid and be not maryid then I wyll y^t tomas marven my sune shall have and in Jhoye ther parte & partes y^t be departyd towardes ye paying of hys dettes

Allso I do gyve unto my dowghter Haukyns vj Chyldryn John Roger Henry tomas Rosse and Elezabeth Haukyn to every one of them at the daye & days of ther marege xx^s a pece to be payde by the handes of myne executors or the executors and assyners of them And yf yt shall fortayne anny of these vj chyldryn to deye before they be maryid then I wyll that tomas marven my sune shall have and in Jhoye ther parte And partes y^t shalbe departyd towardes the paying of hys dettes

Allso I do geve unto my dowghter Iams ij Chyldryn adom & Rychard to eche of them xx^s. to be payde also at the day of ther mareg and [if] anny of them do deye be fore they be maryid then I wyll y^t my sune tomas marven have hys parte y^t ys departyd to ward the paying of hys dettes

Allso I do geve unto my dowghter barkers chyldryn to every won of them xx^s a pece to be payde also at y^e daye & days of ther mareg And yf anny of them do deye be fore they be maryid then I wyll y^t my sune tomas have hys or ther parttes y^t ys departyd to ward y^e paying of hys dettes

Allso I do geve unto tomas Rychemans ij Chyldryn anne & angyns Rycheman to every won of them xx^s. to be payde unto them at y^e daye of ther maryeg And yf they fortayne to deye be fore they be maryid then I wyll my sune have ther parte or partes that shalbe departyd to paye his dettes as ys a bove wretyn

Also I wyll that and yf y^t myne executors Cannot Recayve & recover All suche dettes as ther ys owyng unto me a shall appere upon the baksyde of thys my testamente & last wyll then I wyll that all such geuyftys & legaces & bebuestes that I have gevyn And be quethyd unto my Chyldryns chyldryn stand voyde & of none offecte anny thyng a bove wretyn to y^e countrary natt w^tstand-

yng Yet nat w^tstandyng yf yt be so y^t myne executors can Recayve or Recover so myche of my dettes as my geyftes & legasys before wretyn doth cume to my husbondes geyftes & legasys performyd then I wyll y^t every won of my dowghters Chyldryn have ther gyftes y^t I have gevyn them accordyngly as yt ys a bove wretyn And the over plusse y^t shall Remayne in myne executors handes or in y^e handes of y^e executors or assigners of them shall Remayne to tomas marven my sune towards y^e paymente of hys dettes

Allso I wyll y^t and yf yt shall fortayne y^t tomas marven my godson my suns sun to deye w^t owght esew of hys body laffully begotton then I wyll y^t my howse & gardyn w^t all and synguler the apportynances Remayne unto y^e nexte sune y^t my sune tomas shall have of hys body laffully begotton And he to have the sayde howse & gardyn w^t all and synguler thaportynancys to hym and to y^e ayer malle of hys body laffully begotton and he to geve unto hys suster anne Marven xx^{li} when y^e howse shall cume in to hys handes

And yf yt shall fortayne y^t tomas marven my sune to deye w^t owght anny ayer malle of hys body laffully begotton And then Anne marven my suns Dowghter to be a lyve Then I wyll ye sayd Howse & gardyn w^t all & synguler thaportynances to be sowlde by myne executors or the executors and assyners of them for as myche mony as he or they maye or can Resonably gett for yt And forty pownd of the sayde to geve unto the forsayd mony to geve [*sic*] unto the fore namyd anne marven my suns Dowghter And the Reste of y^e a bove sayde mony y^t shall Remayne of y^e sayde Howse to be equally devydyd a monge my chyldryn y^t then shall be a lyve

All the Rest of my movabull goodes not gevyn nor bequethyd I do geve them unto my chyldryn to be devydyd equally a mong them by y^e dyscresson of myne executors

Allso I wyll y^t myne executors shall take a suer & suffycente bond of tomas marven my sune for ye suer Kepyng and saffe gard of all suche gyftes and bequestes as I have gevyn & bequethyd

unto hys chyldryn And for the mayntenance and sewer kepyng of the howse and howsys in good & suffycente Repracyons And yf ye sayde tomas my sune doth Refusse to put yn a good & suffycente bond then I wyll myne executors or the executors and assyners of them do take the sayde howsse & gardyn in to ther handes and to kepe ye sayd howse & gardyn w^t thaportynancys in ther custodys tyll suche tyme chylde or chyldryn shall come to ther age to Recayve yt accordyng as yt ys a bove wretyn But yet nat w^t standyng I wyll y^t tomas marven my sune shall take & Recayve all the profettes as Rente & Renttes ther of dew from tyme to tyme for terme of hys naturall lyffe Allways the Repracyons ther of to be de ductyd & a lowyd

Also I do geve unto John Lame of trymle in ye counte of suffok yeman to ye intende that he take upon hym the execusyon of thys my presente testamente xls.

Allso I do geve unto John Barker of bylston in the counte of suffoke Clother to the intende y^t he shall take upon hym the execusyon of thys my presente testamente xls.

And [of] thys my presente testamente and laste wyll I make and ordayne myne executors the forsayd John Lame of trymle & John Barker of bylston

In wytnes where of to thys presente testamente contaynyng ther yn my last wyll I have sette my seale & hand tokyn the daye & yere above wretyn In ye presentes of Robard beelle Tomas Paynter and Willm Paynter ye wryghter here of

by me Robart beele

Thomas Paÿter

Proved 30 December 1558

Here after shall appere all suche dettes as ys owyng unto me the w^t in namyd anne marven wedow At thys presente daye of the

making of thys my presente testamente & last wyll as here after folowythe

Item fyrst tomas Coper of ypswych berebruer	xls.
Item nycolas panton stayner dwellyng in ypswych	xxs.
Item Henry Rownketyll of ypswych maryner	xvjs.
Item frauncys broke of thys towne of Harwych	xlvs.
Item Rychard Daye butcher	xxxvjs.
Item Peter Leger meser	xlvs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item John Seman	xxs.
Item Willm Roger	xxvjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item John Hews wyffe of thorpe	xls.
Roger Haukyn frauncys broke & tomas grene can wytnes ye dett	
Item a man dwellyng in my sune Caustons farme whome my sune	
doth knowe	xxs.
Item my Dowghter causton	iiij <i>l</i> .
Item tomas bendyche sumetyme dwellyng in Hadle	xl <i>l</i> .
Item Panton my tenante doth how unto me xxvjs. where I have a	
gaige the wyche ys fyfe shettes iij pewter platters ij pewter dychys	
and a pewter dyche w ^t corners fyfe sawssers a pewter bason & a	
latton Chaffer all whiche stuffe ys natt worthe my mony where	
fore and yf he do bryng unto myne executors xxs. then I do for	
geve hym the Reste And then he to have hys pleg a gene	xxs.
Item the wedow blowe of Colnes sumtyme ye wyffe of Jheffery	
tayler	xls.
Item Kyng the bocher of shortle	xvjs.
Item tomas Rycheman of Ramse	xlvs. viij <i>d</i> .
Item Roger Haukyn my sune in lawe	xvij <i>l</i> .

The total amount of the above debts is £50 12*s*.

Thomas Paynter witnessed Anne's Will and that of her husband. William, who was the "wryghter" of Anne's, may have been attached to the Church at Harwich or Dovercourt, but I do not find his name in Newcourt's Repertorium. In most cases at that period Wills were written by clerics, and there being no standard of orthography, the spelling is often grotesque; but we have carefully followed it in all

cases. Among the debtors, Peter Leger is called "meser," ? *messor*, a provincial word for a "lord's bailiff." Thomas Cooper, the "berebruer of ypswych," is very likely the one of that name mentioned above.* The "Town Marche" was, I presume, the esplanade on the southern border, long a favorite promenade. The "selond beme" (? scale and beam) and "wayghts" in the "shope," given to her son, show that he probably succeeded to his father's business.

II ROBERT³ (*John*,² *Robert*¹), was born in 1489 or earlier, probably at Great Belstead, another name for Washbrook according to a local history, or a part of that Parish.† In the fourteenth century Washbrook had two Churches; one was in a hamlet called Felchurch, which with Hamer Hall in that vicinity, belonged to the Dartford Priory, and was near Sproughton; as Robert's father was a tenant by copy-hold of the Prioress (see his Will, p. 36 *supra*), his land must have been in that hamlet. Some ruins of the old Church remained in the middle of the last century, but when it fell is not known, and its name and that of the locality seem to have been forgotten. This neighborhood, however, is thought to be that once called Great Belstead; the date of its absorption I have been unable to find. The other Church, as previously stated, is dedicated to St. Mary; the living, united

* See No. 20, pp. 40, 41. The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, in his "Old Inns and Taverns in Ipswich," has much curious information on the peculiar customs of the brewers there, and the local laws regulating the business in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Bylston (p. 56) where Anne's daughter Barker lived, is now called Bildeston; it is eleven miles north-west of Ipswich.

† Kirby, "Suffolk Traveller," p. 69, edition of 1764.

with St. Peter's, Copdock, about 1750, is £400 and a parsonage. The population of the two Parishes is 650. The Rev. John H. Hocking, M. A., was Rector in 1897.

St. Mary's stands in a secluded part of the valley of the rivulet 'Wash,' from which the Parish derived its name, and has a nave, chancel and tower, restored and beautified in 1864 by the lord of the manor, at a cost of about \$6,000. The font was then removed to the north porch, which was converted into a baptistery. In 1553 there were three bells in the tower; the largest of these, forty inches in diameter,* still remains, and has upon it a small shield charged with a bend, a cross in sinister chief and an annulet in dexter base, followed by the hexameter

✠ *In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis.*

St. Peter's has a nave, chancel, north transept, south porch, and a lofty square tower; it contains a curiously sculptured font, a piscina, and holy-water stoup, which date from an early period: a fine reredos and several memorial windows with other improvements made in the last half century, have greatly beautified it. There are now six bells in the tower; three of them dating from the early part of the seventeenth century were cast by Miles Graye the elder, of Colchester;

* See Raven, "Church Bells of Suffolk," p. 248. He tells us that Richard Hille cast these bells; he died in 1440, and his "relict Joan" continued the business, but Raven thinks she did not make Suffolk bells. As it was customary for founders to put their names upon their work, it is difficult to see why this rhyme (May the bell of John [? Johan] ring for many years) was placed on St. Mary's bell, if it does not allude to Joan. It occurs on several others, seemingly with equal incongruity.

another, hung in 1677, was cast by John Darbie, probably a son-in-law of Graye.* The last was added about 1880.

Robert was living when his brother died in 1535, but I have found nothing to show the names of his children. There was a Thomas Marvin "of Cobdocke," whose Will of 1597 I have, and who may have been his son, but more probably was his grandson. An account of this family, with a few notes from the Washbrook Register, will be found on a subsequent page, at the close of the Fifth Generation (see No. 62).

12 JOHN⁸ (*John,*² *Robert*¹), of Chattisham, Suffolk, "husbandman," the son of John and Elizabeth Marvin, of Washbrook, the adjoining Parish, was born as early as 1491. He married Rose, whose maiden name must have been Smythe, as she appoints her "brother, John Smythe," supervisor of her Will; this is dated 25 April, 1557; she long survived her husband, whose Will of 27 March, 1535, was proved 10 May, 1536. That her home, if not her birthplace, was in Great Belstead, is suggested by the fact that "Smythys" (Smythe's) purchased by her father-in-law not long before his death, was located there. Rose probably died in Little Belstead, as she asks to be buried in that Church-yard. This is a small Parish three miles south-west of Ipswich, and a few miles east of Great Belstead, now Washbrook. Its population is about 250; the living is £250 and a parsonage; the Church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Rev. Fred'k R. Gorton, M. A., was the

* *Ibid.*, pp. 124-5, and 178.

Rector in 1897. Here before the Reformation, were "seven superstitious pictures, the Apostles and two others," says Dowsing, "which we brake down, and took up four inscriptions in brass, '*Ora pro nobis,*' etc."*

Chattisham is another small Parish, now having about 200 people, with a living of £120 and a parsonage. Its Church, which is dedicated to All Saints and St. Margaret, is very old; it is a plain building with a square tower, in which three bells were hanging in 1553; this was the number as late as 1824; there is now but one,† which has the inscription,

WILES GRAYE MADE ME 1621

Here Dowsing found nothing to do (the patron having removed the threatened decorations, and hid them safely before his arrival), though at Washbrook he "broke down twenty-six superstitious pictures, and gave order to take down a stoneing cross, and the chancel to be levelled." His notes give us a glimpse of the interiors of these old Churches in the earlier days when our forefathers knew them. Chattisham is in the Diocese of Norwich, Deanery of Samford, and the Rev. Henry A. Walker, M. A., was the Vicar in 1897.

* "Journal of William Dowsing, edited by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, Ipswich, 1885," pp. 18, 42. These pictures, says Mr. White, in his notes, "were probably in glass; some small portions still remain, including the head, apparently of an Apostle, which is almost entire. His 'etc.' may include damage to the rood-screen, the portion now remaining having the faces and figures mutilated."

The note on the repairs of St. Mary's (p. 32), applies to this Church and not that in *Great* Belstead; the assignment given is an error, discovered since that was printed and due to the similarity of names. *Little* Belstead is now usually called Belstead.

† Raven, p. 175, as cited. This same declaration with different dates appears on hree of the Copdock bells.

John is called "of Chattisham" in his Will and in that of his widow; what property he held there, does not appear. He owned a 'tenement with lands, both free and copy,' in Washbrook; his father had left the sons an equal share in his lands: these cannot now be identified, but in the final settlement Robert⁸ seems to have obtained the property in that part of the Parish called Great Belstead, while John acquired land in the other part, or Washbrook, by inheritance or purchase; of this estate he gave a half to his brother, conditionally, and the other half with the tenement he left to his widow; after her death, if his daughters died without issue, it was to "remayne accordyng to my ffather's Will," which provided (p. 36 *supra*), that if his [*i. e.* John²] children died without issue, it should be sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of his "sowle and all Crysten sowles." This direction, with the disposition John⁸ made of this property, may indicate that the Washbrook homestead had come to him after his father's death; and that the latter had purchased it, as the Will of Robert¹ (see p. 26), had ordered its sale. John also owned another estate in the same Parish, called "Wallys," which he gave to his widow in life-tenure, and then to his daughters successively, in case the holder died without issue. It was to be disposed of at the widow's discretion, if her daughters died before her without leaving issue, or by her last surviving daughter, under similar conditions. These daughters must have been quite young when their father died. The names of the husbands of two are learned from the Will of their mother.

The children of John and Rose were : —

- 32 i. MARYON,⁴ b. ? about 1525 ; she is named first in her father's Will, and given half of his "free goods" when twenty-one, while her sisters are given specific amounts (£3, 6s., 8d.) as marriage portions ; she is also to inherit "Wallys" in case she survives her sisters. This may indicate that she was the eldest. I judge she was the daughter who married Thomas Glamfelde, of Hintlesham, Suffolk.*
- 33 ii. AGNES, b. ? about 1527 ; I think she was the daughter who mar. Christopher Alderman, by whom she had issue.
- 34 iii. JOHAN, b. — ; unmarried in 1557 when her mother d., as Rose directs her "son-in-law Thos. Glamfelde," to pay Johan "at her marriage" £6, 13s., 4d., — just double the amount of her original legacy.

WILL OF JOHN MARVIN, JR., OF SHATYSHAM.† (*sic.*)

In dei nomine Amen The yere of our lord god Mⁱ ccccc xxxv^{ti} The xxvij daye of Marche I John Marvyn off Chattysham in the Countie of Suff husbandman beyng hoole & perfyght of mynd & remembraunce do ordeyne & make my last will & testament on thys maner folowyng ffirst I bequeth my soule to allmyghtie god our blyssyd Ladye & to all the hoolye companie of Hevyn & my bodye to be buried in the Cherch yard of Shattyscham aforsaid Also I bequeth to Rose my wyff my tenement in Waschbrooke w^t the londes longyng thereto both ffree & Cople not w^tstondyng yf my brother wyll pay unto Rose my wyff xij^{li} then he to enter the oon halff ffree & Cople Moreovyr yf he be not able to paye the foresaid xij^{li} att oon payment then he to paye xls a yere unto the tyme that the said summ of xij^{li} be payed Also I will that yf

* Some notes on the elder daughters received too late to be inserted in regular order, will be found on a subsequent page.

† Calendar of Suffolk Wills at Ipswich, Book XII (1534-38), fo. 122.

it shall happen that my brother be not abyll to paye thys before Rehersyd w^t hys owyn propyr gooddys then he to have vj^s viij^d by yere out of the Copye during the term of his lyff

Also I will that Maryon myn doughter shall haue hauff the free good what tyme that she comyth to the age of xxj & yf yt shall fortune the said Maryon to departe by fore the said age Then I will that yt shall remayne unto Agnes my doughter & yf yt shall fortune the forsaid Agnes to departe Then I will yt shall remayne to Johan my doughter And yf the forsaid Maryon happyn to have ony yssue of hyr bodye lafullye begotten Then I will that yt shall remayn to the same & so lyke wysse of the other & yf itt shall fortune the forsaid Agnes & Johan to departe w^t out yssue of ther bodyes lafullye begotten Then I wyll that ytt shall remayne to Rose my wyff & after the decease of Rose my wyff I will y^t it shall remayne accordyng to my ffathers wyll

Also I will & bequeth to Rose my wyff my tenement in Waschbrook callyd Wallys for the terme of hyr lyff And after the decease of Rose my wyff I will yt shall remayne to Agnes my doughter & to the yssue of hyr body lafullye begotten & yf the forsaid Agnes happen for to departe w^t out yssue of hyr bodye lafullye begotten Then I will yt shall remayne to Johan my doughter And to the Issue of hyr bodye lafullye begotten And [yf] yt shall happen the forsaid Johan to departe w^t out yssue Than I will yt shall remayne to Maryon my doughter & to the yssue of hyr bodye lafullye begotten And yff yt shall fortune my forsaid chyldren to departe w^t out issue by fore Rose my wyff & she to dyspose ytt as she shall thynke best And yf my wyff departe by fore them Then the last chyld to dyspose yt as itt shall please them

Also I bequeth to Agnes my doughter ij^j^{li} vj^s viij^d & to Johan my doughter ij^j^{li} vj^s viij^d & that to be payed by Rose my wyff or hyr assigneys at the daye of thyre maryage And yf yt shall fortune the oone to departe by fore the othe Then the oon to Enheryte the others parte And yf yt shall fortune the said Agnes & Johan to

departe w^t in the forsaid age Then I will yt shalbe att the dysposycon of Rose my wyff

Also I bequeth to Elyzabeth Snape my Syster xiiij^s iiiij^d & that to be payed in iiiij yerys Also I geve to the same Elyzabeth a Combe of Malte & that to be payed also in iiiij yerys & oon bz of whete & thys to be delyvered by Rose my wyff and hyr assigneys

The Residue of my goodes moveabylls & unmoveabylls I putto the dyscrecon of Rose my wyff whom I do ordeyn & make myn executrix

Wyttenes here of Robert Belcham & Rychard Pulford
Proved at Ipswich 10 May 1536

A "combe" was half a "seme," or four bushels.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ROSE MARVYN.*

25 April, 1557. Rose Marvyn, widow, of Little Belstead, Suffolk, late wife of John Marvyn (Jr.), of Chattisham, deceased.

To be buried in the Church-yard of Little Belstead.

Thomas Glamfelde, her "son-in-law," to pay to her daughter Joan £6, 13*s.*, 4*d.*, at her marriage.

Children of Christopher Alderman, "my son," whom "I make executor," mentioned but not named.

Children of John Alderman, not named. [I suppose that he was the John of Belstead (where Rose died), who had a son Christopher, of Bentley, Suffolk, and that he was the brother John named in the Will of Christopher, as John, the son of the latter, was then only a boy.†]

"John Smythe, my brother," is appointed supervisor.

* Calendar of Suffolk Wills at Ipswich, Book XVIII (1557-59), fo. 585.

† Some reasons for this conclusion will be found on a subsequent page, under Agnes (33).

FOURTH GENERATION.

15 JOHN⁴ (? *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*¹), born about 1510. His father's name is not known, but the reasons for the line of descent proposed will be found on page 30, and need not be repeated here. As all the knowledge we have of him is derived from the Wills of his two brothers, Reinold and Thomas, there is nothing to show when he died, except that he certainly survived Reinold, and apparently was living in October, 1561, when Thomas made his Will. He was evidently older than Thomas, but may have been younger than Reinold. I have no doubt that he was the John of Ramsey, taxed there in 1540, "on his movables 12*s.*, 6*d.*" That he married (? Margaret —) and had issue is evident from the Wills of his brothers, but these do not give us their names. These are obtained from the Will of John (36), the first son assigned him below. In that Will the maker speaks of his "cousin Barbara:" Reinold, the brother of John (15), had a daughter Barbara Marvin, who of course would have been own cousin to the children of her father's brothers; it is clear from the Will of Thomas (17), one of these brothers, that he had but one son, Matthew, and as the only other brother of Reinold was John, so far as known, the conjectural assignment seems justified. We therefore conclude that the "cousin" of "Barbara" and the brother and sister named in John's (36) Will were the children of John (15), and these we assign him. The order of birth is unknown; if

we are correct in believing Elizabeth to be a daughter, which seems to be implied in the Will cited, she was very likely the eldest child, and not improbably there were other children, whose names have not been found.

- 35 i. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. about 1532; mar. John Hayle of Ramsey, and had (1) *John*,⁶ called "the younger" in his uncle's Will; (2) *Wealthe*; and possibly (3) *William* named in the same Will. Elizabeth is not called his sister by John, although she is first named in his Will and given a larger legacy than Margaret, who is so styled; her husband also receives a legacy of £10, is made executor with John Wade who married the testator's "cousin Barbara," and finally is appointed guardian of his children. These various facts lead to the conclusion that Elizabeth was a sister, and the eldest child of the family. The date of her death does not appear, but she was evidently living in 1571.
- 36 ii. JOHN, b. about 1534; mar. —, who, as not mentioned in her husband's Will, probably died before him. He resided in Ramsey, and died in 1571, leaving issue.
- 37 iii. ROGER, b. about 1537 (?); mar. —, and had issue. If any inference is to be drawn from the name of this son, it would confirm, *quoad hoc*, the theory of the line of descent of his father as suggested above; it is not impossible that Roger was the eldest son, that position having been assigned to John only because of his bearing his father's name.
- 38 iv. MARGARET, b. —; mar. — Clarcke, of "Holbrecke,"* and had *John*,⁶ who received a contingent bequest in his uncle's Will. She was living in 1571, but nothing further has been found.

* Probably for Holbrook, a Parish in Suffolk, six miles from Ipswich.

16 REINOLD⁴ (? John,³ John,² Roger¹), or as he signs his name to his Will, "Rynalde Mervyn," calls himself of "Ramsey, yeoman." He was born about 1514, but whether in this Parish cannot be shown, as its Registers do not extend so far back; but he and his sister Christian, and one at least of his brothers, are known to have resided there, and he was taxed there in 1540 on his movables twenty shillings. He owned various houses and lands in Ramsey, which he names in his Will:—a "tenement called Benettes;" another, called "Genettes," which he bought of John Dave; on the peninsula in the northern part of the Parish* he owned the "farme of East Haul (Hall), and the Ray," which are shown on Morant's Map of Tendring Hundred; he was also the owner of another estate in Ramsey called "Barwycke," which, as named in the same clause as the property on the Ray, was perhaps in that vicinity; in the adjoining Parish of Wrabness he had "a tenement with lands adjoining, both free and copy-hold," which he gave to his son Edward,⁵ who in turn bequeathed it to his son Edward,⁶ who left it to his children.

Wrabness lies north of the Oakleys and north-west or nearly west of Ramsey, with the river Stour on its northern boundary, the estuary of which it overlooks. At the present time the Harwich & Manningtree Branch of the Great Eastern Railway has a station there. In the days when our ancestors held property in this little Parish, there were two

* See page 9, *supra*. In 1557 East Hall Manor belonged to Sir Thomas White.

Manors,— Wrabness Hall, which belonged to the Ayloffes, 1517–1612, and Denball's, which in 1544 was the property of Christopher Roydon,* and later of William Ayloff, who sold or leased it to John Lucas.† The Parish Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very small, plain and ancient building of rubble; the tower became ruinous long since, and a low, square, wooden turret, containing a single bell, was built in the south-west corner of the Church-yard: the Church is now ivy-covered, and very picturesque, showing some traces of Norman work: it contains a quaint old octagonal font of unknown age, but evidently of great antiquity. Unfortunately for our researches, the Parish Register does not begin until 1650, so that we have not been able to ascertain whether Edward⁵ resided there before he went to Great Bentley. In 1897 the population was given as 264; the Rev. Anthony C. Fenn, B. A., was then in charge, with a living of £203 and a parsonage.

Reinold married Johan —, who survived him and was made sole executrix of his Will; this is dated 22 December, 1554, but the date of probate does not appear. If he was the "godson" named in the Will of Robert, he must have been living in 1557. He directs that his interment shall be in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, in Ramsey.

The children of Reinold and Johan I arrange in the order named in his Will; none of them were of age when their father made it; possibly John, who was apparently a young

* See page 12, *supra*.

† See page 11, *supra*.

man not much if at all over thirty when he died, may have been the eldest son, and I judge that one or more of the daughters must have been older than he.

- 39 i. RICHARD,⁵ b. — ; his father left him "Benettes" in Ramsey.* We know nothing more of him unless (which is hardly probable) he was the father of Richard Marvin, of Hull, Yorkshire, who was a shipwright, and mar. "Ells" (? Alice) and had a son Robert, bap. at St. Nicholas' Church, Harwich, 24 October, 1633 (Parish Register), which is all that has been found of that family.
- 40 ii. EDWARD, b. about 1552. The Wrabness property was bequeathed to him by his father; this enables us to identify him with the Edward who mar. Margaret —, as appears from the records of the baptisms of their children at Great Bentley, in which Parish he died between 13 November, 1615, and 17 January following; his wife survived him.
- 41 iii. JOHN, b. — ; I believe him to be the John who mar. Margaret (? Gillyat), and d. in Little Oakley; his Will is dated 5 March, 1584/5; he had issue, placed by his Will under guardianship of John Wade, who, as shown above, must have been his brother-in-law, and married his sister Barbara.
- 42 iv. AUDRE, b. — ; she is given £10, and the same amount is left to each of her sisters, to be paid them when they reached the age of twenty.
- 43 v. MARGERE, b. —.
- 44 iv. BARBARA, b. — ; I take her to be the "cousin Barbara" named in the Will of John Marvin, of Ramsey (36), who

* These places were often known by their previous owners' names, and sometimes by those of the tenants. John (5) had a tenant "Benet," but his place was in Washbrook, while this was in Ramsey.

mar. John Wade (then of Ramsey but called of Little Oakley in her brother's Will), by whom she had issue, among them *John*,⁶ since her husband is called "John the elder."

WILL OF RAYNOLD MARVEN.*

In the name of god Amen in the xxij Day of December in the yere of our Lorde God 1554 I Raynold Marven of Ramsey in the countey of essex yeman of hole mynde & good Remembranc do make and ordayne thys my last wyll & testament after thys forme folowyng fyrst I bequeth my Soule to Almyghtye god my maker & my body to be buried in the churche of Saynt Myghell the Arcangell of Ramsey

Item I gyve unto Johan my wyfe all my howses & landes for terme of her lyfe to kepe my chyldren & hyrs withall tell they be abell to helpe themselves & to kepe the howses in reperasyon & ye landes inffensyng & she to make no stryppe no wast of tymber & woodes

Item I gyve to ye brydge of Ramsey xxvj^s viij^d to be payd when yt ys a making or a mending

Item I gyve to Rycharde my Sonne a tenement called Benettes lying in Ramsey & all the landes therto be longgyng after the decesse of hys mother to hym & to hys aeyres

Item I gyve to Edwarde my Sonne a tenement lying in Wrabnes with ye landes therto be longyng bothe free and cople after the decesse of hys mother to hym & to hys ayeres

Item I gyve to John my Son a tenement lying in Ramsey the wyche I bought of John Dave called Genettes & the landys therto belongyng after ye decesse of hys mother to hym & to hys aeyres & also I gyve to the sayd John x^{li} of money to be payd hym at xxj yeres of Age

* Recorded at Somerset House, London,—Commissary London, Essex and Herts, December, 1554.

Item I wyll yff any of my iij Sonnes do dey or they come to the Age of xxj yerres that then the lande & mony of thyre parte so being dew to be devydyd in equall partes betwyn them y^t Remayn alyve

Item I gyv to my iij Doughters y^t ys Audre Margere & Barbara x^{li} apece to be payd unto them at the age of xx yerres & yf any of them do dey beffor they come to ye age of xx yerres then I wyll y^t her parte be equally devydyd to ye lyving of the sayd daughters

Item I gyve to Thomas Churchman vj^s viij^d Item I gyve to the wedowe Kyng vj^s viij^d Item to Loye purcas iij^s iiij^d Item to John Johnsonne iij^s iiij^d Item to Bese wyxe wedowe iij^s iiij^d Item to Als Betryche iij^s iiij^d Item I gyve to Mare Wales x^s & thys money to be payd wyth in xiiij dayes after my buryall Item I gyve to John How the elder xx^s Item I gyve to John Howe the yonger xx^s Item I gyve to Stephyn How xx^s these legacys to be payd within viij wekes after my buryall

Item I gyve to crystyan my mayd an ewe Item to Johan my mayd an ewe Item to Marget my mayd an ewe

Item I gyve to Johan my wyve all my yewes that I have in my ferme of east Haul & the Ray & Barwycke Item I wyll that yff my wyfe chance for to marye agayn then I wyll she shall be bounde before that she do marye to my brother John Mervyn & to my Brother thomas Mervyn for my chyldrene stockes & legacys with ij suffycyent Suertes in dobull the valew ffor the performanc off yt accordyng to my wyll or ells to delyver the sayd stockes before that she do marye into the handes of the sayd John Merven & Thomas merven

Item I gyve to Johan my wyfe all the Rest of my goodys unbequeathed both movable & unmovables howm I do make my Sole executrix & she to pay my dettes & my legacys & to see my wyll fullfyllid These being wyttnes Wyllyam Vaughan Robert Blossse Thomas Hedge with other more

By me Rynalde
mervyn

This Will has an autograph signature; much to my disappointment an application for permission to trace it for reproduction here was refused, under the rules of Somerset House. Of the witnesses, William Vaughan was then the Parish Priest of St. Michael's; Robert Blossie has the name of one of the sons of Sissely (24), but that Robert could hardly been of age when this Will was executed. Thomas Churchman received a legacy of the same amount from Robert (8), and his wife was remembered by Isabell, Robert's widow, but there is nothing to show any relationship between the families. Whether the John Johnsonne mentioned by Reinold bore any relation to the Katherine named by Robert, or whether Alice Beteriche was the mother or a sister of the Matthew and John named in Robert's Will, we can only conjecture; but the recurrence in the three Wills of so many names of persons more or less closely connected seems worthy of notice in passing, and taken with the other facts which have been cited, shows that there is reasonable ground for the belief that Reinold was the nephew of Robert (8).

As the legacies to the Howes are so much larger than the others and are apparently given to a father and his sons, they attract our notice; but nothing has been found to indicate any relationship, or to suggest a reason for the gift. The "Bridge," for the repair of which legacies were often left in the Wills herein cited, is shown on the map. In Morant's time this was a long structure of timber "in the great road to Harwich, and was kept up at the charge of

the County." It crossed a tidal creek south of the "Ray," and united Ramsey, on the east side, with "Ramsey Street," on the west. It is evident from a Will to be cited later, that one branch of the family lived very near it, and from various allusions it would appear that there were other Marvin homes between this bridge and Dovercourt, which even at this distance of time could be located without great difficulty.

17 THOMAS⁴ (?*John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*¹), of Ramsey, b. ? 1518; he must have been younger than either John or Reinold, as he left but one child, while Reinold, who died earlier,* had six, and John four if not five. Though of Ramsey when he died, his name is not found among those taxed in the "Exchequer Lay Subsidy" in 1540, so that if living there at that time, as his brothers were, he was then probably under age. He married Mrs. Barbara Brett, who had had three children, Joan, Margaret, and Mary, by a previous husband, and these receive legacies from their step-father.

Thomas owned houses and lands, both free and copy-hold, in Ramsey; estates in Little Oakley called "Brandon" and "Clay pittes," and he also had property in Suffolk County, which is not named, but the fact may have some bearing on the Ipswich relationship of the Ramsey Marvins, suggested on a previous page. He, like his brothers, was evidently

* Thomas, in his Will (1561), speaks of him as "lat of Ramsey, deceased." Reinold's Will, as we have seen, was dated December, 1554; as the date of probate is not given we have been unable to fix the year of his death more nearly. Very likely Thomas was younger than Christian also, the date of birth given being conjectural, as stated.

engaged in farming and sheep-raising ; and from a very early period the County of Essex was noted for its wool and woollen manufactures.

Little Oakley is a seaboard Parish, south of Ramsey ; I find only one Manor mentioned there, "Little Oakley Hall," which belonged to the Darcys in the time of Edward VI, and later. It stands not far from the eastern end of the the Parish Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary. This was under the care of the Rev. Solomon W. S. Allen, Rector, in 1895 ; the living is given in the Clergy List for that year as £400 and a parsonage, and the population about 300. The building is quite old, the nave "of one pace with the chancel," and all tiled ; in Morant's time there were four bells in the tower ; it is built of stone. Wrabness station is less than three miles away.

His Will is dated 14 October, 1561, but the date of probate does not appear. His widow was to have a life-interest in the entire estate unless she should marry again, in which case half the estate is to go at once to his son (who ultimately is to have all the lands), while she is to take the profits of the remainder during her life. She is made executrix, with her brother-in-law, Thomas Herde (husband of Christian Marvin), as co-executor. Thomas and Barbara had only one child, so far as known, who, as his father provides that he shall be sent "continually to scoole and learnynge by all the space of x yeares," was evidently a boy of tender age when his father died. This was

45 i. MATTHEW,⁵ b. ? about 1555.

The Will provides that in case of the death of this son (Matthew) "without heyres of his body lawfully begotten," the property is to be equally divided between the children of John and Reinold and their sister Christian Herde;* if the John Marvin of Little Oakley (41), be the son of Reinold, as is inferred from his Will, it may be that Matthew died *s. p.*, and Reinold's son took that portion of his uncle's estate.

WILL OF THOMAS MERVYN.†

In the name of god amen the xiiij day of october A^o 1561 I Thomas mervyn of Ramsey &c [*sic*] do make & ordeyne my testament & last wyll &c

ffyrst I bequeth my soul to almyghty god &c

Item. I give to Mathev my sonn xl *£i* of Currant money of england to be delivered vnto hym at his age of xxj yeares

Item I giv to Jone brett v *£i* of Currant money of england Item I giv to Margaret brett v *£i* of currant money of england Item I giv to mary brett v *£i* of currant money of england

Item I give to Richard my servant a shep & a lamb Item I giv to Thomas Cheslow my servant a shep & a lamb Item I giv to thomas smyth my servant a shep & a lamb to be delivered to every of them at the Nyxt Clyppynge tyme after my decease Item I giv to everye of my godchyl dren beinge now alyv xij*d* a pece

* The "Aunts" referred to by John (36), who it was suggested page 40 *supra* might be sisters of Thomas, are not mentioned in this Will, but neither is Christian, undoubtedly his sister, mentioned by Reinold. While the relationship of Maryon, etc., has not been established, as previously stated, the omission of their names does not disprove it, and the provision for Christian's children by Thomas may be due to her recent death, or to the fact that her husband is appointed executor.

† Archdeaconry of Colchester, Registered Wills (Somerset House), Roberts, fo. 177. The copyist evidently omitted some words or phrases of the introductory clauses, in putting the original upon the Register.

Item I wyll & giv to Barbara my wyfe all those my houses & landes bothe free & Coppy aswell that I hav in essex as also In Suffolke duringe the natural lyfe of the sayd Barbara my wyfe & After her deceas I wyll all ye sayd houses shall remayne to my sonn Mathewe & to the heyres of his body lawfully begotten & yf it fortune my sonn Mathev to dye without heyres of his body lawfully begotten then I wyll my sayd houses & landes shalbe sold by the discretione of myne executors or of their executors or administrators to ye most adwantage & the money thereof commynge to be equalye parted betwen & amonge the Chyldren aswell of my brother John Merven & of Raynold Marveyn lat of Ramsey deceased and also Amonge the Chyldren of thomas Herd my brother ye whiche he latly had by his lat wyf Christian Marven to be equaly parted Amonge them then livinge

Item also I wyll & giv to my wyfes Daughters y^t is to say to Jon Margaret & Marye brett out of the sayd houses & landes so beinge sold x *lib* of lawfull money of england to be equaly parted between them

Item I wyll y^t the sayd barbara my wyfe shall hav aswell the governans and bringinge up of my sonn Mathew As also the orderinge & the disposinge of his sayd legacyes to his Most Advantage untill y^e sayd mathev com to the age of xxj yeares Conditionally yf she my sayd wyfe wyll fynd my sayd sonn mathew continually to scoole & learnynge by all the space of x yeares But & yf the sayd Barbara my wyfe shall refus or neglect so to do then I wyll y^t Thomas herd my brother shall hav aswell y^e orderinge & bringinge up of ye sayd mathew as also of the disposinge ye sayd his legacyes to the sayd Mathew my sonns most profyt fyndinge hym to schoole by all y^e yeares befor named

Item yf it shall chans y^e sayd barbara my wyfe to Marye then I wyll y^t the sayd barbara ever after to have but ye on half & profytes of my sayd houses & landes & the other half to remayne to ye us & profyt of my sonn mathew

Item yf he y^t she shall marye w^{al}l befor the day of ther Marriage shall be bound with sufficient suertyes in a bond of two hundrethe *£i* to my sayd sonn Mathew for the performynge & fulfillinge of thes his legacyes

All ye Rest of my goodes unbequethed I giv to Barbara my wyfe she payinge all my Debts & seyinge my funerall Chardges Payd Executors of this my last wyll & testament I ordeyne & mak barbara my wyfe & my brother thomas Herd of Ramseye And he for to have for his Payns herin to be taken fyve *£i* of lawful money of england yf he shall do all the dutyes of my executor And for all other Costes and Chardges y^t he shalbe at about ye sam executorshyppe to be alowed hym by barbara my wyfe

Item Also I wyll y^t my houses & landes In lytill Otleye Called brandons & clay pyttes to be sold by myne executors & y^t Richard Hedge of Ramsey to hav his former bargayne therin & he Payinge for it as hathe beine Rehersed befor sufficient wytnesses at his ffyrst bargayne Makyne & the money therof commynge to be Ordered by the Discretione of myne executors Thes beinge wytnesses John Lovell vicar of Ramsey Henry Smythe Wylliam luckyne & other mo withe Henry brooke

Date of probate not given.

John Lovell, one of the witnesses, had been appointed Vicar of Ramsey by Bishop Grindall about nine months before the date of the above Will; he remained in the Parish less than four years.*

27 THOMAS⁴ (*Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Robert*¹), of Harwich, was born not far from 1528, and was the son of Thomas and Anne

* Lovell went from Ramsey to Stanwey, where he held the living of All Saints' and its Chapel-of-ease, St. Albright's, with that of the neighboring Church in Abberton, until his death, early in 1570.

Marvin of that town. All the knowledge we have of him is gained from the Wills, already printed, from which we learn that he married Elizabeth —, and also the names of two of his children, but whether there were others does not appear. He was given a life-interest in his father's house and garden, with the furniture which it contained, and other property described with much particularity in his mother's Will (pp. 59-63, *supra*); this house was to pass to his eldest son at his death. Very probably he or his son is the Thomas Marvin recorded on the Parish Register of St. Nicholas, Harwich, as buried there 8 October, 1577. His children, named in their grandmother's Will, were

46 i. THOMAS,⁵ b. ? about 1554.

47 ii. ANNE, b. ? about 1556.

The earliest dates of baptisms in this Parish which I have are of 1559; these children (if of Harwich) must have been born before that time, as their names do not appear on the Registers, nor have I found any of later date recorded. No further information of the descendants of this family has been obtained, and Thomas (46) appears to have removed from Harwich, or died without male issue.

A *Jone Marvyn* who was married in that Church, 16 March, 1599, to Henry Feringe, may have been a daughter of Thomas (46), but as no entry of her birth has been found there, it is equally possible she was of one of the Ramsey or Suffolk families, and it is therefore useless to attempt to assign her.

FIFTH GENERATION.

36 JOHN⁵ (? *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*¹), of Ramsey, "yeoman." The reasons for believing that he was the son of Reinold's brother John have been given on page 73. If that inference is correct, he was probably born about 1534, in Ramsey, where Reinold and his brothers resided. He died in 1571 (judging from the date of his Will), leaving children who were evidently young. He directs that these children shall be sent "to scoole till they can Wright and Read Englishe well;" they were each to have ten shillings yearly until they came to the age of fourteen, "to kepe them with meate, Dryncke and clothes suffycyent," and their guardian was charged "to bringe them upp in the ffeare of God and wth learninge." He does not mention his wife, from which we infer that she was not living.

His home, which had a "newe parlor," and was well supplied with out-buildings, was evidently one of comfort and well furnished. We are given a glimpse of its contents, — a "posted bedsteade" with "curteynes of redd and grene saye" [? silk], a "great cheste in the parlor," a "syde table in the Hall, and the forme belonging thereto," and various other articles of convenience or luxury are mentioned in his Will. Its location was near the "Bridge foot;" St. Michael's Church and Michaelstowe Hall were not far away.

We are thus enabled to locate with great exactness the place where the home of John Marvin must have stood,

“with the free land adjoining thereto.” This estate, with two acres of woodland,—the latter probably that called Sturwood in a later Will, he gave to his son Robert. He also owned “Fyrsson” or “Fryreson Marsh” as Morant calls it. This was a part of the endowment held by an ancient Chapel in the hamlet of Foulton, long since demolished, and was partly in Ramsey and partly in Dovercourt. Upon the dissolution of chantries the endowment was granted in 1549 to William Fountayne and Richard Mayne, and this portion of their property must have soon come into the hands of John Marvin, who bequeathed it to his son John, who in his Will nearly twenty-five years later leaves it to his son Edward. In addition to the estates above named he owned a house and lands in Great Oakley, called Mellers, which were given to John.

Great Oakley, like Little Oakley, lies on the sea-side, south of Ramsey. Morant says its name signifies an “Oak pasture.” Among the old manors there he names Great Oakley Hall, situated a little over a mile from the Church; this belonged to the Darcys; others were Dengwell Hall, which paid a trifling ground rent to the owner of Roydon Hall, Ramsey, held also by some of the Darcys; and Hourbridge, owned in 1589 by John Borlas or Borlasy. The Church is dedicated to All Saints. Originally the patronage was vested in the Plaice family, who owned a handsome estate here in the fourteenth century; from them it passed by the marriage of daughters to the Howards and the De Veres. Thomas Rochester was the Rector when John died.

In 1897 the Rev. Delaval S. Ingram, M. A., was the incumbent, with a living of £580 and a parsonage, St. John's College, Cambridge, holding the patronage. The population of the Parish is given as 845.

The Church dates from an early period. Morant says the body is "of one pace with the chancel" and both are tiled. In 1553 there were five bells in the tower, which was built of stones and flints, its general style apparently much resembling those at Ramsey and Great Bentley. About the middle of the last century (before Morant's time), the steeple fell; the four smaller bells were then sold for £80, and this sum, with £60 or £70 added, was applied to rebuilding it in 1765, when the large bell was rehung.*

The various estates which he mentions, afford substantial proof that John Marvin was possessed of a goodly property for the times; he was a prosperous farmer, and the various bequests made to relatives and to the poor of the three Parishes where his tenants lived, as well as the mention he makes of his flocks and herds and of his personal effects, give similar evidence, while the marriage of his son with the daughter of a prominent family of the county shows something of his social standing. We should like to know the fate of the "playne gold Ryngge, wayenge almoste xvs." which he bequeathed to his son John, and of the "golden Ryngge with letters, wayenge A Duckett," which he left to Robert; while the gift to Hayle, who I believe was his brother-in-law, of his "nettes and lynes," may indicate

* Morant's Essex, I, p. 489.

that he had some interest with him in the fisheries of the North Sea, whose waters wash the shores of the Parishes east of Ramsey, and of which the adjoining borough of Harwich and Dovercourt was then the chief port.

He makes no allusion to his wife, from which it is inferred that she was no longer living.

His children were

- 48 i. JOHN,⁶ b. about 1558. As he bears his father's name and perhaps takes a larger share of the estate than his brother, [certainly in money], he may have been the elder. He mar. —, dau. of Hieron Gylberd, by whom he had issue ; from the terms of his Will which is dated 14 July, 1594, and from the names of his children, as will be seen on a subsequent page, he may have been married a second time.
- 49 ii. ROBERT, b. about — ; he is given £40, the "Rynge with letters," the house and lands at "the Bridge foot," Ramsey, and two acres of woodland in the same Parish, with other property. It will be observed that the house in Ramsey was the homestead, while his brother is given lands in another Parish. Robert also is to receive "the best" of some of the household furnishings, with sheep and cattle, while John has "the worste," and no share in the live stock is mentioned as given him. The larger bequest of money to John may compensate for the preference in other matters which seems to be shown to Robert ; but as the comparative value of the lands and houses is unknown, and except the order in which the two are named there is nothing in the Will to indicate which was the elder son, and by his "birthright," entitled to the larger share in his father's estate, it may be thought that Robert was the elder. We learn nothing more of him.

The allusion in the following Will to the maker's "cousin Barbara" seems to require notice, because of the use of the word *cousin*, which at that period sometimes signified *niece*. If it be held that this is its meaning here, and the reference be to Reinold's daughter Barbara (I have found no other Barbara), it would indicate that the writer was the brother, not the nephew, of Reinold. It is evident from the latter's Will (see p. 79) that his brothers survived him, and it has been stated (p. 73) that possibly John was younger; even if that John was born as early as 1510, as we have conjectured, he would have been only sixty years old, if living, when this Will was drawn.

But I do not think "cousin" means "niece" in this instance: if the writer was the brother of Reinold and Thomas, then Roger and Margaret, whom he calls his brother and sister, held the same relation to them; but neither they, nor Elizabeth Hayle (35) who was evidently a sister of the writer, nor their children, are mentioned by Reinold or Thomas, although each of these names his two brothers and sister Christian, given on p. 39, and refers to their children: on the other hand *this* John does not mention either Reinold, Thomas, Christian, or their children. This silence—it cannot be intentional neglect—in the three Wills is significant.

It is further evident from the terms of the Will below, and its provisions for the bringing up of the children, that both the boys were then quite young, as their guardian was to have "alowde him £5 And xs. to each of them yearly," until they were fourteen; his "cousin" Barbara was then married

and had a son — a young man, but yet old enough to require father and son to be distinguished in the Will as “John the elder” and “John the younger.” John (36) and Barbara were thus apparently about the same age. Reinold had six children living in 1554, and could not have been born very much later than the year assigned him (1514), while the birth of the writer of this Will must have been certainly twenty years later, possibly more. I have therefore reached the conclusion given, — that the writer was the nephew and not the brother of Reinold, and that Barbara was his cousin as we now use the term, and as it was also often used at the period of this Will.

WILL OF JOHN MARVYNE OF RAMSEY.*

In the name of God Amen The xxx^{ti} daye of January The yere of our lord god 1570 in the xiiijth yere of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god of England ffrance and Ireland Quene Deffendor of the ffayth &c I John Marvyne of Ramsey wthin the Countye of Essex yeoman and in the dyocese of London beyng sycke in bodye but yet of perfect and good remembrance thankes be geven to almightie god Do make this my testament and laste Wyll in manner and forme followinge

ffyrste I bequeathe my Sowle to almightie god my maker and to Jhesus Christ his sonne my only Savyo^r and redemer with the holy ghost my preserver and keper my bodye to the Earthe to be buried in the Churche yarde of Ramsey afforesayd

Item I geve to the pore folke of Ramseye Twenty Shillinges to be delyvered to them within a yere and a half after my departure by the dyscrecyon of my Executors Item I geve vnto the pore folke

* Recorded at Somerset House, London, — Commissary London, Essex and Herts, 1570-71.

of Dovercorte ijs vjd to be delyvered to them within half a yeare after my Decease by th'andes of my Executors Item I geve to the pore folcke of muche Ockley ijs vjd to be delivered vnto them within half a yeare after my departure by the handes of my Executors

Item I geve vnto Elizabeth Hale the wyffe of John Hale th'elder xiijs iiij^d Item I geve to Wealth her Dawghter ijs vjd Item I geve to my Aunte Cooper of Harwiche x^s Item I geve to Roger Cooper her sonne v^s

Item I geve vnto my Syster Margaret Clerck of Holbrecke x^s Item I geve vnto Thomas Sharpe iij^s iiij^d Item I geve vnto Richard Keyes iij^s iiij^d Item I geve vnto my Aunt Swatock x^s Theis to be payd within half a yeare after my Departure

Item I geve vnto John Hayle of Ramsey All my nettes and Lynes which are in his handes Item I geve vnto Wyllm Hayle of [place omitted in the copy] A black Jerckyn my best Doblett and ijs in monney Item I geve to John Were my Selgrowe Jerckyn Item I geve to John Wyxe two canvas Dooblettes Item I geve to John Bateman of Ramsey an olde Dublett and A payre of white russet hosen cutt of by the knees Item I geve vnto Wyllyam Dabne A payre of blacke Russet hosen Cut of by the knees Item I geve vnto — Bateman A payre of Shorte hosen and Dabne A payre of shorte hosen Item I geve vnto Wallys xij^d Item I geve vnto Rychard Spencer twoe payre of knee breches and xij^d Item I geve vnto old Lountle xij^d Item I geve vnto John Hayle of Ramsey my best hatt Item I geve vnto Akers wyff xij^d Item I geve vnto Deñys Hare xij^d Item I geve vnto Dabnes wyff xij^d Item I geve vnto Barberry her Dawghter vjd Item I geve vnto the buyldinge of the Brydge v^s Theis gyftes of monney to be payd within half A yeare after my departure of this my lyffe But I wyll the Rayment to be Delyvered vnto them Imedyatly after my Departure this my lyef

Item I geve and bequeathe vnto John Marvyne my Sonne my howse and landes called mellers with all the appurtenances thereto

belonginge lyenge and beyng in much Ockley To have and to holde the same to him the said John and to his heyers forever Item I geve vnto the same John my Sonne more ffyrson Marshe lyenge and beyng in Dovercourte and Ramsey To have and to holde the same vnto him the same John and to his heyers forever

Item I geve vnto John Marvyn my Sonne more Threscore Poundes of good and Lauffull monney of England to be payd owte of the Revenewes of my landes Item I geue vnto the same John my sonne my worste ffether bedd and a boulder A pylowe and a Couerlett A borded bedstede thereto belonging Item I geve to the sayd John my Sonne A table on the Soller and twoe small Chestes one of them on the soller and th'other in the newe parlor Item I geve vnto the same John my Sonne A playne golde Rynge wayenge almoste xv^s

Item I geve and bequeath vnto Robert Marvyn my Sonne All that my howse with th'appurtenances at the Brydge ffoote in Ramsey with all the landes thereto belonginge with the ffreland adjoyninge thereto To have and to holde the same vnto the said Robert and to his heyors forever lykewyse I geve vnto the sayd Robert my Sonne twoe Acres of Woodd in the same Towne of Ramsey he to have and hold the same to him and to his heyors forever Item I geve vnto the sayd Robert my Sonne ffortye Poundes of good and lawfull monney of England to him and to his heyors forever Item I geve to the same Robert my Sonne Tenne Mylche beastes and ffortye Ewes The Kneadinge Troff in the backhowse and twoe Mowldinge bordes

Item I geve unto Robert my Sonne more my best ffether bedd with a payre of Lynsey Woolsey blanquettes A bowlster and twoe Pylloves and my best Coverlett and A posted bedstede with the curteynes of redd and grene Saye Item I geve to Robert my Sonne more my Sestorne iij trammelles and A yron barr in the hall Chymney Item I geve also vnto the sayd Robert my

Sonne twoe great Iron Cobyrons in the hall and my lead hanginge in the Backhowse Item I geve vnto the sayd Robert A great Cheste in the parlor and my Coberd and the Syde Table in the Hall & the fforme belonginge thereto Item I geve vnto the sayd Robert my Sonne A greate Salte Trouff in the Mylke howse and A Cheese layer and the thinge to salte in the Cheese and all the Shelves and Stooles in the Buttery Item I geve vnto Robert my Sonne A golden Rynge with letters wayenge A Duckett

Item I wyll that all theis gyftes legacyes and bequestes of my sayd Children to be kept and preserved to the behoofe of my children and theyre heyres and assignes by my Executors or theyre lawfull Assignes to be delyvered vnto them At the Age of xxj^{ti} yeares And yf any of my children departe this World before they come to that Age of xxj^{ti} yeares or withowte yssue of theyre bodyes lawfully begotten Then I wyll th'one to be th'others heyor aswell in howses & landes as in moveables

And yff yt chaunce both my Children to departe this World before they come to th'age of xxj^{ti} yeares or without yssue of theyre bodyes lawfully begotten Then I wyll that John Marvyn my brother Roger's Sonne shall have my howses and landes with the appurtenances lyenge and beynge in Ramsey afforesayd (Exceptinge ffyrson Marshe) To have and to hold the same (Except before Excepted) vnto the sayd John Marvyn my brothers Sonne and to his heyors forever Condycyonally That he shall paye owte therof within ij yeares after he come to yt accordinge to my Wyll Seaven score Poundes of good and lawfull monney of England to my Executors or theyre lawfull assignes and they to Dystrybute yt as here after ffolloweth (That ys to saye)

ffyrste I geve thereof vnto John Coopers Children of Harwyche xx^{li} of good and lawfull monney of England parte and part lyke Item I geve and bequeathe thereof vnto Thomas Coopers Children of Ipswiche x^{li} of good and lawfull monney of England part and part lyke Also I geve therof vnto my Cosen Wades Children that

he hath by my Cozen barberry his Wyff ffortye Poundes of lawfull monney of England to be Delyvered vnto them parte and parte lyke

Item I geve thereof to Margaret Marvyn the Dawghter of Roger Marvyn ffortye Poundes of good and lawfull monney of England Likewyse I geve thereof vnto my Aunte Maryon Swattocke v^{li} of lawfull monney of Englande ffurthermore I geve thereof vnto her Children v^{li} of lawfull monney of England parte and parte lyke I bequeathe more thereof unto the pore folcke of Ramsey Dovercourte and muche Ockley xx^{li} of lawfull monney of England That ys to saye vj^{li} xiijs iiijd to Eache paryshe

Likewyse yf yt so happen that god call my Children owte of this World as ys before wrytten Then I wyll that John Clarcke my Suster Margarettes Sonne shall have ffyrson Marshe lyenge and beynge in Ramsey and Dovercourte to him and to his heyors forever Likewise then I geve vnto John Marvyn my brother Roger's Sonne my howse and landes called mellers withall the appurtenances thereto belonginge lyenge and beynge in muche Ockley to him and to his heyors forever Also then I geve unto John Hayle of Ramsey the elder or vnto his Assignes x^{li} of lawfull monney of Englande

Also I wyll geve and bequeathe and yf yt happen as is before Remembred that bothe my children depart this world before they be at th' age of xxj^{ti} yeares or withowte issue of their bodyes lawfully begotten Then I wyll that all the monney & moveable goodes be sold with the Rest of my ffearme of my howses and landes that I have geven vnto my Children that my Executors shuld have ben countable for be layd together and so made A Summe of Monney The w^{ch} monney I wyll to be ordered by my Executors or there Assignes and three honest men of Eache paryshe of Ramsey Dovercourt and Muche Ockley to buy some land or howse and land with the sayd Monney the which landes or howse and landes that may happen so to be bought within as shorte tyme as may be after the Deathe of my said Children I Wyll geve and bequeathe vnto

the pore of the paryshes of Ramsey Dovercourte and Muche Ockley forever and the yearely ffarme of the sayd landes or howse and landes that maye happen to be so bought to be Dystrybuted equally to the pore as theye have neede of the sayd paryshes

Item I wyll that John Hayle th'elder of Ramsey shall be gardynner to my Children and shall have alowde him owte of the proffight of my landes to the bringing upp of my Children v^{li} And x^s to eache of them yearely tyll they come to the Age of xiiij yeare and to bring them vpp in the ffear of god and wth learninge to sett them to scoole till they canne Wright and Reade Englishe Well And to kepe them with meate Dryncke and Clothes suffycient

Item I wyll That my Executors shall lett owte my howses and my landes as they be worthe to the proffytt of my Children and so to kepe them in good and suffycient Reparacions and so they to be countable to my Children my Dettes payd my legacyes fulfilled and my Children brought vpp The Rest of all my goods moveables and onmoveables I wyll to be parted part and part lyke amonges my sayd Children And of this my last will and Testament I do ordeyne and make John Hayle of Ramsey th'elder and John Wade of the same Towne th'elder Executors of this my last Wyll and testament to se yt fulfilled observed and kept as they wyll annswer before god at the Dredfull Daye of Judgement to whome for there paynes therin over and above theyre Reasonable Charges I doe wyll and geve the Somme of xxx^s A pece

And I desyer my ffreynd Thomas Hurre to be my supervysor of this my last wyll to see yt observed and kept to whome for his paynes therein over and above his reasonable Charges I doe wyll and geve Thirtene Shillinges and ffowre pence

Wyttnesses to this my last wyll John Smythe Thomas Hearde John Allen John Harvey Thomas Sharpe Scriptor with others

Appended to the Will is the following acknowledgment, which has no date:—

Surrender geven of the howsse and land at the brydge ffoote in Ramsey accordinge to my Wyll In the presens of Thomas Hearde John Weare tenantes and Wylm Hearde in steede of bayly

Surrender geven of the twee Acres of Woodd accordinge to my Wyll in the presence of Thomas Hearde John Hayward Tenantes and Wyllyam Heard in stede of Bayly.

The copy of the original Will recorded at Somerset House, London, has neither signature nor date of probate, but the expression "beynge sycke in bodye" in the opening lines is an indication that he was then near his death.

The bequest above to his "ffreynd Thomas Hurre . . . Supervysor," of what, by its mention of pence, — 13s. 4d., — may be thought a singular amount, and similar legacies of one-half (6s. 8d.) and one-quarter that sum (3s. 4d.), which have appeared in several of the previous Wills, seem to deserve a brief explanation. In the reign of Edward III there was an issue of gold coinage, called "nobles," on which the king was represented in a ship, crowned and bearing his shield; this was a very popular coin and passed for 6s. 8d. Half and quarter nobles of corresponding value were also struck. As the relative value of gold and silver fluctuated greatly in the following reigns, the gold coins also changed in value and in name; the nobles became "royals" or "rials," but continued to bear the device of the ship.* In the time of Henry VI a rial was worth 10s., and in that of Elizabeth,

* C. F. Keary, F. S. A., in a paper on the "Coinage of the British Islands," originally printed in *The Antiquary*, London, and later in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XX, p. 31, shows that the "older nobles gave place to the ryals, which, at first coined to be worth six-and-eight-pence, like their predecessors, were worth ten shillings" in the time of Henry VIII, although their weight had not been increased.

15s. ; but the custom centuries old of giving 6s. 8d., or some fraction or multiple thereof, lingered unchanged long after the coinage of a piece of that value had ceased. These gifts therefore represented, in the earlier days, the equivalent of one or another of these gold pieces, and were originally intended simply as mementoes, much as mourning rings were given later.

There was also a gold coin called a "mark," of Spanish origin, which had a wide circulation, and in England was valued at two of the old nobles, or 13s., 4d. In the time of Henry VIII, especially, the debasement of the coinage of the realm led to a preference for foreign money, but the great confusion as to monetary values, particularly in the reigns of the early Tudors, (which embraces that covered by these Wills), finally corrected by Elizabeth, makes it very difficult to compare them with those of the present day. The gift to Hurre was the equivalent of a "mark."

The relatives named have already been noted, and need no further comment here.

There was an "endowed school" at Ramsey, which was in operation not many years ago, and may still continue, but I have been unable to learn its history. I should have been glad to find that it was the "scoole" at which the sons of John were "sett till they canne Wright and Reade Englishe Well." Similar provisions are made in other Wills in this volume. There were also endowed schools at Dedham and Colchester, Essex, and at Ipswich, Suffolk, of considerable antiquity and repute.

The gift to the poor of Dovercourt shows an interest in that Parish, and other members of the family beside John owned property there ; some of them lived very near its lines, if not within the place itself, but a search of its oldest records extant would be useless, since the Registers date from 1706 only, long after our ancestors left England. It was the "mother Parish" of Harwich, and adjoined Ramsey on the north-west and Oakley on the south. Some of the wives whose maiden names have not been found doubtless came from neighboring villages, and Dovercourt may well have been the home of one or more of these—especially as a careful search in the other Parishes near Ramsey which have Registers old enough to supply the information desired, have failed to give us any light.*

* Some results of the study of the Harwich Registers have been given on a preceding page ; others will be found in the Appendix. A second visit and search has failed to show an earlier Register than 1559, although the "Parish Register Abstract," printed in 1833 by order of the House of Commons, states that there was then extant a volume of "Baptisms, Burials and Marriages," which began in 1539. I wish to express my thanks to the Vicar of St. Nicholas and his Clerk, for their kindness in seeking this missing volume, although unsuccessful. It is proper to say that the customs of the two countries differ widely : here, the Records are open freely to those who desire to consult them ; there, it is the custom for a Vicar to require a fee from everyone who wishes to examine his Register. In marked contrast with the treatment received at Harwich was the course taken by the Minister of another Parish, which I will not name, who, in reply to a letter of inquiry, sent a curt response, with a demand for a guinea fee before any notice would be taken. As gratuitous service was neither suggested nor desired, this was unexpected, and I am happy to say that it was the only experience of the kind in a search through many Parishes in Essex and Suffolk. It is a pleasure to see that the number of printed transcripts of the early Registers is constantly increasing. "The Parish Register Society" and similar bodies in England, as well as private gentlemen, are doing excellent work in making these sources of knowledge, which are of the greatest value, accessible to all.

For more than two hundred years that part of the County of Essex which contains Tendring Hundred was familiar ground to our ancestors, and in the local history of Dovercourt especially, during the sixteenth century, there were events of more than ordinary interest, which must have been well known to all who lived in its immediate neighborhood when they occurred, — particularly the burning of the famous rood of All Saints, the Parish Church of Dovercourt, at the dawn of the Reformation.

The name of the town is said to have been derived from old British words meaning a coast or reach of water. Its principal manor was early held, if it was not built, by Hugh Bigod, who married a daughter of one of the De Veres, a family with large possessions in that vicinity. Early in the fourteenth century this manor passed to the Mowbrays, and its history can be traced in Morant. "The village," says Newcourt, "hath two Fairs; one is in Lent, even on Good Friday, the other on that Monday which follows next after Holy Cross day [Sept. 14], neither of them of any great concernment, being chiefly frequented by the country neighbors to eat a mess of frumenty, spend a groat in cakes and ale, or a penny with a pedler." There was once a "Presbyter Guild" or Fraternity of St. George, with a house not far from the Church, "for the maintenance of which there were certain lands and houses and a garden, in Harwich, and it is supposed," says the same writer, "that the George Inn, over against the Church, did first take its name from it, and either was it, or belonged to it. Its

support was taken away by Elizabeth in the fourteenth year of her reign."

The Church, dedicated to All Saints and usually called "All-Hallows," was built by Alberic De Vere. It consists of a nave, one pace with the chancel, all tiled, and is in the Early English style with later insertions. There is a south porch and a western tower, square and massive, which contains five bells, the treble bell having the motto

ERFYZE ƆHE LORDE FN° 1572 R. M.

On the north is a modern vestry. The exterior has been liberally coated with plaster, so that the structure of the walls is concealed. Owing to its great age, it nearly collapsed in the seventeenth century, at which time many heavy buttresses were built to preserve it from falling; indeed the whole building was restored or greatly modified by Sir George Whitmore, in 1615. The nave has two windows on the north and south, and is also lighted from the tower, which has its newel-stair on the northern side; the chancel has two plain perpendicular windows on the north and the same number on the south, and there is a modern flamboyant window in the east wall. The roof is of the king-post type, but the rafters were concealed by a plaster ceiling when the description was written from which I have quoted. The font is an interesting specimen of ancient perpendicular work, with sunken panels of tracery and geometrical patterns; it has an octagonal bowl set diagonally on a square base, with shafts at the angles and fluted panels between.

It is evidently of considerable antiquity. Another curious relic of the sixteenth century is the "Poor-box," of oak, inscribed

For the poor, 1589.

The communion plate is comparatively modern, most of it not older than 1773.*

From early times the Church had a vicarage and endowment, of which the Prior and Convent of Colne were patrons. This Priory was founded by Roger Bigod "for the good of his soul and that of his mother, the Countess Juliana (who was the daughter of Alberic de Vere), and his brother Count Hugh," and the Clerks of All Saints were for a long period supplied from among its brothers. To this Priory historians ascribe the erection in All Saints' of the famous rood or crucifix alluded to above, "whose supposed sanctity drew from far unto it many votaries and devoted pilgrims, with their offerings." It was currently believed that none might without great danger, even of sudden death, attempt to shut the Church doors upon it, day or night; but in 1532, three men from Dedham and a fourth from East Bergholt, "in a frosty night, together entering the secure (yet always open) Church, took it down, and carrying it about a quarter of a mile upon the Green, with its own tapers fir'd it to ashes, for which three being apprehended, were hang'd at several places; one of them, (Nicolas Marsh,) suffered death at

* Suckling, "Antiquities of Essex," published in 1845, has engravings of two of the Church windows, and Dale, "History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt," gives a picture of the Church at p. 73.

Dovercourt; the fourth of them escaped, of which in the Parish still remaineth a plentiful tradition."

The story is given at length in Fox's Martyrs.* There still remains a curious carved beam supported by brackets between the nave and the chancel, which is thought to have been erected above the place once occupied by this "holy rood."

According to Newcourt's list the Clerk at that time was John Holand, who was succeeded by John Roberts, Christmas Eve, 1533; he was followed by Christian James; † William Burgess took charge 30 October, 1567; and on his death Hugh Branham, A. M., succeeded, 20 November, 1579. The later succession of the Clergy will be found in Newcourt. ‡

37 ROGER,⁵ (*John*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*¹), b. —; mar. —. Our only knowledge of him is from the Will of his brother John (36), which names him and the first two of his children given below, who were living in 1571; the order of birth is unknown, and I think there was probably a third, not named in the Will.

50 i. JOHN,⁶ b. —. Probably the "cousin" named in the Will of John (48), which is printed below.

51 ii. MARGARET, b. —.

52 iii. ? REINOLD, b. ? about 1571; mar. Annys —. I suppose him to be the "cousin" Reynold named in the Will of

* See Newcourt, II: p. 217, who refers to Fox, I: p. 250, of an edition printed about 1600.

† See p. 55, *supra*.

‡ Repertorium, II: p. 220.

John (48), made in 1594, for whom I am unable to find any other place. As he is not mentioned in the Will of his uncle John (36), he was probably born after that was made, if the assignment to this family is correct.

40 EDWARD,⁵ (*Reinold,⁴ John,³ John,² Roger¹*), born in Ramsey about 1550, or probably earlier, as his father's Will is dated in 1554/5, which it will be remembered mentioned six children. He was evidently a man of considerable property, owning lands and houses in various Parishes, which he bequeathed to his sons. From his father he inherited a house and lands in Wrabness; by this we are enabled to identify him as the son of Reinold (16); this, together with a house and land in Wix, he left to his son Edward,⁶ who disposes of them in his Will. These two parcels in Wix and Wrabness adjoined each other, and the son's Will enables us to locate them very nearly, as will be seen later.

The principal Manor in Wrabness — "Wrabness Hall" — was originally a part of the estate of Maud, Countess of Oxford; in 1412/3, she gave it to a sisterhood of nuns.* Later it became the property of the Ayloffes, as has already been mentioned; † it is a little east of All Saints' Church.‡

Suckling says this ancient Church bears evidence of having been erected in the time of the Norman kings. The northern door is closed with masonry, but once had a circular arch and plain mouldings. In 1845, when he described it, "the entrance was on the south side, through a small porch which

* Newcourt, II: p. 686.

† See p. 76, *supra*.

‡ Suckling, as cited, p. 106.

has a doorway surmounted by a Norman arch with billet mouldings, which has given way to a pointed form, ornamented with a double line of square florettes, encrusted with . . . whitewash." The interior,—a very small nave and chancel,—had an east window and "a high pitched roof of oak, but no armorial ensign or architectural device of any kind, while its humble, octangular font bears marks of the despoiler's hand in no ordinary way." William Vaughan was "Clerk" from 9 May, 1555, holding the living after that date jointly with that of Ramsey until his death;* John Greene next took it, 8 October, 1560, and on his resignation Thomas Sayer succeeded him, remaining until his death in 1608.†

In Ramsey Edward owned a tenement and lands, which he disposed of under conditions, before his death, to his son Thomas, and confirmed the "surrender," acknowledging the performance of the conditions, in his Will. He had also conveyed to his son Richard in a similar manner a tenement in the same Parish called Moye House, and land of "Moyses;" this was probably near the Manor of Mose, or Moyse Hall, which stood not far from the little bay that sets into the land between "the Naze" and the eastern coast of Tendring Hundred; this conveyance is also confirmed in his Will, with a like acknowledgment. Other "landes, medowes, woodes and pasters" in the same neighborhood he gave to his son Reinold, the New England emigrant, subject to an

* See pp. 17 and 80 *supra*.

† Newcourt, II: p. 687.

annual payment to the widow (Reinold's mother). Robert, another son, took his father's free lands in Frating, a Parish west of Little Bentley, and Matthew, his youngest son, was given the "mentchon house" that "I now dwelle in," in Great Bentley, "called Edons alles (? *alias*) Dreybrockes, and the crofts of land called Hartles and Brocken Heddes," subject to a similar annuity. No effort has been made to discover the exact location of these estates in Great Bentley, but I have been informed it is probable that the task would not be very difficult.

Wix adjoins Wrabness on the south-west, and is two and a half miles from the railroad station, and seven miles from Dovercourt. The name of this Parish, which is called Wica in Domesday, comes, as Morant remarks, "from the Saxon word β 1c, which means a village, farm, or dairy." In the time of Henry I there was a famous Benedictine Abbey here, called St. Mary's, founded by Walter, Alexander and Editha Mascherell, children of "Walter the Deacon." Newcourt* says it was originally "of the order of St. Austin, the sisters whereof, during their time, took care to have the cure [of the Parish Church, St. Mary's] supplied by such Clerks as themselves provided."

This Priory was surrendered to Wolsey by the Abbess Mary in 1527, and part of its property was applied toward

* As cited, II: p. 656. St. Austin, better known as St. Augustine of Canterbury, is believed to have introduced the Benedictine rule into England by the order of the Pontiff Gregory the Great, about the close of the sixth century, so that the statements are not necessarily inconsistent; but if the Nunnery ever bore his name, it was early dedicated to the Virgin.

the foundation of his famous College at Ipswich, dedicated to the Virgin, the patron saint of that city. Its revenues at that time amounted to £92, 12s., 3d.; after the fall of Wolsey these passed to Henry VIII, who gave the presentation to Adam Fortescue;* it next went to Edward Gilbert, and from him to the Veseys; it finally passed to Eton College, which now holds it. Only the fish-ponds which once belonged to it can now be traced, but some antique windows and stone mullions, which are still to be seen in the "Abbey Farm," an estate held by the Veseys in 1577, are supposed to have been taken from the ruins of the Priory. It is interesting to note as bearing on the connection between the Suffolk and Essex families, that this Priory owned the manor and adjoining lands and the presentation of Chattisham, Suffolk,† the Parish where John Marvin (12) died in 1535/6, and the Veseys also owned a manor in the adjoining Parish of Hintlesham.

The present St. Mary's Church, which is near "Wix Abbey," or the Abbey Farm, "was partly rebuilt in 1740, the edifice having fallen into decay by age; its aisles were bricked up in 1704, in an endeavor to keep it in tenantable condition; of the old building the nave alone now remains; the columns of the ancient aisles project into the interior from the brick walls between them; these piers are octangular, with plain mouldings and rather low-pitched arches.

* Cooke's "Topographical Description of Essex," *s. a.*, 43.

† See Kirby, "Suffolk Traveller," as cited, p. 63. On the other hand, Wrabness early belonged to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

The western front shows decided marks of a much higher antiquity. Its buttresses, which are plain and flat, scarcely project from the main wall, and flank a low-browed, circular doorway." * A detached belfry, a curious structure of wood, — much like that in Wrabness, — and of much older date than the Church, stands a few yards away in the centre of the Church-yard, and has been thought to be a relic of a still more ancient building. This contains a single bell bearing the inscription "around the lip"

SIC NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM

(Blessed be the name of the Lord,) a text which is evidently meant to convey an allusion to the patron saint of the Priory. The Rev. Proctor Benwell, B. A., was Vicar in 1895, and the living is put down at £100 and a vicarage. The population is about 650. Among the incumbents when the Marvins were living in that neighborhood I find that William Bamford was there in 1561; he was succeeded by William Stedds in 1592, William Wingfield in 1598, and Henry Foote in 1612.†

The principal estates in the Parish were Wix Manor, or Park Hall, which in the time of Elizabeth belonged to John Philipson, of Harwich; Carbonells, near the Church, at one time also held by the Philipsons from whom it descended to the Bristows, and Hamstall Manor, the home of the Baynings.

Whether Edward resided on the Wrabness estate which he inherited from his father, or in the old home in Ramsey,

* See Suckling, as cited, pp. 109-10; he gives an engraving of the "Abbey Farm."

† Newcourt, II: p. 657.

previous to his removal to Great Bentley, does not appear; the births of his older children are not recorded in the latter Parish; no Marvins appear on the records of St. Mary's, Wix,* and the Registers of Ramsey and of Wrabness (the nearest Church to his home), are not old enough to help us. If he came from Ramsey, where we have seen he had an estate, he may have left there during the troubles which arose on account of the character of the Vicar, John White, who died 1591.† We find him at Great Bentley 7 June, 1593, on which date the Parish Register records the baptism of two of his sons.

He married Margaret —, who survived him. He died in Great Bentley, and was buried in St. Mary's Church-yard in that Parish. His Will is dated 13 November, 1615; it was proved 17 January following. The date of the death of his widow has not been learned. Their children were certainly seven in number; the dates of birth of the elder are unknown, but the names are arranged below as mentioned in the Will.

- 53 i. EDWARD,⁶ from his name and also as first mentioned by his father, thought to be the eldest son, b. in 1581 or earlier; mar. 12 Aug. 1603, Betteris [Beatrice] —, who survived him.
- 54 ii. THOMAS, b. about 1583; he was made supervisor of his father's Will.
- 55 iii. RICHARD, b. about 1585; mar. at Great Bentley, 1 Nov., 1610, Suzin Loosk (Parish Register).

* These date from 1560.

† See p. 17, *supra*.

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- 56 iv. ROBERT, b. about 1587; mar. at Great Bentley, 8 Nov., 1616, Susan Core [? Cory]. (The surnames of the wives of Richard and Robert are somewhat illegible on the Register.)
- 57 v. JOHN, bap. 7 June, 1593, at Great Bentley.
- 58 vi. REINOLD, bap. 7 June, 1593, at Great Bentley; as the two brothers were baptized on the same day (St. Mary's Parish Register), they may have been twins, but this is not indicated on the record, which it was usual to do in such cases. John is not mentioned in his father's Will, and it is inferred that he died in childhood. Reinold mar. about 1617 (probably in a neighboring Parish), Mary —; she d. in Lyme, Ct., in 1661, and he d. there in the summer of 1662.
- 59 vii. ELIZABETH, b. —; mar. John Hayes. She may have been one of the older children, for her husband is made executor of her father's Will, and neither her birth nor marriage is found on the Great Bentley Record; the reason for placing her between Reinold and Matthew is simply the interval of seven years between the baptisms of those brothers.
- 60 viii. MATTHEW, bap. at Great Bentley, 26 March, 1599/1600; mar. (1) about 1623, but no record is found on St. Mary's Register, Elizabeth —, who died in Hartford, Ct., certainly before 1647, and probably in 1645; (2) Mrs. Alice, widow of John Bouton, Sr., of Hartford; her Will is dated 1 Dec., 1680, and the Inventory, "Last of January, 1680/1." Matthew's Will is dated 20 Dec., 1678; he died in Norwalk, Ct., soon after, but the exact date is unknown.

Following the notes on the Family, printed by my Father, the late T. R. Marvin, in 1846, based in part on the opinion of his correspondent, the late Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, Mass., I included another daughter, HANNAH, in this family, in the Marvin monograph, printed in "Family Histories and Genealogies," by Mr. and Mrs. Edward E.

Salisbury, of New Haven, Ct., in 1892; at that time the English home had not been found. This Hannah was early in Hartford, Ct., where she was married 25 August, 1644, to Francis Barnard, and died at Hadley, Mass., in 1676, soon after the birth of her youngest child. From the fact that no such daughter is named in Edward's Will or on St. Mary's Register, as well as from the date of her marriage and the births of her children, I am now convinced that she was not a sister of Reinold and Matthew, and, with our present knowledge, it seems very doubtful if the name on the record from which the assignment was deduced was intended for "Marvin."

WILL OF EDWARD MARVIN OF MUCHE BENTLEY.*

In the name of **God** amen the xiiijth Daye of November 1615 I Edward marvin of Muche Bentley in the County of Essex & dewysces of London beinge sicke in bodey but yet of good & perfette Remembranc thanckes be to Almighty god do ordaine & make this my presentestement & Laste wille in manor & forme following furste & above all I Comette my Sowle into the handes of Allmightey god by the merettes of Jesseus Criste & my bodey to be bered in the Churttch yard of the parishe of muche Bentley

Imprimes I geve & bequethe unto the pore people of the parishe of muche Bentley the sume of xx^s to be payed unto theme by my executor the daye of my berealle & to be destrebbett equalley unto theme as by the desstruction of my executor & Superovicer it shall be thought fette

Item I geve & bequethe unto Edward my sonne all my howsses & Landes free & Copey Lying in Wrabnes & Wickes to heme & to his heires for ever all so I geve unto the fornamed Edward my sonne five Powndes of good & Lawfull money of England to be

* Recorded at Somerset House, London, — Archdeaconry of Colchester. Cooke, 24.

payed unto heme by my Executor w^{thin} on quartor of a yere next after my decesse

Item I geve & bequethe unto Thomas my sonne five powndes of good & lawffull money of England to be payed unto heme by my Executors w^{thin} on quartor of a yere next after my Decesse all so I do acknowleg that the saied Thomas my sonne have performed all coneditions acording to a cartain surrender w^{ch} I have made unto hem of one tenemente & cartain Landes lying in Ramssey

Item I geve & bequethe unto Richard my sonne five powndes of good & Lawffull money of England to be payed unto heme w^{thin} on quartor of a yere nexte after my dessece by my Executor All so I do acknowleg that the said Richard my sonne have performed all Condictions acording to a cartain Surrender w^{ch} I made unto heme of on tenemente Called moye howsse & cartain Lande parsell of moysse

Item I geve & bequethe unto Robart my sonne all my free Landes Leienge in ffratting as it is nowe in the Teneor & ocipaction of Richard Barnes or his Assignes To heme & to his heires for ever.

Item I geve & bequethe unto Renowld Marvin my sonne all my Landes medowes woodes & pasters Called Moysse nowe in the tenower & ocipaction of me to heme & to his heiers for ever upon Condection that the fornamed Renowld my sonne his heiers executors Admenestrators or Assignes shall paye or Causse to be payed unto margrette my wiffe or to here assignes yerly & everey yere dureing here natrall Liffe the Summe of Sexe Powndes of good & Lawffull money of England at two ussall tarmes of the yere that is to saie at the feste Daye of the blessed virgen St marey & St Michell the arkangell beinge Lawffully demanded by even & equall portchons

Item I geve & bequethe unto Mathewe my sonne my howsse that I nowe dwelle in wth all the Landes thare unto belonging Called Edons alles Dreybrockes & ij Croftes of Land called Harttes & Brocken Heddes to heme & to his heires for ever up on Condection

that the fornamed mathewe my sonne his heires executors Admenestratores or assignes shall paye or Causse to be payed unto Margrett my wiffe or to heier assignes yerley & everey yere deuringe heire natrall Liffe the fulle sume of Sexe Powndes of good & Lawfull money of England at two ussall tarmes of the yere that is to saie at the feste Daye of the Blessed virgen S^t Marey & S^t Michell the arkangell beinge Lawfully demanded by even & equall Portchons at the mentchon howse called Edons alles Dreybrocks Provided thate if mathewe my sonne or his heiers executors Admenestrators or assignes shalle & doe note paye or Causse to be payed unto the fornamed margrett my wiffe or to heier assignes in manor & fforme above declared that then I well that this presente gefte of all my forenamed Howsses & Lands called Edons alles Draybrockes & ij Croftes of Land called Harttes & Brockenheddes to be utterley voyde & of none effect to heme & to his heiers But then I welle & bequethe all my fornamed Howsses & Landes unto Renowlde my sonnē & to his heiers & he & his heiers or assignes to perfforme this my gefte of Sexe powndes yerley unto margrett my wiffe out of Edons alles Dreybrockes Harttes & Brockenheddes acording to the trewe mening of this my will & furder I do apoynt by this my will that upon the Recaving of aney money every halfe yere Margrett my wiffe shall make eaithere of my sonnes an aquettanc for such sumes as she or heir assignes shall Recave

Item I geve & bequethe unto Margrett my wiffe thre Cowes or nette or tenn ewes & x withers of the beste of my flocke & more over I geve & bequeth unto the fornamed margrett my wiffe all my Howssold stofe being with the howsses

Item I geve & bequeth unto John Bishop the sonne of Zackerey Bishop vjs viij^d to be payed unto heme by my executor

Item I make to this my Laste welle for executor John Hayes my sonne in Lawe Item I make & ordain to this my will Thomas Marvin my sonne to be my Superovicer

All the Reste of my goodes & Chattells unbequethed I holley geve & bequethe unto my wiffe & my fower Children Robart Renowld Mathewe & Elizebthe to be equaley Divided betwene them

I wettnes whare of I have to this my presente testement & Laste well Sette to my Hand & selle geven the Daye & yere furst above wrettin & in the presentes of us whosse names are here under wretten

Tho: Beryffe
Stephen Cole sener

Edward X Marvin
his marke

Proved at Colchester 17 January, A. D. 1615.

The two "ussall tarmes" are the "Feast of the Annunciation," which falls on 25 March, and Michaelmas day, that of "St. Michael and all Angels," on 29 September.

41 JOHN⁵ (? *Reinold*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*¹). There were several John Marvins who were contemporary, and it has been found difficult to distinguish them; while it has not been established with certainty that John "of Okelye parva housbandman," as he calls himself in his Will, was that son of Reinold and Johan to whom his father left "Genettes" in Ramsey, a study of the material which has been gathered affords some reasons for believing the assignment we have made to be the most probable. The Will, which was made just before his death, contains no mention of any property in Ramsey, although it shows that he had other "houses and landes vnbequethed," not named, and it is possible that among these were "Genettes."

He appoints John Wade of "lytle Okelye" to be the "garden" of his only daughter, and makes him his executor.

Reinold's daughter Barbara married a John Wade, who was of Ramsey when her father died. I judge the two were identical, and that Wade was the brother-in-law, though the residence of the executor was Little Oakley, which is the adjoining Parish on the south and east. As tending to show that Reinold's son John may have removed from Ramsey to Little Oakley, we note that Thomas, the brother of Reinold, owned an estate in the latter Parish, which, in the event of the death of his son Matthew without issue, was to go to his nephews. Nothing has been learned of this Matthew, but if he died unmarried, his cousin John would have inherited a share of that estate, which may account for his presence there.

If our assignment is incorrect, there remains the possibility that he was the son of Roger (37), the date of whose birth has not been learned; that son, however, as will be seen below, I think must be the John whose marriage is found on the Register at Great Bentley.

John was twice married: first, to Anne —, who died in Little Oakley and was buried* there 11 September, 1584, by whom he had a daughter. He married as his second wife Margaret —, evidently in the autumn or winter of 1584/5, his Will being dated 5 March 1584/5, and his burial is registered at St. Mary's three days later, but no record of his marriage appears there. The allusion to Alice Gyllyat, his "kynsewoman," and her "syster Ann Pakeman," who was very likely the wife of Lawrence, may suggest a clue to the

* Parish Register of St. Mary's Church, Little Oakley.

maiden name of one of these wives, but no attempt has been made to trace their connection.

Aside from his residence John owned several other houses and lands, for he names four of his tenants. One of these estates (not the homestead) he gives conditionally to his widow during her life, and her issue, should there be a posthumous child; if she die childless, all is to revert to his daughter by his first wife, who was

61 ANN,^g b. —, but evidently not of age when her father died. Whether there was another child has not been learned.

His original Will is still preserved at Somerset House, the year being somewhat obscure, and it has no signature; in the copy on the records* the year is written out in words, and the date is further confirmed by the Parish Register at Little Oakley, as given above. I have transcripts of both the original and the copy; the latter calls the daughter *Anne*, and there are variations in the spelling and the capitals, but otherwise they are identical. The original follows; it has no date of probate.

WILL OF JOHN MERVEN OF OKELYE PARVA.†

In the name of god amen The vth daye of merche in the yere of our lorde god 1584 I John Merven of Okelye parva in ye countye of Essex housbandman & of the Dyoces of London beyng of good & perfect Remembraunce thankes be to god do make and ordayne thys my last wyll & testament in maner & forme folowyng

* Archdeaconry of Colchester, Roote 295 (fo. 318).

† Archdeaconry of Colchester, Bundle Ward No. 60.

fyrst I bequeth my sowle to almyghtye god my creator & my body to be buried in the yerthe

Item I geve vnto Mergreat my wyffe the one halfe of all my movable goodes Item more I geve my house where Sewell dwelleth wyth the yeard therto belongyng wyth all my land on the other syde the waye vnto my sayed wyffe duering hyr naturall lyfe one thys condycyon that she clayme no thyrdes in my other land and yf she be wyth chylde I geve yt vnto that chylde for Ever after my wyfes deces

Item I geve vnto ales gyllyat my kynsewoman vj^s viij^d more I geve vnto hyr syster An pakeman iij^s iiij^d Item I geve vnto penlye iij^s iiij^d more I geve vnto Sewell my tennante iij^s iiij^d

all the Rest of my goodes vnbequethed I geve vnto An merven my dowghter my detes beyng payd wyth all the houses & landes vnbequethed whatsoever they be to hyr & her heyers for Ever and I wyll John Wade of lytle Okelye aforsayd to be hyr garden vntyll she come to the age of xxiiij yeres & he to have & take all the prophyt of hyr land tyll she come to hyr aforesayd age to se hyr kept & well brought up

Item I wyll that yf god take awye my doughter before John Sallawes leace be exspyred then I wyll the sayde John Wade shall have & take all the Rent that should have ben dew vnto hyr duryng that leace in consyderacion of monye that I do owe hym

Item I wyll that my wyffe shall paye out of hyr part to more of Harwyche xxx^s & to John Herd & John Wade vj^s viij^d that I do owe them for grounde I hyred of them

Item I surrender my landes & houses in to the handes of the lord in the presents of John Herd & Thomas Cartwryt tenanntes John Sewell beyng baylyfe to the vse of my wyll & I ordayn Jon Wade aforsayd to be myne Executor to se thys my wyll fulfilled

wytnes here unto thomas cartwryt John Herde John Sallowes Laurence pakeman wyth other mo

The name of the tenant is John Sallowes in both places in the copy; in the first instance in the Will it may be "fallowes." Whether John Herd was one of the Ramsey family of that name, one of whom married Reinold's sister Christian [see 18, p. 39], has not been learned.

62 THOMAS,⁵ of Copdocke, b. —, (—, ⁴ ? Robert,⁸ John,² Robert,¹) who was incidentally alluded to on page 67, must here be mentioned. There is nothing to show that any relationship existed between him and Robert (11) of Great Belstead, or his brother John, aside from the fact that one of the family name is found with his children living in that little village contemporaneously with descendants of John.² It was interesting to discover, when the search of the Washbrook Register from 1559 to 1600 was made, that there are several families of Marvins still residing in Copdocke* (the adjoining Parish), but as the Registers of Chattisham and Belstead contain no Marvins, and those of Copdocke begin with 1701, nothing can now be learned to show what connection, if any, there was between these, or Thomas, and those already mentioned, who resided in that immediate vicinity.

All that can be said is, that as Robert was born in 1489 or earlier, and this Thomas died in 1597, the latter might have been the son, but more probably I think the grandson, of Robert, and, if so, was of the fifth generation. Apparently also, as will be seen, he had a grandson Robert.

He married Marian —, who survived him and was the executrix of his Will, which was dated 7 August, 1597, and

* Letter from Miss Walford.

proved at Ipswich "by the relict" 12 October following, thus showing very nearly the date of his death. He was buried in Copdocke Churchyard. His children named in his Will were :

- 63 i. THOMAS,⁶ b. —. He is thought to be the Thomas who mar. 26 Oct., 1577, in Washbrook, Mary Skotte, and had (1) *Isaacke*,⁷ bap. there 16 Feb., 1578/9; (2) *Robert*, bap. 17 April, 1581; (3) *Mary*, bap. 24 Oct., 1585 (Washbrook Register).
- 64 ii. ELIZABETH, b. —; mar. — Bloboll.
- 65 iii. RICHARD, b. —; if the children recorded at Washbrook were those of his brother Thomas, we should infer that the granddaughter "*Katterin*,"⁷ named in the Will below, was Richard's daughter, as she is not found on that Register.

WILL OF THOMAS MORVIN OF COBDOCKE.*

In the name of God amen. the seaventh day of August in the yere of our Lord god 1597 I Thomas Morvin of Cobdocke in the County of Suffolk & of the dioces of Norwich being sicke in body but perfect in memorie for which both I thanke god doe ordaine & make this my last will & testament in manner & forme following ffirst I bequeath my soule to almightie god my Creator hoping to be saved by the merrites & passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour & Redemer And my body to be buried in the Churchyard of Cobdocke touching my worldly goodes which god hath here lent me I give & dispose them in manner & forme followinge

* Recorded at Ipswich, Calendar of Suffolk Wills, Book XXXVI (1596-7), fo. 435. The Ipswich copyist spelled his signature and the name of his wife and children *Murvin*, and his own, *Morvin*, when first written in the Will, while the printed Calendar has it *Morwin*. Similar variations of spelling are not unusual on those records, — e. g., John Marvin, Sr., was indexed John *Merwin*; these have been carefully noted by my correspondent; but similar "orthographic eccentricities" were common to the period.

ffirst I give & bequeth unto Thomas Murvin my Sonne & Elizabeth Bloboll my Daughter one bond of £6. 3. 8. to be paid unto me or my executors from Robert Clark at Michallmas come twelve month to be equally divided betwin them & if either of them shall depart this lief before the mony be due then my will is that the Survivor shall Injoy the whole

Item I give unto Richard my Sonne 3 Lames & 3 Hewes to be delivered presently after my death & a seame a wheat to be delivered vnto him affore Christmes next

Item I give unto Katterin Murvin my grandchild one Kaderne that was my mothers to be delivered unto her presently after my death All my other goodes unbequeathed I give unto my wife Marian Murvin whom I doe Constitute & make sole executrix of This my last will & testament & doe by theise presence Renowce all fformer willes & testamentes & of this my last will & testament I ordaine my loving ffrind & neighbour Robert Wates to be supervisor

In wittness whereof I have hereunto put my hand & sealle the day & yere first above written

Witnesses wherof Richarde Birmū Rob Wake
Signum et sigillum

Thome Murvin

Proved at Ipswich 12 October 1597 by the relict.

This Will was signed and sealed, but the original is not extant, and there is nothing to show what device the seal may have borne. The 'Kaderne that was his mother's' was possibly a cradle, as I find the word *kader* or *cader*, which nearly approaches that in the Will, so explained by English authorities.*

* See Strattman's "Middle-English Dictionary," Oxford, 1891, and "English Dialect Dictionary," by Joseph Wright, London, 1898, s. v. *cader*.

Before proceeding to the Sixth Generation some notes on the daughters of John³ (12), properly belonging in the Fourth Generation, will be given. These are based on information received since the account of that family was printed.*

32 MARYON⁴ (*John,³ John,² Robert¹*) was the daughter of John and Rose (Smythe) Marvin, of Chattisham, Suffolk. The date of her birth has not been ascertained, but was about 1525, for it is evident from what has been given above (pp. 69, 70) that the sisters were all quite young when their father died in 1535/6. From the provisions of his Will, in which Maryon is first named and apparently receives a larger portion than her sisters Agnes and Johan, I conclude that she was the eldest daughter. It is also clear from her mother's Will that Johan was unmarried in April, 1557. Rose mentions her sons-in-law, Christopher Alderman, made executor, and Thomas Glamfelde, by which we learn the names of the husbands of the married daughters. The evidence on which is based the belief that Maryon was the wife of Glamfelde is found in the Will of a "Thomas Glamefeild of Hintlesham, Suffolk, husbandman." †

This Will, of which an abstract is printed below, is dated at Hintlesham, a Parish adjoining Washbrook and Chattisham, 4 April, 1595, and was proved 22 May of that year. As it

* See pp. 67-72, *supra*.

† Recorded at Ipswich, Calendar of Suffolk Wills, Book XXXV (1594-5), fo. 394. I have an abstract of the Will of another Thomas Glamfelde, of Tatingstone, a Parish near Belstead, proved 19 October, 1592, and recorded at Ipswich, *loc. cit.* XXXIV (1592-3), fo. 168, which names wife Joan, son George executor, William, Edmond, not of age, and daughter Joan, which is clearly not this family.

shows that the maker had at least five grandchildren, he was of suitable age to have been the son-in-law of Rose some forty years earlier; he makes his "wife Marrion" executrix, and among his children we find John, Rose, and Joan,—names of the father, mother and sister of Maryon Marvin. From these various facts, the conclusion reached seems very probable.

He owned a "tenement at Hintlesham," where he died, and "leasehold lands" in the same Parish. The tenement he had conveyed conditionally to his son Thomas about two years before his death, and the leasehold is given him in the Will. The indenture there mentioned has not been found, but it evidently secured for Maryon and her husband a home in their old age; the children of the oldest son, Richard, are remembered, but nothing is given him; "the rest of his goods," after the death of his wife, are to be divided among the other children. From this it would seem that Richard, and probably his brothers, had already received their share of the lands.

The Parish was a demesne of the Timperleys, and the chancel of the Church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains several ancient monuments of that family, which long held the rentals of most of the lands in its vicinity. The population is about 600, and the living was valued at £440 with a parsonage, in 1897, when the Rev. William Deane, M. A., had long been the Rector.

If the proposed assignment is correct, we have the following as the names of the children of Thomas and Maryon

(Marvin) Glamfelde ; with the exception of the first, the order of birth is unknown :

- 66 i. RICHARD,⁵ b. —, called the “oldest son” by his father. He married —, and had (1) *Richard*,⁶ (2) *Edward*, (3) *Margaret*, (4) *Sara*, (5) *Judith*. The order is that in which they are named by their grandfather.
- 67 ii. JOHN, b. —.
- 68 iii. THOMAS, b. —.
- 69 iv. WILLIAM, b. —.
- 70 v. ROSE, b. —.
- 71 vi. JOAN, b. — ; unmarried in 1595.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF THOMAS GLAMEFEILD.

4th April, 1595. I Thomas Glamefeild of Hintlesham, in co. Suffolk, husbandman, etc.

To be buried in the Churchyard of Hintlesham.

Whereas by indenture dated 28 June, 35 Eliz. [1593], I have assured to Thomas Glamefeilde my son my tenement at Hintlesham wherein I now dwell : to hold to him and his heirs to the use of myself for my life ; after my decease to the use of Marrion now my wife for her life and after her decease to the use of Thomas my son and his heirs : I now confirm the same.

My said wife to have my horsemill for her life, with remainder to the said Thomas, to whom I give all my leasehold lands in Hintlesham.

To Joan Glamefeilde, my daughter, my best cupboard.

To Richard, Edward, Margaret, Sara, and Judith Glamefeilde, children of Richard Glamefeild, my oldest son, 6s. 8d. each.

The rest of my goods to my said wife whom I make executrix : after her death the same to be divided amongst John, Thomas, William, Rose, and Joan, my children.

Witnesses Edmund Glamefeild, John Glamefeild, Ric Robynson.

Proved at Ipswich 22 May, 1595.

33 AGNES,⁴ (*John*,³ *John*,² *Robert*,¹) sister of the preceding; the date of her birth is not known, but it must have been not far from 1525-27. If we are correct in believing that Maryon married Thomas Glamfelde, Agnes was the wife of Christopher Alderman.

On the Calendar of Suffolk Wills at Ipswich* I find the Will of a Christopher Alderman, a clothier of that town, dated 30 March, 1573, and proved 3 November following. On the Register of St. Nicholas' Church, Ipswich, is the record of the burial, 31 June (*sic*), 1573, of a Christopher Alderman.† This Christopher owned several estates in Ipswich, one of which he occupied, and others were leased to tenants. The messuage in the Parish of St. Nicholas, which he gave to his son John, he describes as near the "fryers bridge;" this seems to have crossed the Gipping, not far from the Franciscan monastery of the "Grey Friars," and quite near the Church.‡

* Book XXIV (1572-3), fo. 429.

† See the volume entitled "The Registers of St. Nicholas, Ipswich, co. Suffolk. Baptisms, 1539-1709. Burials, 1551-1710. Marriages, 1539-1710. Transcribed by the Rev. Edward Cookson, M. A., by permission of the Vicar, the Rev. S. Green." This is Volume VII of the Issues of the London Parish Register Society, London, 1897. The Registers of St. Peter's Church from 1662 have been privately printed by Mr. Frederick Arthur Crisp, who remarks, "No earlier Register appears to be in existence." Both volumes are in the Library of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, Boston.

On the first of these are numerous entries relating to the Alderman family, and three or more on the second. The early entries of marriages are few, and most of the baptisms and burials are too late to help us; but from these and Wills of which I have abstracts, it is evident that there were several branches of the family in Ipswich, in which the names Christopher and John constantly appear, and seemingly more or less closely related to that under notice, but there is nothing by which this can be definitely shown.

‡ See p. 28, *supra*.

As he does not allude to his wife, I judge she deceased before her husband. He mentions a brother John, who may be the John Alderman remembered by Rose,* and the children below; of the daughters, as will be seen, one has the name of her mother and the other of her aunt, if the assignment is correct :

- 72 i. CHRISTOPHER,⁵ b. before 1551, since he was one of the executors of his father's Will.
- 73 ii. JOHN, b. before 1551, as he was also an executor.
- 74 iii. AGNES, b. —.
- 75 iv. MARIAN, perhaps the "dau. of Christopher," whose baptism is recorded 26 Nov., 1559, on St. Nicholas's Register. The burial of a Marion is recorded there 14 Oct., 1592, of whom I know no more.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF CHRISTOPHER ALDERMAN.

30th March, 1573. I, Christopher Alderman, of Ippeswich, in co. Suffolk, clothier, "disquieted in bodie," . . . To be buried in the Church or Churchyard of St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

* Christopher Alderman, of Bentley, Suffolk, a Parish next south of Little Belstead, in his Will dated 2 March, 1595/6, proved 22 July, 1596, recorded at Ipswich, Book XXXVI (1596-97), fo. 265, mentions his father, John of Belstead (possibly, as suggested above, the John mentioned by Rose, and brother of her son-in-law), his wife Alice, and her children evidently by a previous husband, godson Richard, son of Christopher of Ipswich, "dier," but he makes no allusion to children of his own. The Will of a John Alderman, of St. Nicholas Parish, who died in 1588, names wife Jane, sons John and Christopher, daughter Katherine, brother Christopher and his children Christopher and Jone, a sister Ann, and other relatives, some of whom I find on the Parish Register; but it seems useless to attempt to trace the connection between these and the husband of Agnes. I note that in Winthrop's History of New England there is mention of a John Alderman (i. 144) who was lost in the woods between Dorchester and Weymouth for a night or two in the autumn of 1634; he was then "about fifty years old." Savage thinks his wife was Jane; they were of Salem, 1636-57.

To my son Christopher, my tenement wherein I now dwell, in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Ipswich, near to the place sometime the Lord Curson's : to him and his heirs for ever ; also the reversion of the tenement in Erwarton, late my uncle's [not named] after the decease of my aunt [not named].

I give to John, my son, "my messuage" in the said town and Parish near the "fryers bridge," to him and his heirs for ever.

To Marian, my daughter, my tenement wherein George Balles, smith, now dwells, with the tenement adjoining on the south side wherein — Belman, shoemaker, lately dwelt ; also the three "Tenauntries in the back lane" by the Widow Osborne's, from her age of twenty-one : to her and her heirs for ever.

To Agnes, my daughter, nine of my best "fine clothes culloure Azers" [*i. e.* blue], as they come from the "melle."

If the said Agnes die, I will that of the stock given to her, £5 go to my sister's children [not named], £5 to my brother's children [not named], and £10 to the hospital ; and the rest to my other children.

My sons Christopher and John to be executors, and my brother John to be supervisor.

Witnesses : Henry Hannam, Steven Grenewiche, W^m Randby and John Alderman.

Proved 3 November, 1563.

"Lord Curson's House" was a fine mansion in St. Peter's Parish, which was probably built as the residence of Thomas Manning, consecrated in 1525 by Cranmer as the first and last Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich. It was granted in the reign of Edward VI to the Bishop of Norwich. Later it was called the King's Hospital, and used for that purpose during the Dutch wars. The stately brick porch of this edifice was demolished in 1760, when the house became an

inn, known as "The Elephant and Castle." In 1818 it was used as a malt-kiln.

The "hospital" mentioned was probably that known as St. Leonard's, which in 1818 was still standing and used as a farm-house, in connection with St. Christopher's Hospital in Ipswich.

SIXTH GENERATION.

48 JOHN⁶ (*John*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*¹) of Ramsey, "yeoman." His father lived and died in that Parish, and the son was doubtless born there, I judge about 1558. Aside from the reasons for this conclusion already given, we note further that he left four sons, all of whom were under age when their father's Will was made in 1594, — two by his first wife, and two by a subsequent marriage, — and of the latter, the elder could not have been much if any over eight years old when his father died. This Will has no date of probate, so that we cannot fix the exact time of his death, but it is dated 12 July, 1594, and states that he was "sicke in bodye."

He appoints his "ffather-in-lawe Hierom Gylberd"* one of his executors, and gives him the "bringing up" of his sons, "John the elder and Edward." It would appear, therefore, that it was his first wife who was a daughter of that gentleman. Her Christian name has not been learned; she must have died about 1584, if an entry on the Great Bentley Register, to be mentioned below, refers to this John.

* This name is often written Gilbert. "Hierom" is abbreviated from Hieronymus, the Latin form of his father's name, which is written Jherome on various records, though in a single instance he is called William.

Hierom, as he is called in the Will, or Hieron as the name is elsewhere spelled, was the son of Jherome Gylberd by his second wife, Jane Wingfield. Jherome was born at Clare Manor, Hintlesham, Suffolk, but later resided at Colchester, Essex, of which city he was a Burgess and Recorder, and died there 23 May, 1583. His first wife was Elizabeth —, who appears to have been the mother of his daughter Margaret. By Jane Wingfield he had four sons, of whom the eldest was William, "docter of physick and phission* to Queen Elizabeth," and to her successor, James I: he was born in 1540 and died unmarried, 30 November, 1603. He was a noted scientist, and has been called "the Newton of his time." He was the author of a treatise on magnetism and an early investigator of electricity. A monument to his memory is still standing in Trinity Church, Colchester,† bearing the Gylberd arms, which are "argent, on a chevron between three leopard's heads affrontée azure as many roses of the field."‡

Hieron was the second son, and Ambrose and George were younger, but the dates of birth have not been learned. The last two owned estates in Elmsted and Ardley, Essex.

* "Essex Visitations, 1634, Pub. Harleian Soc.," Vol. XIII, p. 405, which names two Williams among the sons; the second is called George by other authorities.

† Cooke's "Topographical Description of Essex," p. 64. See also Chancellor's "Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex," Plate lxvii, for an engraving of this tomb; and an account of the family will be found on pp. 202 *et seq.*

‡ Described in modern terms, the device would be a shield with the field of silver or white (identical tinctures in heraldry), with a blue chevron between three leopard's faces, two above and one below, of the same color; on the chevron are three white roses; heraldic "roses" are rather rosettes of five lobes, enclosing smaller rosettes on their centres, and five barbs or points, one between each pair of lobes, but no leaves.

Jane, the wife of Jherome Gylberd, was the elder daughter of Robert Wingfield of Brantham Hall, Suffolk; her mother was a daughter of Sir Thomas Pargiter,* Kt., of London, by his wife Anne Talmache, who was the daughter of "John Talmache, descended from a baronial family of prominence in the time of Stephen, and having a seat at Bentley, Suffolk, in the reign of Edward I. The mother of Anne was a daughter of Lowth, of Sawtrey, co. Hunt."†

Robert was the son and heir of Sir Humfrey Wingfield, of Brantham and Letherington (or Letheringham), Kt., by his wife Mrs. Anne Edgar, the daughter of Simon Wiseman, of Brantham, Suffolk, and widow of Sergeant Gregory Edgar. Robert had a son John, who married Elizabeth Gillgat or Gillyat, a family name mentioned in the Will of John Marvin (41), a cousin of John (48), printed above.‡

Sir Humfrey was the twelfth son of Sir John Wingfield and Elizabeth Fitz Lewes, whose mother was Lady Anne Montague, a daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. According to the Visitations of Huntingdonshire,§ Sir Humfrey was

* "Visitations of Suffolk; edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F. S. A.," Exeter, England, 1882, calls him "Sir Thomas" on p. 70, and "Sir John Pargeter" on p. 176, but in its *Notanda*, p. 214, says it is "clear" that the latter was meant for Sir Thomas. "The Visitation of Huntingdonshire, 1613" (Camden Society, 1849), p. 130, says Sir Thomas was Lord Mayor of London, and gives some particulars of the family not found in the Suffolk Visitations.

† See Shoberl, p. 220. "Visitations of Suffolk" gives (p. 70) the pedigree of Anne and the Talmache arms. For the Wingfield arms, which have fourteen quarterings, see the same, p. 79.

‡ See pp. 116 and 118, *supra*.

§ Visitations of Huntingdonshire as cited, p. 130. In Suffolk Visitations, quoted above, will be found the pedigrees of several branches of the Wingfields, but there is

“Attourney of Henry VIII, and for his great learning, 24 H. 8, [i. e. 1533] was Prolocutor in the Parliament House.” There seems to be some confusion between the accounts of this gentleman and his nephew Sir Anthony, son and heir of Sir John, the eldest brother of Sir Humfrey, for I find that Shoberl* says that Anthony was a Knight of the Garter, and was appointed to assist the executors of the Will of Henry VIII, for which service the King bequeathed him a legacy of £200. He was also “Captain of the Guard,” Vice Chamberlain, and a member of the King’s Privy Council. This statement would seem to apply with greater probability to the “Attourney” of the King, than to his nephew, if the account in the Visitations of Huntingdon is to be accepted. Either Humfrey or his nephew Anthony, had an elegant residence in Ipswich, portions of which were still remaining in 1818, when it had become a public house called “The Tankard,” in which the family arms could be seen preserved among the decorations of one of the rooms.

The name of the second wife of John Marvin does not appear in his Will; the Parish Register of St. Mary’s, Great Bentley, has the record of the marriage, 30 August, 1585, of a John Marvin to Margaret Swallow, and it may be that it was this John.† I have found numerous allusions to mem-

no reference to his having been Speaker, etc., and his name does not appear in the list of Speakers in Beatson’s “Political Index.”

* See Shoberl’s Suffolk, as cited, p. 256.

† She cannot be the Margaret, wife of John of Little Oakley, since he died five months previously, if the date of marriage has been correctly transcribed from the Great Bentley Register by Mr. Watkins, which I have no reason to doubt.

bers of this family, who resided in this vicinity at that period, but have been unable to connect them with Margaret. It is however equally probable, with our present knowledge, that the John Marvin who married Margaret Swallow was John (50) son of Roger, inasmuch as there is nothing in the Will to show the name of the second wife of John (48) as already stated. The Ramsey Registers, as has been mentioned, are not old enough to help us. I presume the "cossen" John and the witness of the Will were identical, and that he was the son of Roger.

Among the estates disposed of by John in his Will, we notice that he gives "ffurssen Marshe," which he had inherited from his father, and land called "Cratchers, lyenge in Ramsaye and Dovercort," to his son Edward. His eldest son John was to have the "gould ringe with the sealle," and Edward "one other gould ringe with a stone;" one of these may be that which his father left him.* One of his executors was "Mr. Jonas Gouldingham." There was an ancient and prominent Ipswich family of this name, having a seat at Belstead, Suffolk,† a branch of which resided at Ramsey, and one of them, perhaps the executor, was long remembered for his aid in rebuilding the chancel of St. Michael's, Ramsey, in 1597.

* See pp. 89 and 94. For ffursen or Fryreson Marsh, see p. 88.

† See Visitations of Suffolk (1561), p. 35, which mentions a Jonas who was a son of Christopher of Belstead, Suffolk, and who may be this gentleman. In 1560 the Belstead manor was sold to a Blosse, who was a wealthy clothier of Ipswich (see 24, p. 44 *supra*); early in the eighteenth century an heiress of Blosse sold it to the Harlands. The descendants of Blosse of Ipswich and Belstead Hall are given in the Suffolk Visitations (1612) p. 114.

By his first wife, — Gylberd, John had

76 i. JOHN,⁷ "the elder," b. ? about 1582.

77 ii. EDWARD, b. ? about 1584.

By his second wife [? possibly Margaret Swallow], his children were : —

78 iii. JOHN, "the younger," b. ? about 1586.

79 iv. EDMUND, b. ? about 1588.

Of these children I have learned nothing. His Will is dated 12 July, 1594 ; there is no record to show the time of probate : he was "sicke in bodye" when it was drawn, but the date of his death has not been found. There is nothing to identify the "John Marven" who witnessed it ; as already stated, I think the "Cousin John" named in the Will was the son of Roger (37), and most probably he was the witness. "John of Okelye Parva," whom I have thought might be the son of Reinold,* had long been dead ; if this assignment is not correct, the witness may have been the son of Reinold, who was also a cousin.

WILL OF JOHN MARVINE OF RAMSAYE.†

In the name of God amen the xijth Daye of Julie in the Yeare of our Lord God 1594 And in the xxxvj yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God of England ffrance and Ireland Quene Defender of the ffayth &c I John Marvine of

* See pp. 115, 116, *supra*.

† Recorded at Somerset House, London — Archdeaconry of Colchester, Lawrence 63.

Ramsaye in the Countye of Essex yeoman beinge sicke in bodye but of good & perfytt Remembrance thankes be to Almightye god Doe ordaine & make this my last will & Testament in mannor & fforme ffolowinge

ffirste I Commyte my Sowle into the truition of almyghtie god my Creator savioure & Redemer And my bodye to be buried in the parish Chirtch of Ramsaye aforesaid

And as touchinge my worldly Landes & Goodes I geve & disposse them in manner & forme ffolowing Item I geve unto the poore people of the parish of Ramsaye the summe of xl s. to be distributed by ye Churtch wardens of the said parish Item I geve unto my sonne John Marvine the elder & to his heires All that my meswage wharein I nowe dwell with all the Landes Thareunto belonginge both ffree & Copye Together with my twoe acres of wood lyenge in Sturwood Item I geve to Edward Marvine my Sunne and to his heires for ever my Tenement in the said Towne of Ramsaye wharein Thomas Rumbould doeth nowe dwell with ye Landes thareunto belonginge boeth ffree & Coppye with a parcell of Lande with the Bearne thareon standinge called Cratchers lyenge in Ramsaye & Dovercort Also I geve unto the said Edward Marvine my Sunne & to his heires for ever all that my Marsh called ffurssen Marsh lyenge in Ramsaye & Dovercort aforesaid

Item I geve unto my said sunns John the elder & Edward to eyther of them xx^{li} of Lawfull money to be payed them at thare severall ages of xxj yeares

Item I geve unto John Marvine my sunne the yonger the summe of one Hundred poundes of lawfull money of England to be payed to him at his age of xxj^{tie} yeares Also I geve unto Edmonde Marvine my sunne one Hundred poundes of Lawfull money of England to be payed unto the said Edmonde at his age of xxj yeares And yf it shall happen eyther of my said Sunnes John the yonger or Edmond to departe this world before thaye or eyther of them doe accomplish thare severall ages of xxj^{tie} yeares then I will that his

or thare portion shalbe equally devided amongst the rest of my Children wch shalbe then lyvinge part and part lyke

Item I will that yf Edward Marvine my Sunne shall happen to depart this world without heires of his Bodey Lawfullye begotten or before he cumith to the age of xxj^{tie} yeares Then I will that my said Tenement with the landes thareunto belonginge together wth the said parcell of Land Called Cratches shall goe & discende unto my sunne John the yonger & to his heires for ever And then I will that my said Marsh called ffurssen Marsh shall discende & goe unto my sunne Edmonde Marvine & to his heires for ever

Item I will that yf John Marvine my Sunne the elder doe depart this worlde before he doe accomplish his age of xxj^{tie} yeares Then I will that Edwarde Marvine my sunne shall have my said meswage wth all the Landes thareunto belonginge as thaye are before by me geven to my sunne John the elder to have & to houlde unto my said sunne Edward & to his heires for ever uppon Condicion he the said Edward his heires or assignes shall paye owt of the said meswage & Landes to eyther of his Bretheren John & Edmonde to eyther of them one Annuite of ffyve poundes by the yeare to be payed to them everie haulfe yeare duringe thare naturall lyves

Item my will & true meaninge is that such person or persons a shall have the bringinge up of my twoe Sunnes John the elder & Edwarde shall have the Custody & possession of all the meswage Landes & Tenementes before by me geven to them tell thaye come to thare severall ages of xx^{tie} yeares And then I will that he or thaye thare Executors or Assignes shall yeald a true accounte unto eyther of my said sunnes of the proffyttes of thare Landes And uppon the paym^t of the said proffyttes to my said sunnes it shalbe lawfull for him or them to deducke owt of the said proffyttes the summe of xxiiij^{li} by the yeare for finding & bringinge up of my said fflower Children That is to saye I will thare shal be yearlye allowed for the bringing up of my sunne John the elder & Edward vj^{li} a pece by the yeare till thaye come to thare ages of xxj^{tie} yeares

And lykewysse vj^{li} a pece by the yeare for the bringinge up my twoe yonger sunns John & Edmonde tell thaye cume to thare severall ages of xiiij yeares

Item I will that my Executors or the survivor of them or the Executors of them or the survivor of them shall geve a true accounte unto my twoe yonger suns of the proffyttes of thare severall portions before by me geven to them when thaye cume to thare severall ages of xxj yeares

Item I geve to my Sunne John the elder my gould ringe with the sealle And to my sunne Edward I geve one other gould ringe with a stone

Item I geve to everye of my Godchildren w^{ch} be nowe lyvinge iij^s. iiij^d. a pece

Item I geve to my Cossen Annys Marvine the wyffe of Reynould Marvine the summe of xs. Item I geve to my Cossen John Marvine xs.

Item I geve to John Layton xs. And to my Grandmother xs.

Item I geve to William Walter my sarvante xs. & to the rest of my howssould sarvantes vs. a pece · Item I geve to Elizabeth purkas vs.

Item I geve to my ffather in lawe Hierom Gylberd xxs. & to my mother xxs.

All the rest of my goodes & Chattalls whatsoever not before by me geven nor bequeathed my Debtes beinge payed & my legacies & ffuneralles discharged I will shal be equallye devyded betwene my fflower Children part & part lyke

Item I will that my ffather in lawe Hierom Gylberd shall have the bringinge up of my twoe sunnes John the elder & Edward & the Custodye of thare Landes tell thaye cume to thare severall ages of xxj^{tie} yeares doinge no strip nor waste in nor uppon anye of the Landes before by me geven And to kepe my said howsses in Reparations he to be allowed for the Reparations owt of the proffyttes of the said howssen

And I ordaine nomynate & appointe the said Hierom Gylberd & my Lovinge ffreend Mr Jonas Gouldingham to be my Executors And my lovinge ffreend Edward Bredge to be my supervysor And I geve to my said Executors for thare paynes herein to be taken to eyther of them xls. and to my Supervysor vjs. viij^d Thes being wyttness

By me John Marvin

In the presence of us

John Marven & John Layton

[Date of Probate not given.]

The reference to the "twoe acres of wood lyenge in Sturwood" may indicate that his brother Robert (who was apparently given that property by his father) died young; as in case of Robert's death before he became of age, this was to pass to John.*

53 EDWARD,⁶ (*Edward*,⁵ *Reinold*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*,¹) who calls himself "of Thorington" in his Will, was the son of Edward and Margaret Marvin, of Ramsey; he is believed, from his name and as first mentioned in his father's Will, to have been the eldest. His father and grandfather were of Ramsey, and Edward was probably born in that Parish about 1581, possibly a little earlier. The family removed to Great Bentley about 1593, and there he married, 12 August, 1603, "Bettris" [Beatrice], whose surname on the Register of St. Mary's is illegible. She survived him, but the date of her death I have not learned.

From his father, Edward inherited an estate in Wrabness and Wix. That portion lying in Wix was held of the Manor

* See pp. 94, 95, *supra*.

of Park Hall,* and that in Wrabness, of "Dembole's" or Denball's, as it is more frequently written.†

After a careful study of the maps of Tendring Hundred, found in the histories by Morant, Wright and others, which agree very closely in detail, and of the language of the Will which describes the boundaries of this property, I feel confident that we can fix the location of this estate almost exactly.

The highway which leads westward from Harwich through Ramsey crosses Ramsey Bridge and passes through the western portion of the Parish, there called "Ramsey Street." It then divides, and one branch turns south and south-westerly, passing Ramsey Hall,—at the time we are considering held by John Herde,—and continues through Great Oakley and Little Bentley westward. The other branch turns directly to the north for a short distance, passing Roydon Hall, the manor of the Lucases,‡ and then westward through Wrabness and Bradfield, with Wix on the south. Edward's estate must have bordered on the highway just at the point where, after turning northward, it bends again to the west. The boundary line of the two Parishes evidently ran through this estate, for his Will shows that it was necessary that his daughter should own the Wrabness land in conjunction with that in Wix, "without the which piteles [parcels] she cold not a had a waie too an part of the land lieing in Wix." On the west of this was the farm called Spennele's; the Wrabness land extended to the "hoye waie leading from Spenneles to

* See p. 109, *supra*.

† See p. 76, *supra*.

‡ See p. 11, *supra*.





TENDRING-HUNDRED, ESSEX, AND VICINITY.

1. Farm-lands of Rynalde Marvin, Sr., on this peninsula in 1554. 2. Location of his house in Wrabness, bequeathed to his eldest son, the father of Reinold and Matthew. 3. "Ramsey Street." 4. Ramsey Bridge, shown by lines crossing the river. 5. Estate and home of Reinold Marvin, the younger, was in this vicinity. 6. Parish where Reinold and Matthew were christened and where their father died. 7. Parish where their elder brother, Edward, died. The roads connecting these Parishes are shown on the map in "Morant's Essex," on that in "Wright's History of Essex," and in the Post Office Directories.

Ramse on the north," and thence to "the land longing to my houes along against the hooy waie on the east." It was therefore bounded by the highway on both north and east. The north and westerly bend in the road described above satisfies these various conditions, and I think justifies the conclusion reached. It would seem that Edward resided here after his marriage, before removing to Thorington. He bequeathed this property to his daughter Susan.

In addition to his estate in Wrabness and Wix, Edward owned lands in Great Bentley (which he bought of his brother Richard). What he held in Thorington, where he died in the winter of 1622/3, does not appear. His Will is dated 30 December, but the year was omitted either on the original or the copy which is on file at Somerset House, London; the date of probate, however, shows that he must have deceased early in 1623.

Thorington is southwest of Great Bentley, and, like the other Essex Parishes where the Marvins resided, is in Tendring Hundred. The village stands on a commanding eminence; its name, says Morant, was formerly spelled in various ways — Thoriton, Thureton, Toriton, etc. — and was derived from Thor, the name of the old Saxon deity, and the terminal signifying a meadow or town, — *i. e.*, "Thor's town." Thorington Hall, the Manor, says the same author, stands on the north-west of the Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

The latter is a building in the transition style, and consists of a chancel and nave with south porch and tower, and

a north aisle which extended the length of the Church and was leaded, while the body was tiled. In the tower, which is built of flints and stone, with pinnacles, and embattled, hang five bells. John Deth, who died 20 April, 1477, was a great benefactor to this Parish, and in his time the Church was either rebuilt or repaired; "he lies buried in the belfry, with an epitaph." The whole edifice was restored in 1866.

In the north aisle of the chancel are the arms of Montchesney* and those of Valence.† The Church also contains a "brass" in memory of John Clare and his wife, but their effigies have been removed. A prominent family of this name had a seat at Great Bentley. The Rectory has been always appendant to the Manor, and in addition to an orchard and garden, it has fifty-eight acres of glebe. Since 1531 St. John's College, Cambridge, has held the presentation, which is said to have been the gift of Hugh Ashton to that corporation. The living is valued at £440 and the parsonage. The Parish Register begins in 1553, but I have been unable to have it searched.

Among the Rectors of St. Mary's were the Rev. Richard Alvey, the distinguished Master of the Temple, who was at Thorington 1538-54, and was also a Canon of Westminster; in the latter year he was deprived of the living by Queen

* These are: Two bars gules and vair. "Gules" is the heraldic name for red, and the colors of vair are argent and azure, *i. e.* white and blue.

† Their blazon is: Barry of ten, argent and azure, ten martlets gules, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1. Or, in ordinary parlance, ten horizontal stripes of white and blue alternating; on the white stripes are red birds resembling swallows, but without feet, — three on the upper, two on the next three, and one on the lowest.

Mary, but was restored to his canonry by Elizabeth and returned to Thorington in 1565, where he remained until 1571; he died in 1584. Bishop Grindall appointed William Baylie, A. M., to succeed him 9 June, 1585; Brian Taylor, A. M., followed, 3 April, 1589, remaining until his death. Daniel Monsey, S. T. B., succeeded in 1610, and on his death Richard Low, S. T. B., took the living, 20 April, 1620, and was there when Edward died. At the present time the neighboring Parish of Frating is united with Thorington; the Rev. Robert B. Mayor, B. D., Rector, and the Rev. Henry J. W. Karslake, B. D., his Curate, were officiating in 1895.

The only children of Edward and Beatrice Marvin known to us are those named in his Will:—

80 i. EDWARD,⁷ b. —.

81 ii. SUSAN, b. —.

These children were evidently under age at his death, as appears from the record of his marriage at St. Mary's, Great Bentley.

WILL OF EDWARD MARVEN.*

In the name of God Amen the 30th daie of DesseMBER I Edward Marven of Thorington in the Cowntie of Essex and in the dyesses of London being hol of mind and in good Remembrance doe make & ordain this my laste will and testament in mannor and form following

ffirst and above all I cummet and beqveaf my sovel into the handes of almitie god by the merites of Jesus Christ and my body to be beried in the Church yeard of Thorington

* Recorded at Somerset House, London,—Commissary Court of London (Essex and Herts), 1622-3, No. 43.

Item I givf and beqveaf vnto the poor people of Thoring [*sic*] the sum of x^s to be paied vnto them by my executor the daie of my bereyall

Item I giff vnto Bettres al my housses and Landes ling in Wrabnes Wex and bentley Turm of her naterall leyf to bring vp my Cheldren and to paie mey dettes and the finne for my Sunnes for the house & land I haf Boute at bentley when the Coorte com which hoves and land I havef not it takē up I saie to bring up my Cheldren whil they com to the eage of xxj yeares and to Cepe al my housses in good & sufficient Reapratons, and that she shall suffer no manner of streep nor wast to be mad of Tember or wood or anye other waie of anye the said Landes

Item I Gief unto Susan my Dauter all my lande lienge in wex & too other piteles lieng in Wrabnes the one of them by estimation an aker the other fouer akers mor or les withoute the which piteles she cold not a had awaie too an parte of the land lieng in wex the which too piteles doo butt all upon the land called the Copey land and parte of the land that leyeth in wex next long northe on the South* & the other parte of the land lieng in wex next the ffarem called spennales on the waste & the hoye waie leading from spenneles to Ramse on the north and the land longing to my houes which is thre piteles on adjoyneng on to another from the houes along against the hooy waie on the east the which land lieng in wex dooe hould of the manner of Parke Hall & doe Rente to the

* This expression seems at first to be confusing, but remembering that Wrabness lies north-east of Wix, I understand the language to mean that the two parcels in Wrabness, containing five acres, were 'next along the north of the copy-land,' part of which on the south of the Wrabness parcels, was in Wix; it adjoined the easterly portion of Edward's estate, since it extended in that direction to the 'lands belonging to his house;' these were in three parcels, one being the homestead as we should call it, and were bounded easterly by the highway where it turns northward, as described in the text. From the 'house lands' the five acres in Wrabness extended westward along the highway after it turned, having the road on the north, and also beyond the copy-lands to Spennele's, the farm which adjoined the estate on the west.

lord xvj^d the yeare and the too piteles that lieth in Wrabnes houldeth of the manner of Demboles & Rente to the Lord xx^d the yeare

Item I Gif to Edward my sunn all my housses and land except that befor bequafed lieng and being in Wrabnes both free and copley after myn and his mothers desseas to him & his eighers for ever Item I gif unto the fornamed Edward my house and land leying in Bentley which I bouthe of my Brother Richerd after myn and his mothers dessease to him and his eighers for ever Item I Givef to the afornamed Edward my sunn on hundred pound of good and lawful money of England to bee paied to him by my executor when he doo cum to the eage of 21th yeares Item I will that my said sunn shal be brought up to learn Ingteill [*sic*] he can write & red Both prented and wretten hand well & sifer and Caste acounte well

Item I gif to Edwar my Sunn the best bedstadel in the parler with the Best fetherbed bolster with 2 pellowes on paier of blankettes on paier of shettes of the beste & the beste Coverlet with the hangenges and Curtaines thearto belonging and also the Joyned tabel with the formes and stooles thearto belonging that stand in the parler after myn & his mothers dessease

Also I gif vnto Seusan my daughter the Bedstadel on the chamber abouef the parler that I doo eues to ley in and the beste fetherbed saf that I hauef given alreedy with a bouster pellowes & blankettes shettes and a coverlet of the best and the Joyned tabell that stand in the hall and the forme thearto belonging after myn and her mothers dessease Item I gif to my dauter Seusan thre skor pound of good and lawful money of England to be paied to her by my Executor at the eage of twentie yeares

Item I will that if it shal happen that either my sunne or dauter shall dye without cieres of thear bodies lawfully begotten then the one to be the others eigher If it shal hapen that both my sunn & my daughter to dey withoute Esseu of thear bodies lawfully begot-

ten then I wil & my mind is that land which I hauef bought of my Brother Recherd which lyeth in much Bentley that thos thre Cheldren which my brother Recherd hauef now leueng shal haf that land to be equally deuided betwext them if that thay be then leving

Item I will that if both my sunn and my dauter shal happen to dey withoute Esseau as is aforesaid that Then my hous & land leying in Wrabnes and Wex both fre and Coppey to be soulde to the full valey thearof By too of myn awen brothers if thay be then aleief If thar be non of them aleyef then by too of the next of the Ken and the money to be equalley deuided bettween such & somaney of my Brothers Thamase & Robert & Reannold & Mathey so maney of thear Children as shal be then livinge

Item I giuef to aues precke my apprentes fouer pound of lawful money of England in leaue of the goodes that I did adminester to her eues which was her fathers to be paid to her when she shal cum to the eagee of xxj yeares by myn Executor

Item I gif to annes Brown my maid if she doe dwel with me tell my desseas Thirteen shellenges and fouer pence to be paied by my Executor unto her within on halef yeare after my deseas

Item I giuef to Edward Reckerd my servante six shellenge and eight pence if he doo dwell with me so longe too be paied by my Executor within on halef year after my bereyall

Item I giuef unto all the Rest of my servantes so maney as shall dwell with me at my desseas thre shellenges & fouer pence a pece to be paied by myn Executor within on quarter of a year after my Bereyall

Item I will that if my wif shal happen for to marrey again then I will that she shal be bound befor that she doo marrey unto my Brother Thomas Marven & my Brother Rechard Marven for my Cheldrens stocke and legesey with two Indifferent parties in Dobell the paiement for the performinge of it according to my will or else if she Refeues too put in Bond for the performaunce of it to Deliver

the said stocke & legersey befor that she doe marrey into the handes of my Brother Recherd marven and my brother Reannold marven and thay to put the said stock of legersey oute to the beste advantage for my Cheldren tell they doo Cum too eage and for thear paines I will thay shal hafe 20^s a year apes tuerdes thear paines out of the benneyfet of it so longe as thay shal be trobeled with that besenes

Item I make & ordain to this my will Bettres my wif Soll executor and I doe make and ordain Thomas marven my Brother to be my supervisor to se my will fulfeled and I doo giuef him for his paines 3^{li} to be paied to him by my executor within on quarter of a year after my bereyall

Al the Reste of my goodes and Chattels vnbequeaved I doo giuef to bettres my wif & she to paie my dettes

In witnes whereof I hauef sett my hand to this my last will and testament in the presentes of

Edward ^{his}
 † Recherd
 marke

By me Edward Marven

Stephen ^{his}
 † Leckelbere
 marke

Proved at Colchester 1 March 1622/3 by the executrix

Dembole's or Denball's Manor, as it is called by Morant, was in Wrabness.* Park Hall, sometimes called Wix Manor, was in Wix.†

54 THOMAS,⁶ (*Edward*,⁵ *Reinold*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*,¹) brother of the preceding; whether he was born in Ramsey, where his father owned "a tenemente and cartaine Landes," which he gave conditionally to Thomas and confirmed the

* See p. 76 *supra*.

† P. 109 *supra*.

gift in his Will, or perhaps more probably in Wrabness, where his father also owned a house, the location of which we have endeavored to identify above,—it is impossible to say with our present knowledge; but it must have been in one of these, since his birth is not recorded either at Wix or Great Bentley.*

The fact that he is the second child named in his father's Will, and that he is made "Superviser" both by his father and his brother Edward, seems to indicate that Thomas was one of the older sons; we have therefore assigned the year 1583 as the conjectural date of his birth. As Robert, the fourth brother named, was married in 1610, the date cannot be far astray, if the conclusions above are justified. He was living in 1622 (when Edward died), but nothing is known of his family or his home.

There was a Thomas Marvyn in Newbury, Mass., who received a grant of land in that town 27 April, 1648. "At a meeting of the Town of Newbury There was granted to Thomas Marvyn two akers of land lying near the new pond on the back side of Mr. Nicholas Noyes his house lott, at the new towne, for encouragement to kill wolves, and that he shall endeavour to his utmost to catch them."† He is probably the Thomas Marvyn who died in that town 28 November, 1651.‡ He was therefore contemporary with Reinold and Matthew, and may have been their brother.

* As mentioned on p. 110, the Wrabness and Ramsey Registers are not old enough to help us.

† Coffin's History of Newbury, p. 49.

‡ Ibid., p. 309.

55 RICHARD,⁶ (*Edward,⁵ Reinold,⁴ John,³ John,² Roger,¹) brother of the preceding, was born about 1585; the remarks as to the birthplace of Thomas apply to Richard; it may be added that the house which contained the chamber where his brother "used to lie" must have been in the Parish of Wrabness, and very near the boundary line of Wix, as has been shown above, since we should expect, had it been in the latter Parish, to find some entries relating to the family on its Register, but there are none. He received from his father a legacy of five pounds and a tenement with lands called "Moye House,"* and he also owned lands in Great Bentley, which he sold to his brother Edward, as appears by the Will of the latter.*

He married in St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley, 1 November, 1610, Suzin [Susan] Loosk (the name is somewhat indistinct on the Register), but as we find no entry of the birth of any children recorded there until some years later, it is probable that his home was not in that Parish. Richard and Susan had three children living in 1623, as appears by the Will of Edward.† Two of these are recorded at Great Bentley, namely:

82 i. RICHARD,⁷ bap. 1 Nov., 1616, at St. Mary's Church.

83 ii. JOHN, bap. 27 Oct., 1618, at St. Mary's Church.

84 iii. — [name unknown]. Living in 1623.

56 ROBERT,⁶ (*Edward,⁵ Reinold,⁴ John,³ John,² Roger,¹) brother of the preceding, and thought to be the fourth son,*

* See p. 106 *supra*.

† See p. 144 *supra*.

was probably born about 1587. The same uncertainty as to his birthplace exists that has been mentioned above; he doubtless came to Great Bentley as a child with his father, and made his home there, for the Parish Register of St. Mary's has the following entry: "Robert Marvin and Susan Core [name not clear on the record] single-folk" were married 8 November, 1616, and had

85 ROBERT,⁷ bap. 14 Jan., 1618, at St. Mary's.

In 1616 he inherited his father's free lands in Frating, which were then leased to Richard Barnes, but he evidently resided in Great Bentley for some years afterwards. It may be that his son Robert (85) settled on Long Island. [See Appendix.]

58 REINOLD,⁶ (*Edward*,⁵ *Reinold*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *Roger*,¹) son of Edward and Margaret Marvin, was baptized in St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley, 7 June, 1593, on the same day with his brother John. Of the latter son nothing more is known, and as he is not mentioned in his father's Will, it is supposed he died young. Reinold resided in his native Parish until shortly before he sailed for New England, for we find his estate charged with the "Ship Money tax" in 1637,* and he appears in Hartford in 1638, whither he fol-

* In the printed volume entitled "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Charles I, 1637," pp. 177-8, is an account of a manuscript volume (CCCLVIII) in the Public Record Office, of 164 pages, entitled "Essex Ship Money," of which it is said: "The money raised in Essex was for fitting out a ship of 800 tons, appointed by his Majesty to be ready at Portsmouth, 1 March, 1636/7. The account states the name of every inhabitant in every Parish in the County assessed to the tax, and the amount with

lowed his younger brother Matthew, who had gone thither three years earlier. The record of Reinold's departure for New England has not been found, but many emigrants sailed from Ipswich, and it is quite likely that he took passage thence, being nearer than London. His father bequeathed to him various "Landes, medowes, woodes and pasters, called Moyses." From the amount that Reinold was directed to pay to his mother from his father's estate, as compared with what we know was paid for rentals of land in that neighborhood, these lands must have been either quite extensive or very productive. With his brothers Robert and Matthew, and his sister Elizabeth, he was also made a residuary legatee in his father's Will.

which he was charged." It was "returned to the Council in accordance with an order of the King in Council, made 23 April, 1637, upon occasion of a complaint then exhibited against the proceedings of the sheriff." In this document, under "Tendringe Hundred, Bentley Magna," it appears that "Reynold Maruen" of that Parish, paid in 1636 two shillings and sixpence as his proportionate tax. In the neighboring Hundred of Leyden, one Edward Merven, of Pateswicke, paid the same year one shilling, fourpence; to which branch of the family, if any, the latter belonged, I have not discovered.

I have been unable to find a copy of this manuscript in America, but as it is well known that a large proportion of the early New England settlers came from Essex, and as this is a carefully prepared official list of "*every inhabitant . . . assessed*" in that County, there can be little doubt that, if it could be transcribed and published, it would be a most valuable aid to genealogical research, and enable us to ascertain the English homes of many families, the exact location of which is now unknown. Green, in his *History of the English People* (iii: 180), remarks that the imposition of this tax gave a fresh impulse to the emigration to New England, which had somewhat fallen off, and that those who went, as a result of this illegal and tyrannous order, were largely composed of the more prosperous classes, "men of blood and fortune." A longing for unrestricted religious privileges was the incentive which brought many of the earlier settlers across the ocean, while of those who came after 1635, a large number were led by the desire for greater civic freedom than could be enjoyed under the exactions of King Charles I and his advisers.

He married about 1617, and in some other Parish (as there is no record of it on St. Mary's Register), Marie or Mary — (the name is spelled in both ways on the record), who accompanied him to New England, where she is believed to have died in the spring or summer of 1661, for in September of that year Nicholas Jennings, of Saybrook, Conn., was charged with causing the death of Mary, wife of Reinold Marvin of Lyme, by witchcraft.* Reinold died at Lyme, Conn., between 23 May, 1662 (the date of his Will), and 28 October following, the date of the Inventory.

In Hartford, Conn., he had a lot at the north end of the "West Field;" he very soon removed to Farmington, where he owned a "prominent home-lot of five acres, on the west side of the Main street;" thence he removed to Saybrook and Lyme, the former town on the west and the latter on the east side of the mouth of the Connecticut River. In Lyme, where he was made a Freeman 20 May, 1658,† he owned a very large landed estate, much of which remains in the hands of his descendants at the present time, though considerable portions have passed out of the name by the marriage of daughters. By the inventory it appears that his estate was valued at £800 — a large property for the period — and included lands on both sides of the river.

The children of Reinold and Mary Marvin, recorded at Great Bentley, were : —

* For some account of the witchcraft matter see "Family Histories and Genealogies," Vol. III, pp. 108, 109.

† Colonial Records of Connecticut, i: 315.

- 86 i. WILLIAM,⁷ bap. 4 Nov., 1618.
- 87 ii. ELIZABETH, bap. 19 April, 1621.
- 88 iii. SARA, bap. 22 July, 1629.
- 89 iv. REINOLD, "son of Reynold and Marie Marvin, was christened 20 Dec., 1631." (Language of Parish record.) He came to New England with his father and was "Lieutenant Reinold," of the "Train-band" of Lyme, Conn., and a member of the Colonial Legislature.*
- 90 v. MARY, "daughter of Reynold and Mary Marvin, was christened 23 Oct., 1636." (Ibid.) She married, about 1656, William Waller, who had previously resided at Salem, Mass., but was then of Saybrook, Conn. They had issue: (i) *William*; (ii) *John*; (iii) *Samuel*, who d. in 1742, "very aged;" (iv) *Matthew*. She survived her father, but the date of her death is unknown. There were families of this name in Ipswich, Suffolk, but no attempt has been made to connect them with the husband of Mary.

The lands which Reinold received from his father near Moyses Hall were in Ramsey Parish, and if there were children between Elizabeth and Sarah, they would have been recorded on St. Michael's registers; these, as we have seen, are too late to help us. We do not know whether either of the three older children ever came to New England; as only Reinold and Mary are mentioned in their father's Will, it seems probable that the others died early.

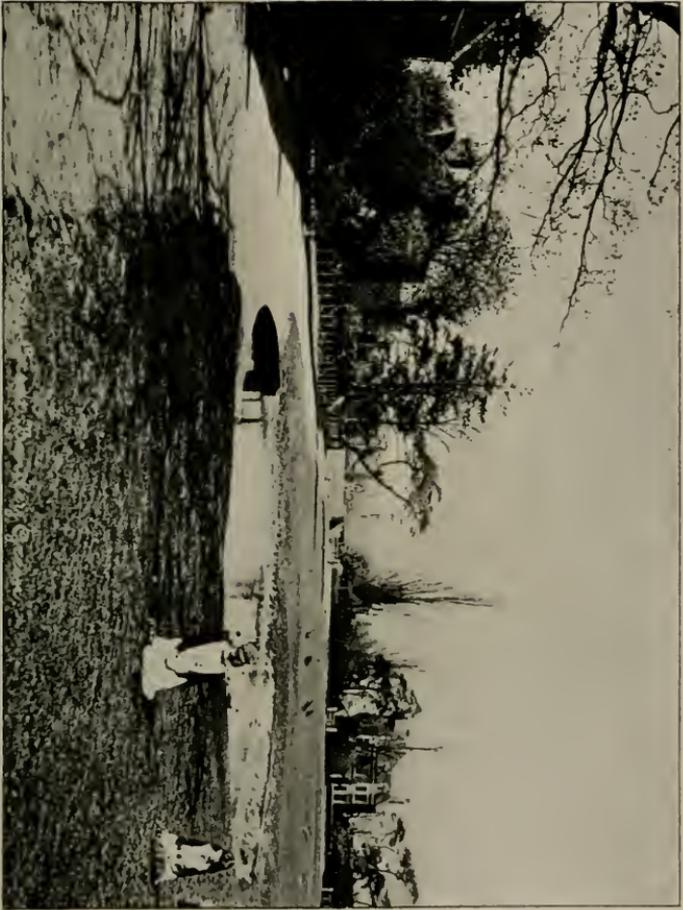
The Parish of Great Bentley, or Bentley Magna, is in Tending Hundred, ten miles south-west of Ramsey, and having

* The descendants of Reinold⁷ are given in the Marvin Monograph in "Family Histories and Genealogies," published by Professor Edward E. Salisbury, of Yale University, and Mrs. [Evelyn McCurdy] Salisbury, who is a descendant of Reinold Marvin. The Will of Reinold⁶ is printed in that work, Vol. III, p. 109.

near its northern border the old road running to London by the way of Colchester; it is eight miles south-east of the latter place, and sixty-two miles from London, on the Tendring Hundred branch of the Great Eastern Railway. It takes its name, says Morant, "from *bent*, a sort of grass, or place where rushes grow, and *ley*, pasture or unploughed ground." In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Ulwin was owner of the Parish. At the time of the Survey, Alberic de Vere, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford, held it. His estate is valued in "Domesday," and his descendants retained it till 1461, when, during the Wars of the Roses, it fell to the Crown (Edward IV) by attainder,—perhaps for the attachment of its owner to the cause of Henry VI, the last of the Lancastrian Kings.

The De Veres regained a large estate here on the accession of Henry VII, in 1485, which was subsequently sold for a debt to the Crown, to one Glascock. The next owner was Sir Roger Townshend, who held it of Queen Elizabeth "*in capite* by knight's service;" he died in 1590, and it then passed to his son Sir John, his grandson Sir Roger, baronet, and then to Sir Horatio, who sold it to a London merchant, Nicholas Corsellis. The Townshends were therefore "Lords of the Manor" when our ancestors were living there.

The De Vere mansion stood in "Hall Field," and was once a splendid and stately seat, with moat and fish ponds, and a handsome park, but nothing now remains of the ancient building. The present manor house is situated on the north side of the Church; the later owners of this



GREAT BENTLEY GREEN.

estate were the Papillons, the Clays, and the Francis family of Colchester; and in 1897 it was owned by the Rev. Wm. Adderley Francis, of Little Tey, Essex, who is Lord of the Manor. Not far away, about 1600, stood the mansion of the Clares. The Lodge now standing in the Parish is owned by Lord Ashburton.

The land is of uneven surface, diversified with hill and dale, and the village is pleasantly situated around a beautiful "Green" or common of forty-two acres, which once formed a portion of the Park attached to the seat of the De Veres. This Green was, in early times, a favorite place for annual Fairs; one, which for centuries was held on the Monday after St. Swithun's day (July 15), continued as late as 1855, and possibly later; there was another, on Trinity Monday, for cattle, and still another on the last Friday in September, for sheep. We are informed that these have now ceased.

The Church of St. Mary, in which our ancestors Reinold and Matthew were christened, stands on the west side of this Green, which it faces. It is built, says Hadfield, "of a rough stone of a most remarkable kind, being of a dark brown color," known in that vicinity as "ragstone" or Purbeck stone, and resembling red sandstone mixed with iron ore. The tower is square, with embattled top, and is fifty-five or sixty feet in height; this is built of flints intermingled with a stone similar to that of the body of the Church,—many of the latter, says Morant, "like iron," and appearing "like a heap of gravel petrified together. Some of the stones are

laid aslant." In this tower are five bells. Originally of Norman architecture, it is now partly in the Decorated style. When Morant described it (in 1768), its nave and chancel were of "one pace, and the whole tiled;" it was then but "partly ceiled, the chancel not at all: at the west end was a gallery," and there was "a porch on the south side, in a ruinous state."

The Church was restored in 1874; the chancel retains two niches at the east end, and on the south side is a priest's doorway,—now built up on the inside but visible on the exterior. In the porch are the remains of a "holy-water stoup;" and a part of the old staircase to the rood loft is still in existence.

The doorways and arches on the north and south of the nave were deemed worthy of careful description by Hadfield, in his "Churches of Essex," and he gives detail drawings of both, from which I compile the following description: the north doorway has an arch of eleven stones, sculptured with three rows of ornaments like a four-pointed star, the key-stone having six rows; the face of the arch is flush with the wall; there are no pillars on the sides of this door, but these are laid up with large squared stones,—those at the base of the arch with volutes. The arch of the south doorway springs from quaint corbels or brackets; that on the left is a grotesque demon's head, with pointed ears, the eyes widely separated, the nose broad and flat with large nostrils, and the mouth open, displaying pointed teeth; the one on the right has a man's head, his hair profuse and

parted in the centre, a large flat nose, and grinning mouth with the corners pointed upward. The outer curve of the arch which springs from the brackets has a twisted or wreath-like ornamentation, with small dots or pellets on the alternate bands; the next lower curve has chevron or saw-tooth carving, and rests on columns which have simple carved capitals; a portion of the span below is filled with masonry, and then there is a flatter arch with seven rosettes in the upper and nine in the lower row; the last arch rests on square pillars, farther in than the columns. This door is that on the right of the tower, in our engraving.

The various architectural details are exceedingly good, says Hadfield, and pure examples of the Norman style of William II and Henry I, and the building was erected apparently between 1097 and 1128. Five of the windows are Norman; three, early English, and two, perpendicular gothic, — which our authority thinks indicate additions or restorations at different periods in its history. It has now three hundred sittings. The Parish Register dates from 1558, but the entries were mixed until 1620, when the marriages were separated, and the burials were separately kept after 1652.

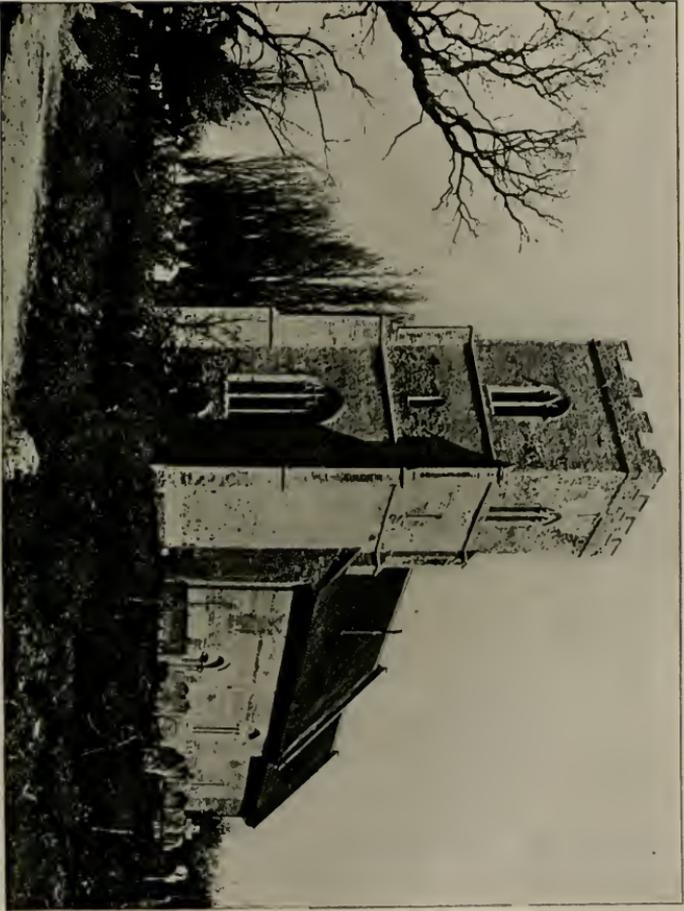
The Church was given by Alberic De Vere to the Monks of Abingdon, in Berkshire, and the Priory of Earl's Colne, founded by him as a cell to that monastery. The grant was confirmed by his son Alberic and King Henry I. The great tithes were appropriated to Colne Priory, 1 March, 1321, by the Bishop of London, who in 1323 ordained a vicarage here,

“reserving the collation of it to himself and his successors forever, and accordingly it hath been in the Bishop’s gift ever since,” says Morant, and so remains to-day.

After the dissolution of the Priory, the rectory and great tithes of the Parish were granted to John De Vere, a descendant of the original founder. In 1592 Queen Elizabeth gave this rectory, among others, to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler. A century or more ago a part of the great tithes belonged to Mr. James Wilder of Ipswich, at which time the Parish was “rated to the land-tax at £745. 2s.” In 1881 the vicarage was rated at £330; more recently the living was valued at £250 with a parsonage. The Parish is in the Diocese of St. Alban’s, Archdeaconry of Colchester, and the Rural Deanery of St. Osyth. Its population is 1,000, and the Rev. Francis Pery Hutchesson Powell, M. A., was the Vicar in 1897.

Newcourt’s Repertorium gives the names of the Clergy of St. Mary’s in the latter part of the sixteenth century and onward.* The Parish was the scene of many of the religious troubles in the stormy times of the Tudors, and it may be of interest to refer to some of them. Thomas Tye was made Parish Priest by Bishop Bonner, 13 December, 1557, when his predecessor, John Shereman, who had been there sixteen years, was deprived of the living. Tye had previously “professed himself to be a gospeller . . . but had now turned round, and as his reward for betraying those

* Repertorium, ii : pp. 50, 51.



ST. MARY'S, GREAT BENTLEY.

whom he once called his brethren, was in the course of the year [1557] presented to the vicarage.”*

On the death of Tye, Bishop Grindall presented the living to John Dodman, 24 February, 1559. William Thorne succeeded, 31 March, 1569; on his death Robert Dernell was appointed 2 November, 1585, and was in charge when Reinold and Matthew were christened. He served until his death: Bishop Bancroft appointed, 20 February, 1601, a Deacon, John Todd, to succeed him. Todd seems to have held it in exchange with Thomas Wennington, or Withington, who followed that Clergyman; Todd was ordained Priest while at St. Mary's, and later was promoted to be Bishop of Down and Connor. After Wennington died, Richard King, S. T. P., became the incumbent 20 May, 1612, but resigned the following year, and Richard Ram took charge 7 April, 1613, but soon resigned, and 21 April, 1615, Israel Edwards obtained the living: “he conformed.”† Joseph Brodey held it temporarily, by whose authority does not appear. Archbishop Laud appointed, 5 May, 1631, William Simpson, who must have been the Clergyman who certified that Matthew Marvin was “conformable.”

* Davids, “Annals of Non-Conformity in Essex,” p. 48, where will be found some account of his cruel work. Fox, in his *Martyrology*, gives particulars of the martyrdom of members of the family of William Munt of Great Bentley, among them his daughter and his maid, Rose Allen, who were executed at Colchester 2 August, 1557; dealings with these and others of this Parish are described in a letter of Tye. See also Davids, as cited, pp. 46-51, for an interesting account of the occurrences there in that year. These must have been familiar tales to Edward Marvin, then a youth of Ramsey, where persecutions were also rife in his day, and on similar grounds.

† Davids, as cited, p. 301.

The troubles lasted during the period which followed the departure of our ancestors. Nicholas Lewes was the next Vicar, 15 April, 1642, but his vicarage was "sequestered for that he hath been often drunke and useth to sit tipling in ale-houses seven or eight houres together, even on the Lord's dayes ; and affirmed *that he hoped to see them all hanged that had set their hands against bishops and papists* ; and by his example the people spend the greatest part of the Lord's day in pastimes and drinking at the ale-house ; and hath expressed great malignancy against Parliament."* Those who followed him do not interest us.

60 MATTHEW,⁶ (*Edward,⁵ *Reinold,⁴ *John,⁸ *John,² *Roger,¹) brother of Reinold and the youngest son of Edward and Margaret Marvin, was baptized at St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley, 26 March, 1600. He received by his father's Will the property in that Parish occupied by the latter at the time of his death, "called Edons alles [alias] Dreybrockes, and ij Croftes of Land called Hartles and Brocken Heddes," conditionally that he paid to his mother during her life "the fulle sume of Sexe Poundes," in default of which the estate was to pass to his elder brother Reinold, with a like condition.*****

He married as his first wife, about 1623, Elizabeth —, who was born in 1604, for her age is given as 31 in the record in the "Augmentation Office," London, when she embarked with her husband and five children for New England, in 1635. This marriage and the births of the two older

* From an old record quoted by Davids.

children do not appear on the Great Bentley Register,* but whether this omission is due to the changes in the Clergy and other troubles in the Parish at that period, or to his having resided for a time in some neighboring Parish, it is impossible to determine. He was a youth of only fifteen when his father died, and perhaps made his home with one of his older brothers in Wrabness or Ramsey, until he took possession of the estate he inherited.

On 15 April, 1635, "having taken the oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie: As also being conformable to the Government and discipline of the Church of England, whereof" he and his fellow passengers "brought testimony p'r Cert. from y^e Justices and ministers where there abodes have latlie been," Matthew took passage for New England in the *Increase*, Robert Lea, Master, with his family. The record which includes the names of his party is the last entry before the vessel sailed, and they probably arrived here about the first of June.† He was one of the twelve "very earliest emigrants" whose names are known‡ among the settlers in Hartford, Conn., and who formed the company thereafter known as "Adventurers," to whom belonged the section of about thirty-five acres called on the Hartford records "Venturers' Field." He must therefore have been one of the first party which arrived there about 1 November, 1635.

* So I am informed by Mr. W. K. Watkins, who examined them personally.

† One vessel arrived in Boston Harbor 4 June, 1635, after a voyage of five and a half weeks; three days later "there came in seven other ships, and one to Salem, and four more to the mouth of the bay, with store of passengers and cattle. They came all within six weeks."—Winthrop's "History of New England," i: 192.

‡ S. W. Adams, in "Memorial History of Hartford," i: 221.

While in Hartford he resided on the corner of Village [now Pleasant] and Front Streets. Hinman's manuscript notes in the Library of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society say that "Matthew in 1640 resided in the north-east part of the village. His lot was bounded north on the road from Sentinel Hill to North Meadow road; west on Wm. Kelsey's lot; south on Stephen West's lot; east by road from Windsor to Wethersfield, by North Meadow." He resided in Hartford for several years, where he was Surveyor of Highways in 1639 and 1647.*

Apparently he contemplated removing to Farmington, Conn., where Reinold had built a house, for we find he owned land and a dwelling house† in that town, as did his brother; but in 1650 he went to Norwalk, of which town he and his eldest son were among the original settlers.

His home-lot in Norwalk, as originally granted, was "bounded east by Town's Highway, west by Daniel Kellogg's home-lot, north by Thomas Fitch's home-lot, and south by Meeting-house yard and the home-lot of his son Matthew, Jr." It now forms the north-west corner of East Avenue and the ancient County road from Stamford to Fairfield. It is shown on the map in Hall's Norwalk, and can readily be seen by the traveller over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, on the north side of the track just after crossing the bridge coming east from South Norwalk near

* Hall's "History of Norwalk."

† This he sold to Nathaniel Kellogg. See Farmington Town Records, Entry of Lands, books 1 and 2.

the East Norwalk station. The late Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, a descendant, in his Historical Sermon on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement, says this lot was one of the most desirable in the town, and observes: "The name of Matthew Marvin is inscribed on almost every page of Norwalk's early history. He was a puritan by blood Devout, discreet, calm, sound in judgment, he gained and held the confidence of his fellow citizens, and discharged for them many offices of civil life." The frequent use of the title "Mr." on the Records, and the value of his estate, confirm this estimate of the man. He was a Deputy to the Colonial Legislature in 1654, probably the first to represent the town of Norwalk, and served again in the higher body as "Assistant," in 1659.

While living in Hartford his wife Elizabeth died; the date has not been found, but it must have been between 1640 and 1646, and he married, secondly, about 1647, Mrs. Alice, the widow of John Bouton, of Hartford, by whom he had issue.*

* The facts and official documents from Fairfield Probate Records, on which this statement is based, and which contradict the account given in the "Bouton-Boughton Family," have been discovered since the publication of my monograph in "Family Histories and Genealogies," in which I followed earlier authorities, who believed the second wife was Mrs. Alice Kellogg. These data have been printed in full in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register for July, 1897, and need not be repeated here.

The Boutons are said by family tradition to have been a Huguenot family, but I have found nothing of value to sustain this or the fanciful stories concerning the noble ancestry of John and the arms assigned the family in the volume cited, — matters which I discussed in the *Register*. The name is found in Essex and Suffolk more than a century before the emigration to New England, and a half century before the persecution in France. I think it highly probable that John Bouton, Jr., who married Mat-

Matthew died in Norwalk between 20 December, 1678, the date of his Will,* and 12 July, 1680, the date of his Inventory.† His widow Alice made oath to it 17 December, 1680, and it was finally approved 25 January, 1680/1. Her Will‡ is dated 1 December, 1680, and the Inventory of her estate was taken "this last of January, 1680/1." The records show that previous to his death Matthew had given a large part of his landed estates to his children; notwithstanding which, his remaining property was valued at £393 12s. 8d., and the lists of the town show that he was one of its wealthiest citizens.

The children of Matthew and Elizabeth were :

- 91 i. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. about 1624; she is called 31 on the Augmentation Record, doubtless a clerical error for 11. She mar., before her father left Hartford, Dr. John Olmstead, who d. in Norwich, Conn., 2 Aug., 1686. Her Will is dated 15 Oct., 1689; she d. in 1708.§ She left no issue.
- 92 ii. MATTHEW, b. about 1627 (Augmentation Record); he mar. Mary —, probably in Hartford, and settled in Norwalk with his father, where he d. in 1712, leaving issue. Like his father, he held many important offices in the Town and the Colony.

thew Marvin's daughter Abigail, was of an Ipswich [England] family; he had a brother Richard, and the Register of St. Nicholas, Ipswich, has the baptism there, 10 March, 1572/3, of a "John Boughton, son of Richard;" other references to the name appear there, at St. Peter's, Ipswich, in David's Annals, and in Strype as early as 1527.

* Recorded at Fairfield, Conn., Probate Records, iii, p. 58. I have a copy.

† This immediately follows the Will in the volume of Records cited.

‡ Ibid., p. 61, and printed in the *Register*, as cited.

§ Savage, in his Errata to p. 312 of Vol. III, printed in Vol. IV. Miss Calkins, in her History of Norwich, p. 193, gives further information of this family.

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- 93 iii. MARIE, bap. at Great Bentley, 16 Dec., 1628; mar. (1) at Hartford, 11 Oct., 1648, Richard Bushnell, by whom she had issue, and (2) as his second wife, in 1659, Dea. Thomas Adgate, of Saybrook, who d. 21 July, 1707, leaving issue by Marie; she d. 29 March, 1713.
- 94 iv. SARAH, "christened" at Great Bentley, 27 Dec., 1631; mar. (1) in Hartford, 4 Oct., 1648, Ensign William Goodrich, who d. in 1676, leaving issue; she mar. (2) about 1680, Capt. William Curtis, of Stratford, Conn., by whom she had no children; she d. near the close of 1701, and her Will was proved 7 Jan., 1702; he d. 31 Dec., 1702.
- 95 v. HANNAH, b. about October, 1634, as she was "aged 1/2 year" in April, 1635, when the family left England. No record of her baptism is found at Great Bentley. She mar., probably in Norwalk, in January, 1653/4, Thomas Seymour, whose father was from Heytor Hundred, Devon. She is mentioned in her father's Will (Dec., 1678) as living, but d. before her husband, who mar. a second time, and d. in Sept. or Oct., 1712. Hannah had nine children.
- 96 vi. ABIGAIL, b. in Hartford, Conn., about 1637; mar. in Norwalk "January ith, 1656/7"* John Bouton, of Norwalk, son of her father's second wife Alice, by her first husband, John Bouton; she was living in 1680-1, but the date of her death is unknown; her husband, who survived her, mar. a second time; his Will is dated 25 Dec., 1706. She had six, and possibly seven children.
- 97 vii. REBECCA, b. in Hartford about 1639; she mar. John Clarke, of Farmington, Conn., who d. there 22 Nov., 1712, leaving a large family; the date of her death is unknown. She is mentioned as living, in her father's Will.
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* Norwalk Records.

By his second wife, Alice, Matthew had certainly Samuel and Rachel and probably also Lydia.

- 98 ix. LYDIA, (?) of whom the only mention I have found is in Hinman, and in Porter's Historical Notices of Connecticut. If they are correct, she must have d. young, as she is not named in her father's Will.
- 99 x. SAMUEL, bap. at Hartford, 6 Feb., 1647/8 ; d. young.
- 100 xi. RACHEL, bap. at Hartford, 30 Dec., 1649 ; mar. Samuel Smith, of Norwalk, by whom she had issue. Neither the date of her death nor that of her husband has been learned, but she survived her mother.

Further information of the descendants of Matthew will be found in "Family Histories and Genealogies," and especially in the Pedigree Tables therein ; in the notes on the Bushnell Family in the N. E. Hist. Register (1899) ; the Hyde Family, where the descendants of Thomas and Mary Adgate are traced for several generations ; and in the Goodrich, Clark and Bouton Genealogies. The pedigrees above mentioned also contain ten generations of the Reinold line.

As this volume is devoted only to the English ancestry of the New England Marvins, it would be a departure from our plan to carry the line of descent further.





APPENDIX.

WHEN this work was undertaken, it was believed that all the information attainable could be given in a pamphlet of thirty or forty pages; but new material has come to light during the eighteen months in which the book has been in press, until the projected pamphlet has grown into a volume. The following notes, chiefly relating to families of the same name with individuals who intermarried with Marvins, in most cases received too late to be given at their proper place in the text, are added here chiefly as suggesting possible clues for further research; if they should chance to prove of value to some future investigator, their insertion will be justified. I take this opportunity to correct one or two errors that have been discovered.

Page 22. A second examination of the Will of Roger Marvin, made at my request, shows that his "lands and tenements" are not specified in his Will.

Page 32. The reference here to the Church-bell in Great Belstead is an error; it was that of the Church in Belstead, (*i. e.*, Little Belstead, as formerly called,) which was broken and sold; the statement is corrected on page 68.

On page 40, Maryon Marvin (dau. of John of Chattisham) is called the wife of "Christian" Alderman. Later information, given on page 122, shows that she was probably the wife of Thomas Glamefield of Hintlesham.

The Parish Registers of St. Nicholas, Harwich, abound with entries concerning the families of Blossie, Borflete, Cooper, Herde and Hewett, from 1559 to 1630 and onward; I have notes of more than one hundred of these; some among them presumably belong to descendants of daughters mentioned on pages 40, 41, etc., and a few have been given in the text, but it has not been thought advisable to print the others, as the identity and indeed the connection of most of them with those of the same name in the families which intermarried, as we know, with the Marvins of Harwich and vicinity, is altogether uncertain.

The first entries on the oldest Parish Registers extant are very incomplete; the law requiring the Clergy to keep these records came into effect but slowly, for the "clerks" were not always ready penmen in those days. Even where there was a willingness to comply with such requirements, the suppression of religious houses and the consequent and frequent changes in Parish priests which preceded the death of Henry VIII — changes which especially marked the reigns of his immediate successors — and the sharp divisions among the followers of one or the other party in the Church, who refused to receive her sacraments from ministers with whose creed they could not agree, sufficiently explain the deficiencies. This is particularly true of Harwich at the period under notice, when the Parishes of St. Nicholas and its mother Church at Dovercourt were full of trouble. (See p. 54.)

A single example will show how difficult it is to determine the identity of persons named in those old records, with the little light we now possess. The Will of a Margaret Cooper, alluded to on page 41, names her son Roger, her daughter Christian, who married — Haines, and a son and grandson Thomas (Christian names frequently occurring on the Harwich Register), but it also mentions several children not found on that Register, and some who are there called children of John and Margaret Cooper are not named in this Will. There may have been more than one John Cooper who had a wife Margaret, contemporary with the one named below, and there are other possible explanations which it is needless to suggest. It is hardly probable that this Margaret was the "Aunte Cooper" of John Marvin (31), but I venture, even with this uncertainty, to print the substance of the Will, for several of the names it contains are the same with those of persons in Marvin Wills, etc., whom I have been unable to identify.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF MARGARET COOPER.*

8th December, 1587, I Margaret Cooper of Harwich in co. Essex, widow, do make my Will as follows :

I give to Margaret Cooper, my daughter, six platters of pewter, four pewter dishes, &c. &c., a Dryinge panne, a Skomer, a tramell, &c. &c.

To Margaret Haukes my "Lyttle feather bead."

To Peter Cooper's wife a feather bead, &c. ; after her decease the same to remain to Phillis her daughter.

To Richard Cooper a feather bead.

If the said Margaret and Richard Cooper die, I will that their parts shall wholly remain to Em. Sawyer.

To William Cooper a Syper [? cypress] chest.

To Thomas Cooper, my son Roger's child, a "latten poote" and to John Cooper, my son Roger's child, a "payre of rackes."

To my son Roger's wife a great "brasenn chaffing-dishe."

To Thomas Cox my best bedstead and featherbed, &c.

All the money due to me from my son Roger shall be equally divided between Phillis Harte and Em. Sawyer—excepting out of the said money, I give to Em. Sawyer £5 and to Margaret Cowper £5, which said money I will my executors pay to my daughters as they think most needful.

The rest of my goods to be divided between Phillis Harte, Em. Sawyer, and Cristian Haines my Daughters.

I make my son Thomas Cowper and Richard Grene, mariner, executors, and Robert Shimming, innholder, Supervisor.

Margaret ^{marke}
Cowper 卐

Witnesses, Ricd Waters, John Allden, John Cottingham.

Proved 24 Jany 1587/8.

Page 56. The Barkers of Ipswich are mentioned by Shoberl and other writers as a family of some distinction. John Barker, a relative, created a Baronet in 1621, was at one time the owner of Grimstone Hall, formerly the seat of Thomas Cavendish, in Trimley St. Martin's. In the Ipswich Calendars, Vol. 25, fo. 361, is the Will of Widow Johan Barker, of Chattisham, dated 13 July, 1575; she mentions five sons, among them a John, and one daughter.

* Commissary Court of London (Essex and Herts).

The "Visitations of Suffolk, 1561," p. 49, gives the arms of John Lamb, of Trimley, sable, on a fess or between three cinquefoils ermine, a lion passant gules between two mullets of the field. Crest, a demi-lion rampant gules holding in dexter paw a mullet sable. The names of his children, their marriages, etc., to the fourth generation, are also given.

Page 57. The Will of a "Thomas Richman," of Orford (a town some ten miles north-east of Ipswich), dated 21 Jan'y, 29 Elizabeth, [1587] recorded on the Calendar of Suffolk Wills, at Ipswich, Vol. 31, fo. 265, mentions wife Joan, daus. Agnes, unm., "Sabin" and Margaret, sons-in-law James Barber and William Bucknam, and grandchildren not named.

The Will of Margaret Rycheman, of "Fresyngfelde," widow, dated 28 March, 1560, on fo. 101 of Vol. 20 of the same Calendar, names several children, among them Thomas of "Stradbroke" and his dau. Agnes. These two Parishes are not very far from Ipswich.

Page 105. The "American Journal of Archaeology" for 1899, p. 102, says: — "In restoring the Church of All Saints at Dovercourt, Harwich, some ancient frescoes have been discovered which may, it is hoped, be saved. This Church was given to the Abby of Colne at the time of William the Conqueror.

Page 127. The date of probate of the Will of Christopher Alderman is given as 1563, which, it will be seen, is ten years previous to its date. This was doubtless an error of the copyist, and should be 1573, as the volume in which it is recorded [24], contains only the Wills which were made or proved in 1572 and '73.

Page 148. In May, 1649, there was at Southampton, Long Island, a Robert Marvin, who was possibly Robert,⁷ (85) son of Robert⁶ (56); he had a lot of land given him there "on three months' probation;" as this lot was valued at one hundred pounds, it must have been quite an extensive one. This Robert married Mary, daughter of William Browne, who was a merchant, and in 1648 a freeman of Southampton. In 1652 Robert administered on the estate of his father-in-law, who died in the latter part of 1650; he himself appears to have been living in Hempstead as late as 1682. On page 1, Book A, of the Hempstead Records, "Robord Marville" is mentioned, no doubt the same, as this spelling of the name

by careless clerks is found on numerous records, and in nearly the same form on the grave-stone of the wife of Capt. Reinold Marvin, Duck River Burying-ground, Lyme, Conn. By an entry dated 3 March, 1651/2, where he is called "Rob't Merwin," it appears that he was noted, like Thomas of Newbury, Mass., for killing wolves. 'Robard Marvine was chosen, 17 March, 1657, Stylo nova,' one of the first Townsmen of Hempstead. ("Early Long Island," p. 141.)

ROBERT⁷ and Mary (Browne) Marvin had (1) MARY,⁸ who mar. William Lee, who came from Nottingham, England, in 1675 (Bolton's History of Westchester County, Vol. ii: 743); William died in 1724, leaving three sons, *Thomas*, d. s. p., *Joseph* (whose descendants are given by Bolton), and *Richard*, d. s. p., and seven daughters; (2) JOHN, probably the one of that name who witnessed a deed 23 August, 1698; he died 1708. (Long Island Genealogies, p. 249.)

The last named is believed to be the John Marvin who married Hannah, daughter of John and Anna (Gildersleeve) Smith, by whom he had (1) ROBERT,⁹ mar. Phebe Smith and had issue; (2) HANNAH, mar. — Whitman; (3) RUTH, mar. Richard, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wicks) Townsend; (4) JEMIMA. (L. I. Gens., *ut sup.*)

ROBERT,⁹ the son of John and husband of Phebe, was of Herrick's, in the township of Hempstead. Phebe must have been the daughter of "Micha" and Phebe Smith, of Hempstead, as in his Will, dated 1 April, 1747, he makes his widow Phebe and Robert Marvin executors, and names daughters Elizabeth and Phebe to whom he leaves £200 each. ("Smith Wills, of New York and L. I.," p. 28.) 11 October, 1733, Robert was a subscriber towards a new edifice for St. George's Church, and served on its building committee. In 1735 he was one of those who asked for a charter for the Parish; in 1753 he subscribed £5 towards the construction of a new gallery; in 1763 he was one of the petitioners to Hempstead to enlarge the Church-yard of St. George's, and he was a Warden or Vestryman of that Parish from 1739 to 1774. The children of Robert and Phebe Marvin were (1) JOHN,¹⁰ b. 26 Sept., 1725, d. young; (2) PHEBE, b. 3 Sept., 1727, d. young; (3) ROBERT, bap. 8 April, 1732; (4) JOHN, bap. 30 Sept., 1733; "Long Island Genealogies," p. 249, says he was "born 1722, mar. 1755, Mary Smith, sister of Sylvanus and Timothy." The year of birth is an error, as shown by the Parish Register of St.

George's, Hempstead; this Register is printed in the N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, Vols. IX to XIII, from which these dates — that of his marriage, those of his children below, and others given here — are taken; (5) PHEBE, bap. 16 May, 1736, mar. 4 Oct., 1757, Isaac Smith.

The Will of Robert,⁹ dated 17 Dec., 1767, and proved 15 June, 1775, is printed at p. 264 of "Calendar of Wills," published by the Society of Colonial Dames, New York; it mentions also daughters (6) SARAH, d. 1790; (7) MARY, who is said in "Long Island Genealogies," p. 278, to have mar. John Rowland, and had *Lorado* and *Marvin Rowland*; she d. in 1776, a strong Loyalist as is shown by her Will; (8) HANNAH, mar. 5 Feb., 1740/1, Jonathan Rowland, b. in 1704 and d. in 1802; they had six children; he was one of the executors of the Will of his father-in-law; (9) RUTH, mar. 2 May, 1745, Samuel Rowland, and d. in 1770, before her father; she had two sons. The order and dates of birth of the last four daughters are not known, but if the dates of Jonathan are correctly given, Hannah must have been the eldest child, and Ruth older than Robert to have been married as stated. "Long Island Genealogies," as cited, has some further particulars of the Marvin-Rowland children. Jonathan, Samuel and John were sons of Jonathan and Martha (Seaman) Rowland.

JOHN,¹⁰ third son of Robert and grandson of John, mar. 8 Aug., 1755, Mary, dau. of John and Susannah Smith, of Herrick's, Hempstead. Her father's Will (see page 65 of "Smith Wills of New York and Long Island,") is dated 27 June, 1761; it gives Mary £176, and also £24 to buy a silver tankard; it makes his sons and Isaac executors; Isaac was, we can hardly doubt, the husband of Phebe Marvin, sister of John¹⁰ and either the son of "Micha" (see p. 29 Smith Wills), or his nephew, a son of Isaac, Micah's brother (*ibid.*, p. 44). If the son of Micah and Phebe, he was b. 16 Mar., 1734/5.

The children of John and Mary (Smith) Marvin were (1) JACOB,¹¹ who, with his mother, was bap. 12 March, 1756, in St. George's Church; he was, I judge, the Jacob who, by St. George's (Hempstead) Register, mar. 26 Nov., 1780, Mary Peters; "N. Y. Marriages," p. 258, gives the date as 23 of previous June, which was probably that of the license; (2) SARAH, bap. 19 June, 1757; she is, I think, the Sarah whose marriage (license?) with Oliver Willis is given in "N. Y. Marriages," *ut sup.*, 17 June, 1779; (3) SUSANNAH, b. about 1758, but her bap. does not appear

on the Record; mar. 28 Jan., 1779, Ichabod Smith, "Lieut. of De Lansey's Brigade," and who was b. at Huntington, L. I., 2 Dec., 1754; (4) PHEBE, bap. 20 May, 1763, mar. 31 May, 1783, Daniel Willis; (5) MARY, bap. 21 July, 1771, mar. in 1795 John Searing, who may have been son of John and Martha (Smith) Searing, b. 8 Sept., 1769, but more probably of John and Mary (Prior) Searing, b. 1766, for "Long Island Genealogies," p. 290, has the "Will of John Searing the elder," dated 1795, which mentions wife Mary (? Prior), Susannah Smith and Sarah Willis, called daughters of John Marvin deceased, two daughters, not named, of Jecamiah Marvin, of whom I know nothing, and Timothy and Sylvanus Smith, the latter of whom married Sarah Searing, 30 June, 1752,—thus showing a family connection. It is said that there was also a son JOHN, b. after Phebe, and who mar. Mary Searing; I have found no evidence of this, and do not know the authority for the statement.

I am informed that descendants of this family of Marvins were living near the old homestead of the first Robert, not many years ago, and it may be that some are still residing there. The data here given of Robert's descendants, brought together now for the first time so far as I am aware, have been gathered from the authorities cited; generation numbers are added merely for convenience in distinguishing them. It must be left for some future student to establish the connection, if any exists, between Reinold and his brothers, and this Long Island settler, which is here suggested as possible, and to trace the line of descent of the latter.





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