Contents

Descendants of Edwin Marshall Hadley & Jessie McCarthy Hadley		393
Families	Albini	157 - 167
	Badlesmeres	167 - 173
	Basset of Hedendon	173 - 176
	Basset of Wycombe	177 - 183
	Braose	217 - 222
	Briwere	223 - 231
	Chaworth	179 - 183
	Clavering	231 - 236
	De Bohun	183 - 203
	De Lacie	203 - 211
	De Say	211 - 213
	De Vere	213 - 217
	Fitz-Alan	237 - 244
	Fitz-Pain	253 - 256
	Fitz-Piers	245 - 252
	Genevill	257 - 260
	Holland	261 - 272
	Lanvallei	273 - 276
	Lincolne	277 - 279
	Mandeville	279 - 281
	Milo, Earl of Hereford	281 - 284
	Mortimer	285 - 314
	Newmarch	315 - 318
	Perci	319 - 350
	Poynings	351 - 357
	Saire se Quincey	357 - 360
	Rie	361 - 368
	Wideville	389 - 392
Founders of English Universities	Alfred the Great of Oxford	34
	Edward the Elder, University of Cambridge	35

Contents

Hadley Castle		62
Introduction		5 - 27
Kings as Ancestors	England	29 - 65
	France	65 - 93
	Ireland	93 - 99
	Italy	107 - 121
	Jerusalem	123 - 125
	Russian	131 - 135
	Saxon Kings in Germany	135 - 149
	Scotland	99 - 103
	Spain	149 - 155
	Wales	103 - 107
Magna Charta		39, 376
Norsemen		125 - 130
Order of the	Bath	371 & 372
	Garter	373 & 374
Preface		3 - 5
Surety Barons	Hugh Bigod	377 - 379
	Roger Bigod	377 - 379
	Gilbert de Clare	379 - 381
	Richard de Clare	379 - 381
	Henry de Bohun	383 - 383
	William de Lanvallei	383 - 385
	John de Lacie	379 - 381
	Saire de Quincey	387 - 389
	John Fitz-Robert	385 - 387
	Robert de Vere	387 - 389
Round Table		295, 301 - 302

Preface

Christmas 1922, the undersigned presented to her brother Edwin Marshall Hadley, Sr. a MSS volume entitled Ancestral Data, culled from many sources, all of which were given as references.

Since that date, the Bureau of Military & Civic Achievement of Washington D.C. has made for her & Edwin Marshall Hadley, duplicate charts of their ancestors on the side of their paternal grandmother, Sarah Marshall Hadley. These charts confirm the genealogy mentioned in Ancestral Data, Vol. I & add many data to the family archives.

The compiler of this volume, number two of Ancestral Data, has thought that it might be interesting & instructive to study something of the lives of many of these people whose names figure in the pedigree chart of Edwin Marshall Hadley & to that end, she has culled from many sources the human

story of their lives as many of them figured (sometimes very largely) in the period of history in which they lived. In every case only the most reliable histories and genealogies were consulted.

Clara Widenham Hadley Wait.

Introduction

In the beginning of time, the Eternal God Almighty created or made out of nothing the heavens, & the earth & all things therein.

Time began in the imaginary year of the Julian Period 710, on the 23rd day of October before the Christian era 4004 years or in the year of the world (Anno Mundi A.M. on our charts) so the historians tell us.

History is usually divided into three periods, Ancient, Mediaeval, & Modern.

Ancient history begins with the earliest nations of which we can gain any certain knowledge & extends to the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, A.D. 476.

Mediaeval History embraces the period about a thousand years in length lying between the fall of Rome & the discovery of the New World by Columbus, A.D. 1492.

Modern History commences with the close of the Mediaeval period and extends to the present time.

Introduction

Races

Distinction in form, color & physiognomy divides the human species into three chief types or races known as Black (Ethiopian or Negro), the Yellow (Turanian or Mongolian) & the White (the Caucasian). There has been no perceptible change in the great types during historic times. Of all the races the Caucasian (or White) Race exhibits by far the most perfect form physically, intellectually and morally & the White races are the historic nations.

This race divides itself into three families, the Hamitic, the Semitic and the Aryan (or Indo European).

Hamitic. The ancient Egyptians were the chief people of the Hamitic branch. In the grey dawn of history, we find them already settled in the Valley of the Nile erecting great monuments so faultless in construction as to render it certain that those who planned them had had a very long previous training in the art of building.

Introduction

The Semitic Branch includes among its chief peoples, the ancient Babylonians & Assyrians, the Hebrews, the Phoenicians & the Arabians. It is not certain what region was the original abode of this family. We only know that at the beginning of history, its various clans & tribes whencesoever they may have come had distributed themselves over the greater part of Southwestern Asia. It is interesting to note that the three great historic religions of the world – the Hebrew, the Christian & the Mohammedan, the three religions alone (if we except that of Zoroaster) teach a belief in one God, arose among peoples belonging to the Semitic family.

The Aryan or Indo-European Branch, thought probably the youngest, is the most widely scattered family of the White Race. It includes among its members the ancient Hindus, Medes, Persians, the classic Greeks & Romans, & the modern descendants of all these nations: also almost all the peoples of

Introduction

Europe & their colonists that have peopled the new world & taken possession of other parts of the earth.

Migration of the Aryans. The original seat of the Aryan peoples is supposed by most scholars to be somewhere in Asia although some scholars seek to find it in Europe. At a period that cannot be placed later than 3000 B.C. the Aryan household began to break up & scatter & the different clans to set out in search of new dwelling places. Some of these tribes, spreading over the table-lands of Iran & the plains of India became the progenitors of the Medes & the Persians & the Hindus. Other clans entering Europe probably by way of the Helles pont pushed their way onto the peninsulas of Greece & Italy & founded the Greek & Italian States. Still other tribes seem to have poured in successive waves into Central Europe. The vanguard of these peoples are known as *Celts. After them came the **Teutonic Tribes who crowded the Celts

* See page 65

** See page 26

out onto the western most edge of Europe, into Gaul & Spain & out upon the the British Isles.

Celts. These hard pressed Celts are represented today by the Welch, the Irish and the Highland Scots.

After the Teutonic tribes came the wave of Slavonic folk & the Teutonic tribe found itself in turn pushed to the west, wedged in, so to speak between the Celts in Gaul & Spain, & the Slavonic folk who finally settled down (when they could push the Teutons no further westward) in the east of Europe becoming the ancestors of the Russian & other kindred tribes. The Slavonians or Slavs do not begin to play any important part in history till well on in the Middle Ages. The foremost representative of this stock is the *Russian but Russia was not yet a civilized country till comparatively modern times & at present seems to have lapsed again into barbarism.

Greece & Italy. The original civilization of ancient Europe was confined to the two Mediterranean peninsulas, Greece & Italy where a favored

* See Page 131

branch of the Aryan race attained to social organization & to high development of culture while their brothers, the Celts, Teutons, & Slavs still remained in an undeveloped condition without written language or literature or the useful or fine arts or the varied appliances of civilization. Outside of Greece & Italy, the European world was a world of barbarians.

The Greeks had no influence whatever in civilizing the barbarians but it was different in the case of Rome. Of the three races, the Celts first came in contact with the Romans. The Gauls of Cisalpine Gaul were Celts & they were brought into subjection by the Romans under the Republic & received the Roman franchise at the hands of Julius Caesar. Under the name conqueror, the vast population of Fransalpine Gaul (France) was brought under the rule of Rome & in the end Roman citizenship was extended to the whole mass. The

same thing took place in the case of the Celt-Iberians of Spain. The Celts of the British Isles, also, were received into the Roman family.

The result of their contact with the Romans was that the Celtic population of Gaul & Spain had become thoroughly Latinized & Christianized before the breaking up of the Western Empire.

The Teutons do not begin to affect the course of history till we come to the series of events attending the downfall of Rome.

The history of the Middle Ages is the history of the incorporation of Teutonic or Germanic barbarism with Latin & Celtic elements. Modern society is the result of the blending of the two; & it derives ingredients from both – from the barbarians the love of personal liberty & the sense of independence: from the Romans, the forms of long-established civilization.

In a general way, the terms Teutonic, Gothic, & Germanic are all used synonymous & are employed indifferently to designate the central family of

Europe. The chief Germanic tribes were the Goths, the Franks, the Vandals, the Burgundians, the Saxons, the Angles and the Scandinavians.

The earliest home of the Goths was Scandinavia but about 200 A.D. we find them in Central Europe in three great divisions, *Visigoths (West Goths), Ostrogoths (East Goths) & Gedidae (Laggards). The Goths were the first of the Teutons to come under the influence of Christianity.

The **Burgundians settled in Eastern Gaul & have left their memorial in the name of the district of Burgundy. ***The Vandals & Sueves pushed on into Spain & founded a kingdom in the northwest corner of the peninsula. This was before the downfall of Rome. But the kingdom did not last long, although it may be called the first of the modern kingdoms of Europe. Meanwhile the fierce Vandals leaving behind them their name in Andalusia (once Vandalos) crossed to Africa where they founded a State of which Carthage was the centre.

* See page 71 & 108

** See page 7 & 109

*** See page 109, 111 & 149

Introduction

The *Franks (signifying battle-ax) we first find inhabiting what we now call Belgium & lower courses of the Rhine but in the stormy period just before the downfall of Rome they pressed into Gaul. Under their leader **Clovis in the 5th century, they took firm root in Gaul, conquered the Burgundians who were in the southeast & the Visigoths who were in the southwest, & thus, just about the time Rome fell, established that kingdom of the Franks which afterwards came to be called France (from Frankia, the land of the Franks.)

The ***Saxons (knife-men) at first occupied Holstein & the basin of the Weser while the ***Angles & Jutes filled the peninsula of Denmark. These tribes are of great interest to us because it was roving bands from among them that in the 5th century crossed over to Britain & laid the foundation of England, the land of the Angles, began the Saxon kingdom & the English language.

Languages. Let us glance at the languages of the new nations that arose on the ruins of the Roman Empire. Latin had been the common speech of Gaul

* See page 65 & 111

** See page 68

*** See page 111 & 136

& Spain no less than Italy. The old Celtic of Gaul & Celt Iberian of Spain lived on only in out of the way places. Thus the language which the Teutonic settlers found prevailing was Latin, not pure Latin but Latin. As the Teutonic settlers were far out numbered by the native population, they had to learn Latin in order to communicate with the people of the provinces, but in learning the tongue, they further changed & corrupted it. Accordingly, the common Language of Italy, Gaul & Spain became a corrupt Latin called Roman while classical Latin was written by scholars.

Gradually, in these three countries differences of dialect arose & the common Roman gradually developed into Italian, French & Spanish. These Languages are still called the Romance tongues to show their derivation from the speech of the Romans.

In Britain the German invaders did not mix with the Celtic speaking Britons hence the language of Anglo-Saxon England was purely Teutonic & it

does not become affected by Romance influence until England was conquered in the 11th century by French speaking Normans.

The new nations of purely Teutonic stock that arose in Germany & Scandinavia were in speech wholly unaffected by Latin influence so that these languages were unmixed Teutonic. These are the German, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danes, etc.

The Slavonic people speak a language of their own that belongs to the great Aryan stock of tongues but which is quite different from the Roman tongues.

Early culture of Aryans. One of the most fascinating studies of recent growth is that which reveals to us the customs, beliefs & mode of life of the early Aryans while they were living together as a single household. Upon comparing the legends & ballads of the different Aryan peoples, we discover the curious fact that under various disguises they are the same. Thus our nursery tales are found to be identical with those with which the Hindu children are amused. When we compare certain words in different Aryan languages, we often find them alike in form & meaning. From this is

the inference that now widely separated Aryan people once lived together & had a common speech.

Our knowledge of the prehistoric culture of the Aryans gained through the sciences of comparative philology & mythology may be summed up as follows: they personified & worshipped the Dawn, Fire, the Winds, the Clouds. The all embracing sky, they worshipped as the Heaven-Father (Dyans Pitar) hence Jupiter. They were herdsmen & at least occasional farmers. They introduced the sheep as well as the horse into Europe. The Turanian people whom they displaced had neither of these domestic animals. In social life, they had advanced to that stage where the family is the unit of society. The father was the priest & absolute lord of his house. The families were united by a chief or patriarch who was assisted by a council of elders. In the council of elders around the village patriarch, political historians, says Myers in his General History, page 6, trace the beginnings of the senates of

Introduction

Greece & Rome & the national parliament of later times.

Asia was the land of births & beginnings, & played indeed a wondrous part in the history of our race, says Swinton in his Outlines of the World's History, page 77; but when in the order of the Divine Providence her appointed task was completed, it was given to other lands & other peoples to carry forward the great work of humanity; & we shall find that with the Aryan race on the free soil of Europe first comes true progress.

Let us look at two outstanding features in the life of "the Aryan race on the free soil of Europe", during the Middle Ages.

At this period all the nations of Europe were under that peculiar form of society called feudalism; all bore certain relations to the Papal Power: all participated in the Crusades, & in the spirit of Chivalry, & all passed through the period named the Dark Ages, & all shared in the intellectual revival that marked the latter part of the Middle Ages.

Feudalism is the name given to a special form of society & government

based upon a peculiar tenure of land which prevailed in Europe during the latter half if the Middle Ages, attaining its most perfect development in the 11th, 12th & 13th centuries.

A feudal estate, which might embrace a few acres or an entire province, was called a fief or feud, whence the term Feudalism. The person granting a fief was called the suzerain, liege or lord; the one receiving it, his vassal, liegeman or retainer.

In the same way that the king received his fief from God, so he might grant it out in parcels to his chief men, they, in return for it, promising to be faithful to him as their lord & serve & aid him. Should these men, now vassals, be in any way untrue to their engagement, they forfeited their fiefs & these might be resumed by their suzerain & bestowed upon others. In like manner, these immediate vassals of the king or suzerain might parcel out their domains in smaller tracts to others, on the same conditions as those upon which they had themselves received theirs; & so on down through any number of stages. In general terms, the duty of the vassal was service;

that of the lord, protection. The most honorable service required of the vassal, & the one most willingly rendered in a martial age, was military aid. The liegeman must always be ready to follow his lord upon his military expeditions; he must defend his lord in battle; if he should be unhorsed, must give him his own animal; &, if he should be made a prisoner, must offer himself as a hostage for his release.

The lawless & violent character of the times during which Feudalism prevailed is well shown by the nature of the residences of the nobles. These were strong stone fortresses, usually perched upon some rocky eminence & defended by moats & towers. France, Germany, Italy, Northern Spain, England & Scotland, in which countries the Feudal System became most thoroughly developed, fairly bristled with these fortified residences of the nobility.

Feudal government retarded the growth of nationality & three influences gradually undermined it – Royalty, The Municipalities, The Clergy.

Introduction

The increase of the power of royalty was directly opposed to feudalism; for just in proportion as the central authority was strengthened, the power of the nobles was weakened.

In the turbulence of the times, population tended to crystallize around the castles of feudal chiefs. The lords finding themselves greatly strengthened by this, began to see that it would be to their advantage to grant the inhabitants certain privileges. Hence arose towns, governed by officers – provosts & bailiffs – appointed by the lord, & the still more highly favored boroughs, that is towns possessing regular charters which conceded them the right of government themselves by magistrates, such as mayors and aldermen, chosen by the burghers or free inhabitants. It was here that there arose that great power in European society, the Commons or free middle class that in the end overthrew feudalism but tempered the despotism of kings & brought about limited, representative monarchy.

The Church, in its efforts to establish absolute dominion in matters

spiritual, naturally sought to ally itself with a great centralized power. Hence we find the Church usually sided with the kings, & against the nobles. Moreover the clergy owned more than one half of the entire landed property of most European countries.

Among other influences that co-operated towards the destruction of feudalism, were the Crusades, the change of the mode of war following the invention of gunpowder, the extension of *commerce, & in general, the progress of knowledge.

It was a system that was not wholly bad; it must have been in some degree adapted to the times, otherwise it could not have existed at all, but it belonged to a state of society essentially barbarians & it was overthrown by that very civilization it could not keep from growing up in its midst.

Chivalry sprang out of feudalism & has been called its "brightest flower". It grew into a great institution that for several centuries exercised a wonderful influence on the manners, habits, thoughts & sentiments

* See Page 115

of men in all the nations of Western Europe: it was brought to maturity & splendor by the Crusades: it was pushed to fantastic extremes, & it ceased to exist when feudal society passed away. Great honor paid to the profession of arms & high regard & delicate gallantry toward women were its keynote, & so vital was it considered that it was the custom for the sons of various vassals of a lord to form a little court, or school, in his castle whence they were educated under his eye along with members of his family in military exercises & feudal etiquette. When a lad acquired a squire's duties, at the age of fourteen, he quit the role of page, attending on the ladies, learning obedience & courtesy, the doctrines of religion, use of light weapons, & instruction in music & chess & began attending his lord to the battle or tournament, leading the war-horse, arraying his lord in full armor, keeping behind him in the fight, handing him a fresh lance, lending him a fresh horse if his lord was dismounted & dashing to the rescue if he saw him hard-pressed. At twenty-one, the squire's dreams were realized & he became

knight, his admission to knighthood being attended with an imposing ceremonial. Valor, loyalty, courtesy, munificence, & a hatred of injustice formed collectively the character of an accomplished knight.

The invention of gunpowder put the knight at a great disadvantage. Knighthood as an institution perished with feudalism but its spirit lives today in the gentlemen of modern times.

Crusades. During two hundred years, - comprising the whole of the 12th & 13 centuries, the most important events of European history had relation to that series of extraordinary expeditions known as the Crusades. This term is derived from the French word croisade (croix, the Cross), which means war of the cross. The Crusades were undertaken by the Western nations of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens & Turks. It had been customary, from an early period in the history of Christianity, for believers from every part of the Christian world to make pilgrimages to the Holy Land of Palestine. While Saracens remained masters of Palestine they encouraged

& protected visitors whose arrival brought them considerable profit but when the Seljukian Turks, in the middle of the 11th century, became masters of Asia Minor & Syria, the Christians whether residents or pilgrims, were subjected to the most cruel treatment. Everyday brought back to Europe weary travelers who had been scoffed at & spit upon by the infidels, as the Mohammedans were called.

The news of cruelties aroused Western Europe & stimulated a strong desire to wrest the Holy Land from Moslem desecration. Peter, the Hermit, a monk of Amiens, France made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, witnessed the cruelties of the Turks & felt himself called by Heaven to deliver the Holy Sepulcher from their hands. Returning to Europe, he easily gained the consent of Pope Urban II to undertake the task & he set forth over Italy, France, everywhere proclaiming the sacred duty of delivering the sepulcher of Christ from the hands of the Infidels. His eloquence aroused Europe & for two centuries, eight Crusades kept Europe in a tumult. *Louis VII, King of France, & Conrad III, the foremost sovereigns of the age, were enlisted in

* see page 83

the Second Crusade. In the third Crusade, three great Western princes took the cross – Richard I of England, *Philip Augustus of France, & **Frederick Barbarone, (Red Beard) Emperor of Germany. In the Seventh & Eighth Crusades was ***Louis IX of France, (known as Saint Louis).

The Crusades utterly failed in their immediate object, the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans, but their effect was lasting in civilization's history. The Western nations, having to act in concert, came to know one another better, to interchange chivalrous sentiments, to feel mutual sysmpathies, & to entertain more liberal ideas. Then too, the Crusades brought from the East the knowledge of many products & processes tending to promote the arts & manufactures. It was during these expeditions that modern commerce was first developed.

The next step in civilization's growth was the grooming up of towns to a position of prime importance. New towns arose especially in Germany & Italy & the old towns were now back something of their former

* See page 80

** See page 145

*** See page 86

greatness. In Italy, that is Lombardy, from the 11th century, the towns became everything.

Under the names of the various countries described in this book, may be found descriptions of the growth of civilization & history & it is a matter of humble pride that the names of so many of our ancestors are found serving mankind in their day & generation, advancing all that was best. In a few rare cases have been found selfish, over ambitious characters who only go to prove that human nature is the same from the beginning to "world without end".