Dear Glenn

Thanks for the information on your latest Blog post.

The 1533 Will is fascinating and gives a real glimpse in to life at that time. As you rightly say the contrast in the Will of John's son, Thomas (Will 1558), just twenty five years later is distinct. I am very much enjoyed transcribing these early Wills as they reveal so much about the lives of the pre-modern individuals.

If you are interested in a good book about life and religion and the upheaval that occurred in the mid sixteenth century, Eamon Duffy's *The Voices of Morebath* is the one to read. I note it is only about $9 on Amazon, so well worth it.

Morebath is a small Devonshire village and might be compared similarly with Cuddington. Christophe Trickey was the Priest there from 1520 to 1570 and therefore saw through all the religious changes and upheaval of the Reformation. Christopher kept meticulous accounts for the parish and these have survived and are the source documents of Eamon Duffy's book. From *The Voices of Morebath* the reader is given a glimpse of not only the religious practises and upheaval in the Tudor era but a glimpse of life at that time in villages across England. One example that equates with the situation of John HOLYMAN of Cuddington is that Christopher Trickey is recording, in the church accounts, who is looking after the sheep that belong to the church. Remember the 'lord's stock' in John's Will. Perhaps John too looked after cattle or sheep for the church. I have read the book twice now and is it is highly recommended.

In recent years, the book has won several literary prizes. Here is one review:

*"...Eamon Duffy uses the written accounts of a sixteenth-century country priest - Sir Christopher Trychay - to reveal Morebath’s complex social life, its strains, tensions and conflicting personalities, and its busy pre-Reformation piety. They also offer us a unique window into a rural world in crisis as the reformation progressed. Through Sir Christopher’s eyes, or rather, through his voice – for he wrote these accounts to be read aloud to his parishioners - we catch a rare glimpse of life and death in an English village....".*

Back to the Manor of Cuddington and Haddenham, I have found that in the early medieval period, the manor had a connection to Rochester in Kent. This may be where the early HOLYMANS originated. If you can access the following link, the National Archives indicates where surviving records from the Manor are held <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/searches/detail.asp?SubjectID=205049&CountyID=233&FirstDate=&LastDate=&ParishName=&MDKeyword>=

As you can see there are documents held at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies as well as the National Archives at Kew. Interestingly, there are few documents relating to the manor at the Medway Archives, Kent and the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

I have been trying a similar search for the Manor of Cauldwell Priory in Bedfordshire (where Thomas HOLLYMAN was a tenant) but unfortunately the National Archive Manorial Records database does not cover the county of Bedfordshire, see <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/searches/advancedsearch.asp>

I am still trying to locate where other seventeenth century records, relating to Cauldwell Manor might be held (if they have survived) other than those already looked at in the Bedfordshire Record Office. If I come up with possibilities I will let you know.

Finally, something to think about. The entry in Cavaliers and Pioneers lists three HOLLIMANS, Christopher, Judith and an unknown. Some sources have the unknown name as Epper and relate this to a diminutive of Christopher. It would be very interesting to see the original text of this entry. An extreme hypothesis now, and one that needs to be eliminated: what happened to Ellen or Eleanor sister of the Christopher and Judith in Bedford? Could Ellen be the third HOLLIMAN? The double letter 'p' of 'Epper' may be two 'l's written with loops at the top of the letter, the 'E' may have looked like a cross and the 'n' not completely finished therefore looking like an 'r'. You could see how a badly written 'Ellen' might be transcribed as 'Epper' It is a bit extreme, I know. But if possible, the original text of Cavaliers and Pioneers should be looked at some time.

Looking forward to more of your Blog

Kind Regards

Anne

Glenn, in my original interpretation of this particular line on page 251 of Bk 3 of the Land and Patents book, after some deliberation, and, another entry in the Cav & Pioneers books, I interpreted this \_\_\_\_\_\_ Holliman to be William Hollyman. I believe, but, don't have the facts before my eyes at this time, that there is an entry in these books, that does correct the above statement, and, brings forth the statement that this, indeed, is listed for William Hollyman, tho it is not spelled in such manner. Again, don't have the facts before my eyes at this time. Need to refer to my notes on my original Family Treemaker stuff that I sent to Jeanette. Haven't been to library in some time now.

JOe

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| |  | | --- | | Anne Holmes | | https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/cleardot.gif11:09 AM (3 minutes ago)  https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/cleardot.gif |  | https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/cleardot.gif  https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/cleardot.gif |
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Hi Glenn

Thanks for the E-mail on the updates.

I have had a look at the posting and have spotted a couple of minor errors on my part.

Line 26 'be howsse' should be 'be howffe' The letters f and s can look the same, especially when written as double letters. This is meant to read in modern language 'to her behoof' that is to her best advantage. I am still struggling with the end of line 26. I think this undeciphered word may be an abbreviation of some kind. The obvious is something along the line of 'trusting' or 'keeping' but the letters do not quite fit with those words.

Line 31 'grett long brass' should be 'grett long broche' A broche is a term connected with the weaving of tapestries. It could either be a weaving spindle of some kind or a long strip of woven tapestry see <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/broche> Perhaps it was some kind of woven tapestry that went over the bedding mentioned in the next phrase of the Will.

Also yt in old documents can be an abbreviation for either 'it' or 'that' depending on context.

Sincere apologies for the errors. I have attached an amended version of the Will.

I look forward to more of the Blog.

Kind Regards

Anne

P.S. I have just received a copy of a little booklet that gives a detailed indexed to the surviving Muster Lists from the Tudor and Stuart period that are held at the National Archives. I have attached the indexes for Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The 1597-1600 Bedfordshire Indenture Roll might be worth looking at re- Thomas HOLLYMAN son of Christopher and the 1639 Roll re young Christopher of Bedford.. Buckinghamshire has more surviving Muster Rolls. Again the Indenture Roll of 1597-1600 might be worth looking at. Sherington was in the Hundred of Newport. I only suggest searching the Muster Rolls as firstly, it would be interesting to see the entry for Christophe HOLLYMAN belonging to the Queen's Guard and secondly, did son Thomas follow his father in to the Army? The theory about Christopher HOLLYMAN's death being related to the battle with the Spanish Armada is fascinating. The battle with the Armada was in August 1588 and Christopher wrote his Will in December 1588. I believe some soldiers were involved in the battle but this theory would probably need more research.

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Hi Glenn

I hope you had a lovely Christmas and keeping well. We have been struck down here with horrible colds here but enjoyed the festive season none the less.

The answers to your questions:

1. Please define husbandman as it would mean in the 1500s.

Husbandman in [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) in the medieval and early modern period was a free tenant [farmer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmer) or small landowner. The social status of a husbandman was below that of a [yeoman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeoman). The husbandman would have held less acreage of land than a yeoman.

2. In line 35, he refers to copy holds. How does that differ from fee lands, line 33?

Copyhold lands (unfree) were subject to manorial custom and an obligation to undertake certain services for the Lord of the Manor (e.g. providing military service to the Lord). Copyhold tenants held their land by right of a title entered in the manor court rolls, a copy of which was given to

them: hence *copyholder.*

Fee, or Fee simple, land was freehold land or property that was held without any conditions attached

3. Line 25, is that a sum of money he leaves to Thomas in trust for Agnes? If so how much?

Ten Pounds was left in trust for Agnes: X is the Roman numeral for 10 and L is an abbreviation for Libra, the Latin for Pound (£). Ten Pounds in 1530 probably equates to about £3,200.00 today.

4. Line 41, what i lammas Day?

Lammas Day is 1st August: traditionally the festival of the wheat harvest and the first harvest festival of the year. Lammas = Loaf-mass (from Anglo Saxon *hlaf-mas)*

5. Line 56, what is a cart geres hole?

Cart gears whole - I think this probably means all the machinery connected with the carts e.g. harnesses and such like.

6. Can you define line 58 and 59 for me?

Second best long cart and the second best dung cart with six (vj) couples. I think the description of the carts is probably self explanatory. The six couples are the pairs of animals needed to pull the carts: probably oxen

7. In lines 60 to 62, how many animals do you think he means?

Three ox teams and/or six oxen plus three mares or geldings. Oxen were yoked in pairs, although I am not certain how many pairs there would be in a team; perhaps three in this instance. The number of pairs may have depended on the task in hand.

The best team of oxen was to go to John's wife the other two teams to son Thomas. John's wife was also to choose the best mare or gelding from the three for her cart

8. Line 70 refers to the lords stock...and again in line 71. What do you make of that?

The lords stock: this was probably animals that the tenant looked after for the lord of the manor at the tenant's own cost, perhaps part of the tenant's copyhold agreement. It was common practice for tenants in the medieval and early modern period to look after animals, at their own expense, for either the lord of the manor or the church. In some areas this practice continued in to the twentieth century.

9. Line 80 he now speaks of his lumber. I take it John is a wealthy man!

Lumber refers to all John's stock of wood. Wood had many uses in this period: fuel for cooking, and fires in winter; for erecting and repairing fences also building outhouses etc. The very fact that John made a Will and has property to leave an heir suggest he was a reasonably wealthy man of his time.

10. Now an important question....Line 93 and 94, he speaks of 'my brother John Hholyman piste' etc. Wow, is this the future Bishop John Holyman, born 1495 in Cuddington, graduated Oxford, a monk and later a priest. Outspoken against Anne Boylen and later appt. Bishop of Bristol by Mary Tudor???

What do you make of the bequest to him and what relation do you read into this???

John Holyman priste almost certainly refers to the John HOLYMAN who was to become Bishop of Bristol. John is requesting the priest be the overseer of his Will. There is no financial bequest other than that to cover any expenses incurred in the task of overseer. John calls him 'brother'. It is unlikely they were siblings. It is possible they were cousins or kinsmen. The other possibility is the testator John HOLYMAN had married the sister of the priest. It was not illegal to marry a first cousin or other cousin at that time. I have attached the entry for John HOLYMAN Priest from the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* which might be of interest.

11. The will is signed by John Holyman, husbandman which I assume is John signing his own will.

The copy that has survived is a Court Copy, not the original, so there is no way of knowing if John actually signed the Will or just left his mark.

I hope I have answered all your questions satisfactorily but if you do need more clarification, please let me know.

Kind Regards

Anne

Dear Glenn

I am glad you managed to look at a film of the original entry regarding Christopher and Judith HOLLIMAN in relation to John SHERLOCK and their arrival in Virginia. At least you can be clear on that entry now.

I have been looking at your Blog again and came across the reference to George HOLLEMAN of the Virginia Company being a possible ancestor - 8 February 2012

***Unfortunately Walt was not able to obtain original sources for much of Dr. Holliman's work. For example, information from my research in England does give a hint that Hollimans emerged from London, as early as the 1400s, but the name George Holliman is unknown to me. A Holliman as a member of the London Stock Company?! This startling statement certainly calls for more research.***

I think Dr. Holliman's information on George HOLLEMAN came from the early Virginia Company records. The mid 1620s records of the Virginia Company of London can be found on [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) I had a look through the indexes of the volumes on *Ancestry* and there is a reference to a George HOLEMAN. His surname is spelt variably as HOLEMAN, HOULEMAN and HOLMAN. This George was listed as a London member of the Company (see attached). There are several George HOLMANS who are possibilities on *Ancestry's* database of London parishes as a bridegroom, or father of children baptised, for this individual, so no further along on this line really.

I have also attached some pieces of information that might be of interest to you regarding the Manor of Cuddington. They are from a publication called *Faith and Fabric: A History of Rochester Cathedral* by Nigel Yates and Paul Welsby. The information on just this one page snipped from the book indicates the connection the Manor of Cuddington had to Rochester Cathedral. The connection carried on well in to the nineteenth century. Also attached are some document references relating to the HOLLYMANS and Cuddington in this collection held at the Medway Archives and Local Studies Centre in Rochester, Kent. As you know the HOLLYMAN surname has a long history in Kent and it may be that this county was also the origin of the medieval HOLLYMANS in Cuddington.

Regarding the reference to the 'lord's stock' in John HOLYMAN's Will. This reference is a little confusing. It was common practice for farmer's who farmed manor or church land to keep some livestock for the church (Manor and church land were often interlinked). And you are right also about Tithes. Until the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 tenants who farmed land which was subject to Tithes had to donate one tenth of their produce to the church each year. In 1836 this was converted in to a monetary contribution rather than produce. Therefore sixteenth century farmers like John HOLYMAN would have kept back some produce to pay their Tithes but it was probable he also looked after livestock for the church..

And on the two 'Tyringham' houses:

Tyringham Hall, Cuddington Following is a link that might help explain a bit about the property <http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM6683_Tyringham_Hall_Cuddington_Bucks> A branch of the Cuddington HOLLYMAN family (great grandson of Thomas & Dorothy HOLYMAN) held land in Lower Winchendon. Christopher HOLLYMAN's grandfather Christopher CLARK was from Nether Winchendon: Nether Winchendon possibly the parish of birth of Dorothy CLARK his mother

Tyringham House, Tyringham, was the old Manor House of the Tyringhams see <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62619> The Manor of Tyringham did have a connection to Sherington and from the information in the British History article that dated from the thirteenth century.

A reference to land holders in 1650 in Sherington from Chibnall's book *Sherington: Fiefs and Fields of a Buckinghamshire Village"* can be found online <http://www.mkheritage.co.uk/shhs/landhldr1650.htm> As you can see Sir Thomas Tryingham owned land in Sherington and an Edward BODDINGTON was a tenant in the parish. It is possible that Edward BODDINGTON was an ancestor of the C19 Henry BODDINGTON who was also connected to Tyringham Hall, Cuddington.

As you can see, the landed families of Buckinghamshire were all inter connected in some way. This could be said to be true of landed families across England.

I have been reviewing again also Chibnalls's book on Sherington. Christopher HOLLYMAN was not a land owner in the same way as his forefathers. Christopher was a soldier: an occupation often preferred for younger sons of landed families. Younger sons of such families would often either join the church or the army. Amongst the yeoman farmer class I have come across cases where younger sons, when they have not inherited land, go into trades such as butchers, bakers, brewers and publicans, although most of these type of cases I have come across have been in the nineteenth century. If Thomas HOLLYMAN of Bedford was the son of Christopher HOLLYMAN being an inn holder (as he was of the Blue Boar Inn) perhaps is not such a problem regarding his ancestry and social class. Being a Shoemaker, a skilled craftsman, is a bit more tricky. But I have found an American sourced article which may help paint a clearer picture for you, see <http://www.understandingyourancestors.com/wea/social.aspx>

Staying open minded as always, I hope the information helps

Kind Regards

Anne

**From:** Glenn Holliman [<mailto:glennhistory@gmail.com>]   
**Sent:** 03 January 2013 16:26  
**To:** Anne Holmes  
**Subject:** Re: New Posting

Dear Anne,

I continue to digest this last email, pondering the points you raise. Thanks for the suggesting of *The Voices of Morebath*, which sounds like an important look into English village life in a turbulent time. I have often imagined the confusion of a congregation having to change worship styles every few years, from R.C. to Anglican, back to R.C., back to Anglican, etc.

The item on the 'lord's stock' is intriguing. Is the 'lord', the lord of the manor or the sheep belonging to the church? You seem to think, I take it, that the sheep are owned by the church....hmmm....was there a tithe barn in Cuddington? I assume every parish had a tithe barn during the 15th century or am I wrong?

As to the medieval origins of the Holymans, please, yes, continue your search of manorial records and please, whatever you can discover on the Holymans who lived on Cauldwell Street in Bedford.

I went to Sherington, the home of Christopher Holyman (d 1588), last year after discovering his existence while in the Milton-Keynes library's local history section. (While in the Tring library local history section, I discovered the Cuddington Holymans in 2010.)

There is a coincidence in names that interests me that may or may not be connected to the Sherington Holymans....In Cuddington there is an old family house known as Tyringham. A famous home of the same name is about five miles from Sherington along the River Ouse. I attach photos of both I have taken.

Wide-eye theory....is there a connection between the Cuddington Tyringaham house and the Tyringham house near Sherington. And if so did Christopher Holyman born in Cuddington and died in Sherington...have an economic attachment to the families? Remember Christopher did not inherit land from his father, Thomas Holyman. Could this be an explanation as to why Christoper (d 1588) moved to north Buckinghamshire? A bit far fetched but an interesting coincidence never the less.

Your question on Ellen being the third Holyman to migrate to Virginia with her sister Judith and brother Christopher is fascinating!!! I imagine the original documents to Cavaliers and Pioneers are either in Richmond, VA or in Washington, D.C. Let me do some exploring...and I will share this hypothesis with my Holliman collegues here in the States. Joseph Parker, a Holyman in Texas, has spent many hours with these works.

Now I must go start on my next blog and remainder of Grand Pa John Holyman's (d 1533) will! Dear Glenn

Thank you for the pictures.

We have lost all the snow here for now. I must admit I do love the snow when it has just fallen. It has a stillness and beauty about it. We get more here, when it does come, in the Chiltern Hills, as we are further above sea level than the surrounding countryside. It is quite strange when we have snow here in the village, to put on our snow boots, go down the valley in to the nearest town and find little or no snow in the town at all. We arrive, therefore, sometimes, decidedly overdressed! And it is always nice to see the first crocuses, a reminder Spring is just around the corner.

In answer to your question about sons who did not inherit land from their father: the Church or the Army would have been respectable career choices for such sons. Alternatively, they may have chosen to become Yeoman farmers, perhaps like their fathers, seeking out the tenancy of a farm from a neighbouring landowner. The other choice , if they were educated may have been some kind of civil service role or perhaps the Law. A tradesman's occupation may not have been the first choice, but even so trade occupations can vary in social status. Inn holder too varied regarding social class. There were the high status inns, the big coaching inns that were held by landowners or there were the more lowly ale houses with perhaps just one or two rooms for boarders.

Thomas HOLYMAN did not own the Blue Boar Inn. The inn was itself was owned by Caldwell Priory until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s. Caldwell Priory and its land and properties were sold into private ownership sometime in the 1560s, therefore who ever owned the Priory in the mid sixteenth century owned the Blue Boar Inn. I believe the Inn was bought by a brewery company in the nineteenth century. Thomas HOLYMAN would have bought the lease of the Boar Boar Inn for a terms of years. In 1640, it looks as though Thomas is relinquishing this lease for the sum of £40 to Richard BROWNE and his wife. Whilst lessee of the Blue Boar Inn Thomas may have had to pay an annual rent to the landowner, that is the owner of Caldwell Priory. His occupation as Cordwainer may have been a second trade to generate more income for his family.

Primogeniture, that is the law or custom that the firstborn son inherits the entire estate, was inevitably unfair on the younger children in the family. Going back to the Will of Thomas HOLYMAN d 1558, the adult sons living at the time of Thomas' death all appear to have inherited some land. The younger children, including Christopher, did not receive such financially beneficial bequests, most likely because they were under the age of twenty one years. Therefore, Christopher was already at a disadvantage financially and possibly why he joined the Queens Guard. He had to earn a living in some way and the army , especially the Queen's Guard would have been a respectable choice. When Christopher himself died all his children were under twenty one and were left just modest financial bequests, so you can see that if an individual was a younger son or a daughter (unless she made a good marriage) the system was not advantageous to you. We have a prime example here in the UK regarding the descendants related to Richard III.

I do not know if you have been following the Richard III story in Leicester but one of the only living descendants that could be found of Richard's sister was a Cabinet Maker living in London. Many more generations in between, I know, but as the generations passed the connection to aristocracy had been lost.

I have been trying to find out a little about the status of the Queen's Guard in the Tudor period. In 1587 Sir Walter RALEIGH was made Captain of the Queen's Guard therefore the Queen's Guard possibly a more prestigious group than the usual soldier's unit. They were close to the monarch and therefore possibly part of her personal bodyguard. Christopher's family connections may have enabled him to enrol in the Queen's Guard. When you visit the UK next you may want to look through the Tudor Muster Rolls at the National Archives to see if there is additional information about Christopher HOLYMAN of Sherington. I think the fact that you picked up Christopher died in the year of the battle of the Spanish Armada is intriguing. More information about Tudor Muster Rolls can be found at

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/armed-forces-1522-1914.htm>

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards

Anne

Anne,

Hmmm....so here we have a Judith Holliman. I believe I tracked her down and even went to Aldbury two years ago (gad, my brain can't keep all this separate). I will send you my article on Aldbury and stimulate my memory cords.

So you read the name Jonas as I thought I did, and not John. I was seeking that John Holliman whom many on the Internet claim came from Tring. I could not find such a person, and have instead focused on Cuddington Holymans.

Now, how about another mystery. In our chat room this morning, I made a statement about Christopher Holyman being the father of all Hollimans in America. Jim Maule of Philadelphia reminded me one of his great grandfathers was a Hollyman.   
  
*"Christopher Holyman became a successful farmer in Isle of Wight County, VA and is the great grandfather of the American branch. Although we have other Holymans migrating later in Colonial history, my understanding is all Hollemans and our various names descend from him."* - Glenn Holliman  
  
*Except for the descendants of Thomas Hollyman, b 31 Aug 1618 somewhere in England, arrived in Philadelphia via Bristol, England (his daughter from whom I do not descend was born in Bristol). Thomas married a woman named Sarah. - Jim Maule*

On Sat, Mar 9, 2013 at 11:53 AM, Anne Holmes <[am.holmes@btinternet.com](mailto:am.holmes@btinternet.com)> wrote:

Dear Glenn

Whilst looking for the William HOLLIMAN of Tring mentioned in the ARGALL Wills (Virginia Gleanings in England) I came across a Judith HOLLIMAN, daughter of Jonas HOLLIMAN baptised in Aldbury, Hertfordshire, 14 August 1614. As you know Aldbury is only three miles from Tring.

I have transcribed the last few line of Edward HOLLIMAN's Will that you couldn't decipher regarding Jonas, son of Edward, and very likely father of Judith:

*Item all the reste of my goodes and [....] my debts and legacies being paid and discharged I give unto my sonne Jonas Hollyman I do make and appoynte the same Jonas my sonne full and sole Executor to this [......] And I declarre my brother Willm Hollyman to be Overseer to have this my [...] Will performed according to my true meaning Giving to him for his paynes [...]*

*Witnesses hereunto*

*William Hollyman the Elder*

*Parnell Hollyman and others*

A chunk of text is missing from the scan so I have left blanks where those words were.

The William HOLLIMAN the Elder mentioned in the ARGALL Will of 1610 may have been the William HOLLIMAN who married Grace NEELLE in Tring, 20 July 1607. Children of William and Grace HOLLIMAN, baptised at Tring:

1608 Dec 14 William

1610 Nov 1 Hana

1612 Nov 29 Sara

1614 Feb 5 Grace

1617 Apr 27 Susan

1619 Dec 12 Mary

1623 Sep 7 Benjamin

No John here.

However, it is also possible the William HOLLIMAN the Elder mentioned in the ARGALL is William the father of Ezekiel HOLLIMAN and brother of Edward. The latter is more likely. Some sources suggest the Edward HOLLIMAN above had a brother John (1548-1596). Perhaps the John HOLLEMAN you are looking from can be found somewhere in this extended HOLLIMAN family.

I will try and follow up the WEEDON family for you. The surname WEEDON is prevalent historically around the Chesham area of Bucks: Chesham being less than five miles from Cholesbury and eight miles from Tring.

I hope you have an enjoyable holiday and I will send updates when additional information is found.

Kind Regards

Anne

Hi Glenn

Apparently, 24 children is as stated as being on Eleanor's monument as recorded also by William Betham in his late C19 publication *The Baronetage of England* (see attached).

The reference states the inscription is on a brass plate on Eleanor's monument in Dinton parish church.

Is Dinton a place you are planning to visit in August? If so, it might be worth checking out the monument yourself. The number of children may have been misread on the brass plate? Also, it is always possible the brass plate may have been a later addition to the monument.

Thomas LEE and Eleanor HAMPDEN were married in November 1570. The couple were granted lands in 1570 (see attached), probably as a marriage settlement. Note at this point in time the LEES were not knights of the realm, just country gentleman and 'Lords' of their Manor

The LEE family pedigree in Lipscombe's *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham* states Eleanor HAMPDEN was baptised 4 June 1554 (Hartwell parish church) and married Thomas LEE on 20 November 1570, therefore Eleanor only sixteen years old when she married. I do find twenty four children quite hard to believe myself, especially in that era. But if Eleanor was only sixteen when she married, had a child every year it is not impossible, although two years was a more natural gap for births at this time. Perhaps some of the children died in infancy or were stillborn.

Thomas LEE died in 1627, age 75 years. In his Will he mentions his son Thomas and grandson, also a Thomas. Eleanor is not mentioned by Christian name at all. Eleanor does mention several children in her Will but obviously only those that were still surviving at the time of her death.

Looking back on my notes, I have the following LEE children baptised in Dinton parish church:

1584 Ursley (Ursula)

1585 Henry

1586 Francys

1586 Eleanor

1587/8 Catrine

1589 Susan

1590 Edward

and, in addition, from the IGI

Hartwell

1571 Maria

1573 Thomas

1575 Jane married John JACKMAN 1595

Will details (additional children)

son Michael LEE

daughter BEALE (Anne) married Thomas BEALE 1604 Dinton

daughter DUNCAN (Elizabeth) married John DUNCAN 1611 Dinton

daughter CRAWLEY

daughter STYLES (Frances) m William STYLES 1605 at Dinton

Also another possible daughter was Alice LEE, who married Thomas YATES in West Wycombe 1614. Eleanor LEE's mother in law was formerly Ursula YATES, so a possible connection there. In all, at least fourteen and possibly fifteen or sixteen children for Eleanor that there is some record for.

August 7th is fine for meeting up. Aylesbury would be fine again but if you would prefer somewhere else nearby connected to the HOLLYMANS e.g. Haddenham, Dinton or Cuddington or other that would be OK too.

I am still working on my BLOG and have a few articles in the pipeline. I have just been busy lately with client's work, but all being well I will upload some posts soon.

Any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards

Anne

Dear Glenn

I am following your family Blog with great interest.

I was in the vicinity of Dinton one day last week and decided to stop by Dinton parish church and explore a little. The church itself was closed therefore, when you visit in August it might be wise before you visit Dinton to request the church be open when you are there. I will e-mail the Vicar a few weeks beforehand and ask if this can be done, so that we can see the monuments inside.

I took a few photographs and have attached the best. I don't mind if you wish to use one on your Blog. The first is the medieval porch (twelfth century) on the south side of the church, not the west doorway you can see in the other pictures. The view from the church itself is amazing, across the green fields of the Aylesbury Vale and to the Chiltern Hills. The tops of the houses in the photos are the old village of Dinton. Dinton is a village full of quaint old cottages and is also worth a visit. The hamlet of Moreton in Dinton, where the LEES lived is long gone. It is now classed as a deserted medieval village, but from the earthworks that are left, the archaeologists suggest the Manor House was one surrounded by a moat. As you know, by the end seventeenth century the LEES seem to have disappeared from Moreton in Dinton and are resident in Hartwell.

The house next to the church in the photos is Dinton Hall but this is not where the LEES lived. The LEE's Manor House at Moreton was about 1½ miles south east of Dinton. Notes by the Bucks Archaeological Society suggest there may be some old maps that show the moated homestead with buildings inside. Articles on Moreton and Dinton that you may find of interest, re Dinton are: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62771&strquery=Lee> and <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=121039> and <https://ubp.buckscc.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=TBC352> and also re- Moreton Manor <https://ubp.buckscc.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MBC1068>

Finally, there is a correction to the list of Eleanor LEES children recently sent, and that is the marriage of daughter Elizabeth. Elizabeth LEE married John DUNCOMBE in 1611 and not John DUNCAN as previously stated.

I hope the information helps.

Kind Regards

Anne

P.S. Finally, managed to upload another post *Life on the farm in the sixteenth century: part 1* to my own Blog [www.bucksancestors.co.uk](http://www.bucksancestors.co.uk) Hopefully, the third will follow soon. I have a particular interest in the HAMPDEN family as they were very involved in the history of the village of where I live so, in due course there may be some posts on the LEES and HAMPDENS.

Hi Glenn

Thanks for the photos sent. Like yourself I have been busy since Tuesday and have not had time to upload my own photos taken on our visit to Dinton to my computer yet. Off to babysit my grand-daughter this afternoon so the photos will be a task for tomorrow.

I was at the Record Office on Wednesday and found a comprehensive study, recorded in a Bucks Archaeological Society Journal, of the LEE monuments taken some decades ago. The entry for dame Eleanor LEE is interesting.

Entry re Eleanor LEE 1633 Inscription only:

*Here lyeth the body of ye ladie Dame Elinor Lee, wife to Sir Thomas Lee of Morton............*

This brass, now on a slab of its own below the earlier Lee memorials, was once 'within the communion rails....upon the north side of the chancel'

The references 'Here lyeth the body' and 'north side of the chancel' indicate Elinor was actually buried in a prominent position within the church. The moving of her memorial brass has thus made the precise location of her burial a little more vague. Chances are though we may have walked over her a few times on Tuesday! If you would like the full article I can scan it and forward it on to you when you get back home.

When you have a few moments it would be interesting to hear about the further discoveries made in Bedford.

Kind Regards

Anne

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Hi Glenn

It is possible the name POYNARD maybe a surname of French origin, but it could also be a variant of similar surnames such as PENNARD.

In the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries there were a few POYNARD families in London. A William POYNARD who was a Brewer in Bermondsey. A baptism and burial of a Als (Alice) POYNARD, daughter of this William, can be found in the St. Olave parish register in 1593. Then there is the marriage of an Hurselly (Urselly/Ursula) POYNARD in London in 1639 and the burial of a Susannah POYNARD, a servant girl to a Glover in Rosemary Lane, London. Her employers Thomas GUEST and his wife were hung at Tyburn for her murder. The burial of a Richard POYNARD in 1596, another servant, this time to a Tailor. I even found a Christopher POYNARD, son of Roger POYNARD, in a list of early settlers in Barbados (1659) in St. Philips parish, Barbados (*Ancestry*). In England, the surname POYNARD seems to have been most common along the eastern side of England, but nonetheless it is a very unusual surname.

I am not sure this information helps your quest that much other than to give a small insight in to the prevalence of the name in the period you are looking at.

Hope the rest of your vacation goes well.

Kind Regards

Anne