

The Parents of Isobel Tressam Mays

My 11th Great-Grandmother – by David Arthur, and the 3rd Great Grandmother of Lucy Mays, wife of John Ellis (Bear Story)

Isobel Tressam Wife of WILLIAM MAYS married on month day 1573, at age 18

Isobel MAYS (born TRESSAM), 1555 - 1598

Isobel MAYS (born TRESSAM) was born in 1555, to Sir Thomas Tresham and Muriel Tresham (born Throckmorton).

Sir Thomas Tresham was born in 1543, in Rushton, Northamptonshire, England.

Muriel Throckmorton was born in 1547, in Warwickshire, England.

Isobel Tresham had 9 siblings: Henry Tresham, Lewis TRESHAM and 7 other siblings.

Isobel married WILLIAM MAYS on month day 1573, at age 18.

WILLIAM was born in 1553, in London, Middlesex, England.

They had one son: William Mays.

Isobel passed away in 1598, at age 43

Father of Isobel MAYS (born TRESSAM), 1555 - 1598

Sir Thomas Tresham (1543–1605), gentleman and recusant, was the son of John Tresham (c.1520–1546) and Eleanor (d. 1546), daughter of Anthony Catesby of Whiston.

Born in September 1543,

Thomas became heir to the Northamptonshire estates of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Tresham (d. 1559).

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Tresham_\(died_1605\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Tresham_(died_1605))

Thomas Tresham (died 1605)

Sir Thomas Tresham (1543 – 11 September 1605) was a prominent recusant Catholic landowner in Elizabethan Northamptonshire. He died two years after the accession of James VI and I.

Rushton Triangular Lodge.

Life

Tresham was brought up in the Throckmorton household. He inherited large estates at the age of 15, from his grandfather and namesake Thomas Tresham I, establishing him as a member of the Catholic elite. He was widely regarded as clever and well-educated, a correspondent of William Cecil, the Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, and Sir Christopher Hatton, the Lord Chancellor.

Well-read, Tresham dedicated much of his life to collecting books. He was much disliked, however, for an enclosure policy towards common land: he was referred to as the most odious man in Britain, after executing 50 people for rioting and levelling hedges in the Midland Revolt.

Tresham was picked as sheriff for Northamptonshire in 1573 and was knighted at the Queen's Royal Progress at Kenilworth in 1575. He frequently entertained large numbers of friends and acquaintances but also pursued an aggressively conservative estate policy. His recusancy, Jesuit connections and arguments for the state's lack of jurisdiction in matters of conscience made him the subject of official attention, and he was imprisoned several times and fined heavily. At a time when Queen Elizabeth was anxious about the Catholic threat posed by Spain and by her cousin Mary, Queen of Scots, Catholics were made targets for persecution by their spiritual loyalty to another temporal power (the Pope, and by extension, the Catholic King of Spain). Between 1581 and 1605, Tresham paid penalties totalling just under £8,000. (equivalent to £1,610,000 in 2015). These heavy financial demands were, in reality, overshadowed by the expense of his building projects and his insistence on making advantageous marriages for his six daughters, bringing with them sizeable dowries (£12,200). His credit was thus impaired, and the ill-advised involvement of his son, Francis, in the Earl of Essex's rebellion, cost him over £3,000. As a Catholic who had Jesuit links, and who argued for an individual's right to act according to his conscience unmolested, he was tarred with the brush of disloyalty, a mark he fiercely rejected. Ultimately, his son Lewis successfully ate through what little family money was left.

He left three notable buildings in Northamptonshire, the extraordinary Rushton Triangular Lodge and the unfinished Lyveden New Bield, both of which embody the strength of his faith. The Triangular Lodge bears witness to Tresham's fidelity to the doctrine of the Trinity. There was also a more personal connection: above the door we find the inscription 'Tres testimonium dant' ('the three bear witness', or, perhaps, 'Tres bears witness'). 'Tres' may be a moment of self-reference; it was his wife's pet name for him. Tresham himself was the architect of these designs, and the extant family papers in the British Library reveal some of his plans. His sense of civic responsibility in local society, occasioned by his gentility and the expectations of his rank and family practice, led him to begin building the Market House at Rothwell in 1577, thought to be a sessions house and decorated with the arms of other local families. Sir Thomas was a considerable landowner at his death in 1605, but his estate had £11,000 of debt (equivalent to £2,210,000 in 2015).

Marriage and children

In 1566, he married Muriel, a daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton (1510-1581) and Elizabeth Hussey. The Throckmorton family was a wealthy Catholic family from Coughton Court in Warwickshire and Tresham had been Sir Robert's ward.

Thomas and Muriel had eleven children, including; Francis (d. December 1605) Mary (d. 13 October 1664); married Thomas Brudenell, 1st Earl of Cardigan Elizabeth; married the William Parker, 4th Baron Monteagle. Frances; married the Edward Stourton, 10th Baron Stourton.

His elder son, Francis, inherited the titles, estate, and debt, and became embroiled in the Gunpowder Plot later that year along with his cousins Robert Catesby and Thomas Wintour. Imprisoned for his actions, Francis met an early death in December 1605, avoiding certain execution. Nevertheless, he was decapitated after his death and his head displayed as that of a notorious traitor. His role in the Plot has been the subject of debate by historians and it has been largely accepted that he was the author of the famous 'Mounteagle Letter'. However widely agreed his authorship of the letter to his relative, it remains conjectural.

References

"Tresham, Thomas (d.1559)". Dictionary of National Biography. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1885–1900.

Father of Sir Thomas Tresham (1543–1605)

John Tresham 1520 -1546

Father of John Tresham 1520 -1546

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

Thomas Tresham (died 1559)

Sir Thomas Tresham (died 8 March 1559) was a leading Catholic politician during the middle of the Tudor dynasty in England.

Family

Thomas Tresham was the eldest son of John Tresham of Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, and Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Hornby, Lancashire.

Career

Tresham was knighted by 1524. He was chosen Sheriff in 1524, 1539, 1548 and 1555/6, and returned as a Member of Parliament for Northamptonshire in 1541 and twice in 1554. In 1530 he served on a Royal Commission inquiring into Cardinal Wolsey's possessions. In 1537 he served on another to inquire into the Lincolnshire rebellion.

In 1539 he was one of those appointed to receive Henry VIII's future fourth wife, Anne of Cleves, at Calais. In 1540, he had license to impark the Lyveden estate in the Aldwinkle St Peter's parish, where the "New Bield" erected by his grandson Thomas Tresham II still stands. In the same year, although his main estates were in Northamptonshire, it was noted that he had a house with twenty-nine household servants at Wolfeton in Charminster, Dorset. In 1544 he supplied men for the king's army in France, and a little later was one of the commissioners to collect the "benevolence" for the defense of the realm. In 1546 he was appointed assessor to the "Contribution Commission", and was summoned to Court to meet the French ambassador. In 1549 he assisted in suppressing Kett's Rebellion, and received £272, 19.6 for his services.

On 18 July 1553 he proclaimed Queen Mary at Northampton, and accompanied her on her entry into London. He was one of those appointed on 3 August 1553, "to stay the assemblies in Royston and other places of Cambridgeshire".[1] That year he was also MP for Lancaster.

He was named Grand Prior of England in the Order of Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem by Royal Charter dated 2 April 1557, qualifying him for a seat in the House of Lords. It was not till 30 November that the order was re-established in England with four knights under him, and he was solemnly invested. In the meantime Sir Richard Shelley had been made turcopolier at Malta. The order was endowed by the queen with lands to the yearly value of £1436. He took his seat in the House of Lords in January, 1557-8, but sent a proxy to the first parliament of Queen Elizabeth, possibly due to illness. He died in 1559.

He was buried at All Saints Church, Rushton, Northamptonshire with great pomp on 16 March 1559.

Marriages and issue

He married firstly Mary Parr, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Parr, 1st Baron Parr of Horton, by whom he had two sons:
John Tresham, who died in the lifetime of his father. His son, also named Sir Thomas Tresham, succeeded his grandfather.

William Tresham.

Father of Thomas Tresham (died 1559)

John Tresham of Rushton Hall - wife Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of Sir James Harrington

Father of Elizabeth Harrington

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Harrington_\(Yorkist_knight\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Harrington_(Yorkist_knight))

James Harrington (Yorkist knight)

Sir James Harrington

Born

?1430

Died

22 August 1485

Battle of Bosworth

Spouse(s)

Elizabeth

Parents

Sir Thomas Harrington and Elizabeth Dacre

Sir James Harrington, KB, MP of Hornby (?1430 - 22 August 1485) was a prominent supporter of the House of York in Northern England during the Wars of the Roses, having been retained by Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury, who was brother-in-law to the head of the House of York, Richard of York. He was second son of Sir Thomas Harrington, who had died with the king's father at the Battle of Wakefield in December 1460.

James himself had fought with Salisbury at the Battle of Blore Heath in 1459, where he had been captured and imprisoned by the Lancastrians until the next year. He was a significant regional figure during the reign of King Edward IV, although the early years of the new king's reign were mired by a bitter feud between him and the Stanley family over a castle in Lancashire. On the accession of King Richard III in 1485, he was appointed to the new king's Household, and as such was almost certainly with him at Battle of Bosworth two years later. It is likely that he fell in battle there, although precise details of his death are now unknown.

His family held extensive estates in both Yorkshire and Lancashire, as did one of the biggest noble families of the region, the Nevilles. Between the late 1450s and 1460s the Harringtons had a close relationship with them: "The Harrington brothers [were] feed by Warwick, and their father had been feed by Salisbury," as Rosemary Horrox has pointed out. He was a retainer and councillor to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, and was granted duchy of Lancaster leases by him, with his father, Sir Thomas.

He was in the Earl of Salisbury's army when it was ambushed by the Lancastrian Lord Audley near Blore Heath, in Shropshire, on 23 September 1459. Although a Yorkist victory, Sir James and his father, along with Warwick's brother John Neville were captured after the battle, at Acton Bridge, and sent to Chester Castle, Harrington was pardoned on 29 March 1460, but the Nevilles were not to be released until the Yorkist victory at the Battle of Northampton in July 1460. However, with James's elder brother John, Sir Thomas later died with Richard, Duke of York at the Battle of Wakefield on 30 December 1460. Following the victory of Edward IV at the Battle of Towton on Palm Sunday, 29 April the next year, Sir James was made the King's escheator for Yorkshire. Following his death, Sir Thomas's feoffees transferred his estates, that his daughters were due to inherit, to James in 1463, a decision that would consume the next eleven years and ultimately have grave consequences for James and his family. On 13 July 1465 he assisted with the capture of the by-now fugitive Henry VI by being the instrument of persuasion that induced Sir Thomas Talbot of Bashall, and Sir Richard Tempest of Bracewell, who were sheltering the King, to betray him. For this he received one hundred marks (£66) for expenses, and a reward of one hundred pounds.

Feud with Lord Stanley

Hornby Castle, Lancashire, the focus of the feud with the Stanley family When James's brother John Harrington fell at Wakefield, he left as his heirs his two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, who were four and five years old at the time, which meant their wardship was automatically in the hands of the Crown to dispense. Edward duly did so, to Thomas, Lord Stanley in November 1461, but James and his brother Robert, in attempt to keep the inheritance for the family, effectively disallowed the King's grant and imprisoned (or, kept in custody) the two girls, as Anthony Goodman noted, "contrary to their will, in divers places."

Along with the girls, Sir James also seized Hornby castle, Lonsdale, which was the chief residence contained in the inheritance, but which also included Brierley, and some manors originally granted him by his father's feoffees, including George Neville, in 1463. The dispute was more complicated than merely theft and kidnapping. Harrington claimed that, in law, his father's estates were held in tail male, in which case they could only be passed through the male line and the actions of Sir Thomas's feoffees would be illegal, and the inheritance remain with him; Stanley, however, claimed them to be held in fee simple, viz through the female line as well. In October 1466, Stanley obtained a grant to sue in the King's Court, but the matter was not dealt with until 1468, when a commission found against Harrington and he and his brother were committed- "temporarily", Ross noted- to the Fleet Prison.

The political crisis between Edward and the earl of Warwick between 1468 and 1471 put the legal case on hiatus. During the readeption of Henry VI they held Hornby against Stanley, who as yet had been unable to take possession of it.[21] On March 5 Warwick showed himself willing to take Stanley's side, and despatched the royal cannon Mile Ende from Bristol to help him besiege Hornby castle.

When Edward returned from exile in March 1471, Harrington was one of the first (and one of the few) northern knights to openly join him, meeting him at Doncaster (or possibly Nottingham) with 600 men-at-arms and Sir William Parr.[24] After Edward's victories at the Battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury in

April and May respectively, at which Harrington may have fought, the case was reheard the next year. By April, 1472, the King was involving himself personally and imposed a settlement. Harrington still did not, as Ross has put it, "give up"- even though the award was in Stanley's favour. Harrington, in the face of a royal commission in June, was still in possession of Hornby, having "stuffed and enforced it with men and victuals and habitements of war;" said a contemporary chronicler; the Harringtons still occupied it in August 1473, when Edward was forced to send his Sheriff to condemn their actions as being "in contempt of his lawes," as the record said. Although they were eventually forced to surrender Hornby to Edward Stanley, they retained Farleton and Brierley. Harrington remained in the King's favour, and accompanied him on the 1475 invasion of France, to which he brought twelve men-at-arms and one hundred archers. He was appointed to a Commission of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire the same year; the most obvious reason for this being, Ross suggests, was that they were still "trusted Yorkist servants" and the King had a reluctance to alienate his own supporters.

Stanley, having finally gained possession of the girls along with a grant of their marriagability, promptly utilised it, and married them off to his relatives, for example, Anne was married to his fifth son, Edward, and Elizabeth to John Stanley, his nephew.

Throughout the dispute, Harrington resided at his manors of Farleton and Brierley, and was given permission to crenelate the latter in 1480.

Relations with Richard III

Hundred of Amounderness, and Bowland

His connection with Gloucester, who aided him in his feud with Stanley, in late 1469, when the duke of Gloucester, as he then was, was appointed forester of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Bowland, and Harrington was Steward of Amournderness hundred. He then became Gloucester's deputy-Steward for Bowland. Following Edward's successful 1471 campaign, he was retained by Gloucester and became a member of his personal council, which put him in proximity to the King. He served with Gloucester on his border campaigns of 1480 and 1482. Horrox has suggested that Richard's accession in 1483 gave the Harrington the opportunity to re-open the inheritance dispute, and "by implication" intended to have it re-adjudicated in their favour. As she points out, they were by now fully committed to Gloucester's Affinity (to the extent that James's brother Robert was involved in the arrest of William, Lord Hastings on 13 June 1483), and James was appointed chief forester of Bowland in February 1485.

Death

View from Ambion Hill, traditionally Richard III's position at the Battle of Bosworth

Sir James Harrington was not mentioned by any contemporary chroniclers as being present at Bosworth on 22 August 1485, and this has led some historians to believe he was present but survived. However, the Harrington family tradition holds that he died there, and the later Ballad of Bosworth Field claimed he, with other northern knights, brought "a mighty many" there; he was certainly excluded from the general pardon of 1486 and attainted in 1487. He then disappears from the records. According to Rosemary Horrox, there are no more references to any "James Harrington", except his Cambridge-

educated nephew who fought for the rebel earl of Lincoln at the Battle of Stoke, was attainted and then pardoned before becoming Dean of York and dying there in 1512.

As a knight of the Body, and a member of the King's Household, it is likely that Sir James Harrington took part in Richard's fatal charge, and may have been his standard bearer. If he did survive the battle, it seems probable that he was dead by 1488, having been "admitted to allegiance" in 1486, proposed J.R. Lander, but dying "too poor, it is said, to pay Chancery clerks for his pardon." Ultimately, says Horrox, "even if James senior survived, the family had been extinguished as a force."

Family

Sir James Harrington had a (possibly illegitimate) son, John, whom he made his heir before departing on the Scottish campaign of 1480, and whom Richard III had made an esquire of the household. His widow Elizabeth wrote to her second husband some time after Bosworth expressing the belief that the boy had been poisoned ("a little before [or] or more probably a little after" that battle, reports Baldwin) by her ex-brother-in-law Edward Stanley, who, having received James's estates from his attainder, wished to ensure that John would not be able to seek its reversal. Horrox also notes that John was "reputedly poisoned."

Mother of Isobel MAYS (born TRESSAM), 1555 – 1598

Isobel MAYS (born TRESSAM), 1555 - 1598

Daughter of

Muriel Throckmorton (d.1615), who married Sir Thomas Tresham (1543-1605)

Father of Muriel Throckmorton (d.1615), who married Sir Thomas Tresham (1543-1605)

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/throckmorton-robort-1513-81>

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

Robert Throckmorton

"Sr. Robert Throgmorton", Sir Robert Throckmorton (1513-1581). He holds a skull in his right hand. 16th century. English.



Throckmorton Collection, Coughton Court, Warwickshire. Property of the National Trust, NTPL Ref. No.153605

Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton Court, Warwickshire, MP, KG (c. 1513–12 February 1581) was a distinguished English Tudor courtier.

Origins

Born by 1513, Robert Throckmorton was the eldest son and heir of Sir George Throckmorton (d.1552) by Katherine Vaux, daughter of Nicholas Vaux, 1st Baron Vaux of Harrowden (d.1523). He had several brothers, the most notable being, in descending seniority: Sir Kenelm Throckmorton, Sir Clement Throckmorton MP, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (1515-1571), Thomas, Sir John Throckmorton (1524-1580), Anthony and George.

Politics

Robert Throckmorton may have trained at the Middle Temple, the inn attended by his father. At least three of his younger brothers and his own eldest son studied at Middle Temple, but as the heir to extensive estates he had little need to seek a career at court or in government. He was joined with his father in several stewardships from 1527 and was perhaps the servant of Robert Tyrwhitt, a distant relative by marriage of the Throckmortons, who in 1540 took an inventory of Cromwell's goods at Mortlake. He attended the reception of Anne of Cleves and with several of his brothers served in the French war of 1544. Three years later he was placed on the Warwickshire bench and in 1553 was appointed High Sheriff of Warwickshire. He was also elected as a knight of the shire (MP) for Warwickshire in 1553 and 1555. Three of his brothers also sat for Parliament, Nicholas as knight of the shire for Northamptonshire.

Throckmorton's role in the succession crisis of 1553 is unknown, but his standing with Queen Mary is shown by her reputed answer to the news of Edward VI's death sent her by four of his brothers: 'If Robert had been there she durst have gaged her life and hazarded the hap'.

In the autumn of 1553, Throckmorton was knighted and appointed constable of Warwick Castle. He continued to sit as MP for the shire until 1558, when he gave way to his eldest son, Thomas.

Religion

His Catholicism explains his disappearance from the Commons in the new reign, although the most Catholic of his brothers, Anthony Throckmorton, was to sit in the Parliament of 1563. Judged an 'adversary of true religion' in 1564, Throckmorton remained active in Warwickshire until his refusal to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity led to his removal from the commission of the peace.

In 1577, the Bishop of Worcester, John Whitgift, listed Throckmorton as a Catholic and reckoned him to be worth 1,000 marks a year in lands and £1,000 in goods.

Family

Sir Robert Throckmorton's mother was the daughter of Elizabeth FitzHugh, mother of Sir Thomas Parr, by her first marriage to William Parr, 1st Baron Parr of Kendal. This connection made Throckmorton a first cousin to queen consort Catherine Parr and her brother William Parr, 1st Marquess of Northampton.

Throckmorton continued the family in the Catholic tradition. He married his children into the leading Catholic families, and in these generations the increased persecution of the Catholic spawned many relatives who became involved in plots against the throne. The sons of his daughters Anne and Muriel, were Robert Catesby and Francis Tresham of 'Gunpowder Plot' infamy; and a third daughter Mary was married to Edward Arden, who was also convicted of treason and executed for his part in a plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth in 1583.

Mary kept an excellent record of a woman persecuted for recusancy, documenting the fines and searches made at Coughton Court, that is still in the family archives. A nephew, Francis Throckmorton, was executed in 1584 for acting as a go-between for Mary, Queen of Scots and the Spanish Ambassador in an attempt to invade England and place Mary on the throne. A niece Elizabeth; also known as Bess, the daughter of Sir Nicholas, and lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth, also got into trouble by secretly marrying Sir Walter Raleigh.

Death and Burial

He died on 12 February 1581, six days after making a will in which he styled himself of Weston Underwood, Buckinghamshire but asked to be buried at Coughton, where an alabaster and marble tomb was accordingly erected to his memory: there is a portrait at Coughton Court. He named as executors his eldest son Thomas, and his sons-in-law Sir John Goodwin and Ralph Sheldon, and as overseers another son-in-law Sir Thomas Tresham and his 'loving friend' Edmund Plowden.

Marriages and issue

Throckmorton married firstly, about 1527, [Muriel Berkeley (d.1542), the daughter of Thomas Berkeley, 5th Baron Berkeley (1472-1533), by his first wife, Eleanor Constable (c.1485-1527), daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable, by whom he had a son and four daughters:[3][4] Thomas Throckmorton of Coughton (1534 - 13 March 1615), who married, about 1556, Mary Whorwood (c.1535 - 28 Apr 1607), by whom he had two sons, including John Throckmorton (1580-1614/15), esquire, father of Robert Throckmorton, 1st Baronet (1599-1650), and five daughters. Elizabeth Throckmorton (born c. 1535), who married Sir John Goodwin (died 1596/97) of Winchendon, Buckinghamshire.

Catherine Throckmorton (c.1532 - 12 February 1580), who married firstly Henry Norwood or Northwood (1523?-1556), son of Ralph Norwood (d.1560/1) of Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, and secondly John Williams.

Mary Throckmorton (d.1603), who married Sir Edward Arden of Park Hall, executed at Smithfield 20 December 1583, by whom she had a son, Robert Arden, and two daughters, Margaret Arden, who

married John Somerville,[6] and Catherine Arden, who married Edward Devereux, 1st Baronet Devereux of Castle Bromwich, son of Walter Devereux, 1st Viscount Hereford.[citation needed]
Anne Throckmorton (1540-1603), who in 1557 married Ralph Sheldon (c.1537-1613) of Beoley.

Throckmorton married secondly, in about 1542, Elizabeth Hussey (c. 1510-23 Jan 1554), widow of Walter Hungerford, 1st Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury (d.1540), by whom she had been notoriously ill-treated, daughter of John Hussey, 1st Baron Hussey of Sleaford (1465-1537) by his second wife, Lady Anne Grey (c. 1490-after. 1537), by whom he had four daughters.

Muriel Throckmorton (d.1615), who married Sir Thomas Tresham (1543-1605) of Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, by whom she was the mother of the conspirator, Francis Tresham.

Anne Throckmorton (d. after 1605), who married Sir William Catesby (1547-1598) of Lapworth, Warwickshire, on 9 June 1566 at Ashby St. Ledgers, Northamptonshire, and had issue including Robert Catesby.

Elizabeth Throckmorton, who married Sir Anthony Tyringham of Tyringham, Buckinghamshire, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth Tyringham, who married Sir Robert Fisher, the first of the Fisher baronets.
Temperance Throckmorton, who married Sir Randal Brereton (d.1611), by whom she had no issue.

Father of Sir Robert Throckmorton (1513-1581)

Sir George Throckmorton (d.1552)

In 1512 George Throckmorton married Katherine Vaux, the eldest daughter of Nicholas Vaux, 1st Baron Vaux of Harrowden and Elizabeth FitzHugh (descendant of King Edward III)

The Family Line to Edward III and back to William the Conqueror -

<http://www.edavidarthur.net/FamilyLineToWilliamTheConqueror.pdf>

Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton Court (bef. 1489 – 6 August 1552) was an English politician and a member of Parliament during the reign of Henry VIII. Born by 1489, he was the eldest son of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton Court by Catherine Marrow, daughter of Sir William Marowe or Marrow, Lord Mayor of London.

The Throckmortons took their name from a manor in the parish of Fladbury, Worcestershire, where in the 12th century they were tenants of the Bishop of Worcester. They acquired Coughton, in Warwickshire, by marriage in the early 15th century.

Overview

Sir George Throckmorton was born in Worcestershire and was to claim when seeking office there that the greater part of his inheritance lay in that shire, but his father seems to have made Coughton Court

the family seat and George was to be the first of his line to sit in Parliament as knight of the shire for Warwickshire; his grandfather had done so for Worcestershire. George's father, Robert Throckmorton, soldier, courtier and Councillor to Henry VII, sent his eldest son to the Middle Temple, which George entered on the same day as a Northamptonshire kinsman, Edmund Knightley; before his death in Italy while on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Sir Robert had seen his son launched at court and in local government and in enjoyment of numerous leases and stewardships. This early advancement may have owed something to Throckmorton's marriage to a daughter of another courtier, Sir Nicholas Vaux,^[1] whose stepson Sir Thomas Parr, comptroller of the Household to Henry VIII, was the uterine brother of Throckmorton's wife, Katherine. Throckmorton served with his father in the French war of 1513 as captain of the Great New Spaniard. Seven years later he was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, which he had been in part devised by his father-in-law. Vaux appointed Throckmorton one of his executors and as such in September 1523 he was commissioned to deliver Guisnes to William, first Baron Sandys of the Vyne.

Politics

During the 1520s, Throckmorton seems to have attached himself to Wolsey, although the first notice of their connection does not suggest a happy relationship. In July 1524, Throckmorton, styled of Olney, Buckinghamshire, was bound in 100 pounds to appear before the Council and to pay whatever fine the

Cardinal should impose. The connection may have been made through his uncle Dr. William Throckmorton, a trusted servant of the Cardinal whose name appears on important papers relating to embassies and treaties and who was a master in Chancery by 1528. The younger Throckmorton engaged in some land transactions with Wolsey. Thus when in 1525 Wolsey had license to dissolve several small and decayed monasteries to endow his new college at Oxford, one of them, the Buckinghamshire priory of Ravenstone (three miles from Olney), passed on a 100-year lease to Throckmorton for a rent of 100 marks. As Wolsey was seeking further land and Throckmortons a reorganisation of his estates – in particular he had his eye on Sir William Gascoigne's manor of Oversley, Warwickshire – he suggested to the Cardinal an exchange of several manors, including Ravenstone, for Oversley and some neighbouring manors. The plan did not materialise, but in May 1528, Throckmorton sold Ravenstone to Wolsey at 20 years purchase. He evidently felt that he deserved well of the Cardinal, for in April 1528, on the death of Sir Giles Greville – and curiously, at a time when his own imminent death was rumoured – he asked for Greville's office of comptroller to Princess Mary, and three months later, on the death of Sir William Compton, he sought to become sheriff and *custos rotulorum* of Worcestershire, steward of the see of Worcester and (as his great-grandfather Sir John Throckmorton had been) under treasurer of England. Although the shrievalty went to Sir Edward Ferrers, later Throckmorton's fellow-knight for Warwickshire, he was successful in respect of the stewardship.

It cannot have been, as he says it was, 'shortly after' receiving this [sic] tribute from Sir Thomas More that he discussed the Acts of Annates, Appeals and Supremacy, and the Petrine claims, with Bishop Fisher, who referred him to Nicholas Wilson, once the King's confessor, although it may well have been after the Act of Supremacy (26 Hen. VIII, c.1) that he made his own confession to Richard Reynolds, 'the Angel of Syon', (Throckmorton had at least one other connection with the Bridgettines of Syon Abbey, his kinswoman Clemence Tresham, sister of Sir Thomas, having entered the order by 1518). Both Fisher

and Wilson conceded that if he were sure nothing was to be gained by his speaking out in Parliament, 'then I might hold my peace and not offend', but Reynolds added that he could not know beforehand whether others might not follow his example if he should 'stick in the right way'.

Throckmorton also admitted to reporting a conversation he had with Thomas Dingley, a knight of St. John, to his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Englefield at Serjeants' Inn as well as, he believed, to Sir William Barentyne and Sir William Essex. He had been in the habit of meeting with Barentyne, Essex and other members, including Sir Marmaduke Constable and Sir John Giffard (whose son Thomas Giffard married Throckmorton's sister, Ursula), at the Queen's Head to discuss parliamentary affairs.

Sir George Throckmorton was also associated with Sir Marmaduke Constable in the Parliament of 1529 and is mentioned in the notes under other Sir Marmaduke Constable. The relationship between these Constable's needs to be clarified.

Robert Beale, Clerk of the Privy Council, added a note on his copy of a letter from Thomas Cromwell, 'I have heard that the cause was touching the denouncing of the Queen Catherine dowager first wife to King Henry the 8th'. It is interesting to speculate on the source of Cromwell's (and Beale's) knowledge of the episode.

During the interval of 50 years no less than a dozen of Throckmorton's descendants sat in the Commons, although only one of them, his grandson Job Throckmorton, was a Member in 1586. At the time of Cromwell's intervention, Job Throckmorton was himself in deep trouble for having maligned James VI of Scotland in a speech to the House, a misfortune which could have well have revived the memory of his grandfather's brush with an earlier monarch. There was even one Member in 1586, Sir Francis Knollys, whose career in the Commons had begun in the Parliament of 1529 (to which he had been by-elected by 1533) and who could have remembered the episode.

Religion

Sir George Throckmorton opposed Henry VIII's break with Rome. Of the King's divorce and pending marriage to Anne Boleyn, Sir George said that the King had 'meddled with both the mother and the sister'. He had to bring his aunt Elizabeth, Abbess of Denny, to live with him when her convent was closed in 1537 under the Dissolution of the Monasteries, making 25 nuns homeless. She brought with her a dole-gate, through which help was given to the poor, and upon which her name is carved. This can still be seen today in the Dining-Room.

He consistently opposed the changes in religion, and although the vast majority of his 19 children and 112 grandchildren were ardent Catholics, there were some who were staunch Protestants, including his sons Clement, who founded a puritan family branch, and Sir Nicholas, who was unfortunate enough to be an avid champion of Protestantism during the reign of Mary I (although it is written that his Protestantism was said to wax and wane). Sir Nicholas was found not guilty on a charge of treason in connection with Thomas Wyatt's rebellion (he was freed, but the jury was arrested), and went on to be a minor player in the court of Queen Elizabeth, bringing her the ring as proof of her sister's death, and acting as an emissary to Mary, Queen of Scots.

Rebellion

Before 1536 was out, Throckmorton was in worse trouble. He had come to London in November to transact legal business and falling in with an old friend, Sir John Clarke, had rashly discussed the demands of the rebels in the North; whereas Throckmorton had only seen the printed answer to the Lincolnshire rebels, Clarke had a manuscript account of Aske's new demands and sent Throckmorton a copy of it.

While on the way to keep an appointment with Sir Anthony Hungerford at Essex's house in Berkshire, Throckmorton met Thomas Vachell who convinced him of the danger of possessing the document, which he thereupon burned at Reading. Passing the night at Englefield, he received a further warning and then went on to Essex's house where he learned the full story of Gunter's foolhardiness. Both he and Essex were soon in the Tower. Cromwell then set out to collect all possible evidence of their treasonable behaviour. For a while both his life and Essex's hung in the balance: on 14 January 1537 John Husee reported as much to Viscount Lisle, and one of Throckmorton's family was later to write that his foes 'gaped to joint his neck'.

The charges, however, could not be sustained and Throckmorton was released. Sir Thomas Dingley, whose execution two years later makes him accounted a Catholic martyr, revealed what Throckmorton had told him of the earlier episodes. When Throckmorton was again taken into custody, his wife appealed for advice to her half-brother William Parr, 1st Baron Parr of Horton, who may have persuaded him to make a confession.

Later life

As early as July 1538 his kinsman, Richard Rich, could suggest that he should receive building materials from the dissolved Bordesley Abbey, Worcestershire.

His part in the toppling of Cromwell in 1540 is too obscure, and may have been too small, to be given much weight. The fall of Cromwell did enable Throckmorton to acquire several properties which he had long coveted, including Oversley, and so to continue the consolidation of his estates which had been one of his principal concerns since his succession. He also built up extensive leasehold interests and acquired several valuable wardships, including that of Richard Archer whose execution for murder gave Throckmorton the opportunity to buy from the crown his most valuable property, Tamworth.

Throckmorton lived to see some of his younger sons occupy high office in the state and others comfortably established. During his lifetime he settled small freehold estates on most of his younger sons and by his will of 20 July 1552 he left Kenelm an annuity of £40, (equivalent to £14,100 as of 2015),^[2], Nicholas and Clement annuities of £20 each, and Clement a further £400 (equivalent to £141,000 as of 2015),^[2] for land purchase. The eldest son Robert had control of part of his inheritance, the manors of Sheldon and Solihull, from his second marriage in 1542, and by the will he obtained a full

third of the estate and the reversion of two manors after the executors had held them for three years for the payment of debts: the residue was settled on the widow for life. At his death, Throckmorton is said to have had 116 living descendants, including among his grandsons such diverse figures as Job Throckmorton and William Gifford, Archbishop of Rheims and first Peer of France.

Death and legacy

Throckmorton died on 12 August 1552 and was buried in the stately marble tomb which he had prepared for himself in Coughton church. The most impressive monument which he left, however, was the gatehouse of Coughton court. Throckmorton spent most of his life rebuilding the house: in 1535 he wrote to Cromwell that he and his wife had lived in Buckinghamshire for most of the year, 'for great part of my house here is taken down'. In 1549, when he was planning the windows in the great hall, he asked his son Nicholas to obtain from the heralds the correct tricking of the arms of his ancestors' wives and his niece by marriage Queen Catherine Parr. The costly recusancy of Robert Throckmorton and his heirs kept down later rebuilding, so that much of the house still stands largely as he left it.

Marriage and Family

In 1512 Throckmorton married Katherine Vaux, the eldest daughter of Nicholas Vaux, 1st Baron Vaux of Harrowden and Elizabeth FitzHugh (descendant of King Edward III), by whom he had eight sons and nine daughters. Through Katherine's mother's first marriage to William Parr, 1st Baron Parr of Kendal, Katherine's maternal half-siblings were Sir Thomas Parr, father of Queen consort Catherine Parr; William Parr, 1st Baron Parr of Horton; John Parr, esquire; and Anne Parr, Lady Cheney.

Issue:

Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton Court (c. 1513-12 Feb 1581), who married firstly, about 1527, Muriel Berkeley (d.1542). He married secondly Elizabeth Hussey (c.1510 – 23 January 1554), widow of Walter Hungerford, 1st Baron Hungerford of Heytesbury, and daughter of John Hussey, 1st Baron Hussey of Sleaford.

Their daughter, Muriel Throckmorton, married Thomas Tresham, and is the ancestor of prominent members of the royal family and the nobility, including Diana, Princess of Wales, Sarah, Duchess of York, Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall and HM Elizabeth II.

Kenelm Throckmorton (c. 1512-1564/1587), who married and had issue.

Clement Throckmorton (c.1512 – 14 December 1573), esquire, of Haseley, Warwickshire, who married Katherine Neville, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Neville of Addington Park, Kent (twice a descendant of King Edward III) and Eleanor Windsor, daughter of Andrew Windsor, 1st Baron Windsor, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters, including Job Throckmorton.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (1515–1571), father of Elizabeth "Bess" Throckmorton, who married Sir Walter Raleigh and was lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth I.

Thomas Throckmorton, (born c. 1522).

Elizabeth Throckmorton, who married firstly Sir John Gifford, secondly William Lygon, and thirdly George Peyto.

Sir John Throckmorton (c. 1524-22 May 1580), father of the conspirator Francis Throckmorton.

Anthony Throckmorton (born c. 1528).

Mary Throckmorton (born c.1530),[who married Sir John Huband.

Katherine Throckmorton, who married a husband whose first name was Thomas.

Anne Throckmorton (c. 1532-21 Dec 1553),[citation needed] who married John Digby.

George Throckmorton, (c.1533–1612).

Margaret Throckmorton (b. c. 1536),[who married firstly a husband surnamed Catesby, and secondly Brian Cave[8] (c. 1532-21 Dec 1553), esquire, of Ingarsby, and had issue.

Katherine Throckmorton (c. 1532-21 Dec 1553),[citation needed] who married firstly Thomas Winter, and secondly Thomas Smith.

Margery Throckmorton(c. 1532-21 Dec 1553).

Amy Throckmorton.

Elizabeth Throckmorton.

Father of Sir George Throckmorton (d.1552)

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Robert-Throckmorton-of-Coughton/600000006444478084>

Sir Robert Throckmorton 1451-1518/9 of Coughton Court wife Catherine Marrow

Robert THROCKMORTON of Coughton was born about 1451, Coughton, Warwickshire, England. He died on 12 Aug 1518/9, At Sea on Crusade to the Holy Land.

Buried: Memorial Tomb, Coughton Church, Coughton, Warwickshire, England

Father: Thomas THROCKMORTON (Sir) Mother: Margaret OLNEY

There is much confusion in secondary sources concerning the order of the Robert's two marriages. His first wife, whom he married circa 1487, was Katherine Marowe (c.1459-1503), the daughter of William Marowe (c.1419?-1464/5), Lord Mayor of London and three times Master of the Grocers' Company, and his second wife, Katherine Rich. Robert married secondly, Elizabeth (nee Baynham) Russell, the daughter of Thomas Baynham (b. c. 1422, d. 16 February 1500) and Alice Walwyn (d. 10 October 1518).

There is also confusion in secondary sources concerning Robert's children. In his will Robert mentions his sons George, Anthony and Michael, and 'my daughter, Mary Burdett', 'my 2 daughters, Dame Margaret and Joyce', 'my oldest daughter, Anne' (still unmarried), and 'my three youngest daughters, Alice, Ursula and Anne'.

From Robert's will it appears that his daughters, Dame Margaret Throckmorton and Dame Joyce Throckmorton, were nuns, and that his daughter, Mary Throckmorton, married Thomas Burdett (d.1539/40) of Bramcote, Warwickshire.

It is also known that the Robert had another daughter, Elizabeth Throckmorton (d.1543), who married Sir Thomas Englefield (1488-1537).

It is said that Robert's only child by his second wife, Elizabeth (nee Baynham) Russell Throckmorton, was his daughter, Ursula Throckmorton, who married, as his second wife, Sir Thomas Gifford of Chillington, Staffordshire. However since Robert refers in his will to his 'three youngest daughters, Alice, Ursula and Anne', it seems likely that all three were the daughters of Robert by his second wife, Elizabeth (nee Baynham) Russell Throckmorton.

Source: http://www.oxford-shakespeare.com/Probate/PROB_11-20_ff_9-12.pdf

Biographical notes

Son and heir, twenty-one years old at his father's death, Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire, from 2 R. III. till towards his death. Seneschal to the Duke of Lancaster. Privy councillor under Henry VII; Robert made the Park at Coughton, inclosing therewith a certain common ground called Wikewood, whereunto he afterwards added Samburneheath, and Spiney's Leys, lying within the said Lordship of Samburne; and the same year was a Commander in the King's army at the battle of Stoke. In 1494 he received summons, with divers other persons of quality, to appear before the King in person upon the feast day of All Saints the same year, to receive the order of Knighthood, upon advancement of Henry, the King's second son, to the Dukedom of York, and created him Knight of the Bath, in honour whereof these were to be made Knights of that order. That he was a man of singular piety, the sundry bequests, contained in his testament, do sufficiently manifest; and of no less devotion, as may seem by his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, which in 1519 (having settled his estate) he undertook; but died beyond sea in that journey.

He married Katherine Marrow, daughter of Sir William Marrow, Lord Mayor of London and Catherine Rich, circa 1475; His 2nd wife.2,3,5 Sir Robert Throckmorton married Elizabeth Baynham, daughter of Thomas Baynham, Esq. and Alice Walwyn, circa 1505. Sir Robert Throckmorton died in 1519 at on his way to Holy Land.

- Family 1 Katherine Marrow
- Children •Anthony Throckmorton d. 24 Feb 1525
- Michael Throckmorton d. 1 Nov 1555
- Mary Throckmorton
- Elizabeth Throckmorton+
- Margaret Throckmorton

- Richard Throckmorton, Esq.+ d. 1547
- Sir George Throckmorton, Sheriff of Warwickshire & Leicestershire, High Steward of Evesham Abbey+2,3,5 b.

c 1489, d. 6 Aug 1552

- Family 2 Elizabeth Baynham b. c 1471
- Child •Ursula Throckmorton+4,6 b. c 1508, d. 1581

Father of Sir Robert Throckmorton 1451-1518/9

Thomas THROCKMORTON (Sir) b. c 1412, d. 1472 wife: Margaret OLNEY

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Thomas-Throckmorton-of-Coughton/6000000002850458824>

Thomas Throckmorton, Knight

Also Known As: "Sir Thomas Throckmorton"

Birthdate: 1412

Birthplace: Coughton Court, Coughton, Warwickshire, England

Death: Died July 13, 1472 in Fladbury, Worcestershire, England

Place of Burial:

Worcestershire, England

Immediate Family:

Son of Sir John Throckmorton, MP, of Fladbury and Eleanor de la Spine, Heiress of Coughton

Husband of Margaret Throckmorton

Father of Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton; John Throckmorton, IV; Margaret Tracy; Elizabeth Throckmorton, Abbess of Denny; Richard Throckmorton and 5 others

Brother of John Throckmorton, Esq.; Agnes Throckmorton; Margarett Throckmorton; Mary Throckmorton; Jane Throckmorton and 3 others

Occupation: High Sheriff, Knight of the Shire, commissioned for the defense of the kingdom, appointed steward of all castles, manors, etc, controlled by the Bishop of Worcester and high sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester.

About Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Coughton

Sir Thomas, lord of the manors of Throckmorton, Black Nauton, Hill and More, Coughton, Spermore, and Weston, with his primary seat at Coughton Court. 1466- Sheriff of County Warwick. High Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester in the 5th of King Henry IV.

The Throckmortons took their name from a manor in the parish of Fladbury, Worcestershire, where in the 12th century they were tenants of the Bishop of Worcester. They acquired Coughton, in Warwickshire, by marriage in the early 15th century.

The Throckmorton Baronetcy, of Coughton in the County of Warwick, was created in the Baronetage of England on 1 September 1642 for Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton Court, near Alcester, Warwickshire. The Throckmortons, originally of Throckmorton near Pershore, Worcestershire, trace their history back to the 12th century. In 1409 Sir John de Throckmorton married Eleanor Spinetti, heiress of Coughton where the family became established. They were mostly determined Roman Catholics and various members of the family were involved in or connected with pre reformation plots and conspiracies including the Throckmorton Plot of 1583 and the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. Elizabeth Throckmorton was the wife of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Although Royalist sympathisers during the Civil War the family was one of very few recusant families to survive the turbulent 16th and 17th centuries with their estates intact. The sixth Baronet assumed the additional surname of Courtenay in 1792 on inheriting the Courtenay estates of Molland, Devon, through his mother. However, none of his successors have used this surname. The eighth Baronet was Member of Parliament for Berkshire. The title became extinct on the death of the twelfth Baronet in 1994. However, the Throckmorton family is still resident at Coughton Court as tenants of the National Trust.

Family and Education

b. 1558/9, 1st s. of Sir Thomas Throckmorton[†] of Coss Court by Margaret. da. and coh. of Thomas Whittington of Pauntley. m. (1) Ellen, da. of Sir Richard Berkeley[†], 2s. 1da.; settlement 6 Nov. 1559, Elizabeth, da. of Sir Edward Rogers of Cannington, Som., s.p. suc. fa. 1568. Kntd. 1587.

Offices Held

Commr. restraint of grain, Glos. 1573, j.p. 1574, sheriff 1587-8, 1600-1601; member, council in the marches of Wales 1590; deprived of all offices 1602.

Biography

On succeeding his father to a prominent position in the county, Throckmorton was active in local affairs, and was frequently employed by the Privy Council. In 1579, for example, he was instructed to examine a case of assault on a messenger of the Queen's chamber; the same year he was to inquire into a robbery committed at Gloucester by 'certain disguised persons', and in 1589 he was ordered to search out the

publishers of 'infamous letters' which had been circulating in Gloucester, and tended to discredit the ministry. But by this time his overbearing and bellicose nature had begun to assert itself, and soon his reputation was such that a suitor, taking a sugar loaf to appease him, called it 'going to offer my candle to the devil', a phrase which became proverbial in the hundred of Berkeley. In 1580 he was bound over to keep the peace towards Sir Thomas Proctor. In 1589 he was accused of provoking 'a riot, and other outrages', against Nicholas Poyntz, and the next year he was summoned before the Privy Council to answer for 'divers misdemeanours and outrages committed by him, his servants and followers', and to explain why he and Sir Richard Berkeley 'had not carried themselves with such indifference ... as was meet for men of their place and calling'. In addition to this, he appears to have used his position as subsidy commissioner to falsify the lists, his captaincy of trained bands to press his enemies and their servants for service in Ireland, and his place on the council in the marches to prosecute his feud with the Poyntz family. In 1602 his quarrel with Sir Henry Winston brought him once more before the Privy Council. He was fined 2,000 marks in Star Chamber, imprisoned and disabled from bearing office 'for divers foul matters, and extortions committed in his country'. He was also mentioned as an example of justices who 'maintain quarrels'.

Little is known of Throckmorton's parliamentary career save that on 5 Mar. 1589 he was licensed to depart. As knight of the shire he may have attended the subsidy committee, 11 Feb. 1589. His private life was as stormy as the rest of his career, complicated by a wife and daughter 'obstinately addicted to Popery'. At one point he appears to have turned his wife out of doors, and refused to provide for her until ordered by the Council to do so.

Throckmorton died on 31 Jan. 1607, 'in happy and peaceable manner', according to his tombstone. In his will, dated 17 Dec. 1600, he commended his soul to God, 'beseeching Him that for His Son Christ Jesu's sake, He will have mercy on the same'. His body was not to be 'opened or bowelled', but buried 'without pomp or unnecessary charges'. The bulk of his property he left to his surviving son, with small annuities to his daughter, and to his 'right honest and loving brother' Anthony Throckmorton, who, with Sir Henry Poole, was named as overseer of the will. He was buried at Tortworth, his tomb bearing the inscription, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course ... henceforth is laid up for me a crown of righteousness'.

Father of Thomas THROCKMORTON (Sir) b. c 1412, d. 1472

Sir John Throckmorton, MP, of Fladbury and Eleanor de la Spine, Heiress of Coughton

John Throckmorton was born in Fladbury, Warwickshire, England, the son of Thomas Throckmorton and Agnes de Besford. Sometime about 1408, he married Eleanor de la spine, Heiress of Coughton. She was born about 1385 to Guy de la Spine and Katherine Holt.

The PEDIGREE of <http://fabpedigree.com/s065/f020688.htm>

Eleanor (Alianore) de la SPINE

Heiress of COUGHTON; (de SPINETO; SPINNEY)

Born: ? Died: aft. 1446

U.S. President [TYLER]'s 12-Great Grandmother. HRH Charles's 16-Great Grandmother. PM

Churchill's 14-Great Grandmother. Lady Diana's 15-Great Grandmother. PM Cameron's 15-Great

Grandmother. HRH Albert II's 17-Great Grandmother. Gen. Pierpont Hamilton's 17-Great

Grandmother.