# Spain

Spain occupies the greater part of the Iberian (Spanish) peninsula. The early inhabitants were Celts & Iberians. The country was conquered in part by the Carthaginians 237-219 B.C. In 409 A.D. the land was made waste by the *Vandals, *Suevi & **Elaru. Nine years later, a West Gothic kingdom was established & flourished almost three hundred years till overthrown by the Saracens in 711. The Visigoths held Spain until the beginning of the 8th Century when the Saracens crossed the Straits of Gibraltar & destroyed the last Gothic king, Roderick, & established throughout the country the authority of the Koran, 711. During this time, the conquerors had mingled with the old Romanized inhabitants of Spain, so that in the veins of the Spaniard today is blended the blood of Iberian, Celt, Roman & Teuton, together with that of the last comers, the Moors. No sooner had King Roderick, the last of the Visigothic kings been hopelessly defeated than a multitude of colonists from Arabia, Syria, & North Africa crowded into the

* See page 12

** See page 109

peninsula & in a short time the provences of Seville, Cordova, Toledo & Granada became Arabic in dress, manners, language & religion. The northwest corner of Spain, however, a mountainous region, afforded a refuge for the most resolute of the Christian chiefs who refused to submit to Moslem rule. These brave & hardy warriors not only defended their hilly districts but gradually pushed back the invaders until they had regained control of part of the country they had lost.

Their work was furthered by the help of Charlemagne who drove the Saracens out of the northeastern part of the country as far south as the Ebro, making the subjugated district a province of his great Empire under the name of the Spanish March.

By the opening of the 11th Century, several little Christian states, among them those of Castile & Aragon, had been established upon the ground thus recovered & always maintained. Castile was at first simply a line of

castles against the Moors, whence the name. For several years the princes of the little states to which we have referred kept up an incessant warfare with their Mohammedan neighbors. Owing to dissensions among themselves, they were unable to combine in any effective way for the reconquest of their ancient possessions. *Ferdinand III, surnamed "The Saint", was born 1200 & died 1252. He was the son of Alfonso IX of Leon by Berengaria, sister of Henry I of Castile. He became king of Castile on the death of Henry in 1217, & succeeded his father as king of Leon in 1230. He captured Ubeda from the Moors in 1234, Cordova in 1236, Guen in 1246 & Seville in 1248. He was canonized by Clement X in 1671. He caused to be collected & to be translated into the vulgar tongue the "Forum Judicum" or code of Visigoth laws which forms one of the oldest specimens of Castilian prose. During his reign a law was passed 1230 which made Leon & Castile a single, inseparable kingdom.

* See page 41

# Spain

The marriages in 1469 of Ferdinand, Prince of Aragon with Isabella, Princess of Castile paved the way for the union a little later of these two leading states & their united strength was now used to expel the Moors from the peninsula. Granada was taken in 1492.

Our Castilian blood is derived through *Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III, King of Castile who married Beatrix, dau. Philip, king of Germany as follows:

Garsia Ximines, 1st king of Superabia. Died 758.
Garsias Sancho, King of Navarre & a descendant in the 9th lineal degree from Garsia Ximines, 1st king of Superabia.
King Sancho II Garsias, his son.
Garsias II Sancho, King of Navarre & Arragon, his son.
Sancho III, Major King of Castile, his son.
Emperor Ferdinand I, his son.
King Alphonso VI, his son.
Queen Nrracca, his daughter.
Emperor Alphonso VII, his son.
King Ferdinand II, his son.
King Alonzo IX, his son.

* See page 41

# Spain

*Ferdinand III, King of Castile, his son mar. Beatrix, dau. Philip, King of Germany & Irene of the East, dau. The Emperor Isaac Angelus.

*Eleanor, their dau. mar. King Edward I of Eng.

King Edward II, their son. mar. Isabel, dau. King Philip IV of France.

King Edward III, their son mar. Philippa of Hainhault.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. Wm. de Burgh.

Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry "The Hotspur".

Henry de Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Lady Eleanor, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

Henry de Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son, mar. Eleanor, dau. Sir Richard Poynings.

Henry de Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Lady Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

Lady Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.

Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton of Langton Hall.

Edward Fitz-Randolph of Langton Hall, their son, name of wife unknown.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.

* See page 41

# Spain

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.
David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.
Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.
Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.
Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.
Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. Wm. Hadley.
James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.
Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James
Edwin Jr.
Raymond

# Families

# L'Albini

Roger de Albini mar. Amicia.

William de Albini mar. Maude, daughter of Roger Bigot (or Bigod). He came with William the Conqueror into England & having greatly aided him in that service had divers lands in Norfolk & other places conferred on him. He & his heirs were also given by William the lordship of Bokenham to hold by service of being butler to the kings of England on the day of their coronation. For which respect he was afterwards styled in divers charters, "Princera Henrici Regis Anglorum". He gave much land to the church & founded the Abbey of Wynundham in Norfolk. It is farther observed of this William that assisting "at the solemn obsequies of Maude, his wife (with great lamentation) he gave to the monks of Wynundham the Manor of Papesburg in pure arms; & made livery thereof unto them by a cross of silver in which were placed venerable reliques: namely part of the wood of the cross whereon our Lord was crucified: part of the manger wherein he was laid at his birth: as also a gold ring & a silver chalice for retaining the holy Eucharist, admirably wrought in form of a sphere: unto which pious donation were witnesses, including his son William. He was buried before the High Alter

in the Abbey of Wynundham which he had founded.

William de Albini, the son of William de Albini & Maude Bigot, his wife, was called William-with-the-strong-hand because among his brilliant exploits, he slew a fierce lion, the occasion being as follows. "It happened that the Queen of France, being then a widow & a very beautiful woman, became much in love with a knight of that country who was a comely person & in the flower of his youth. Because she thought no man excelled him in valor, she caused a tournament to be proclaimed throughout her kingdom, promising to reward those who should exercise themselves therein according to their respective demerits, & concluding that of the person whom she so well affected should act his part better than others in those military exercises, she might marry him without any dishonor to herself. Here upon divers gallant men from foreign parts hastened to Paris: amongst others this William de Albini bravely accoutred & in the tournament excelled all others, overcoming many & wounding one mortally with his lance. This being observed by the Queen, she

became exceedingly enamoured of him & forthwith invited him to a costly banquet & afterwards bestowing certain jewels upon him, offered him marriage. But having plighted his troth to Adeliza, widow of Henry I of England & daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lozein, he refused the Queen of France. Whereat she was so furious that she consulted with the maids how she might kill him. In pursuance of that design, she enticed him into a garden where there was a secret cave & in it a fierce lion, unto which she descended by divers steps under pretense of showing him the beast. When she told him of the animal's fierceness, he answered that it was womanish & not a manly quality to be afraid thereof. Thereupon by the advantage of a folding door, she thrust him into the lion. Being in this danger, he rolled his mantle about his arm & putting his hand into the mouth of the beast pulled out his tongue by the root. Having done this, he followed the queen to her palace & gave it to one of her maids to present to her. Returning to Eng. with the fame of this glorious exploit, he was forthwith advanced to the Earldom of Arundel & for

his arms, the lion was given him. Not long after that, Adeliza, the queen of Eng. widow of Henry I married him. He was one of those who welcomed Empress Maud, daughter of King Henry I & her brother Robert, Earl of Gloucester at the Port of Arundel. In 1164, upon that high displeasure, conceived by Henry III against Thomas a Becket, then Archbishop of Canterbury, Becket fleeing beyond the sea, this Earl William with divers bishops & others was sent to the king of France & to the pope with letters from King Henry, representing Becket to have fled as a traitor & desiring the King of France that he would not receive him into any of his territories: also entreating the pope that he would not give credit to any of Becket's suggestions. The pope endeavored to exterminate Becket's misdemeanors. The Bishop of Exeter desired his Holiness would appoint certain legates to hear & determine in that business. Whereupon this William de Albini, Earl of Arundel stood forth & said, "Sir, we being illiterate are ignorant what the Bishops have expressed: but we are not to be instructed to what purpose we are sent. We come not to do anything contumeliously in the presence of so great a person to whose authority the

whole world doth stoop, but we are to declare, in the presence of his whole court how great a devotion our king hath borne & doth bear to your holiness, & that if he could have found out any persons more great & noble to have employed them on this errand, he would have sent them." Then after he had magnified the pope for his great abilities, he concluded with very temperate expressions concerning Becket beseeching that his holiness would vouchsafe to use his best endeavor for the reconciling of this difference. Later in 1173 when Lewes, king of France had invaded Normandy, King Henry being then at the head of his army, this Earl William de Albini being one of the chief Commanders made a notable speech to the soldiers putting them in mind of the effect of their valor formerly manifested in other parts & also the justness of their cause, their danger in flight & that there could be no safety but in conquering. A great patron of the church, he was buried in the Abbey of Wynundham, founded by his father. Of their seven children, William was his heir.

William de Albini. In the first year of the reign of Richard I, this William had a confirmation from the king of the Castle & honor of Arundel as had his

father from King Henry II. In the seventeenth year of King John's reign, he was one of the great lords under whom those persons had safe conduct that came to London from making then peace with the king after the relaxation of the interdict: as also who went to Northampton for the same purpose. Also in that year, he attended the king at *Runnimede at that time when the Great Charter & the Charter of the Forest were confirmed being then on the king's part. But afterwards, he was one of those who took oath to obey the determination of the twenty-five barons who were elected to take care that the tenor of those charters should be observed & to compel the king in case he should recede therefrom. (There was a William de Albini, a Magna Charta baron, but he is not the William de Albini in our line.) The next year when the rebellion barons called in Lewes, King of France, this William de Albini adhered to Lewes. King John was so enraged that he roused a mighty army & in one month's time over-ran the lands of those adverse to him, plundered & burnt their homes, with their corn, & in particular exercised this severity upon the houses & lands of this Earl. But the death of King John altered the

* See page 30

scene: for what with the terror from Rome of an excommunication which was like to be thundered out against Lewes by Walo, the Pope's Legate, unless he forthwith be gone out of England & the hearts of many who stood not right to King John, now inclining to young King Henry, certain it is that this William de Albini was one of the first that sustained the young King Henry. Seeing now such hopes of quiet & peaceable times, William de Albini & other eminent noblemen had great zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land from the hands of the infidels, & the following year took a journey hither and was at the famous Siege of Dannieta. He died in his return home in 1222. His body was brought back to England & he was interred with his father in the Abbey of Wymundham. He had married Maud, daughter of James se Santo Sidonio, or Maud de St. Hilary.

# Le Albini

Isabel de Albini, one of their daughters received as her portion the Castle & Manor of Arundel. She married John Fitz-Alan, baron of Clun (See page 237).
John Fitz-Alan mar. Maud, daughter of Roese de Verdun.
John Fitz-Alan, their son, mar. Isabel de Mortimer.
Richard Fitz-Alan, their son, mar. Alizon, daughter Marquess of Saluce.
Edmund Fitz-Alan, their son, mar. Alice, daughter of John de Warren.
Richard Fitz-Alan, their son, mar. Eleanor Plantagenet.
Lady Joan, their dau. mar. Humphery de Bohun.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Thomas Platagenet, Duke of Gloucester.
Princess Anne, their dau. mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland & Joan, grand-daughter of King Edward III of Eng.
Humphery de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine.

# Le Albini

Edward, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Henry de Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland.

Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.

Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blossom.

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. Jeffrey Manning.

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah, dau. John Mollison.

Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.

Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore, a Revolutionary Soldier.

Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie Seymour McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

# Le Albini

Dugdale. The Baronage of England Vol. I, page 118-121

# Badlesmere

In 1170 is found the first mention of this family according to Dugdale, The Baronage of England, II, 57, at which time Bartholmew de Badlesmere was in suit with William Cheny for certain lands in Kent.

William de Badlesmere succeeded him. This William adhering to the Rebellious Barons about the end of King John's reign, was taken prisoner with some others, then complices in the Castle of Rochester & not released till 1222.

Giles de Badlesmere was in 1248 slain in a skirmish betwixt the English & Welch.

Gunceline de Badlesmere was a great rebel to King Henry III for which cause, he was (amongst others) excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury: but afterwards returning to obedience was constituted Justice of Chester in which office, he continued till 1281. In 1282, he was in an expedition into Wales & in 1297 in one into Gascoigne. Dying in 1301, being seized of the Manor of Badlesmere. He left one son Bartholomew, twenty-six years of age.

Bartholomew in 1329, his father Gunceline being still alive received command to attend the king at Portsmith upon the first day of September with horse & arms to sail with him to Gascoigne. He was also in Scottish wars & was

constituted Governor of the Castle of Bristol: also Governor of Ledes & had grants of many "mannors": was also sent as Ambassador to the Scottish wars where he merited so well that he got an assignment of a thousand pounds for his services there & obtained a special charter for divers markets & fairs in sundry of his lordships. Having been the king's steward for a long time, he obtained a grant of the Castle of Ledes in exchange for certain lands which he had purchased. He was summoned to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm. Adhering to the discontented barons of that age, he went from Tilbury to Essex, to Hengham in Kent, contrary to the king's "inhibition". Where being received by some of his own party, he took divers soldiers out of his Castle at Ledes & thence marched to Canterbury with nineteen knights, having "linnen" jackets under their surcotes: all his esquiers being in plate armor: & so went to the shrine of St. Thomas to the great amazement of the townsmen. Being thus in Canterbury, John de Crumwell & his wife repairing thither & desiring his aid he promised them to do all that he could & thereupon hastened to Oxford. When the king heard this, he sent the queen to Ledes Castle & the king dispatched other guards to the Castle commanding them to stay there till the king should come in person. Hearing that his Castle of Ledes had thus been besieged by the king, Bartholomew Badlesmere prevailed

with the barons to endeavor its relief. Whereupon they advanced to Kingston upon the Thames, but no further for the guards of the Castle despairing of help, had surrendered it & his wife Margaret (sister of Richard de Clare) with her young son Giles de Badlesmere & all her daughters had been sent to the Tower of London. Some of the Queen's servants being slain during the siege, a strong force was sent to besiege the Castle of Pontfract whither this Bartholomew & his friends had fled. Bartholomew was taken & sent to Canterbury "to be drawn & hanged". The execution taking place at the gallows of Bleen, his head was cut off & set on a pole at Burgate: others suffered in like sort in other places. Margaret, his widow was kept in the Tower of London till she was released owing to the intercession of William, Lord Roos & others. Upon her release, she went to the convent of nuns called Minoresses in the suburbs of London & had two shillings a day allowed for her maintenance to be paid by the Sheriff of Essex. But afterwards from all her husband's vast estates she had for her dowry "several mannors & forty acres of land in Badlesmere".

(Giles, son of Bartholomew & Margaret died without issue leaving his four

sisters, his heirs). Of these

*Elizabeth mar. Edmund de Mortimer for her first husband & William de Bohminfor her second husband, so that we descend from her in two lines as follows:

First Line

Elizabeth daughter of Batholomew Badlesmere & her first husband Edmund de Mortimer.
Roger de Mortimer, their son. mar. Philippa, daughter William de Montacute.
Edmund, their son mar. Philippa, daughter King Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of King Edward III.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry de Percie, called The Hotspur, 1st Earl of Northumberland.
Henry de Percie, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry de Percie, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Richard Poynings.
Henry de Percie, 4th Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth, dau. Deacon Thomas Blossom.
Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

* See page 171 & 304

# Badlesmere

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah, dau. of John Mollison.
Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.
Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore, a Revolutionary Soldier.
Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.
Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. Wm. Hadley.
James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret, dau. Wm. Widenham.
Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

Dugdale II 57-60

## Second Line

**Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Badlesmere & her second husband,
*William de Bohun.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son mar. Lady Joan, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Thomas Platagenet, Duke of Gloucester.
Princess Anne, their dau. mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, dau. Ralph 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.

* See page 191

** See page 170 & 304

# Badlesmere

Edward, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Henry de Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland.

Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.

Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son of Langton Hall, name of wife unknown.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blossom.

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah, dau. Of John Mollison.

Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.

Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore, a Revolutionary Soldier.

Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret, daughter of William Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie, daughter of James J. McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

Dugdale. The Baronage of England Vol. I 59, 60

# Basset of Hedendon

The first of the branch was Gilbert Basset who about the beginning of King Henry the First's reign gave two parts of his tithes of Shatton to the monks of Eynshaw in Oxfordshire: as also "the tithes of wooll & cheese throughout all his lands". He was probably a younger son of Ralph Basset, Justice of England in the time of Henry I.

Thomas Basset was Sheriff of England in 1164 & 1175 & one of the king's Justices in his Court of Judicature, a Justice Itinerant in numerous shires including Oxfordshire in 1179. For special services to King Henry II in divers wars, he had the Lordship of Hedendon in Oxfordshire with the hundred of Botendon & likewise that hundred lying without the North Gate of Oxford given him in fee – farm for the rent of twenty pounds per annum to the king's exchequer. He married Alice, daughter of Dunstanvill. We descend from him through his sons Gilbert of Hedendon & Alan of Wycomb as follows:

Gilbert of Hedendon, oldest child of Thomas Basset & Alice, his wife, founded the Priory of Burcester (vulgarly called Bisseter in Oxfordshire) in Oxfordshire in 1182 & in 1189 & was one of the barons who attended at the

King's coronation. In 1195, he gave an hundred pounds fine to the king that his daughter Eustochia might marry Thomas de Verdon. Later as Thomas' widow, she married her brother-in-law Nicholas de Verdon.

Rohese de Verdon, dau. of Eustochia & Nicholas de Verdon mar. Theobald le Butiller, a branch of the noble family of Butillers of Ireland.
Maud, their dau. mar. John Fitz-Alan, 1st Earl of Arundel.
John Fitz-Alan, their son, 2nd Earl of Arundel mar. Isabel de Mortimer.
Richard Fitz-Alan, their son, 3rd Earl of Arundel mar. Alizon, dau. Marquess of Saluce.
Edmund Fitz-Alan, their son 4th Earl of Arundel mar. Alice, dau. of John de Warren.
Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel, their son mar. Eleanor Plantagenet, dau. Henry Earl of Lancaster.
Lady Joan, their dau. mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Thomas Platagenet, Duke of Gloucester.
Princess Anne, their dau. mar. Edmund de Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Humphrey d'Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somer.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.
Edward, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Henry de Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton of Langton Hall.

# Basset of Hedendon

Edward Fitz-Randolph, of Langton Hall, their son, name of wife unknown.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, The Pilgrim, The Pilgrim. their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah Mollison.

Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.

Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.

Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James

Edwin Jr.

Raymond

Dugdale. The Baronage o England

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# Basset of Wycombe

The first of this branch was Alan Basset a younger son of the first Thomas Basset of Hedendon (See page 173). To this Alan, King John was very bountiful. In the seventeenth year of King John, he was with the king at that great meeting with the Barons at *Runnimede & in the eighteenth year, had a grant from the king of the lordship of Menster. Before the meeting of the king & the Rebellious Barons at Runnimede, this Alan had given the king "an hundred marks & an excellent palfrey" that his daughter **Hawise might marry that William de Lanvallei who became one of the Rebellious Barons, & one of the twenty-five chosen to govern the realm, after the signing of the Magna Charter.

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Hawise, their daughter mar. John de Burgh.
John de Burgh, their son mar. name unknown.
Margaret, their daughter mar. Richard de Burgh.
John de Burgh, their son mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Princess Joan d'Acre, daughter of King Edward I.
Wm. de Burgh, their son mar. Maude, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster.
Elizabeth, their daughter mar. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry de Percy, The Hotspur, 1st Earl of Northumberland.

* See page 39

** See page 383

# Basset of Wycombe

Henry de Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

Henry de Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.

Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, of Langton Hall name of wife unknown.

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blossom.

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Elizabeth Manning.

David Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Sarah, dau. Of John Mollison.

Ann Fitz-Randolph, their dau. mar. John Smalley.

Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.

Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie Seymour McCarthy.

Their sons

James, Edwin Jr., Raymond

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