

## Appendix XVI

### Notes on Atherold family pedigree

#### Part A - Antiquarian sources

#### Part B - Primary sources

#### Part C - Endnotes

### A. Antiquarian sources

#### Rev.d Philip Candler (died 1689)

1. Philip Candler, and his father, the Rev.d Matthias Candler (1604-1663), were both avid compilers of pedigrees of Suffolk and Norfolk families.

Unfortunately, Candler's pedigree does not include dates, but the Atherold family pedigree was probably written in the 1660s or '70s,<sup>1</sup> much closer to the events described than the pedigrees subsequently produced by nineteenth century antiquarians (*post*).

2. Candler begins the pedigree of the Atherold family of Burgh with Thomas Atherold I, who married Joan Carr [in 1546]. According to Candler, they had two children:

John Atherold of Hasketon or Bealings;  
Thomas Atherold II [1549-1614].

Candler seems to have found no other information about John, and gives no indication whether John was the elder or younger brother, or was married, although the format of the family tree could be taken as suggesting that John was the eldest.

3. According to Candler, Thomas Atherold II married Mary, daughter of Thomas Vesey of Aldham, Suffolk, and widow of William Harbert,<sup>2</sup> of Hollesley in Suffolk.<sup>3</sup> The pedigree says that Mary Vesey and William Harbert had two daughters, first Mary, who married John Clench of Burgh, and secondly, Alice, who married William Hobart of Linsey in Suffolk, although there is evidence that Alice was the daughter of William Harbert by a previous marriage. See paragraph 19 below.

Candler records that Thomas Atherold II and Mary Vesey had the following children:

Thomas Atherold III [1590-1659];  
Nathaniel Atherold of Hasketon [1592-1653], who married Mary King  
of Grundisburgh and produced seven daughters;  
Anna, who married Henry Skinner;  
Elizabeth, who married Richard Dove;  
John [1602-1657], "of the kings guard".

A son called John, who was baptised at Burgh in 1597, and who died in 1599, is not mentioned.<sup>4</sup>

4. Thomas Atherold III became a barrister at Gray's Inn in 1611. According to Candler, he married Mary, described as sister of Edmund Harvey of Wickham Skeyth,<sup>5</sup> rather than as daughter of John Harvey of Eye, Suffolk, per the 1664 Visitation,<sup>6</sup> suggesting her father may have died before she married.

The offspring of Thomas Atherold III and Mary Harvey recorded in Candler's pedigree are:

Thomas Atherold IV [1628-1665], who was *non compos mentis* (i.e. insane);  
Nathaniel, who married Margaret Andrews.

There is no reference to the birth of his second son, James, baptised at Burgh in 1631, who died in 1636. Although Thomas Atherold III is reputed to be the father of Hannah Atherold, there is no reference in Candler's pedigree to the birth of any daughter. The pedigree does not record any issue of Thomas IV or Nathaniel.

### **David Elisha Davy (1769-1851)**

#### **Davy's Suffolk Collections**

##### ***Davy's initial pedigree***

5. David Elisha Davy was active in the nineteenth century producing a collection of Suffolk family pedigrees. In Volume XXXIX of his Suffolk Collections he sets out a comprehensive Atherold family tree supported by dates, mainly derived from local parish registers.<sup>7</sup>

6. Davy begins the pedigree of the Atherold family of Burgh with John Atherold, who appears to have been living in 29 Hen. VIII [1537-38]. The identity of John Atherold's wife is unknown.

The only issue of John Atherold recorded by Davy was Thomas Atherold of Burgh (Thomas Atherold I), who married Joan, daughter of William Carr, at Hasketon on 30 May 1546.<sup>8</sup> Joan was buried at Burgh on 23 August 1567. Hasketon is 1½ miles south-east of Burgh.

7. According to Davy's initial pedigree, the children of Thomas Atherold I and Joan Carr were:

Thomas, baptised at Hasketon 18 April 1549 (Thomas Atherold II);  
Henry, baptised at Hasketon 13 February 1555/56, died an infant;  
Alice, *buried* at Burgh 6 February 1559/60;  
Agnes, baptised at Burgh 2 March 1559/60;  
Joan, baptised at Burgh 12 March 1561;  
William, baptised at Burgh 14 May 1562;  
Robert, baptised at Burgh 3 October 1563.

8. Davy does not identify the wife of Thomas Atherold II (1549-1614), but his initial pedigree lists the following offspring:

Thomas Atherold of Burgh, eldest son, baptised at Burgh 16 August 1590,  
buried at Burgh 6 *March 1658/59*, P.C.C. will dated 10 May 1655  
(Thomas Atherold III);

Nathaniel, baptised at Burgh 27 February 1591/92;

Anna, baptised at Burgh 10 June 1593;

John, baptised at Burgh 15 October 1597 (died 1599);

John, baptised at Burgh 20 June 1602.

It therefore appears that Thomas Atherold II was 41 when his first child, Thomas III, was born in 1590, suggesting that he married late or else had been married before. See paragraph 24(d) below.

9. Thomas Atherold III (1590-1659) became a barrister at Gray's Inn in 1611. According to Davy, he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Vesey of Aldham, Suffolk, and widow of William Harbert of Hollesley, although Davy does not give the date of their marriage.

Davy seems to have been mistaken as regards the wife of Thomas Atherold III, as Thomas Atherold II's will made in 1614 indicates that he was married to Mary Vesey.<sup>9</sup> See paragraph 24(a) below.

10. According to Davy, the children of Thomas Atherold III and Mary Vesey were:

Thomas, born at Burgh 10 November 1628, buried there 24 May 1665  
(Thomas Atherold IV);

James, baptised at Burgh 28 February 1631 (died 1636);

Nathaniel, baptised at Burgh 24 July 1635, married Mary King, had seven daughters, buried at Burgh 5 May 1665, P.C.C. will dated 12 September 1653 (but see paragraph 26 below as regards Davy's confusion between Nathaniel (born 1592) and Nathaniel (born 1635));

Anne, married Henry Skinner.

There is no reference to the birth of a daughter called Hannah.

11. Thomas Atherold III's will, executed in 1655, refers to his wife, Mary, two surviving sons, Thomas IV and Nathaniel, his brother, John, and sisters, Anne Skinner and Elizabeth Dove.<sup>10</sup> See paragraph 27(a) below.

Davy's initial pedigree conflates the generations, as he shows Anne Skinner as being Thomas Atherold III's daughter rather than his sister and does not mention his other sister, Elizabeth Dove (whose baptism is not recorded in the Burgh registers).

12. According to Davy (at variance with Candler), Thomas Atherold IV married Mary, sister of Edmund Harvey, although he does not give the date of their marriage (but see paragraphs 29 and 32 below).

Davy lists the children of Thomas Atherold IV (1628-1665) and Mary Harvey as:

Thomas V, who died young; and  
Nathaniel, who died young.

Davy, who examined the Burgh and Hasketon registers, does not proffer any dates for the birth or death of either Thomas V or Nathaniel.

### ***Davy's revised pedigree***

13. Davy subsequently produced a revised family chart, without dates.<sup>11</sup> This pedigree begins with Thomas Atherold I and Joan Carr, who married in 1546. Instead of having four sons and three daughters (see paragraph 7 above), this shows their children as:

John Atherold of Hasketon or Bealings, eldest son (not mentioned in Davy's initial pedigree but Thomas II's will, and Candler, refer to a brother called John);  
Thomas Atherold of Burgh, second son, who married Mary Vesey.

It seems that Davy re-visited the Burgh and Hasketon parish registers and decided that the family of Thomas Atherold recorded in the Hasketon registers between 1546 and 1557 was not the same family as the family of Thomas Atherold recorded in the Burgh registers between 1559 and 1567 (see paragraph 39 below).

Davy's revised pedigree, however, compresses five generations into four by conflating Thomas Atherold II (1549-1614) and Thomas Atherold III (1590-1659). Accordingly, Thomas Atherold II/III is said to have married Mary Vesey. As in Davy's initial pedigree, Thomas Atherold IV is said to have married Mary Harvey.

It is quite possible that Davy was misled by the misrepresentation of the family pedigree by Nathaniel Atherold, the youngest son of Thomas Atherold III, at the 1664 Visitation. See paragraphs 32 and 33 below.

14. According to Davy's revised pedigree, the children of Thomas Atherold II/III and Mary Vesey were:

Thomas IV, who married Mary, sister of Edmund Harvey;  
Nathaniel;  
Anne, who married Henry Skinner.

15. Consistent with his initial pedigree, Davy's revised pedigree says that the children of Thomas Atherold IV and Mary Harvey were:

Thomas V, who died without issue; and  
Nathaniel, who died without issue.

### **Rev.d George Bitton Jermyn (1789-1857)**

#### **Jermyn's Suffolk Collections**

16. There is a very neat Atherold family tree (without dates) in Volume XXXIV of Jermyn's Suffolk Collections,<sup>12</sup> which follows Davy's revised pedigree (except that it

excludes the family of Nathaniel Atherold of Hasketon, son of Thomas Atherold II). There is also a fine pen and ink drawing of the family arms.

## **Joseph James Muskett (1835-1910)**

### **Muskett's Suffolk Pedigrees**

17. Joseph James Muskett produced a number of versions of the Atherold family tree in his Suffolk Collections, generally without dates.<sup>13</sup>

Apart from consulting Davy, Muskett examined various primary sources, including family wills, and other antiquarian collections. In his definitive version of the Atherold pedigree, after consulting Candler, Muskett correctly shows Mary Vesey as the wife of Thomas Atherold II and Mary Harvey as the wife of Thomas Atherold III.<sup>14</sup>

The additional information in Muskett's various versions is summarised below.

18. Muskett says that Thomas Atherold II was Escheator (a royal revenue collector) of the county of Suffolk in 12 Jas. I [1614-15], the year of his death, but he must have been mistaken as this is not substantiated by the records at The National Archives.<sup>15</sup>

19. William Harbert, who was the first husband of Thomas Atherold II's wife, Mary Vesey, made a will proved in 1587. On closer examination, it transpires that William Harbert made a brief nuncupative will on his death bed, which was proved the following day.<sup>16</sup>

Strangely, it only refers to one of his two daughters, Alice, and her impliedly deceased, as well as unidentified, mother, in all probability William Harbert's first wife, as the will describes Alice as "her onely childe".<sup>17</sup> There is no mention in the nuncupative will of William Harbert's second wife, Mary Vesey, or their daughter, Mary. Alice appears to have been under age, as administration was granted to her paternal aunt, Elizabeth Mannings, and her husband, Robert.

The indecent haste with which administration was obtained by the Mannings is suggestive of some family dispute, and Mary Vesey challenged the will, which was declared invalid by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 4 November 1587.<sup>18</sup> Muskett also says there was an *Inquisition Post Mortem* of William Harbert's estate in 34 Eliz. I [1591-92], but there appears to be no trace of this in the National Archives catalogue.<sup>19</sup>

The 1612 Visitation of Suffolk refers to both William Harbert's daughters. In the pedigree of 'Hobart of Monk's Illeigh', Alice, described as "da. and co-heir of William Herbert of Horsley in Suff.", was married to William Hobart with six children.<sup>20</sup> In the pedigree of 'Clenche of Thiseldon Hall in Burgh', Mary, described as "da. and co-heir of William Herbert of Hollesley in Suff.", was married to John Clench of Thiseldon Hall in Burgh with three children, the eldest aged 5,<sup>21</sup> suggesting that she married around 1606 and was born (say) 1585-87.

Muskett's definitive pedigree follows Candler by erroneously showing both Mary and Alice as the daughters of William Harbert and Mary Vesey, whereas Davy's pedigrees correctly show Mary as the only daughter of Harbert's second marriage.

20. Muskett notes that Nathaniel (born 1635), second surviving son of Thomas Atherold III and Mary Harvey, was one of the beneficiaries under the will of John Carr of Woodbridge, who died in 1644.<sup>22</sup> In his will, Carr also appointed Thomas Atherold III sole executor.

21. Muskett's definitive pedigree shows John Atherold of Hasketon or Bealings as the eldest son of Thomas Atherold I and Joan Carr and Thomas Atherold II as their second son (which information is attributed to Le Neve and accords with Davy's revised pedigree).

He also mentions John Atherold of Hasketon, living 1657, a descendant of John. This John Atherold is described by Muskett as the cousin of John Atherold of Freston (1602-1657) and the brother of Thomas Atherold of Hasketon and Mary Grimsbye of Hasketon. See paragraph 28 below.

### **Joseph Foster (1844-1905)**

22. Foster's *'Collectanea genealogica'* has the following entry about Thomas Atherold III's family, which Hayden reproduces, attributed to the Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn:

"Atherold, Thomas, of Burgh, Suff. - 17 Feb. 1610-11. f. 651. (? Called to the bar), ancient [*senior barrister*] 8 May, 1632 (son of Thomas); bapt. at Burgh 16 Aug. 1590, d. 6 May, 1658 [*sic*], bd. there; will dated 10 May, 1655; m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Vesey, of Aldham, gent. (widow of William Herbert), bd. at Burgh May, 1665; left issue a son, Thomas, bar.-at-law, who m. Mary, dau. of John Harvey, of Eye, Suff., and had a son Nathaniel."<sup>23</sup>

Foster appears to have expanded the information in the Gray's Inn admissions register by including incorrect genealogical information derived from Davy, but it is unclear on what basis he asserts that Thomas Atherold IV was also a barrister. There is no record of Thomas IV having been admitted to any of the four Inns of Court.<sup>24</sup>

## **B. Primary sources**

### **Will of Thomas Aterold of Burgh 1525**

23. Thomas Aterold of Burgh, who died in 1525,<sup>25</sup> may well have been a predecessor of Thomas Atherold I *et seq.* His will mentions his wife, Johan [Joan], and his two sons, John and Phelup [Philip], as well as two daughters, Elizabeth and Johan. His eldest son, John, may have been the John Atherold who Davy says was living in 1537-38 and could have been the father of Thomas Atherold I.

### **Will of Thomas Atherold II of Burgh (1549-1614)**

24. Thomas Atherold II's will made in 1614 (see transcript in Appendix XVII) contains the following genealogical information:

(a) The will confirms that Thomas Atherold II's wife was Mary Vesey, as one of the supervisors named in his will, Thomas Veifey, is described as his brother-in-law. Vesey was also one of the witnesses. The pedigree of 'Vesey of Aldham' in the Visitation of Suffolk in 1612 also records that Mary Vesey was married to Thomas Atherold [II], although there is no mention of a first husband.<sup>26</sup>

(b) The second supervisor named in the will was John Clench, described as Thomas Atherold II's son-in-law. This provides evidence that before becoming the wife of Thomas II, Mary Vesey was married to William Harbert, who died in 1587, and that they had a daughter, Mary, who became Thomas Atherold II's step-daughter and married John Clench of Burgh. The pedigree of 'Clench of Burgh' in the Visitations of Suffolk in 1612 and 1664-68 also records that John Clench was married to Mary, daughter and co-heir of William Harbert.<sup>27</sup>

(c) The children named in Thomas Atherold II's will are Thomas, Nathaniel, John, Anne and Elizabeth. Thomas III was appointed sole executor.

(d) It seems from the Hasketon parish registers that Thomas Atherold II was born in 1549. He would therefore have been aged 38 when he married Mary Harbert (née Vesey) at Fressingfield (17 miles north of Burgh) in 1587 following her first husband's death.<sup>28</sup>

Although there is no suggestion of this by any of the antiquarians, the possibility cannot be excluded that Mary Harbert was Thomas Atherold II's second wife. There is support for this theory in the Burgh parish registers, which record the marriage of a Thomas Atherold and Margaret Fatter, widow, in 1570, when Thomas II would have been 20 (unless Margaret was the second (or third) wife of Thomas I (see paragraph 39 below). There is, however, no record of the baptism of any subsequent issue at either Burgh or Hasketon.

Another possibility is that Thomas II had a first (or second) wife called Alice, as the Burgh registers record the burial of "Ales Atherould, wife of Thomas Atherold" in 1586.

(e) Thomas Atherold II's second son, Nathaniel (22), was married to Martha. The Hasketon registers record the marriage of Nathaniel Atherold and Martha King in 1608. Nathaniel inherited Thorpe Hall at Hasketon upon his mother's death pursuant to his father's will. There is no mention of Thomas III having a wife at the time of the will.

(f) Thomas Atherold II's will also mentions his brother, John. According to Davy's revised pedigree and Muskett (*supra*), John Atherold of Hasketon or Bealings was his elder brother. Davy's pedigree may be based on the Hasketon parish registers which, following the marriage of Thomas Atherold I and Joan Carr in 1546, record the baptism of John Atherold (father not identified) in 1547 and of Thomas Atherold, "son of Thomas", in 1549.

At the time of Thomas II's will, however, his brother and his wife were living in another house at Hasketon belonging to Thomas. Under the will, John was to be allowed to continue to live in the house for the rest of his life, and should his wife "overlive" him, she was to "haue her dwelling in the little howfe p[ar]cel of the said tenem.<sup>t</sup> w.<sup>ch</sup> is lately repaired w.<sup>th</sup> a brick Chimney". The relationship revealed by the will does not suggest that John was the elder brother.

### **Will of Nathaniel Atherold of Hasketon (1592-1653)**

25. Nathaniel Atherold was the second son of Thomas Atherold II. His will made in 1653 (see summary in Appendix XVII) contains the following genealogical information:

(a) The will refers to his wife, Martha, and seven daughters (two married), none called Hannah.<sup>29</sup>

(b) The description of the testator as Nathaniel Atherold of Hasketon, where he resided at Thorpe Hall, identifies him as Thomas Atherold III's next brother.

(c) In his will, Nathaniel gave Martha the right to continue to use Thorpe Hall "with her familie" or else "for her and her families Vse". This may simply reflect the fact that Nathaniel left his wife with five unmarried daughters.

26. Davy confuses this Nathaniel (Nathaniel I) with the second surviving son of Thomas Atherold III of the same name (Nathaniel II).

Davy's pedigrees attribute the seven daughters of Nathaniel I and Martha to Nathaniel II, baptised at Burgh in 1635, who he says married Mary King of Grundisburgh (date of marriage not given), made his will on 12 September 1653 and was buried at Burgh on 5 May 1665.

While Nathaniel II does appear to have been buried at Burgh (aged 29) on 5 May 1665 (see paragraphs 29(c) and 31 below), there is no record of his leaving a will, and the will dated 12 September 1653 was made by Nathaniel I.

### **Will of Thomas Atherold III of Burgh (1590-1659)**

27. Thomas Atherold III's will made in 1655 (see transcript in Appendix XVII) contains the following genealogical information:

(a) The will refers to his wife, Mary, his two surviving sons, Thomas IV and Nathaniel, his brother, John, and his sisters, Anne Skinner and Elizabeth Dove, as well as the daughters of his brother, Nathaniel (who predeceased him as above). There is no clue as to his wife's maiden name.

(b) Thomas Atherold III is traditionally asserted to have been the father of Hannah Atherold, who married 'Colonel' William Ball "in London" in 1638, but his will mentions no other children.

(c) The terms of Thomas Atherold III's will confirm that his eldest son and heir, Thomas IV, was suffering from some incapacity. Apart from naming his second surviving son, Nathaniel, then approaching 20, as his executor rather than his eldest son, then aged 26, amongst the bequests in favour of Thomas IV in his father's will was an annuity of £12 per annum payable by Nathaniel for and towards his elder brother's "better maintenance and livelyhood".

(d) It seems that Nathaniel was an undergraduate at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he was admitted in 1655.<sup>30</sup>

(e) Although Thomas Atherold III died in 1659, his will was not proved by Nathaniel until 1664.

### **Will of John Atherold of Freston (1602-1657)**

28. John Atherold was the youngest son of Thomas Atherold II. It seems he did not marry, and his will made in 1657 (see summary in Appendix XVII) includes a large number of bequests to various relatives. He died several months later and was buried at Hasketon.<sup>31</sup>

The beneficiaries under his will included his cousins, Thomas Atherold and John Atherold, and their sister, Mary Grimsbye, all of Hasketon, who appear to have been the offspring of Thomas Atherold and Mary Ryvers of Hasketon, and the grandchildren of John, (elder ?) brother of Thomas Atherold II,<sup>32</sup> confirming the existence of another branch of the Atherold family in Hasketon apart from the family of Nathaniel Atherold (1592-1653).

One of the bequests comprises "all the Monye & Wages which is due vnto me from my late mafter the late King deceafed", which corroborates Candler's note that he was "of the kings guard".

### **Will of Thomas Atherold IV of Burgh (1628-1665)**

29. Thomas Atherold IV's will made in 1665 (see transcript in Appendix XVII) contains the following genealogical information:

(a) The will provides evidence that Thomas Atherold IV's mother was Mary Harvey, as one of the executors, James Harvey, is described as his cousin.<sup>33</sup> The other executor was his mother, who also died in May 1665. The will also mentions another cousin called Jane Harvey.

(b) Although Davy and Jermyn say that Thomas Atherold IV married Mary Harvey and that they had two sons, Thomas V and Nathaniel, who both died young and without issue, this conflicts with Candler and Muskett (*supra*), and there is no reference in the will to any wife or children. The assertion that Thomas IV married and had children therefore appears to be fictitious.

(c) Thomas Atherold IV's will refers to the recent sudden death of his brother, who is not named but was presumably Nathaniel (born 1635), and mentions that their cousin, Jane Harvey, had been his housekeeper many years. This suggests that

Nathaniel's wife (per Candler), Margaret Andrews, died before they had been married very long. The will was made eight days after Nathaniel's burial.

(d) Even if Thomas IV was insane, it appears that he must have had lucid moments as his will affirms that he had testamentary capacity (i.e. that he was of sound mind).

30. The probate inventory of Thomas Atherold IV also survives, but unfortunately the legibility of the document is extremely poor.<sup>34</sup> The ground floor rooms and outbuildings at Burgh included a hall, parlour, kitchen, buttery, brewhouse and dairy. There was no working farm attached, at least in Thomas IV's time, as there is no mention in the inventory of any animals, crops or farm equipment. The value of Thomas IV's personal effects was appraised at £143 15s. 4d., but as 'realty' (i.e. freehold and copyhold land) was excluded from the scope of the inventory, it is impossible to assess his true worth.

31. It seems that the family were early victims of the Great Plague of 1665, as the Burgh parish registers record the following four burials between 5 May and 24 May 1665:

5 May 1665	Nathaniel Atherold, gentleman
? May 1665	Mary Atherold [née Harvey ?]
23 May 1665	Jane Harvey
24 May 1665	Thomas Atherold [IV], gentleman

#### **Atherold pedigree recorded at the Visitation of Suffolk 1664**

32.(a) According to Hayden,<sup>35</sup> the Ball-Downman family papers include a 'note' by Joseph Ball II on the pedigree of the Atherold family which reads as follows:

*"Party per pale Vert and Gules, a Lion passant, by the name of Atherold of Burgh in Suffolk. Thomas Atherold of Burgh in Suffolk by Mary, Da.<sup>r</sup> of Vessy, had Thomas Atherold of Burgh, Barrister at Law, who by Mary, da.<sup>r</sup> of John Harvey, had Nathani Atherold of Burgh, living in 1660 [sic]."*

(b) Joseph Ball II's note bears a striking resemblance to the pedigree recorded in the visitation book at the College of Arms:<sup>36</sup>

Thomas Atherold of = Mary da: of (Thomas)  
Burgh in Com: Suff [in pencil] Vesey



Thomas Atherold of = Mary da: of John  
Burgh: Ar: Barrester Harvy of Eye in  
Att Law: Com: Suff:



Nathaniell Atherold of =  
Burgh g.<sup>†</sup> 1664:

## NATH: ATHEROLDE"

(c) The first two generations of the family tree are consistent with the testamentary evidence left by Thomas Atherold II and Thomas Atherold III (and with Candler), except that there is no indication in Thomas III's will of the maiden name of his wife. Strangely, the pedigree then skips Thomas Atherold IV (who did not die until May 1665) and records Nathaniel Atherold of Burgh as the heir of Thomas Atherold III. Unfortunately, the visitation pedigree is purely lineal and there is no reference to other siblings.<sup>37</sup>

33.(a) It is curious that the pedigree should exclude Thomas Atherold IV when he was still living. Even if Thomas IV was a lunatic, his younger brother would not have had grounds to claim to be their father's heir unless Thomas IV died without issue. When Thomas IV did so the following year, his brother (also childless it seems) had just predeceased him.

(b) Under heraldic law, by the seventeenth century the right to bear arms was restricted to grantees, and their descendants, and to individuals, and their descendants, whose right had been confirmed by the Heralds at a visitation.

Nathaniel's objective was presumably to secure confirmation that the Atherolds were entitled to bear arms as the family arms had not been confirmed by the Heralds at any of the previous Visitations of Suffolk (in 1561, 1577 and 1612).

(c) The omission of Thomas Atherold IV from the pedigree by his brother, Nathaniel, amounted to a misrepresentation and may be expected to have been a factor when the family's right to bear arms was subsequently disallowed.

In 1672 Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux King of Arms, investigated the use of arms in Suffolk by persons not entitled to do so. The resultant "Proclamation for the Disclaiming of Ignoble Persons" listed "Nathanael Atherold of Burgh" amongst those who had been found "... Presumptuously and without any good ground or Authority to have Vsurped the Armes Name and Title of Gentlemen ... WHICH Armes Name and Title they are from henceforth no more to Vse or Take upon them ...".<sup>38</sup>

Davy also notes that Clarenceux King of Arms had certified that Nathaniel Atherold "was no gentleman".<sup>39</sup>

### **Burgh and Hasketon Parish Registers**

34. The Atherold family entries in the Burgh and Hasketon parish registers are set out in Appendix XVIII. While the spelling of 'Atherold' is relatively consistent in the Burgh registers, at Hasketon there were two parish clerks who employed the spelling 'Atheroll' (1624-1636) and 'Atherall' (1653-1660).<sup>40</sup> The additional information in the registers is outlined below.

35. Elizabeth Atherould, who was buried at Burgh in 1546, could have been:

- one of the daughters of Thomas Aterold (died 1525);

- the wife of one of Thomas Aterold's sons, John and Philip;
- a daughter of one of Thomas Aterold's sons.

36. Davy says that the father of Thomas I was John (living 1537-38). Davy records no other children of John.

As Thomas I is said to have married Joan Carr in 1546, his birth pre-dates the commencement of parish registers, which began in 1538.

There is no record of the baptism of a 'Thomas' at Burgh before 1570 (Thomas, son of John, who could have been Thomas Atherold II's brother), and the first record of the baptism of a "Thomas, son of Thomas" was in 1590 (Thomas III).

The first record of the baptism of a "Thomas, son of Thomas" at Hasketon was in 1549 (Thomas II).

37. The Hasketon registers, which begin in 1538, record the marriage of Thomas Atherold and Joan Carr in 1546, suggesting Thomas I could have been born around (say) 1525.

Thomas I and Joan Carr appear to have had four children baptised at Hasketon: John (1547), Thomas (1549), Katherine (1550) and Henry (1556, died 1557). Only the entries for the christening of Thomas and the burial of Henry say "son of Thomas".

The Hasketon registers also record the burial of 'Joane Atherolde' in 1557. This entry could refer to:

- the wife of Thomas I;
- another daughter of Thomas I baptised elsewhere than at Hasketon or Burgh;
- an aunt, cousin or niece.

There are no more Atherold entries in the Hasketon registers until 1597 (marriage of Elizabeth Atheroulde to Edward Tarlow, followed in 1599 by the baptism of "Thomas Atherolde, son of Thomas").

38. A family of 'Thomas Atherold' first appears in the Burgh registers (which survive from 1546) in 1559.

The Burgh registers subsequently record the following baptisms: Rose (1559), Agnes (1560), Joan (1561), William (1562) and Robert (1563). All are described as "daughter" or "son of Thomas".

Alice Atherold, "daughter of Thomas", was buried at Burgh in 1560 (rather than baptised per Davy). There is no record of her christening at either Burgh or Hasketon.

The burial of Joan Atherold, "wife of Thomas", is recorded at Burgh in 1567, while the burial of Ales Atherould, "wife of Thomas Atherold", is recorded at Burgh in 1586.

39. The entries referred to in paragraphs 37 and 38 above raise the following possibilities:

(a) The early entries in the Hasketon and Burgh registers relate to the same family. Thomas I was probably living at Thorpe Hall in Hasketon, the family's secondary residence, and moved to Burgh between 1557 and 1559 (most probably following his father's death).

(b) Joan Atherold, who was buried at Hasketon in 1557, was Thomas I's first wife. He subsequently re-married in 1557 or 1558 and his second wife's name was also Joan. If so, both wives appear to have died relatively young.

(c) Joan Atherold, who was buried at Hasketon in 1557, was another relative. Thomas I and Joan Carr moved to Burgh between 1557 and 1559 where Joan gave birth to five more children.

(d) The family of Thomas Atherold recorded in the entries in the Hasketon registers between 1546 and 1557 was not the same family as the family of the same name recorded in the Burgh registers between 1559 and 1567. If so, the origins of Thomas, head of the Burgh family, need to be explained as there are no clues in the Burgh registers.

(e) Margaret Fatter, widow, who married 'Thomas Atherold' at Burgh in 1570, was the second (or third) wife of Thomas I (whose date of death is unknown). No issue of this marriage is recorded in the Burgh or Hasketon registers, nor is there any record of the burial of Margaret in the parish registers.

(f) Margaret Fatter was the first wife of Thomas II, although no issue of this marriage is recorded in the Burgh or Hasketon registers. Margaret predeceased Thomas II, who married secondly Mary Harbert (née Vesey) at Fressingfield in 1587 (when Thomas II was aged 38).

(g) Ales Atherould, "wife of Thomas Atherold", who was buried at Burgh in 1586, could have been:

- the second (or third) wife of Thomas I;
- the first (or second) wife of Thomas II;
- from another line of the family.

40. The Burgh registers subsequently record the following baptisms: Ann (1588, died 1588), Thomas [III] (1590), Nathaniel (1592), Anna (1593), John (1597, died 1599) and John (1602). All are described as "daughter" or "son of Thomas" [Thomas II].

The will of Thomas II (1549-1614) mentions another daughter, Elizabeth. This might be "Elizabeth Atherolde, daughter of Thomas", who was christened at Hasketon in 1605, unless she was the daughter of Thomas Atherold of Hasketon and Mary Ryvers (see paragraph 41 below). Although Thomas II was 56 in 1605, his youngest son, John, was born in 1602.

41. The Burgh registers record that in 1597 Thomas Atherold, son of John Atherold of Hasketon, who may have been baptised at Burgh in 1570, married Mary Ryvers, daughter of Thomas Ryvers of Burgh.<sup>41</sup>

The Hasketon registers subsequently record the following Atherold baptisms: Thomas (1599), John (1601) and Elizabeth (1605), although as mentioned above it is also possible that Elizabeth was the youngest daughter of Thomas II of Burgh. All are described as "son" or "daughter of Thomas".

42. The Hasketon registers also record the baptism in 1606 of "Mary Atherolde, daughter of Thomas the younger".

Unless the christening of Elizabeth was unduly delayed, it seems unlikely that Elizabeth and Mary had the same parents as Elizabeth was baptised on 21 July 1605 and Mary on 9 February 1606.

Mary could not have been the daughter of Thomas Atherold of Hasketon and Mary Ryvers as her father was the son of John Atherold of Hasketon, and hence could not have been 'Thomas the younger'.

While it is conceivable that 'Thomas the younger' was Thomas II of Burgh, this interpretation gives rise to a number of difficulties:

- Thomas I would need still to be alive, say in his 70s, probably living elsewhere than in Burgh or Hasketon;
- it probably precludes Elizabeth being the daughter of Thomas II;
- why would Mary (and Elizabeth ?) be christened at Hasketon when Thomas II was well settled at Burgh ?
- if Thomas II was born in 1549, he would have been 56 when Mary was baptised (although he was 53 when his youngest son, John, was born);
- Mary must have died young or an infant (elsewhere than at Burgh or Hasketon) as she is not mentioned in Thomas II's will in 1614.

Alternatively, if the claims of Thomas II can be discounted, it is possible that 'Thomas the younger' was the son of:

- Thomas Atherold, who married Margaret Fatter, widow, at Burgh in 1570;
- Thomas Atherold, whose wife, Ales, was buried at Burgh in 1586;
- a Thomas Atherold from another branch of the family.

It is unlikely that 'Thomas the younger' was Thomas Atherold III, as he was only 14 when Mary was conceived in 1605.

43. The Hasketon registers go on to record the marriage of Thomas Atherold and Margaret [Collington] in 1619.<sup>42</sup> The bridegroom may have been the "Thomas Atherolde, son of Thomas" baptised at Hasketon in 1599.

The Hasketon registers subsequently record various Atherold family baptisms and burials, but there is no reference to a daughter called Hannah.

44. The burials of the following are not recorded in the Burgh or Hasketon registers:

- Thomas Atherold I;
- Thomas Atherold II (died 1614) and his (second ?) wife, Mary Harbert (née Vesey);
- Margaret Fatter, widow, who married 'Thomas Atherold' at Burgh in 1570.

### **Potential alternative progenitors of Hannah Atherold**

45. The above primary sources provide evidence that there were a number of other Atherold families living in the locality. Potential alternative progenitors include:

(a) John and Philip, sons of Thomas Atherold of Burgh (died 1525).

(b) John Atherold of Burgh, whom Davy says was living in 1537-38 (who may have been the eldest son of Thomas Atherold).

(c) John Atherold (father not identified) who was baptised at Hasketon in 1547 (elder brother of Thomas II ?).

(d) Thomas Atherold, son of Thomas, who was baptised at Hasketon in 1549 (if not Thomas II).

(e) Other sons of Thomas I per Davy's initial analysis of the Burgh registers

William, born 1562  
Robert, born 1563

(f) Thomas Atherold, who married Margaret Fatter, widow, at Burgh in 1570, unless she was the second (or third) wife of Thomas I or the first wife of Thomas II.

(g) John Atherold of Hasketon or Bealings (baptised 1547 ?), brother of Thomas II, who may have married Mary Maye at Burgh in 1570.

(h) Thomas Atherold, who married Alice Holland at Heveningham in 1572 (per Boyd).

(i) John Atherold, son of John Atherold and Mary his wife (Mary Maye ?), who was baptised at Little Bealings (2 miles south of Burgh) in 1581.<sup>43</sup>

(j) Thomas Atherold of Hasketon (baptised at Burgh 1570 ?), who married Mary Ryvers at Burgh in 1597.

(k) \*Thomas Atherold, son of Thomas, who was baptised at Hasketon in 1599.

(l) \*John Atherold, son of Thomas, who was baptised at Hasketon in 1601.

(m) John Atherold, who married Faith Potsford at Bury St. Edmunds in 1606 (per Boyd).

(n) \*Thomas Atherold (baptised at Hasketon in 1599 ?), who married Margaret [Collington] at Hasketon in 1619.

(o) The father(s) or previous husband(s) of Agnes Atherold and Mary Atherold who were married at Little Bealings in 1584 and 1595.

\*These are probably Thomas Atherold and John Atherold of Hasketon, cousins of John Atherold of Freston (1602-1657), youngest son of Thomas Atherold II, who are mentioned in his will. If so, they would be the grandsons of Thomas II's (elder ?) brother, John Atherold of Hasketon or Bealings (see paragraph 28).

### **C. Endnotes to Appendix XVI**

1. Candler pedigrees, Vol. 2, f. 159, MS. Tanner 257, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Candler could have compiled the pedigree at two different times, as the information about Thomas Atherold I and II is in Latin while the information about Thomas Atherold III and IV is in English. In the top right corner of f. 159 is the annotation "in M.<sup>r</sup> Wrigt: booke", which may relate to the information about Thomas Atherold I and II.

The dates within square brackets in paragraphs 2-4 above are mainly derived from Davy.

2. Harbert is also spelt Harbord (Boyd/Fressingfield registers), Herbert (1612 Visitation, Candler), Harberd (Davy's revised pedigree, Jermyn), Herberd (Muskett, Vol. I) and Haverd (Muskett, Vol. VII). Harbert is the spelling employed in the 1587 will and Sentence. See paragraph 19 above.

3. Hollesley, which is by the coast 9 miles east of Burgh, is sometimes spelt Horsley (1612 Visitation), Hosrley [*sic*] (Candler), Osley (1664-68 Visitation) or Hosely (Muskett, Vol. VII).

Burgh is six miles north-east of Ipswich, the county town of Suffolk.

4. Parish registers of Burgh, St. Botolph 1546-1771. Suffolk Record Office, ref. FC 34/D1/1.

There is no record in the Burgh registers of the christening of Thomas Atherold II's (youngest ?) daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard Dove. In Candler's pedigree she appears unnamed, although he correctly identifies her husband.

5. It is unclear whether the name, which is abbreviated, is 'Edmund', 'Edmond' or 'Edward', as Candler's handwriting is indistinct. Davy says 'Edmund' while Muskett says 'Edward'.

Mary Harvey's brother may have been Edmond Harvey Esq who died intestate at Wickham Skeyth in 1664. Suffolk Record Office, refs. IC 500/4/2/36, IC 500/4/2/50 and IC 500/3/9/157. Wickham Skeyth is 4 miles south-west of Eye.

There are a number of variants of the spelling of Harvey, including Harvy, Hervey, Hervy, Hervie etc.

'Edmund' was often written in the French form 'Edmond' in the later middle ages, while in the seventeenth century 'Edmund' and 'Edward' were often confused. Withycombe, E.G., *'The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names'*, third edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1977, p. 94.

6. College of Arms, Visitation Book D.22, f. 111; *'A Visitation of the County of Suffolk, begun A.D. 1664 and finished A.D. 1668'*, ed. W. Harry Rylands, Harleian Society, Visitation Series, Vol. 61, London, 1910, p. 117.

7. *'Pedigrees of the families of Suffolk, with historical illustrations'*, by David Elisha Davy (Davy's Suffolk Collections), Vol. XXXIX, ff. 233b-234, Additional MS. 19,115, British Library.

Davy's sources included the parish registers of Melton, Hacheston, Burgh, Hasketon, Bucklesham, Grundisburgh and Little Bealings.

Text in italics in paragraphs 6-8 above signifies corrections to Davy's initial pedigree by reference to the Burgh and Hasketon parish registers.

8. Parish registers of Hasketon, St. Andrew 1538-1709. Suffolk Record Office, ref. FC 23/D1/1.

9. Will of Thomas Atherold [II] of Burgh dated 17 June 1614 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk on 7 July 1614. Suffolk Record Office, ref. IC/AAI/50/43.

10. Will of Thomas Atherold [III] of Gray's Inn, esquire, dated 10 May 1655 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 11 May 1664. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/314/49/1, image ref. 1/1. *See internet links.*

11. Davy's Suffolk Collections, Vol. XXXIX, *op. cit.*, f. 235.

12. Jermyn's Suffolk Collections, Vol. XXXIV, ff. 130-131, Additional MS. 8201, British Library.

13. *'Collections relating to Suffolk families, made by Joseph James Muskett from MSS. in the British Museum, Record Office and elsewhere'* (Muskett's Suffolk Collections), Vol. I, ff. 182, 194, 196, 342, 452, 453 and 485, Additional MS. 33,856, Vol. II, f. 145, Additional MS. 33,857 and Vol. VII, ff. 2b-3, Additional MS. 33,862, British Library.

14. In Muskett's definitive version of the Atherold pedigree (Vol. VII, ff. 2b-3), he cites the following authorities:

Atherold pedigree in P. Le Neve's Collections (Harley MS. 5523);  
Atherold pedigree in the Sir John Blois MS. quoted by Jermyn and Davy's revised  
pedigree;  
Atherold pedigree in Harley MS. 6071;  
*Inquisition Post Mortem* of Thomas Atherold II in 12 Jas. I [1614-15];  
Visitation of Suffolk 1664-68 by Sir Edward Bysshe (Harley MS. 1085);  
Davy's Suffolk Collections, Vol. XXXIX.

15. Muskett's Suffolk Collections, Vol. VII, ff. 2b-3, *loc. cit.*

Thomas Atherold [II] does not appear, however, in the list of Escheators of Norfolk and Suffolk in the '*List of Escheators for England and Wales*', compiled by A.C. Wood from records at the Public Record Office (1932 typescript lists), List & Index Society, Vol. 72, London, 1971.

16. Nuncupative will of William Harbert of Hollesley, gentleman, made 31 May 1587 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 1 June 1587. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/70/Spencer Quire nos. 1-40/270, image ref. 407/344. See *internet links*.

17. The relevant part of William Harbert's nuncupative will reads: "*Item he did will and bequeath vnto his daughter Alice Harbert twoe hundred pounds of lawfull money of England Item he further said that his will and meaning was that somuche as the mother of the said Alice his daughter was his good and loving wyffe and for that he had by her three hundreth pounds in marriage That therefore his said daughter Alice whiche was her onely childe shoulde haue the greateft parte and dealing with all his goodes Item he did will and give more vnto his saide daughter Alice all the Lynnen that was her mothers.*"

18. Sentence in the case between Mary Harbert, widow of William Harbert (1) and Robert Mannings and Elizabeth Mannings, paternal aunt of Alice Harbert (2) in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury dated 4 November 1587. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/71/Spencer Quire nos. 41-82/289, image ref. 414/362. See *internet links*.

19. Muskett, Joseph James, '*Suffolk Manorial Families*', 3 Vols., William Pollard & Co. Ltd., Exeter, 1900, Vol. I, p. 65. It is conceivable that the apparent lack of any trace of the *Inquisition Post Mortem* in the National Archives catalogue may be attributable to an unknown variant of the spelling of Harbert. See endnote 2 above.

20. Pedigree of 'Hobart of Monk's Illeigh' in '*The Visitations of Suffolk 1561, 1577 and 1612*', ed. Walter C. Metcalfe, privately printed by William Pollard, Exeter, 1882, p. 145. See *internet links*.

21. Pedigree of 'Clenche of Thiseldon Hall in Burgh' in '*The Visitations of Suffolk 1561, 1577 and 1612*', *op. cit.*, p. 125.

22. Will of John Carr of Woodbridge, gentleman, dated 10 June 1644 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 18 February 1645. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/192/Rivers Quire nos. 1-56/329, image ref. 410/369. See *internet links*.

Carr's will indicates that he was unmarried and a man of property, some of which he bequeathed to Nathaniel.

23. Foster, Joseph (ed.), *'Collectanea genealogica'*, London, Part XII, July 1883, Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1881, p. 22; Foster, Joseph (ed.), *'The Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889'*, London, 1889, f. 651, p. 125; Hayden, p. 52. The Burgh parish registers record that Thomas Atherold III was buried on 6 March 1658/59 rather than 6 May 1658 per Davy.

24. An article entitled *'Ball, Cuppage and Dameron, of Northumberland County, Virginia'* by Charles H. Browning in the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. XI, 1902-03, No. 2, October 1902, pp. 137-139 (see *internet links*), contains further inaccuracies:

- Thomas Atherold is spelt 'Atheroll';
- the Vesey's, described as the family of Hannah's mother (rather than of her grandmother), are said to have come from Oldham (rather than Aldham) in Suffolk;
- it is suggested that Colonel William may have come from a family of Ball in Suffolk;
- Norwich, where Ball families are recorded since the middle ages, when it was second only to London, is described as being in Suffolk, whereas it is the county town of Norfolk.

Browning also notes that a William Vesey, or Vesey, was a shareholder in the Virginia Company of London in 1622. The surviving records of the Company show that a William Vesie of Graies Inn, gentleman, acquired 2 shares in 1622. Kingsbury, Susan Myra, *'Records of the Virginia Company of London'*, Government Printing Office, Washington, 4 Vols., 1906-1935, Vol. II, p. 122 and Vol. III, p. 65. See *internet links*. See also endnote F21.

25. Will of Thomas Aterold of Burgh dated 26 April 1525 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk on 31 May 1525. Suffolk Record Office, refs. IC/AA2/9/3 and J421/60.

26. Pedigree of 'Vesey of Aldham' in *'The Visitations of Suffolk 1561, 1577 and 1612'*, *op. cit.*, p. 172.

The relevant part of the pedigree recorded at the 1612 Visitation reads: "THOMAS VESY, son and heir, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *John Church* of Maldon in Essex, and had issue, - THOMAS, son and heir; Edward, second son; Mary, mar. to *Thomas Atherold* of Burgh in Suff."

This is corroborated by the will of Thomas Vesey of Burgh, gentleman, made in 1614, which refers to his wife, Elizabeth, and his sons, Thomas and Edward. The will discloses that Thomas Vesey had moved from Aldham (retaining his house there) to Burgh. The witnesses were his son, Thomas, and Thomas Atherold III. Will of Thomas Vesey of Burgh, gentleman, dated 26 October 1614 and proved in the

Archdeaconry Court of Sudbury on 18 March 1616/17. Suffolk Record Office, refs. IC500/2/50/171 and J545/26.

27. 1612 Visitation (as endnote 21 above); *Visitation of Suffolk 1664-68, op. cit.*, p. 106.

28. Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1840. See endnote I11.

29. Will of Nathaniel Atherold of Hasketon, gentleman, dated 12 September 1653 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 18 September 1654. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/242/Alchin Quire nos. 463-516/301, image ref. 531/435. See *internet links*.

30. '*Alumni Cantabrigienses*', John Venn and J.A. Venn, Part I to 1751, Vol. I, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1922, *sub nom.* The entry reads: "Atherold, Nathaniel, Adm. at Corpus Christi, 1655. Of Suffolk. Probably s. of Thomas, of Burgh. B. 1635. Buried there May 5, 1665."

31. Will of John Atherold of Freston, gentleman, dated 1 May 1657 and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk on 30 December 1660. Suffolk Record Office, ref. IC/AA1/90/3.

In the entry recording his burial in the Hasketon registers, he is described as "John Atherall gent., brother to Thomas Atherall of Burgh Esq."

32. The Burgh and Hasketon parish registers contain the following relevant entries:

1547	Hasketon	Baptism	John Atherold
1570	Burgh	Marriage	John Atherold and Mary Maye
1570	Burgh	Baptism	Thomas Atherold, son of John Atherold
1597	Burgh	Marriage	Thomas Atherold, son of John Atherold of Hasketon, and Mary Ryvers, daughter of Thomas Ryvers of Burgh
1599	Hasketon	Baptism	Thomas Atherolde, son of Thomas
1601	Hasketon	Baptism	John Atherold, son of Thomas

33. Will of Thomas Atherold [IV] of Burgh, gentleman, dated 13 May 1665 and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 22 June 1665. The National Archives, ref. PROB 11/317/Hyde Quire nos. 57-107/18, image ref. 22/1207. See *internet links*.

34. Probate inventory of Thomas Atherold [IV], 1665. The National Archives, ref. PROB 4/2918.

35. Hayden, p. 52.

36. Visitation Book D.22, f. 111, *loc. cit.*; *Visitation of Suffolk, 1664-68*, p. 117, *loc. cit.* The abbreviation 'Ar' after Thomas Atherold III's name means 'Armiger' (i.e. esquire or gentleman).

There are some minor discrepancies between the pedigree in the Visitation Book and in the Harleian Society transcription. The latter omits to indicate that Nathaniel Atherold is shown as being unmarried at the time of the visitation (although the visitation pedigree does not record that (per Candler) Nathaniel was a widower).

It is not known whether the textual version of the pedigree set out by Hayden (p. 52) is Joseph Ball II's or Hayden's doing.

There is no drawing of the family arms with the pedigree, but in the visitation book containing pen and ink drawings of arms (16 per page) recorded at the Visitations of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex 1664-1668, there is a drawing of a lion passant on a shield, with no crest, endorsed: "Nathaniel Atherold of Burgh - To London to p[er]fect". College of Arms, Visitation Book D.21, f. 18; British Library, Harley MS. 1085, f. 15<sup>b</sup>.

37. Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux King of Arms, who undertook the Visitation, apparently liked simple pedigrees and may have dissuaded deponents from recording what he regarded as extraneous detail. Inform. from Robert Yorke, Archivist, College of Arms.

38. British Library, Harley MS. 1103; *Visitation of Suffolk 1664-68, op. cit.*, p. 213. It is unclear which Nathaniel Atherold is being referred to in the proclamation as Nathaniel, son of Thomas Atherold III, who appeared before the Visitation in 1664, died without issue the following year.

39. Davy's Suffolk Collections, Vol. XXXIX, *op. cit.*, f. 235a.

40. In the Burgh registers between 1546 and 1665, there are 22 instances of 'Atherold', 6 'Atherould' and 1 'Atherauld'. In the Hasketon registers between 1546 and 1666, there are 19 instances of 'Atherold', 1 'Atherould', 15 'Atheroll' (1624-1636) and 12 'Atherall' (1625 and 1653-1660).

A John Atheral married Alice Damsell at Falkenham, 9 miles south-east of Burgh, in 1624 and a Thomas Atherall married Susan Ashly at Woodbridge, 3 miles south-east of Burgh, in 1645 (per Boyd).

41. John Atherold of Hasketon may have been the brother of Thomas II. A John Atherold married Mary Maye at Burgh in 1570, and their children, Thomas and Elizabeth, were baptised at Burgh in 1570 and 1574.

The Burgh parish registers actually record the marriage of John Atherold and Mary Maye on 24 July 1570 and the baptism of Thomas Atherold, son of John Atherold, on 8 October 1570. While possible, although irregular, unless there were two John Atherolds, it is also possible that the entries in the register are not entirely correct as the chronology of the entries in this part of the register is somewhat erratic. On the page in question, the entries mainly relate to 1570, but there are also entries for 1578 and 1580. Under 'Marriages Anno 1570' there is a duplicate entry for the marriage of 'Thomas Atherold' and Margaret Fatter on 16 February 1569 (old style). On the preceding page there are entries relating to 1563, 1580, 1569 and 1570.

42. While the relevant entry in the Hasketon registers is legible, the bride's surname is virtually indecipherable on account of atrocious handwriting.

43. Parish registers of Little Bealings, All Saints 1558-1796. Suffolk Record Office, ref. FC 32/D1/1.