

## APPLETON

Appleton is a local name meaning orchard—an enclosure where apples grow. There are at least ten places named Appleton in various parts of England, and it is highly probable that totally unrelated men took their names from them when surnames first came into common use. The Appletons of Suffolk, from whom the American family descends, may have had their origin in the village of Appleton in Norfolk or in some orchard-surrounded farm long since lost to memory in their own county, and the Appleton families of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Kent may well be of equally indigenous stock.

When a tax or subsidy list for Suffolk was made in 1327, the year in which Edward III was crowned, there were fourteen men and women named Appleton of sufficient property to be included therein, none of them living in Great or Little Waldingfield, the parishes in which our Appleton ancestors are found a century later. Six of them were of the town of Beccles, where Ralph del Appeltone was the largest tax payer, the others being Adam, Robert, Peter, John and Nicholas del Appeltone. Ralph del Appelton was taxed in Ringgesfeld and Beatrice del Apelton in Barsham, both villages very near Beccles, which lies in the northeastern corner of the county. Still in the northeast, at Stradbrok, was John del Apeltone. In central Suffolk, near Needham Market, there were Robert del Apeltone of Combes and Agnes del Apeltone of Cretyngge, while south of Ipswich at Chelmygton was John del Appeltone. At Bury St. Edmunds, in west Suffolk and some fifteen miles north of the Waldingfields, lived still another John del Apelton.

Records of the Appletons of Waldingfield begin in 1416, and their pedigree is reasonably certain for the two and a half centuries embraced in their residence in the parish of Little Waldingfield. This account of the Appletons is based primarily on a pedigree which is included in Harleian ms. 1196 at folio 167a, preserved in the British Museum, and which appears to have been written in the early seventeenth century. This pedigree, which has been printed in *Memorial of Samuel Appleton*, by Isaac Appleton Jewett, has been checked, amended and amplified by documentary material printed in *The Visitation of Suffolk*, by Joseph Jackson Howard, *The Manors of Suffolk*, by W. A. Copinger, *Suffolk Manorial Families*, by J. J. Muskett, and other record evidence. The gravestone inscriptions are

from Weever's *Antient Funeral Monuments*, and they have been translated from the Latin. Weever credits them to the church at Great Waldingfield, but except for the stone of the first John Appleton who died in 1416, they were undoubtedly in the church of Little Waldingfield. The wills, printed *verbatim et literatim* by Muskett, are abstracted in modern American spelling.

The arms and crest of the Appletons of Little Waldingfield were entered in the visitation of Suffolk of 1577: *Argent, a fesse sable between three apples gules, stalked and leaved vert; Crest, an elephant's head sable, eared and tusked or, wreathed round the trunk a snake entering the mouth vert.* Apples are an obvious choice as a charge, but the crest must have been the work of a vigorous imagination. These arms were borne as early as 1526 when they were placed upon the tomb of Robert Appleton, quartered with the arms of Crane and impaling the arms of Mountney. According to Weever, whose accuracy I am again inclined to doubt, they appeared on the tomb of John Appleton of Great Waldingfield in 1416. If the coat had so early an origin, it is curious that the shield blazoned with Spring impaling Appleton at Rushbrook, co. Suffolk, presumably representing the union of Thomas Spring and Margaret Appleton about 1464, should carry the bear coat of the Appletons of Lancashire rather than the Little Waldingfield apples.

1. JOHN<sup>1</sup> APPLETON of Great Waldingfield, co. Suffolk, was buried in the parish church and a stone to his memory was formerly there bearing an inscription in Latin stating that John Appulton of Waldingfield Magna died in the fourteenth year of the reign of Henry IV, 1416. He was probably the father of

2. JOHN<sup>2</sup> APPLETON (*?John<sup>1</sup>*), possibly born about 1380. On April 6, 1437, John Appulton granted to John Appulton, his son, and Margaret, his son's wife, a tenement with a garden and certain land in Little Waldingfield, co. Suffolk.\*

Children:

3. i. JOHN, b. about 1412.  
ii. "THOMAS, second son, 6 Edward IV (1465)."

\* Bodleian Library, Suffolk Charters, 440.

3. JOHN<sup>3</sup> APPLETON (*John*,<sup>2</sup> *?John*<sup>1</sup>), of Little Waldingfield, if he was of age in 1433, was born about 1412. He is said to have married Margaret Welling, presumably a daughter of Robert Welling of Lavenham, co. Suffolk. There was formerly a stone in the church at Little Waldingfield on which was inscribed in Latin a request to pray for the souls of John Appulton and Margaret his wife, which John died on April 9, A.D. 1481, and Margaret in July, 1468.

On March 14, 1433, William Ryngefled of Little Waldingfield granted to John Apilton, jr., and others the lands and tenements in Great and Little Waldingfield called Holbrokes.\* This was the manor of Holbrook Hall which remained the home of the Appleton family for two centuries. Robert Wellyng of Lavenham leased to John Appulton and others a tenement called Smythis with a garden and two crofts of land in Great Waldingfield on May 8, 20 Henry VI (1442).†

Possibly the year of his death on his tomb stone has been incorrectly transcribed, for there is a lease of the year 1483 by Alexander Cressener, Richard Rysing and John Appulton, sr., of Great Waldingfield, to Thomas Appulton, Margaret, his wife, and others of two closes in Great Waldingfield.‡

Children :

- i. JOHN. According to the Harleian ms. pedigree he was the eldest son and heir, had two wives, Elizabeth and Alice, a son John who d. *s.p.* and three daughters. The other printed authorities do not mention him, unless he was the John Appleton, senior, of the lease of 1483, mentioned above.
- 4. ii. THOMAS, b. about 1442.
- iii. MARGARET; m. Thomas Spring of Lavenham, co. Suffolk, a wealthy clothier, who is credited with building the vestry of Lavenham church. In his will, dated March 29, 1486, and proved Sept. 12, 1486, he left three hundred marks toward the building of the church tower, and names his wife Margaret and son Thomas Spring executors. This younger Thomas Spring was "the rich clothier of Lavenham," whose widow was in 1524 the wealthiest person in Suffolk, after the Duke of Norfolk. From Thomas and Margaret Spring descend the Spring family of knights and baronets, of Pakenham. In Rushbrook church, co. Suffolk, the Spring arms impaled with the arms of Appleton (of co. Lancaster), *argent*, a bear salient *sable*, crowned *or*, were found on an old altar tomb in 1816. This may indicate that the Appletons of Suffolk had not assumed their own coat in 1486 and that for the purposes of the tomb an obliging antiquary supplied the Springs with the blazon of the Appletons of Lancaster.§

\* Bodleian Library, Suffolk Charters, 436.

† Bodleian Library, Suffolk Charters, 44.

‡ Bodleian Library, Suffolk Charters, 473.

§ *The Visitation of Suffolk*, Howard, I: 190; *The Springs of Lavenham*, by Barbara McClenaghan, 1924.

4. THOMAS<sup>4</sup> APPLETON (*John,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> ?John<sup>1</sup>*), of Holbrook Hall, Little Waldingfield, was born about the year 1442. He married Margery Crane, daughter of Robert Crane of Stonham, co. Suffolk. She died November 4, 1504, and he on October 4, 1507, according to the inscription formerly on a stone in Little Waldingfield church, asking the reader to pray for their souls.

Appleton owned lands in Edwardstone, co. Suffolk, where he confirmed by deed to John Smith and others two messuages and the adjoining crofts on October 1, 1497, while on May 20, 1500, he leased to John Colman and others certain lands in Edwardstone and Great Waldingfield.\*

The Crane family of Little Stonham and Chilton, co. Suffolk, entered a pedigree in the visitation of Suffolk of 1561, but the Appleton-Crane marriage does not appear in it. In another pedigree, the origin of which is not given, presented by Howard,† Margery Crane is placed as only daughter and eventual heiress of Robert Crane by his wife Anne (Ogard), Lady Arundel. By the will of her husband, Thomas Appleton, however, we know that Margery had a sister, the Abbess of Brusyward, and in this pedigree "Elizabeth, 3 dau., a nun at Brusyward" is placed as daughter of a senior Robert Crane, the father of the man who married Lady Arundel. That Margery (Crane) Appleton was in fact the daughter of the senior Robert Crane and sister of the younger Robert is fully proved by the latter's will of August 4, 1500, in which he leaves "to my suster Appulton my Releqwikis aboute my nek," which must have been holy objects in a little case, and appoints "my brother Thomas Appulton gentleman" executor.‡ The inquest on the estate of the younger Robert Crane, taken in 1501, states that "he died without heir of his body begotten," and in her will of 1508 his widow, Anne, Lady Arundell, names Arundell children but no Crane children. Finally, the inquest shows that Robert Crane and Lady Arundell were not married until 1477, when Margery Crane must long have been Thomas Appleton's wife.§ The Cranes of Little Stonham and Chilton bore *Argent*,

\* Bodleian Library, Suffolk Charters, 301, 302.

† *The Visitation of Suffolk*, Howard, I: 163.

‡ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Sede Vacante, Register F., fo. 118.

§ *The Cranes of Chilton*, William Sumner Appleton, Cambridge, 1868, p. 42; *Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Henry VII*, H. M. Stationery Office, No. 429. Mr. Appleton, finding neither the will nor the inquest of the younger Robert Crane, accepted the various manuscript pedigrees which made Anne (Ogard) Lady Arundell his ancestress. In 1868 genealogical material was not so easily available as it is today, nor had the errors, fabrications and inconsistencies of early pedigree makers been so thoroughly exposed to the light of record evidence. His account of the early genera-

a fesse between three crosses crosslet fitchée *gules*.

Thomas Appleton was one of the executors of the will of John Clopton of Melford, co. Suffolk, in 1494. Clopton and Robert Crane, Appleton's brother-in-law, had married sisters, daughters of the family of Darcy of Maldon, co. Essex, Crane's Darcy wife being a predecessor of Anne, Lady Arundell. Clopton gave a ring with a great turquoise to "my brodre Crane" and "anodre hope of gold with Seynt Johannes hed graved therein" to Thomas Appleton.

Thomas Appulton of Little Waldyngfeld in the diocese of Norwich made his will on January 20, 1504/5. He directed that he be buried in the church of St. Lawrence in Waldyngfeld, near his wife, and that a priest should sing for four years for him, his father and mother, his wife, his kinsfolk and his benefactors. To the church he gave a vestment "of such color and price as shall be thought metely and convenient." To the nuns of Malling, £4 in four years for masses to be said on the day of his obit. To Dame Anne, his daughter (a nun), 13s. 4d. yearly out of the lands and tenements in Kersey, Grotton and other towns which he had given to his son William Appulton. To his son Gilbert Appulton, seven horses with the plow and cart and all the harness thereunto belonging, eight kine, a mass book with a challis, altar cloths and vestments. To his son the parson of Laneham (Lavenham), his gilt cup with the covering and his best salt. To Robert Appulton, his other salt of silver. To his son William Appulton, his flat piece of silver and the covering to the same. To Robert Appulton, three goblets of silver and a standing mazer. His napery, bedding and all other household stuff were to be divided between his son Robert and his (Robert's) brother Richard. Whoever had his manor of Holbrook should have his farm of Branston Hall for "myn yers" (that is, the remaining years of his leasehold). William Appulton was to have the plate and jewels which he had given to his mother, that is, a ducat of gold of the value of 46s., a ring of ducat gold after the fashion of a hoop, a flat piece of silver whereof the brim be gilt, a maser "that I drynk of daiely" and a new long carpet that he sent his mother. "And thies ben the Jewells that I and his moder geve him"—a ring with a blue stone that the Abbess of Brassyard (Bruisyard) her sister gave her at the time of her decease, and half a dozen silver spoons

tions of the Crane family and their descent from the Butlers, Carbonells, etc., while possibly basically true, should be made the subject of further investigation in the public records before it is regarded as fact.

with great gilt knobs on the end of every spoon that he did make for his mother. The residue to his executors, toward the mending of the highway leading from his manor of Holbrook to the well. Executors: his sister Margaret Spryng, his son Thomas Appulton, parson of Laneham; and his son William Appulton. Supervisor: his nephew Thomas Spryng, to whom, for a remembrance, a signet of gold graven with St. John's head.\* Proved February 9, 1508.†

According to the *inquisitio post mortem* taken on his estate in 23 Henry VII (1508), his manors of Holbrook and Branton Hall and other lands passed to his son Robert Appleton, aged 30, an under estimate.

Children:

- i. ROBERT, b. in 1470; m. Mary Mountney, daughter of Thomas Mountney of Mountnessing, co. Essex, who m. secondly Roger Martin, Esq., of Melford, co. Suffolk, who, in his will of 1535 desired to be buried beside her in Melford church. Robert Appleton, gentleman, of Waldingfield Parva was taxed £3: 6: 8 in the Suffolk Subsidy of 1524. In Little Waldingfield church there was a gravestone asking the reader to pray for the souls of Robert Appulton and Marie his wife, which Robert died August 27, 1526. The stone contained brasses of both Robert and Mary Appleton, hers being reproduced in *The Memorial of Samuel Appleton*, and an armorial brass of Appleton quartering Crane and impaling Mountney, *Azure*, a bend between six martlets *or*. For the Appletons to quarter the arms of Crane was, according to the rules which were already taking form at that period, improper heraldry, inasmuch as Margery Crane, Robert Appleton's mother, was not an heiress. Her brother John Crane, who inherited Little Stonham and Chilton from their brother Robert, was the ancestor of a lengthy line.
- ii. ANNE; a nun, mentioned in the will of her father in 1504 and in that of her brother William in 1512.
5. iii. WILLIAM.
- iv. RICHARD. For him his brother William bought the manor of Huston Hall in Huston, co. Suffolk, in 1509, conveying it to feoffees

\* This was, of course, the ring bequeathed to Thomas Appleton by John Clopton in 1494.

† Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11 Bennett.

‡ This was first pointed out as a probability by Mr. J. J. Muskett.

and appointing John Coket of Ampton to receive seisin on Jan. 18, 1509. From Richard Appleton the manor passed to

1. *Elizabeth*, his daughter, who m. *Henry Ryckes*, who with her conveyed the manor to *Robert Ashfield*.\*

v. *THOMAS*; parson of Lavenham, co. Suffolk, in 1500 and 1504.

vi. *GILBERT*; named in his father's will in 1504; probably married and left descendants of the yeoman class. In Lavenham between 1561 and 1588 a John Appleton had eight children baptized, including a Gilbert.

5. **WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> APPLETON** (*Thomas<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, ?John<sup>1</sup>*) was probably born in the family home at Holbrook Hall, Little Waldingfield, about 1474. He was apprenticed in 1490 to George Bulstrode of London, draper, was made free of the Drapers' Company in 1497 and was a liveryman of the company in 1504. He must have learned the goldsmith's trade, however, for before 1504/5 when he was a young man, he had made and given to his mother, to whom he was devoted, "half a doseyn of silver sponys with grete gilte knoppes on the ende of every spone" as his father fondly states in his will. He was, however, a draper when he made his own will. He married Elizabeth —, who survived him.

The will of William Appulton, citizen and draper of London, was made July 20, 1512, and proved April 30, 1513. He directed that his estate be divided into three equal parts, one to go to his wife Elizabeth according to the custom of the city of London, the second to be devoted to the performance of his legacies and the third to be divided between his sons William Appulton and Edward Appulton and the unborn child his wife was then carrying. To the high altar of Allhallows Barking in Tower Street, London, 3s.4d. To the work of the body of the church at Little Waldingfield, 40s., an honest priest to pray for his soul for three years. "My brother Richard Appulton hath delivered me in gage all his evidences concerning Honston Hall the which my cousin Edward Stubbes hath in keeping. I constitute William Strode, merchant, my cousin Edward Stubbes, gentleman, and William Roche of London, draper, my executors to see the premises truly executed." To his wife, his lands in the parish of St. Mary Axe, London, for life and likewise all his lands and tenements that he had of the gift of his father in Kersey, Grotton, Hadley, Semer and Whatfield in the county of Suffolk, until his son William should come to the age of twenty-one years, when William and the heirs of his

\* Stowe Charters, 245; Suffolk Fines, Trinity, 36 Henry VIII.

body should have the lands forevermore. His sister, Dame Anne Appulton, was to have 13s. 4d. out of the lands yearly in accordance with his father's will. In default of issue to William, a remainder to his son Edward, and in default of issue to Edward, a remainder to the unborn child. If all of his children should die without heirs, the lands should wholly remain to his brother Richard Appulton.\*

Children:

6. i. WILLIAM, b. about 1510.  
 ii. EDWARD, b. about 1511; m. Alice Rokewood, daughter of Firmin Rokewood of Euston, co. Suffolk, who m. secondly in 1581 Edmund Waldegrave of Hitcham, co. Suffolk; d. s.p. in 1580. He was presumably the Edward Appleton who was apprenticed to Thomas Perpoint of the Drapers' Company, London, in 1529. He lived in Edwardston, co. Suffolk, where he, gentleman, was taxed on £20 in lands in the subsidy of 1568.  
 Edward Appleton of Edwardston, gentleman, made his will Aug. 31, and it was proved Nov. 10, 1580. He left to Mr. Doctor Crooke 20s., to Mr. Knowstubbles 20s., to Mr. Feilde of London, preacher, 40s., to Mr. Welche £5, and to Mr. Sandes of Boxford, £5. To his wife Alice, the residue of all his goods, plate, jewells, money, corn, and cattle, and all his messuages, houses, lands, woods, farms and possessions in Edwardstone, Little Waldingford, Much Waldingford and Groton for life, and after her death to his nephew Thomas Appleton, gentleman, and his heirs forever, he to pay to his daughter Marie Appleton £100 on the day of her marriage. By a deed of Aug. 28, 1580, he had enfeoffed Thomas Gale, Henry Browne and others in a messuage and six parcels of land called Hockers on the hill in Edwardstone, to the use of himself and his wife for life, and then to the use of the feoffees, to pay to the church wardens of Little Waldingfield 40s., of Great Waldingfield 40s. and of Edwardstone 20s. annually for the use of the poor. He makes careful provision for the perpetuation of this charity. Executrix: his wife Alice. Supervisors: William Clopton of Groton, Esq., and his nephew Thomas Appleton.†  
 iii. CHILD, unborn in 1512.

6. WILLIAM<sup>6</sup> APPLETON (?William,<sup>5</sup> Thomas,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> ?John<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1510, presumably in London. If our thesis is correct, he succeeded his uncle, Robert Appleton, in the family estates in Suffolk in 1526. He married, about 1530, Rose Sexton, daughter of Robert Sexton of Lavenham, co. Suffolk. He died August 24, 28 Henry VIII (1538), the date given in the *inquisitio post mortem* taken on his estate, but, from the date of his will, September 20, 1538, obviously wrong. His widow, Rose Appleton, married as her second husband Robert Gurdon of Assington, co. Suffolk, and became the com-

\* Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 21 Fetiplace.

† Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 41 Arundell.

mon ancestress of the New England families of Appleton and Saltonstall. In his will made April 3, 1578, Robert Gurdon left 20 marks to his daughter Appleton (Mary, wife of Thomas Appleton) for the use of her son Isaac Appleton, who was then a baby of three years.\* Rose (Sexton) (Appleton) Gurdon survived her husband and lived in the Gurdon parish of Assington.

The Sextons, like the Springs, were prosperous clothiers of Lavenham. Rose (Sexton) Appleton was one of the six daughters of Robert Sexton by his second wife Agnes Jermyn, whose family, seated at Rushbrook, had long been of the Suffolk squirearchy. This marriage seems to have been advantageous for the Sextons as all of the girls, their one brother and two half-sisters married into the gentry class. Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook, Agnes Sexton's father, made his will in two parts in January, 1496/7, and in July, 1503, and it was proved in November, 1504.† Although Agnes Sexton is once called "my suster" in this document, that is an error either of reading or writing as, in making Robert Sexton and Agnes Sexton two of his six executors, he calls her his daughter and Agnes's own will, naming her brothers, fully identifies her. The Jermyns of Rushbrook in later centuries produced three peerage lines, the Earls of St. Albans, the Lords Jermyn and the Lords Dover, and Jermyn street in London, the haunt of the fashionable Victorian and Edwardian bachelor, was named for them.‡

Robert Sexton, Rose Appleton's father, was a son of Aleyn Sexton of Lavenham, clothier, whose will was made December 26, 1487, and proved February 8, 1487(8). It mentions his wife Rose, his son and daughter-in-law Robert and Maryon Sexton, and the children of Thomas Sexton and of Rose Barbor, the size of the legacies to the children seeming to indicate that they were Aleyn's grandchildren although they are not specifically called so.§ Robert Sexton's first wife, Marion, who was living in 1487, is said to have been a daughter of Thomas Spring of Lavenham but is called Cecily in the pedigrees.|| As Thomas Spring's will of March 29, 1486, mentions only one daughter, Marion, and is practically coincident with the will of Aleyn Sexton of 1487, it seems safe to say that Robert's

\* Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 19 Bakon.

† Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 39 Holgrave.

‡ See the well-documented history of the Jermyns of Rushbrook in *Rushbrook Parish Registers*, Woodbridge, 1903.

§ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 7 Milles.

|| *The Visitation of Suffolk*, J. J. Howard, London, 1866, I: 201, and *Suffolk Manorial Families*, J. J. Muskett, I: 289.

wife was Marian Spring. Robert Sexton's own will, made February 25, 1517, includes among the legatees "his sister Thomas Barbour's wife," his own wife Agnes, the children of two daughters by his first wife, one son, Thomas Sexton, and "every of the vi daughters" which he had by his wife Agnes.\* Fortunately Agnes (Jermyn) Sexton, in her will of July 20, 1520, names the six girls—Alice, Margaret, Rose, Mary, Agnes and Bridget Sexton—and puts the finishing touch to her identification as a Jermyn by making her brother Thomas Jermen her executor, leaving 40s. each to her brothers and sister Robert, Francis and Mary and 5 marks to her nephew and godson Ambrose Jermyn.†

The arms of the Sextons of Lavenham were: *Argent*, three sinister wings, *gules*. The Jermyns of Rushbrook bore *sable*, a crescent between two mullets in pale, *argent*.

In his will, made September 20, 1538, and proved May 2, 1539, William Appleton of Little Waldingfield, gentleman, directed that he be buried in his parish church, and that on the day of his burying there be a dirge and mass sung for him and certain money distributed amongst the priests, clerks and poor people "as it may stand with the King's laws." To his wife Rose, the lease of the manor of Branston Hall in "Mykill Waldingfelde." To his brother Edward Appulton, all of his apparell. He stood bound to Mr. Perpoynte of London for the payment of twenty marks for his said brother Edward Appulton. The residue of his goods to his wife and executrix, "instantly requiring said wife to be good to Frances my daughter during her nonage."‡

#### Children:

- i. FRANCES; m. in 1566 William Littlebury of Dedham, co. Essex, and d. *s.p.* before July 20, 1571, when her husband made his will, mentioning his late wife's brother, Thomas Appleton.
7. ii. THOMAS, b. about 1538.

7. THOMAS<sup>7</sup> APPLETON (*William*,<sup>6</sup> *?William*,<sup>5</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *?John*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1538, presumably at Little Waldingfield. He was about five years old in 1543/4 when the *inquisitio post mortem* was taken on his father's estate. He married about 1568 Mary Isaac, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Isaac of Well Court, Ickham, co. Kent. He

\* Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 6 Ayliffe.

† Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 31 Ayliffe.

‡ Archdeaconry of Sudbury, 301b Longe.

was his father's heir and also inherited from his uncle Edward Appleton.

Appleton owned the manor of Lynnes *alias* Algoods in Edwardstone, and by 1598 he had bought the manor of Caleys in Glemsford, co. Suffolk, from John Allen, his son Isaac levying a fine against it in that year.\*

In the visitation of Suffolk taken by Richard Cooke, Clarenceux, dated 1577, Thomas Appleton entered the family arms and crest and a very short pedigree, listing only his parents William Appleton and Rose Sexton, himself and his wife Mary Isaac and their two children, Mary and Judith.†

Thomas Appleton, Esq., of Little Waldingfield, was named executor of the will of Henry Crane, Esq., of Chilton on June 20, 1586, as "my cosin," executor of the will of Robert Crane, Esq., of Chilton on October 7, 1590, and as Thomas Appleton of Assington, the home of his step-father Gurdon, he was a witness to the will of Francis Clopton of Melford in 1559.

The will of Thomas Apleton, esquire, was made March 1, 1603, and proved May 16, 1603. He appointed his wife Mary his executrix and bequeathed to her all his goods and chattels, "knowing that she will have as great a care of my children as I have." Also to his wife he left all of his lands and tenements except those otherwise specified. To his son John, the manor of Caple after his wife's death. To his daughter Judith, his farm at Glensforde in Suffolk called the Courte and the lands in the occupation of Osborne, immediately after his death. To his sons Thomas and Samuel, £100 each when they shall come out of their apprenticeship. To Mr. Robert Welch of Waldingfield, £10. "I will that my son and heir and his heirs shall pay and satisfy to the poor people inhabiting Little Waldingfield ten loads of wood every year and to their successors for ever." This will was read to the testator by John Wincoll in the presence of Thomas Colman, Anne Colman and John Woolnowe.‡

In 1604 Mary Appleton and her son Sir Isaac were in legal difficulties the exact nature of which has not been investigated. They, Mary Appleton, widow, of Littlewaldingfield, co. Suffolk, & Isaac Appleton of Etherston, co. Suffolk, Kt., had been sued in Chancery by one Thomas Gwyne. Losing the case and being in contempt of court by failing to obey the decree, Mary Appleton was imprisoned in the Fleet and Sir Isaac went into

\* Suffolk Fines, Easter, 40 Elizabeth.

† *Visitation of Suffolk*, Walter C. Metcalfe, F. S. A., p. 85.

‡ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 32 Bolein.

hiding. On December 18, 1604, they had a change of heart, gave recognizances to obey the decree and "Mary is to be enlarged of her imprisonment out of the Fleet where she remaineth" and "Sir Isaac is also discharged from the pursuivant which should apprehend him."\*

Mary Appleton lived in the parish of Saint Bridget's in London at the time of her death. About the 18th of February, 1612, "being moved to make her will in the time of the sickness whereof she died," she said that she would give everything to her son Samuel Appleton, except two gowns and other apparel which were to go to her two daughters. Mrs. Lewes, Elizabeth Cheape and others were present when she made this nuncupative will, which was proved and administration granted to her son Samuel on June 11, 1613.†

Children:

- i. JUDITH, b. about 1570; d. in infancy.
- ii. MARY, b. about 1572; m. in 1589 Robert Ryece of Preston, co. Suffolk; d. s.p. before 1637. She was mentioned in the will of her great-uncle Edward Appleton in 1580. Robert Ryece, educated in Geneva, Switzerland, was a distinguished Suffolk antiquary.  
Robert Ryece of Preston, gentleman, made his will Feb. 7, 1637, and, after mentioning various relatives of his own, gave "unto my Nephew John Appleton the second son of my loving Brother in Law John Appleton, late of Chilton in the County of Suffolk, deceased, my Latin bossed Bible of Tunelius in folio"; also lands and tenements anciently called Bertons, Salmons, Spurts and Little Spurts, lying in Preston, Brettenham, Thorpe or Kettlebaston, co. Suffolk; also lands and tenements holden of the manor of Brettenham Hall, co. Suffolk. To his niece Sarah Allen, widow, certain lands with the direction that she was to convey them "unto my loving Brother in Law Samuel Appleton now dwelling at Ipswich in New England."‡
- iii. JUDITH, bapt. Oct. 10, 1574, at Little Waldingfield; m. (1) —— Allen; m. (2) Lewis Bayley, Bishop of Bangor.

Bayley was an able churchman and an exceptional preacher. Apparently he began his career as vicar of Eversham, co. Worcester, but in 1605 he was rector of Llaneddy, co. Carmarthen, and in 1607 vicar of Weaversham, co. Chester. By 1610 he had come to London where he was treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, which post he held until 1616. In 1611 he received the degree of B. D. at Exeter College, Oxford, followed by a D. D. in 1613. He was rector of St. Matthew's, Friday street, London, from 1612 to 1616, was named a canon of Litchfield Cathedral in 1614 and in 1615 was admitted to Lincoln's Inn. Early in his career he had been chaplain to Prince Henry, son of King James I, and later became chaplain to the king himself, who is said to have rebuked him sharply on one occasion. In 1616 he was consecrated Bishop of Bangor at Lambeth Palace. He must

\* Close Roll, 2 James I, part 32.

† Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 62 Capell.

‡ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 36 Harvey.

have been a notorious pluralist for at one period after his elevation to the bishopric he held six livings. He died Oct. 26, 1631.

iv. **Sir Isaac**, b. about 1576; m. Mary Cage "the unfortunate daughter of Anthony Cage of Longstow, co. Cambridge, Esq., sister of Sir John Cage," who married secondly Lawrence Butler of Great Grandsdon, co. Hunts.; d. in 1608 or 1609; "Mary, Lady Appleton and wife to Mr. Lawrence Butler" was buried at Little Waldingfield June 14, 1615.

Isaac Appleton was knighted at Whitehall on July 23, 1603, before the coronation of King James I. He and Richard Saltonstall were among over four hundred Englishmen who then received this honor, many of them much against their wills, because the fees were a welcome addition to a depleted royal purse.

Sir Isaac Appleton of Little Waldingfield, Knight, made his will Sept. 8, 1608, desiring to be buried among his ancestors in the church of Little Waldingfield. To his mother and sole executrix, Mistress Mary Appleton, he left his messuage called Wilingham in Glemsford, purchased by his late father; also, for life, the rest of his lands in Suffolk, except such as were already assured to his wife Mary Appleton for her jointure, for the bringing up of his four children. Nevertheless, if his wife should desire to have the education of his children as a mother to them, then his mother should allow her £20 a year for the eldest son "if he be not taken warde," and for each of the other children twenty marks a year. To his younger son John Appleton, the messuage at Glemsford and three other tenements, after the death of his (the testator's) mother. To his daughters Mary and Dorothy equally, the copyhold lands of Glemsford, after the death of his mother. If his mother should die before his eldest son came of age, the rents of those lands were to go to his brother-in-law John Cage, Esq., for maintaining the children. To his brother John Appleton, all right which he might have in the manor of Capell, which his late father devised to John, commonly called Chartford Hall. To his son Isaac Appleton, four tenements in the churchyard of Little Waldingfield, erected and applied by his late father to charitable uses, to continue the same by placing in them from time to time poor men or widows. Six loads of wood were to be distributed annually between the four houses. To his wife Mary Appleton, all his plate except what had been formerly given to his children and one long silver bowl given to his mother. To the poor of Little Waldingfield, £5. Residue to his mother. Witnesses: Robert Ryece, Thomas Lovell, Richard Hall. Proved July 12, 1609.\*

The family of Sir Isaac presents puzzling features. Why was his wife "unfortunate" and why, at the time of his death, was he dubious about her care of the children, placing his reliance on his mother? In his will he specifically states that he had four children, naming them—Isaac, John, Mary and Dorothy—so Frances Appleton who married Jacob Preston of Beeston, co. Norfolk, became the ancestress of a line of baronets, and is stated in contemporary pedigrees to have been his daughter and co-heiress must have been posthumous. A portrait of Sir Isaac descended to her heirs. In 1642 Sir Robert Crane, Bart., left £50 apiece to Dorothy Appleton and Frances Appleton, but this Frances Appleton was probably Frances (Crane), widow of Sir Isaac's brother John Appleton.

\* Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 70 Dorset.

## Children:

1. *Isaac*; m. after 1642 Lady (Susan) Crane, widow of Sir Robert Crane, Bart., of Chilton, co. Suffolk, and daughter of Sir Giles Alington of Horseheath, knight, by his wife Lady Dorothy Cecil, daughter of the Earl of Exeter. Sir Robert, M.P. for Sudbury, d. in London Feb. 17, 1642, aged 55, and named Isaac Appleton an executor of his will and left him £20 to buy a gelding. The Appleton-Crane marriage is proved by an indenture of settlement on the intended marriage of Sir Ralph Hare, Bart., with Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Crane, deceased, between Sir Ralph Hare on the one part and Isaac Appleton, Esq., and Dame Susan Crane, widow of Sir Robert Crane and now wife of the said Isaac Appleton, on the other part, on Dec. 20, 1647.\* Lady (Susan) Crane was buried at Chilton Sept. 14, 1681. Isaac Appleton was a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk in 1641.
2. *John*.
3. *Mary*.
4. *Dorothy*.
5. *Frances*, b. in 1610; m. by 1639 Jacob Preston of Beeston St. Laurence, co. Norfolk, J. P.; d. March 20, 1673, aged 63.†
- v. *SARAH*, bapt. in 1580, "4th daughter"; m. (1) Edward Bird of Walden, co. Essex; m. (2) Rev. Henry Smythe, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge.
- vi. *JOHN*, bapt. in 1582, "2nd son"; m. (1) a wife who d. s.p.; m. (2) about 1618 Frances Crane of Chilton. According to the pedigree signed by his son, he lived at Chilton Hall, and in his will, made Jan. 8, 1622, and proved May 17, 1631, he calls himself "of Chilton." At his death he owned the manor of Chatford Hall in Capell, devised to him by his father, and in an *inquisitio post mortem*, taken in 1634, his son Robert, aged 14, was found to be his heir.

In his description of the church at Chilton, Robert Ryece, the Suffolk antiquary, says: "There in the Isle lyeth burried John Appleton gent. second brother of S<sup>r</sup> Isaac Appleton of Holbrooke Hall in Little Waldingfield And Isaac Appleton the Eldest son of Robert Appleton, Esq., of Chilton Hall unfortunately tenant there to John Lord Belasys."‡

## Children:

1. *Robert*, b. in 1620; licensed on April 27, 1649, as Robert Appleton of Gray's Inn, Esq., bachelor, 28, to marry Mrs. Martha Moore, about 17, who was a daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Moore, gentleman, of St. Jermyns, co. Norfolk; m. (2) Bridget (Bull) Alabaster, widow of John Alabaster of Hadleigh. He was a barrister-at-law and lived at Preston, co. Suffolk, probably on the Ryece estate inherited from his brother John. By his first wife he had a daughter Martha, and by his second wife a son Isaac and two daughters, Bridget and Anne. Under the title Apple-

\* *The Visitation of Suffolk*, 1561, Howard, I: 160.

† *The Visitation of Norfolk*, 1664, Norfolk Record Society (1934), p. 173.

‡ Ryece ms., College of Arms.

ton of Preston, he entered and signed a pedigree in the visitation of Suffolk of 1664-1668,\* naming his grandparents Thomas Appleton and Mary Isaac, his parents John Appleton and Frances Crane, his own wives and children.

2. *John*; the highly favored legatee of his uncle-in-law Robert Ryee of Preston.

vii. *THOMAS*; a legatee in his father's will; d. *s.p.* after 1603.  
8. viii. *SAMUEL*, bapt. Aug. 13, 1586, at Little Waldingfield.

8. *SAMUEL*<sup>8</sup> *APPLETON* (*Thomas*,<sup>7</sup> *William*,<sup>6</sup> *?William*,<sup>5</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *?John*<sup>1</sup>) was baptized in Little Waldingfield Aug. 13, 1586. He was apprenticed to Samuel Doughty of the Drapers' Company, London, on July 16, 1604. He married Judith Everard on January 24, 1615/6, at Preston, co. Suffolk, the home of his sister Mary Ryee. His brother, Sir Isaac, had died and Lady Appleton had remarried, and it is probable that Samuel Appleton and his bride went to live in the family home, Holbrook Hall, in Little Waldingfield, where their first five children were baptized.

Judith (Everard) Appleton was a daughter of John Everard, a London goldsmith, who was born about 1545 and married about 1574 Judith Borne, daughter of John Borne. His father, Thomas Everard, came of a younger branch of the Everards of Great Waltham, co. Essex, and greatly advanced himself by marrying Margaret Wiseman, daughter of John Wiseman of Great Canfield, co. Essex, who was auditor of the exchequer to King Henry VIII and some of whose lands at Great Canfield young John Everard inherited. Judith (Borne) Everard, widow of John Everard "late citizen and goldsmith of London," made her will in 1598, mentioning Judith among her five unmarried daughters. The Everards bore *Argent*, a fess wavy between three *etoiles gules*.† The identity of Judith (Everard) Appleton with Judith, daughter of John Everard, is strongly evidenced by the fact that Samuel and Judith Appleton possessed lands at Great Canfield. The ancestry of both the Everard and Wiseman families has been traced back many generations, but could be strengthened by further documentation which doubtless can be had.

After 1625 the Appletons lived in some other parish, not yet identified, possibly Groton or Combs or Milden or Monks

\* Harleian Society, 61: 167.

† See *The Founding of New England*, Ernest Flagg, 1926, which contains, beginning on p. 391, an article on the Everards by the late J. Gardner Bartlett. The ancestry of Judith (Everard) Appleton would undoubtedly repay further concentrated attention.

Eleigh, in each of which Samuel Appleton held land. Through a combination of Puritan inclination and economic pressure, Appleton, like his kinsman Saltonstall and many of his Suffolk and Essex neighbors, became interested in emigration to New England, and from a reference in one of Governor Winthrop's letters it seems probable that he had intended to cross the Atlantic in the great fleet of 1630. Writing from New England to his son John, who was still at Groton, co. Suffolk, Winthrop says: "For Mr. Appleton take no money of him. He can have no cows; there came not on shore one half of them." It was the late winter of 1636, however, before Appleton left England with his family.

In 1635 Samuel Appleton, gentleman, and Judith, his wife, sold to Richard Gildersleeve and John Boreham certain lands in Groton and Combs for £60. In the Easter term of 1636 the Appletons with Richard Turner and Joanna, his wife, sold a messuage and seventy acres of land in Milden and Monks Eleigh to William Barwick, clerk, and Daniel Cage. In January, 1635/6, a fine was levied between Richard Pepys and Samuel Browne, deforciants, and Samuel Appleton and Judith, his wife, deforciants, of lands in Great Canfield, co. Essex. This latter document disposed of Judith Appleton's rights in the estate of her grandmother Everard, who was born a Wiseman of Great Canfield, and all the sales were in preparation for the family's departure.

By May 25, 1636, when he took the Freeman's Oath, the voyage was ended and the Appletons were established in Ipswich in Massachusetts. Appleton had brought with him certain books which his brother-in-law, Robert Ryece, was sending to Winthrop. Ryece died in 1638 and by his will left lands in Monks Eleigh to Samuel Appleton, and to facilitate the management and disposal of them, Appleton had Thomas Lechford, the Boston notary, draw up a power of attorney in 1639 giving the necessary authority to six men, including his nephew Isaac Appleton, armiger, of Little Waldingfield, his kinsman John Gurdon, armiger, and his brother-in-law Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., Master of Magdalen College at Cambridge.\*

Ipswich granted Mr. Appleton an eight acre homestead lot in the village and a farm of four hundred and sixty acres bounded on one side by Ipswich river and on another by Mile brook on December 20, 1638. In her will of 1636, Mrs. Sarah

\* *Lechford's Note Book*, Publications of the American Antiquarian Society, VII: 154.

Dillingham named Appleton and Richard Saltonstall executors, and left to Appleton £5 and to his wife a silver porringer. In his final account, entered in 1645, Saltonstall refers to "my cousin Appleton."

Appleton was one of Ipswich's deputies to the General Court in 1637 but did not serve in this capacity again. Considering his position, this is surprising, and it is reasonably suggested that he may not have been in sympathy with the official attitude in the Hutchinson controversy, which would have made him unacceptable to authority. In 1637 he also served as a justice of the county court for the first and last time. His only other public office was as a member of the Essex grand jury in 1642. He was released from military training on account of age in 1650.

It is not known when Judith Appleton died. Samuel Appleton spent his last years in Rowley, presumably with his daughter Mrs. Phillips, and there he died in June, 1670. He left no will and there are no administration papers in the Essex Probate Court.

#### Children:

- i. MARY, bapt. Dec. 10, 1616, in Little Waldingfield; probably d. young.
- ii. JUDITH, bapt. Oct. 13, 1618, in Little Waldingfield; d. young.
- iii. MARTHA, bapt. Nov. 12, 1620, in Little Waldingfield; m. Richard Jacob of Ipswich. (*See Jacob.*)
- iv. JOHN, bapt. Nov. 17, 1622, in Little Waldingfield; m. Priscilla Glover who d. in Ipswich Feb. 18, 1697; d. in Ipswich Nov. 4, 1699, in his 77th year.
- v. SAMUEL, bapt. Feb. 2, 1624/5, in Little Waldingfield; m. (1) Hannah Paine; m. (2) in Newbury Dec. 8, 1656, Mary Oliver; d. in Ipswich May 15, 1696, after a career of great civil and military distinction.
- vi. SARAH, b. about 1628; m. in Oct., 1652, Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley, where she d. July 15, 1714, aged 86 years.
- vii. JUDITH; m. in Ipswich Dec. 24, 1657, Samuel Rogers; d. in Ipswich in July, 1659, *s.p.*