Chaworth

About the latter end of King William the Conqueror's reign, Patric de Cadurcis, vulgarly called Chaworth, son of _____ de Cadurcis born in Little Brittany gave to the monks of St. Peter's Abbey in Gloucester, three mills lying in Kynemersford, which grant William Rufus confirmed. To him succeeded his son & heir

Patric who likewise bestowed on those monks a certain mill called Horcote situated also in Kynemersford with certain lands thereto belonging: as also the "Tithes of the Meadows" there. In 1187 this Patric upon collection of the Sentage of Galway accounted six pounds for Knight's fees belonging to the Honour of Striguill & in 1195 paid the like sum, upon levying the Sentage for the king's redemption.

Pain de Chaworth, his son succeeded him & married Gundred daughter & heir to William de la Ferte & Margaret, daughter of William de Briwere. He was buried in the Chapter House of Gloucester Abbey, leaving his son

Patric who being then under age "compounded" with the king for his own

"Wardship & Marriage" giving five hundred pounds for the same. He also inherited from Margaret de Briwere, his grandmother. In 1245, he received a "precept" from the king, whereby he had command to use all his power & diligence to annoy the Welch then in hostility, & took to wife, Hawyse, daughter & heir of Thomas de Loudres (or London), Lord of Ogmore & Kidwelly in Wales. In 1258, the Welch having by their bold incursions made great spoil upon the lands of Prince Edward & divers of the kings good subjects, he had summons (with others) to fit himself with horse & arms & to attend the king at Chester upon Monday next after the Feast of St. John the Baptist for restraining those hostilities. The same year he died leaving

Patric, his son who succeeded to the inheritance of his brother Pain (son of Patric & Hawyse who died soon after coming into the inheritance) also died soon after coming into his possessions being "seized" of many manors

including the manor of Kidwelly in Wales & also of 400 acres of arable land in Est. Careston held by the service of finding "a Knight armed with Plate-Armour in the King's army when it should be in the Territory of Kidewelly." He married Isabel, daughter of William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warrick.

Maud, their dau. mar. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, son of King Henry III.

Maud, their daughter mar. Wm. de Burgh.

Elizabeth, their daughter mar. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of King Edward III.

Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry (de Perc1), "The Hotspur".

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

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

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

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 Langton.

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

Edward Fitz-Randolph, 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.

Chaworth

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 McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

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De Bohun

Humphrey de Bohun, the first of this noble family that settled in England, a kinsman of William, Duke of Normandy, came thither with him at the time of the conquest of England by the Norman William: being called Humphrey with the beard, that special name being given him, as it seems, because most of the Norsemans "did then totally shave their faces". At the time of the Conqueror's Survey, it cannot be learned that he possessed more lordships in England than Waterford in Norfolk.

Humphrey, the second, called The Great, their son, mar. Maud daughter of Edward de Saresbury.

Humphrey, the third, their son, Steward & Server to Henry I mar. Margery, daughter Milo, Earl of Hereford.

Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, & Constable of Eng., their son, mar. Margaret, daughter Prince Henry of Scotland.

Henry de Bohun, their son mar. Maud, only dau. of Geffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex.

Taking part with the rebellious Barons, all his lands were seized on by the king, but after the agreement made at *Runnimede, he had restitution of them. He was also made one of the 25 Barons who undertook that the king

* See page 39

should observe the Great Charter (then ratified at Runnimede) & to compel him thereto, in case he should refuse to do so. Moreover the next year, the Barons raising new troubles, he was one of those who through procurement of the king was excommunicated by the pope. He did not return to his allegiance upon the death of the king (as many of the great men then did) but took part with the rest of that rebellious rout which adhered to Lewes of France & was one of the leaders of their army against King Henry III, in the Battle of Lincoln, & was there taken prisoner June 1, 1220. He died in his voyage to the Holy Land.

Humphrey, their son & heir, Earl of Essex, was called the good Earl of Hereford. In 1224, this Humphrey stood up with the Earl of Chester & others on behalf of Richard, Earl of Cornwal from whom the Manor of Berkhamstead, had been injuriously taken by the king & given to another. And upon that account having a rendezvous at Stanford in Lincolnshire "advertised" the king in a threatening manner that he should redress this injury with speed & moreover requiring that he should without delay restore unto them the Charter of Liberties, & that the Forest sealed anew (which he had cancelled at

Oxford); otherwise they would compel him so to do. All of which being performed, they returned quietly to their homes. At the Great solemnity of *King Henry, the third's marriage, he performed the office of Marshall in the king's house. Three years after, he was one of the god-fathers at the font for Edward, eldest son of the king. In joining with the Earl of Clare & some other of the English Barons, he advanced against the Welch then in arms, & had with them some fierce encounters. In 1246, with the rest of the English peers, he signed a letter to the pope whereby representing the oppressions under which this kingdom then suffered from the Court of Rome: they threatened to free themselves if sudden remedy were not otherwise had. In 1248 he was in that Parliament then held in London wherein the king demanding money, was much rebuked by the Peers, because upon the last tax granted to him, he promised the like upon them. In 1250 he took upon him the Cross & went to the Holy Land. He married Eleanor, daughter of William de Braose. In 1253 he was present with other Peers when that formal curse was denounced

* See page 45

in Westminster Hall against the violators of Magna Charta "with bell, book & candles". In 1257, he had the custody of the Marches of Wales. In 1257 he had the custody of the Marches of Wales. In 1258, he was one of the first of those great men that entered the combination against the king, the issue whereof at last proved fatal to them.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son in 1286 was with the king's army in Wales. In 1297 he was sent into Holland with John, son of the Earl of Holland who had married the daughter of King Edward I. In the same year it was that the king calling a Parliament at Salisbury required this Earl & others to go into Gascoigne. To whom they answered that if he did go himself in person they would attend him. But the king threatening them with high words that he would compel them to go without him, they put themselves in arms. Which being discerned, that business was prosecuted no further. In that year, likewise, he was one of those "who boldly prohibited the Lord Treasurer & Barons of the Exchequer to levy that tax upon the people of the 8th peny, then granted to the king in the Parliament, held at S. Edmunds-bury and incited the Londoners to stand with them for recovery of their liberties."

The same year, command being given to this Earl & some others, to provide themselves with horse & arms, to attend the king into Flanders, not obeying, he was discharged from his office of Constable of England. The king being then beyond sea, Edward his son being guardian of the kingdom in his father's absence, sending to this Humphrey de Bohun & to the Earl-Marshall to repair to his Parliament at London on the tenth of Oct., they came with five hundred horse & a multitude of foot soldiers, but would not come within the city walls unless their own men might keep the gates, nor would they consent to anything then proposed except the king did confirm the Great Charter with some articles thereunto added: as also the Charter of the Forest & grant that aid should thenceforth be exacted from the Clergy or Laity but by consent of the Lords, as also that they themselves & all theirs who had refused to go to Flanders with him should be pardoned. All of which he yielded to & performance made accordingly. Moreover he was that year with the king in Scotland when he obtained that great victory near Roxborough. He married Maud, daughter William de Fieules & endowed her at the same time (with the consent of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford (his grand father) with the third part

of all his lands.) Moreover Queen Eleanor (Alianore) in consideration of this marriage with her kinswoman, obliged herself to pay unto him, a thousand pounds of silver. Besides all this, the king to manifest his kindness to her thereupon granted them the Castle & Manor of Haye in the Marches of Wales. This Humphrey de Bohun died in 1298, & with his wife he's buried in the Chapel of our Lady at Walden in Essex.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son & heir in "doing his homage had livery of his father's lands". He married Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. In 1306, the king granted to him (being then in Scotland in his service) & to Elizabeth – his wife "intail" the whole territory of Annandale in Scotland. This Earl in 1307, being with the king in his Scottish Wars departed thence without leave. For which offence at the instance of Queen Margaret, he obtained his pardon. In 1308, he entered into a solemn agreement by Covenant under his seal with Henry, Earl of Lincoln, John, Earl of Warren & Surrey & some other Barons to defend the king's person & the rights of his crown & to redress what was amiss.

In 1309, he was in another expedition to Scotland. And in that year, he was one of those great men who took part with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster & conspired the death of Piers de Gavaston (the great favorite of that time) for the better recovery of the people's liberties. In 1310, he was the principal person sent by the king from York with a sufficient strength for guarding the Marches of Scotland. In 1313, he was the chief person at Markgate with Lodowich, Earl of Eureur, the Bishop of Poicton & others concerning certain matters of great moment, touching the king himself & some of the great noblemen of England, which treaty was to continue at London, but neither the Commissioners nor their retinue to lodge in the city. But after this, namely in 1314 being in that fatal Battle of Stridling in Scotland & the English army routed, he was taken prisoner in the fight (near the Castle of Botheville): yet had his liberty soon after by exchange for the wife of Robert de Brus who had long been in captivity in England. In 1318, he received command to send his hundred foot soldiers out of his territories in Wales to be at Newcastle, to march into Scotland & in the same year had a grant from the king of the Castle of Buelte in Ireland, with the lands thereat belonging. In 1319, he was again in the king's service in Scotland.

De Bohun

In 1321 The king having intelligence that he was raising a force in the Marches of Wales against Hugh de Despencer, the Younger, sent him a perenitory command to forebear, which he obeyed not, but forthwith joined with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster in that great insurrection then by him made & when others forsook him, stuck to him firmly & having forced the king, by terror to assent to those their insolent actings, he published the edict at Westminster Hall for the banishment of Hugh Despencer, the Elder. The next year, he joined with Roger Mortimer & others in wasting his lands in Wales. But soon after this, the scene altered, for the king getting power so fiercely pursued these potent rebels & all their adherents. In Yorkshire, the king utterly defeated them. This Earl Humphrey de Bohun endeavoring to pass the bridge was by a soldier (who lurked underneath) run through his body with a lance 1322, & was buried at the Friars-Preachers in York.

William de Bohun, his fifth son, was one of those great lords that prosecuted Roger de Mortimer. In the Parliament held in London in 1338 (amongst other eminent persons who were raised to like dignity) upon the advancing of Edward the Black Prince to the Dukedom of Cornwal, William de Bohun was created Earl

of Northampton. In commission with the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Suffolk & others to treat with Philip, King of France touching the right of King Edward to that realm: with the power to make declaration of same. He was also constituted one of the king's commissioners to treat of peace with David de Bruys, King of Scotland. In 1339, he married *Elizabeth Badlesmere & in the same year went with Henry, Earl of Lancaster & others into Flanders, the king being at that time there with a great army in order to press his claim of the crown of France. He was one of the Marshals in the third Battalion of King Edward's army drawn up at Utronfosse against the French. Moreover in 1341, he was in that famous naval fight before Singse in Flanders betwixt the king of England & the French. In the same year, he obtained a grant of many manors & a large sum of money for his services in the Wars of France. In 1341 he was one of the great lords present at that famous feasting & justing which King Edward then made for love of the Countess of Salisbury, as it was reported: likewise he was in the Scottish expedition then made. In 1343 he was made the king's lieutenant & Captain General in Brittany, with power to receive fealty & homage from the people there, on behalf of King Edward as King of France. In 1344, he was one of those who

* See page 171

attended Henry, Earl of Lancaster in his expedition into Scotland for raising the Siege of Loughmahon Castle, then made by the Scots, which being affected, he was constituted Governor thereof. In the same year, he was again in Brittany in the king's service. In 1347, King Edward having informed the pope that the king of France had violated the League lately made & thereupon invading that kingdom, this Earl attended him & having passed the river Seine, slew five hundred of those who opposed his repair of the bridges over that stream. In the same year, he was in the second Battalion of King Edward's army in the famous Battle of Cressy in France, where the King of England obtained a glorious victory. In 1350, he was again constituted one of the king's commissioners to treat with the commissioners of the King of France upon a truce between King Edward & him. In 1351, he was made Warden of the Marches toward Scotland for the 'enlargement' of David Brus & making a final peace between England & Scotland. In 1353, this Earl (together with John de Vere, Earl of Oxford) was in commission for arraying the soldiers in the counties of Essex & Hartford to oppose the French then threatening an invasion. In 1354, he was in that expedition then made into Scotland: & was

one of the commissioners who were appointed to meet with the nobles of that realm to treat with them, touching the delivery of David de Brus (called King of the Scots) still prisoner in England. In 1356 upon King Edward passing to Calais, he attended him thither & also thence to S. Omers, expecting the King of France in those parts with his army, but finding him not there, wasted the country adjacent. In 1357, he was again constituted a commissioner to treat with the nobility & commons of Scotland for the final peace betwixt both kingdoms. It plainly appears that he was a person of great action in his time especially in military affairs. He & his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere were generous patrons of the church. He died Sept. 1360 & is buried in the Abbey of Walden on the side of the Presbytery.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, upon the decease of his father, William de Bohun (being only nineteen years of age) & successor to his father's Earldoms, was committed to the guardianship of Richard, Earl of Arundel, whereupon he had license from the king to travel, & the next year after, being of full age, had livery of his lands. Shortly after this in 1367, he was the principal person employed in the embassie unto Galacius, Duke of Milan, to treat with him for a marriage betwixt Leonel, Duke of Clarence &

Violante, daughter of that Duke, for his second wife. But these great honors were not long to be enjoyed by him. He died 1373 & was buried at the feet of his father on the north side of the Presbytery in the Abbey of Walden. He had married Lady Joan, daughter of Richard, 5th Earl of Arundel, his former guardian.

Eleanor, their daughter mar. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, or as he is sometimes called Thomas of Woodstock, 6th son of Edward III.
Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna daughter Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville, sister of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV.
Eleanor, their daughter 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, of Langton Hall, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth Blossom.

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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 daughter mar. William Hadley.
James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.
Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons James, Edwin Jr., Raymond

De Bohun

Beginning with Henry de Bohun, The Magna Charta Surety, this proud English family claim noble, royal descent from Kenneth Mac Alpine, first King of all Scotland, as follows:

*Kenneth Mac Alpine, first King of all Scotland died in 858 A.D, a descendant in the 13th lineal degree from King Fergus II Mor Mac Ercha who restored the Scottish kingdom A.D. 403 & who himself was a descendant in the 21st generation of Fergus I King of Gael Albinach, A.M. 3674 in the line of Alexander the Great. Known is Kenneth II, the son of Alpine, hence his surname Mac Alpine, defeated the Picts & slew their king & his nobility; united the Picts & Scots under one sceptre, & became the first sole monarch of all Scotland 843 A.D.

Constantine II, son of Kenneth II, was his father's successor in 858 A.D. & was taken in battle by the Danes & beheaded.
Donald VI, 2nd son of Constantine succeeded in 893 A.D.
Malcolm I, his son, was his father's successor in 944 A.D. & was murdered in Moray.
Kenneth III, his son, 970 A.D. was murdered by Fenella, the Lady of Fettercairn.
Malcolm II, son & successor of Kenneth III, was assassinated on his way to Glannis.
Beatrix, his daughter, mar. Crinan, Thane of Isles.
Duncan I, their son & grandson of Malcolm II, was assassinated by his cousin Macbeth who ascended the throne. (See Shakespeare's Macbeth.)

* See page 99

De Bohun

*Malcolm III (Cean-Mohr or Canmore) son of Duncan I was killed while besieging Alnwick Castle 1093. He married Margaret, daughter of Prince Edward, The Exile, a descendant of Alfred the Great.

David, King of the Scots, their son, became his father's successor in 1124, after the crown had been usurped for thirty-one years by his uncles & brothers. He married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland.

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Edited by Ockerby

Prince Henry, their son, mar. Ada, daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Warren.

Margaret, their daughter mar. Humphrey de Bohun.

Henry de Bohun, their son mar. Lady Maud, only dau. of Geffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex. Henry de Bohun was a Magna Charta Surety Baron.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud D'eu.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Eleanor de Braose, daughter of William de Braose.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud, daughter of William de Fieules.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I.

William de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Badlesmere.

* See page 100

De Bohun

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Lady Joan, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel.

Eleanor, their daughter mar. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.

Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund Stafford.

Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna daughter Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.

Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville, sister of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV.

Edward Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. Eleanor, daughter of 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 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 daughter mar William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons James, Edwin Jr., Raymond

De Bohun

In yet another line, beginning with Humphrey de Bohun, Magna Charta Surety, this noble family claims royal descent from Hardwick, first king of the Saxons, & Alfred as follows:

Hardwick, first king of the Saxons, A.M. 3914, B.C. 90 mar. Elswitha, daughter of Etheland, the Great Earl of Mercia & his wife Edburga who descended in the ninth generation from Crida, the first king of Mercia.
*Alfred the Great, the civilizer king of England was descended in the 32nd lineal degree from King Hardwick & Elswitha, his queen, & was the 4th son of Ethelwolf, the son of Egbert, first sole monarch of England. Alfred died Oct. 26, 901 A.D.
King Edward the Elder, his son. Died 925.
King Edmund, his son. Died 947.
King Edgar, the Peaceful, his son. Died 975.
King Athelred (or Ethelred), the Unready, his son. This prince retired to Normandy during the Danish usurpation. While Canute, the Danish King of Eng. was absent in Denmark, the exiled king, Athelred returned. He died April 24, 1016.
Edmund II, surnamed Ironsides, his son. The English & Danish nobility tired of war obliged Edmund & Canute to divide the kingdom between them. Canute ruled the northern portion & Edmund II, the southern section, but Edmund did not long survive the treaty, being foully murdered by two of his chamberlains, accomplices of Duke Edric, Nov. 30, 1016.

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Pages 3 & 4

Prince Edward, The Exile, his son.
Margaret, sole heiress, his dau. mar. King Malcolm III, King of Scotland.
David, King of Scots, their son, mar. Matilda, dau. of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland.

* See page 33

De Bohun

Prince Henry, their son, mar. Ada, daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Warren.
Margaret, their daughter mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
Henry de Bohun, their son mar. *Lady Maud, only dau. of Geffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex. Henry de Bohun was a Magna Charta Surety Baron.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud D'eu.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Eleanor de Braose, dau. of Wm. de Braose.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud, daughter of William de Fieules.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I.
William de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Badlesmere.
**Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Lady Joan, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel.
***Eleanor, their daughter mar. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.
Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland & Joan grand-daughter King Edw. III.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville, sister of Elizabeth, queen of King Edward IV.
Edward Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. Eleanor, daughter of Henry de Perci, 4th Earl of Northumberland.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton.

* See page 250
** See page 63
*** See page 53, 62 & 63

De Bohun

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

In the third line of descent, we find the De Bohun family springing from the kings of the Norman Plantagenet Dynasties; namely, through King Edward I & his predecessors & through his dau. Elizabeth who married Henry de Bohun & through his great grandson Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, 7th child of King Edward III, son of King Edward II, son of King Edward I who married Eleanor de Bohun, great grand daughter of Elizabeth & Joan, grand dau. of

De Bohun

Edward III, dau. of 4th son of Edward III, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster by his wife Blanch, dau. of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. She mar. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

Born of the Norman Line

King William I, the Conqueror mar. Matilda, dau. Baldwin, Count of Flanders.
King Henry I, their son, mar. for his first wife Matilda of Scotland.
King Henry II, their grandson, son of the dau. "Empress" Maud &
Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, mar. Eleanor of Aquitaine.

Born of the Plantagenet Line

which began with Henry II

King John, their son mar. Isabella de Tailefero.
King Henry III, their son mar. Eleanor of Provence.
Edward I, their son mar. Eleanor of Castile.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
William de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth Badlesmere.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Lady Joan, dau. of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel.
Eleanor de Bohun, their daughter mar. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, 7th child of King Edward III.
Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna daughter Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

De Bohun

Humphrey, de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.

Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville, sister of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV.

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

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

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

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

Edward Fitz-Randolph, 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

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De Laci, de Lacy

Of this ancient family there were two who came into England with William the Conqueror namely Walter de Lacie & Gilbert de Laci, but how near allied, it is not known.

Gilbert de Lacy unto whom was given by William the Conqueror the town & castle of Broken-bridge, so termed by a reason of a broken bridge near the place, afterwards called by him according to the Norman dialect Pontfract. He had also by gift from William all that part of the country of Lancaster then & since called Blackburnshire situated toward the "West Riding" of Yorkshire with vast extent. So that at the time of the General Survey, he had no less than one hundred & fifty lordships or the greatest part of so many in Yorkshire. He was a liberal patron of the church founding & endowing the Collegiate Chapel of S. Clement within his Castle of Pontfract. He married Hawise.

Robert, their son had a confirmation from King William Rufus of all those lands whereof Gilbert his father died "siesed". However upon the death of King William Rufus (with divers other potent men) adhering to Robert Curthose against King Henry I, he was forced to buy his peace at a dear rate. He also for the souls of his father & mother founded a priory for Cluniack

monks at Pontfract. But after all this both he & his son Gilbert were expelled the realm by King Henry I.

(Gilbert, his son, when King Stephen began to reign by his special favor – obtained his Barony of Pontfract & called to mind the misery of his banishment under King Henry I. He was one of the principal commanders at the Battle of the Standard & had his lands & honors restored by King Stephen. But he died without issue being succeeded by his brother Henry.)

Henry, son of Robert & heir to his brother Gilbert, succeeded to all his lands & honor. Henry was received into favor by the *Empress Maud & her son King Henry II & obtained from them a remission of the displeasure which King Henry I bore toward Robert, his father, as also of the forfeiture which he himself had made before he did his homage with full restitution of his whole honor of Pontfract & all his other lands in England & Normandy. He likewise obtained from Henry II a charter for a fair to be held yearly at Pontfract upon the feast day of S. Giles & to continue eight days following. In 1176, he was one of the witnesses to that notable award which King Henry II made

* See page 38

betwixt Aldefonsus, King of Castile & Sanctin, King of Navarre. He was succeeded by his son Robert.

Robert de Lacie, his son who succeeded him died without issue, leaving his half sister Albreda de Lisours to inherit.

Albreda de Lisours was half-sister of Robert de Lacie, owing to the fact that their mother, Albreda had married for her first husband Henry de Lacie (son of Robt. de Lacie & father of another Robert de Lacie) & for her second husband Endo de Lisours. In the death of her half-brother, Robert de Lacie, she possessed herself of the Barony of Pontfract & all his other lands under pretense of a grant of them all from Henry de Lacy, father of Robert. She married Richard Fitz-Eustace, Constable of Chester.

John, their son, thus coming to possess the lands of de Lacie did also assume that surname & arms. He was a generous patron to the Knights Hospitalers & to the church. He died in the holy Land in 1179, leaving his widow Alice de Vere by whom he had many children, among the, Roger his heir.

Roger de Lacie, their son was at the siege of Acon (in the Holy Land) with King Richard 1, 1192 & likewise in that sharp fight against the Saracens also at the siege & taking of Damieta. In 1199 he undertook for the payment of five hundred marks for livery of the lands of Guy de la Val which he

challenged as his own & which King John by his charter had granted him, namely, the Barony of Pontfract whereof the said Guy had possessed himself in King Henry, the Second's time as it seems: but upon his livery, he was constrained to give his son & heir as hostage for his future fidelity. Moreover shortly after the coronation of that king, he was sent with the sheriff of Northumberland & some other imminent men of those parts to conduct William, King of Scotland unto London where King John received him. In 1200, he was one of the barons present at Lincoln when David King of Scotland did homage & fealty to King John. In 1204, being made Governor of the Castle of Roche-Andeli in France (which King Richard I built) he held it out courageously against the French for a time. But at length for want of victuals it became necessary to deliver it up & he was made their prisoner. Whereupon he was necessitated to require aid of his tenants for raising money to pay his ransom. He was Governor of several Castles, among them the Castle of York. Gathering divers minstrels & others, this Roger who was at Chester answered the call of Ranulph, Earl of Chester who marching with some force

into Wales, was besieged to come to his aid. The Welch supposing his band to be soldiers became alarmed & raised the siege. The Earl therefore for his good services gave him the patronage of all minstrels in those parts. He married Maud de Clere, sister to Treasurer of York Cathedral. Dying in 1211, he was buried at Stanlaw in the quire of that Abbey Church near the spot where his wife is buried.

John de Lacie, their son & heir in 1214, undertook the payment of seven thousand marks to the king in the space of four years for livery of the lands of his inheritance & to be discharged of all his father's debts due to the Exchequer: further obliging himself by oath that in case he should ever fall from his allegiance & adhere to the king's enemies, all his possessions should resort to the crown: promising also that he would not marry without king's license. Soon after, however, he adhered to the Rebellious Barons then in arms & was one of the five & twenty elected by them for governing the realm; whereunto the king by reason of their potency was necessitated to submit. At which time these five & twenty cantonizing the realm amongst themselves, he had his share. But the next ensuing year, having undergone the pope's excommunication for his activeness in that affair, he soon obtained letters of safe conduct to come to the king to make his peace. The

like letter of safe conduct he had in 1216. In 1218, he went with divers other English nobles into the Holy Land. He became Earl of Lincoln, into which honor he was advanced in respect of his marriage with Margaret, daughter Robert de Quincey. He likewise had a grant conditional, namely: That in case the king could not attract the Earl of March to his service by the marriage of Richard de Clare with a daughter of same Earl before the feast of S. Hillary then next ensuing: that then this John should have the marriage of this same Richard for his eldest daughter for which grant, he promised five thousand marks whereof the king acquitted him two thousand marks whereupon he married her Maud to Richard de Clare. This marriage being consummated by the king without the consent of the baronage, raised great discontent in Gilbert, Earl of Clare (the father of the same Richard) & likewise in most of the English nobles. John de Lacie died 1240. The two daughters of John de Lacie & his wife Margaret, daughter of Robt. de Quincey, Maud & her sister were in 1243, educated with the king's own daughters.

Maud, as we have seen, was married to Richard de Clare, son & grandson of Gilbert & Richard de Clare, Magna Charta Surety Barons.

De Lacie

Gilbert, the Red Earl of Clare, their son, mar. Princess Joan d'Acre, daughter King Edward I.

Elizabeth, their daughter mar. John de Burgh.

William de Burgh, their son mar. Maude, dau. Henry, Earl of Lancaster.

Elizabeth, their daughter mar. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.

Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry Percy, the Hotspur, 1st Earl of Northumberland.

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

Henry Percie, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Richard Poynings.

Henry de Perci, 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. of Thomas 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.

De Lacie

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

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De Say

The first mention of this name is in 1083, time of William the Conqueror, & is that of

Picot de Say, one of the principal persons under that potent person Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrensbury, then attending him at his dedication of that great Abbey which he then founded without the east-gate.

The next of that name met with is:

Engelram de Say who in 1138, after two year's truce betwixt Stephen & Geffrey of Anjou, 2nd husband of Empress Maud, took prisoner one of Henry First natural sons & Baldwin de Redvers, two of Empress Maud's chief adherents. He was with the king in that fatal Battle of Lincoln where he lost the day & was taken prisoner. When others turned their backs, he manifested his courage, fighting it out stoutly to the last.

After him comes

William de Say mar. Beatrix dau. William de Mandevill.
*Beatrix, their dau. mar. Geffrey Fitz-Piers.
Maude, their dau. mar. Henry de Bohun.
Humphrey, their son mar. Maude D'eu.
Humphrey, their son mar. Eleanor de Braose.

* See page 245

De Say

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud de Fieules.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of King Edward I.
William de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth Badlesmere.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Lady Joan Fitz-Alan.
Eleanor, their daughter mar. Thomas Plantagenet.
Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna daughter Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Humphrey, de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.
Edward, Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. Lady Eleanor de Percy.
Lady 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 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. Jas. 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

De Vere

The first mention Dugdale finds of this noble & ancient family is in the General Survey of England made by King Wm., The Conqueror, where it appears that Alberic de Vere then held many estates. Of this name, namely Alberic there was also an Earl in that age: for by that title he is recorded in the same survey, though of what place, it appears not. He likewise held lordships in King Edward the Confessor's time which shows that he was an Englishman. He married Beatrix, niece & heir of Manasses, Count of Gisnes. He had by the gift of the Conqueror, the whole inheritance of a great man of Saxon days. After great gifts to the church he afterward was shorn a monk in the Abbey of Abingdon, having given great possessions to the monks of Abingdon. He is called Alberic, Senior for he had a son of the same name.

Alberic, their son, known as Alberic Jr., confirmed all the gifts made to the church by his father & being in high esteem with King Henry I was made by him Lord Great Chamberlain of all England to hold same office in fee to himself & his heirs with all dignities & liberties thereto. He was also one of the King's Justices. He married Adeliza, daughter Gilbert de Clare, leaving by her five children when he was killed in London in 1138.

Alberic, their son, the third member of his family to carry the name Alberic was also Great Chamberlain of England, the office being conferred on him to hold as fully as did Alberic his father. He likewise was granted "the third penny of the Pleas of Oxfordshire, to the end he might be Earl of that

county". He owned vast estates, gave liberally to the church & founded the Priory of Heningham in Essex, Lacia his wife being the first prioress there.

Robert de Vere, their second son, became heir to his brother Alberic who died without issue. This Robert in 1216, being one of the chief of those barons who took arms against the king was part to the covenants at that time made betwixt the king & them: whereby they were to have the City & Tower of London delivered up into their hands. He stood up so stoutly with those great "rebells", that he was in the number of them whom Pope Innocent III excommunicated for so doing. But upon the death of King John, there being a peaceable compromise between King Henry III & those lofty-spirited men, this Earl Robert was received into favor: for in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry III, he became one of the Judges of the King's Court of Justice as appears by a fine then levied before him & others. He married Isabel, dau. of Hugh de Bolebec.

Hugh, their son, inherited & was solemnly knighted at Gloucester, the king then solemnizing the Feast of Pentecost there. In 1246 he was one of the Barons who subscribed that letter sent the pope whereby they complained of his exactions upon this realm. In 1248 he was also in that Parliament then

held, wherein the king was upbraided by the lords with his licentious expenses & that his Treasurer & "Chamberlain were not persons of their approbation." He bestowed much upon the Church, also gave the Knights Templars, his lands in Radenache with the church there. He married Hawise, daughter of Saire de Quincy, a Magna Charta Surety Baron as was also his father Robert se Vere. Dying in 1263 he left as his heir his son Robert.

Robert, son of Hugh de Vere & Hawise de Quincy, his wife, was twenty years of age when he came into his inheritance & was known as 5th Earl of Oxford. He was one of the barons in 1265 in arms against the king & was made Knight in the field by Montford, Earl of Leicester (the Chief of them). He was amongst others, surprised at Kenilworth, a little before that Battle of Evesham which proved so fatal to those insolent "rebells". But afterwards, making his peace according to the tenor of that decree called "Dictum de Kenilworth", he was by King Edward the First, in the 14th year of his reign employed in those wars against the Welch. As for his works of piety, it appears that for the health of his soul, he gave to the Knights Hospitalers "all his Royalty & services of two Knights Fees in Athley & Silverly & in 1288 an hundred & forty five acres of land & meadow in Bilchaungre & Takelegh to the Canons of

Tremenhate for the health of the soul of Gilbert his son." He married Alice, daughter & heir of Gilbert Lord Sanford, Chamberlain to Queen Elianor.

Joan their daughter mar. William de Warren.
Alice, their daughter, mar. Edmund Fitz-Alan, 4th Earl of Arundel.
Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel, their son mar. Eleanor Plantagenet.
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, 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, sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.
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 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, Raymond

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Braose

That William Braose who first settled in England was a Frenchman is evident from that Charter which he made to the monks of St. Florence at Salmuse (now vulgarly called Sornars) in France, of the Church of St. Gervase & Prochase at Braose with the tithes & roll of his mills there: as also of the timber for their buildings & fuel for their fire: pannage for their swine in the woods; fishing throughout all his waters; & one carucate of land with certain meadows in that lordship. Likewise of the Church of Cortelles with one carucate of land & a mill there. By which Charter he likewise gave of his possessions in England, the churches of St. Peter at Sele; of St. Nicholas at Brebre, of St. Nicholas at Shoreham & many more. That his lands in England were of no small extent, is evident from the General Survey, in Dorsetshire alone having twelve lordships & in Sussex no less than forty.

Philip de Braose, his only son, succeeded him. He was one of those who adhered in the ninth year of his reign to William Rufus against Robert Cuthose, Duke of Normandy. He gave to the Abbey of Lewes in Sussex, four of his salt works in Brembre to the monks of Salmure. Berta, daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford, became his wife. Their son:

Braose

William de Braose, succeeded in all that great estate of his father & mother. In 1164, he was one of the witnesses to that recognition then made by the king (Henry II) touching the people's liberties. In 1178, the king gave unto him the whole realm of Limeric in Ireland. In 1201 the king (John) perceiving that his realm was interdicted by the pope, sent to all the great men of England, fearing mischief from them, a demand that they give hostages for their good behavior. Whereupon Maud, wife of William de Braose, when the king's soldiers came to them, stept out & told them that she would not suffer any of her children to come into the king's hands as hostages because he had basely murdered his own nephew, Arthur, whom he ought to have treated honorably. William, her husband, was with her in purpose but he was more diplomatic saying if he had done anything to offend the king, he was ready to give satisfaction according to the judgment of the Court & the Barons, his peers. When these things were reported to the king, he sent soldiers & officers to seize him privily & bring him before him. William de Braose having notice "of the king's intention forthwith fled with his wife & family into Ireland, but Maud his wife & William his son were at length taken prisoners & were cast into prison where they were starved to death at Windsor by the command of King John. William de Braose escaping, he put himself into

the habit of a beggar & fled beyond the sea dying soon after at Paris where he was buried in the Abbey of S. Victor 1212." He married Lady Maud de St. Waleric, or Maud de Haia. It was observed of him that in his usual communication, he would reverently use the name of God: viz. In God's name, let this be done or If it please God: or by God's grace; so likewise in all his letters he wrote. Moreover, that in his journeys, whensoever he came into a church or beheld the cross, though he were then discoursing with another, he would leave off & betake himself to his devotions: & having said his prayers, return to his former discourse. Likewise when he met any children in the way, he would salute them courteously, to the end he might have a return, with the benediction of the innocents.

Reginald de Braose, their 3rd son, in the last year of the reign of King John, had from the king, permission to safe conduct to come to his presence to do his homage & fealty. The king then granted a great part of his father's lands to him. King Henry II in the first year of his reign intimating to this Reginald by a friendly message, he should repossess all his land – upon certain conditions. He complied & accordingly had livery of the castle &

honor of Toteneys & likewise of the honor of Barstaple. He was with King Henry & his army at Newark. But Leweline, Prince of Wales who had confederated with the rebellious barons against the king, with (Reginald's cousin), rose in rebellion against him & won from him all his territory of Buelth except the Castle. Reginald finally made his peace with Leweline. In 1221, the Welch having besieged his Castle of Buell, he obtained aid from the king to preserve it from destruction. He married Gracia (by some called Grifild) daughter & co-heir of William de Braose & died in 1222.

William de Braose, their son & heir had given to him the honors of Cuappe & Wallingford. In 1222, Reginald his father dying, the king being advised, sent his steward to make livery of his Castles unto him. He was taken prisoner by the Welch & for his redemption was forced to pay 2000 marks which he borrowed from his uncle William de Briwere. He married Eva, daughter of Walter Mareschal.

Eleanor, their dau. mar. Humphrey de Bohun. To this Eleanor came the honors of Breckwock & Hey.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud, dau. William de Fieules.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I.

Braose

William de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth Badlesmere.

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Lady Joan, dau. of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel.

Eleanor, their daughter mar. Thomas Plantagenet.

Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund Stafford.

Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland & Joan grand daughter King Edward III.

Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somer.

Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville, sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edw. IV.

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

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

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

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

Edward Fitz-Randolph, 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.

Braose

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

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Briwere

The first mention of this name is found in 1180 upon a memorable occasion when William Briwere (the son of Henry Briwere) in consideration of the thirty one marks in silver (whereof ten were acquitted for his service belonging to the land & the rest paid in money) then purchasing from Hawise de Hesham & others, the inheritance of all the land in Hesham. This purchase was made in the open county Court of Devon, & afterward recorded in the exchequer of Westminster in the presence of Richard Bishop of Winchester, Geffrey, Bishop of Ely, John Bishop of Norwich, Ranulph de Glanvil, Richard, the Treasurer, William Basset & other Barons then there sitting. In the same year, being constituted Sheriff of Devon, he continued so till the end of that king's (Henry Second) reign. To this William & his heirs, King Henry II, confirmed the lands whereof he was then possessed to hold as freely as he did in the time of King Henry I as also the forestership of the forest of De la Bere with the power to take any person transgressing therein betwixt the bars of the Hampton & the gates of the Winchester & likewise betwixt the

river Romesy & river Winchester to the sea. He also stood in high esteem with Richard I. When Richard went to the Holy Land, William Briwere was associated with the Bishop of Durham & Ely & Hugh Bardulf in the government of the realm. Furthermore in 1192, the king being then in the Holy Land & doubting that the Bishop of Ely might not perform his trust, as he expected, this William Briwere was one of the three to whom the king by his special letters gave command that they should assume the government into their hands. This so angered the Bishop of Ely who maligned William Briwere that he procured him amongst others to be excommunicated by the pope. But notwithstanding the Bishop thus frowned upon him, in 1194 when King Richard was brought to Wornies in Germany (being made prisoner by the Emperor as he returned through his country) he came thither to him & was one of the principal persons in that treaty held there with the Emperor whereupon, for a large ransom, King Richard was set at liberty & forthwith sent thence with some other persons of note to make league with the King of France which was

thereupon effected. Soon after the king's return to England, he together with Earl Roger Bigod, William de Warren & others was sent to Yorke, to compose the difference then pending betwixt the Archbishop there & the Canons of that church. He was also constituted one of the Justices-Itinerant then sent into sundry parts of the realm for redress of what was at that time amiss. Many trusts & favors received he from King Richard I nor were they less from King John after he assumed the crown. A touch of the times is given in the fact that he also received license to enclose his woods at Toure, Cadelegh, Raddon, Ailesbane & Burghwalter: with free liberty to hunt the hare, fox, cat & wolf throughout all Devonshire & likewise the goat "out of the regard of the forest" & to have "free-waver" throughout all his own lands for hares, pheasants & partridges. In 1201, King John granted him an ample charter for his lordship of Bruggewalter namely, that it should be thence forth a free borough & to have a free market every week with a fair once a year & the benefit of the toll & passage & that the Burgesses thereof should be free of toll & enjoy divers other privileges. He gave him also

license for building of three castles. When King John had his troubles with the Rebellious Barons, William Briwere stood on the King's side. When King John raised two great armies, the one to restrain the rebellious lords who staid in London; the other to march into the north for the wasting of those countries, the king constituted this William Briwere (or de Briwere) one of the principal commanders of that army that staid near London. In 1223, he was constituted Governor of Newcastle upon the Tine. In 1224, the king coming to a Conference with the Lords wherein they required of him those rights & liberties for which they had so stoutly contested with his father, the Archbishop of Canterbury speaking on their behalf urged the king that he could not refuse thereto by reason that upon "recess" of Lewes of France (whom the barons had called to rule on England) both himself made oath to them that he would do so; and that the whole peerage of England did likewise. This William (then one of the king's council) standing up said "That those liberties having been by force extorted ought not to be observed." Whereupon

the Archbishop replied thus "William, if thou didst love the king, thou wouldest not be an impediment to the peace of the realm." The king discerning therefore, the Archbishop to be moved said, "We have sworn that they shall be observed & will observe our oath." In the same year William de Briwere was constituted Governor of Bolesover Castle. His works of piety were many & great. He founded Abbeys & Hospital of St. John at Bruggewalter for the health of the souls of kings Henry II, Richard I & John. He married Beatrix de Valle. We come from him in two lines from two of his daughters, *Graecia who married Reginald de Braose for his first wife, & Joan who married William de Percy.

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1st

Graecia, dau. of William Briwere married Reginald de Braose.
William de Braose, their son married Eva, daughter of Walter Mareschal.
Eleanor, their dau mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud, dau. of William de Fieules.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I.
William de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Badlesmere.

* See page 290

Briwere

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Lady Joan, dau. of Richard Fitz-Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel.

Eleanor, their dau. mar. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.

Princess Anne, their dau. mar. Edmund Stafford.

Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland & Joan, grand daughter King Edward III.

Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somer.

Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville, sister of Elizabeth, Queen of King Edward IV.

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

Lady 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 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

Briwere

2nd

Joan, dau. William Briwere mar. Wm. de Percy.

Anastasia, their dau. mar. Ralph Fitz-Randolph, Lord of Middleham.

Mary, their dau. mar. Robert de Nevill.

Ranulph de Nevill, their son, Lord of Raby mar. Euphemia, dau. Sir John de Clavering.

Ralph, 2nd Baron d'Nevill, their son mar. Alice, dau. Hugh de Andley, Earl of Gloucester.

Margaret, their dau. mar. Henry, 4th Lord Percy, 1st earl of Northumberland.

Henry, the Hotspur, their son mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund de Mortimer.

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

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

Henry de Percy, their son, 4th Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. William 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.

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

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

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 McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

Dugdale. The Baronage of England Vol. I,
Pages 700 & 701

Clavering

See Fitz-Robert (Page 385)

This family, thus surnamed from a lordship in Essex where one of their chief seats anciently was, do derive themselves from

Eustace Fitz-John, a great man in the Northern parts of the realm (England) in the time of King Henry I & King Stephen.

Richard was a younger son of whom I can find nothing more, save he had a son commonly called

Roger Fitz-Richard who in the time King Henry II, upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of the king's daughter certified that he had property Werkworth in Northumberland by the service of one knight's fee. He with his wife, Adeliza, gave a salt work to the Monks near Newminster.

Robert Fitz-Roger, their son married Margaret, daughter & heir of William surnamed de Carpreto or Cheney. In 1199, he held among other mansions & castles, the manor of Clavering in Essex. At his death in 1215, his widow Margaret gave a fine of a thousand pounds to the king to have her own inheritance whereof her late husband was seized at his death, & not to be

compelled to marry again as also to enjoy her dower according to the customs of the kingdom.

John Fitz-Robert, their son succeeded them & to him was satisfied by King John in 1213 the grant of the castle & manor of Werkworth, made by King Henry II to his grandfather Roger Fitz-Richard: also the manor Clavering granted to him by King John. He was also governor of the Castles of Norwich & Oxford. But adhering to the rebellious barons, being one of the chief men in that group of strong men & a party to those covenants then made betwixt King John & them, he was one of the twenty-five chosen by the others to exercise Regal power; for which his lands were seized by King John. Howbeit in the first year of the reign of Henry II, 1216, he being a loyal subject to that king, had restitution of his lands. In 1229, he was one of the Northern Barons to whom the king sent special command to wait on King Alexander of Scotland at Barwick upon Twede & for his more secure conduct to attend him into York where he was to meet King Henry to treat upon certain affairs of

Clavering

See Fitz-Robert (Page 385)

great importance. He married for his second wife Ada de Baillol who survived him & became the guardian of her sons Hugh & Roger.

Roger Fitz-John, their son & heir died nine years after his father John Fitz-Robert's death.

Robert Fitz-Roger, his son in 1294 with others had summons to attend the king at Portsmouth upon the first day of Sept. well-fitted with horse & arms for the expedition then to be made into Gascoigne. Two years later he was summoned to attend the king at Newcastle upon Tine thence to march into Scotland. In 1297, he was in the retinue of Roger Bigod in the wars in Scotland & was in that memorable fight called the Battle of Fankirk. In 1299, he was joined in commission with some other of the Northern Barons for fortifying the King's Castles in Scotland. He with his son John called John de Clavering were in that notable siege of Kaerlaverok in Scotland. He had likewise a Castle of Clavering. From 1295 to 1310 inclusive, he was in Parliament. He died in 1310, a man of great wealth. By Margery de la Gouche, his wife, he left a son:

Clavering

See Fitz-Robert (Page 385)

John de Clavering

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This John de Clavering was forty years of age when his father died. He was in that expedition into Gascoigne in 1294. He was also in that expedition to Scotland. He was summoned to Parliament from 1300 till 1332. He died at his manor of Argulio in 1332 & was buried in the choir of the Abbey of Langley. He married Hawise, dau. Robert de Tibelot.

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Euphemia, their dau. mar. Ranul de Nevill

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Ralph, 2nd Baron d'Nevill, their son mar. Alice, dau. Hugh de Andley, Earl of Gloucester.
John, 3rd Baron Neville, their son mar. Maud, dau. Henry 2nd Lord Percy of Alnwick.
Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. for his first wife Margaret, dau. Hugh Earl of Stafford.
Lord John Neville, their son mar. Lady Elizabeth, dau. Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent.
John de Neville, their son mar. Ann, dau. John Holland, Duke of Exeter.
Ralph de Neville, their only son mar. Margaret, dau. Sir Roger Booth of Barton.

Clavering

See Fitz-Robert (Page 385)

Ralph de Neville, their only son mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Sandys or Sands.

Ralph de Neville, 4th Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. Lady Catherine, dau. of Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan Langton.

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

Edward Fitz-Randolph, 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. Wm. Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons James
Edwin Jr.
Raymond

Fitz-Alan

In the time of William the Conqueror, Alan the son of Flatbald (or Flaald) obtained the gift of that king, of the Castle of Ofwaldster with the territory adjoining. He married the daughter & heir of Warine, Sheriff of Shropshire & had in her right the Barony of the same Warine.

William Fitz-Alan, their son & heir gave liberally to the church. In 1138 when divers of the great men armed themselves on behalf of *Maud, the Empress, this William Fitz-Alan, then Governor of Shrewsbury & Sheriff of that county, did do likewise. He married Isabel de Say, sole daughter & heir of Helias de Say, Lady of Clun, her father who lived in time of King Stephen, belonging to the Say family of Richards Castle & being lord of Clun in Shropshire.

John Fitz-Alan, their son married **Isabel, daughter of William d'Albiny, Earl of Arundel for his first wife. He was the brother of William Fitz-Alan who died without issue leaving this John to enjoy the estates. He was known as John Fitz-Alan, Baron of Clun. In 1216, he adhered to the Rebellious Barons then in arms. However in 1217, having letters of safe-conduct to come in & make his peace, he had livery of the lands of his inheritance & gave no

* See page 38

** See page 104

less than ten thousand marks for his fine. Being thus repossessed of his land, he was granted a charter for a fair yearly. In 1238, upon determination of the truce betwixt the king & Leweln, Prince of Wales, he received summons to attend the king at Oxford.

John Fitz-Alan, 1st Earl of Arundel, their son married Maud, daughter of Roese de Verdon. By right of Isabel, his mother, dau. of William d'Albiny, Earl of Arundel he had the Castle of Arundel assigned him for his principal seat. In 1238, upon those hostile incursions then made by the Welch, he received summons as did other Baron-Marchers "to come to Hereford well fitted with horse & arms for the defense of the Marches."

John Fitz-Alan, 2nd Earl of Arundel, married Isabel de Mortimer. He was twenty-two years of age when his father died, & lived only two years after that event, leaving his widow Isabel & their son Richard, at that time only five years of age.

Richard Fitz-Alan, 3rd Earl of Arundel, their son, five years old at the time of his father's death in 1270 was given to the guardianship of Roger de

Mortimer. In 1280 however Isabel, his mother, obtained the custody of the Castle & honor of Arundel during his minority. Yet, within two years, Edmund de Mortimer, son of Roger mentioned above, procured the king's grant for the custody of Arundel Castle. In 1285, Richard Fitz-Alan was out of ward & thereupon enjoyed the honor & title of Earl. He married Alizon, daughter of Marques of Saluce in Italy.

Edmund Fitz-Alan, 4th Earl of Arundel, their son. In 1306 having received the honor of knighthood with Prince Edward & divers persons of note *"by the solemn ceremony of Bathing," thus Edmund attended the king in expedition made into Scotland. So likewise in 1307. In 1310 & 1311, he was again in the wars in Scotland. In 1317, he was constituted Lieutenant & Captain General to the king from the Trent northwards as far as Roxborough in Scotland. In 1319 & 1320, he marched again into Scotland; in which wars & "other his imployments" he performed his trust so well that in 1322, the king bestowed on him & the heirs made of his body all those houses near Algate within the city of London: also castles, manors & lands. In the violent storm of the people's fury raised by those nobles who had harbored implacable discontents against the king's misgovernment, he was beheaded 1326. He married Alice, daughter of John de Warren.

*See page 371

Richard Fitz-Alan, their son, 5th Earl of Arundel, in 1336 was in the wars in Scotland also in 1322. By hereditary right, he was steward of the Realm of Scotland. In the same year, he was constituted Justice of North Wales. In 1339, he was again in the Scottish wars & had an allowance of 145 pounds, 15 shillings & two pence of his wage for service at Dunbar & elsewhere in Scotland. In 1340, he was constituted Admiral of the Western Seas & Governor of Carvaron Castle. In 1341, he was in that expedition then made to Flanders. In the following year, he was present at that feast & justing held in London by the king for the love of the Countess of Salisbury. In 1345, he was joined in that Embassie with Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby unto Alfonso, King of Castile & Leon "for according of those differences which had hapned" betwixt the king's subjects & those of that realm chiefly in maritime affairs: & was in the same year again in the wars in France. In 1346, he was constituted Admiral of the king's fleet to the Westwards & in 1347, did again attend the king in his wars in France, being one of the chief commanders under Edward, the Black Prince in that famous battle of Cressie where England obtained lasting honors. In 1349, he was constituted one of that king's commissioners to treat with certain Flemings & likewise with the Earl of Flanders touching certain differences then betwixt them; & was also one of the ambassadors sent to confer with the ambassadors of Philip de Valois, in the pope's presence concerning the form of that truce which had been made

betwixt the kings of England & France. In Parliament in 1355 he was again sent to Rome to see that agreement ratified by the Pope which had been made betwixt the Kings of England & France. In Parliament 1355, it being adjudged that his father Edmund, Earl of Arundel was unjustly put to death in 1327, this Richard was thereupon fully restored as heir unto him. In 1374, he was retained by his indenture to serve the king in his fleet with forty men at arms & forty archers one whole year. He ordered that after his death, he should be buried in the Chapter House of the Priory of Lewes near the tomb of his second wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, grand daughter of Henry III, appointing that his funeral should be solemnized without any men-at-arms, horses, hearse, or other pomp: likewise to have but five torches with their morters (as was about the corpse of his wife & no more than five hundred marks to be expended thereon).

We descend in three lines from this Richard Fitz-Alan & Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, his wife having that king's letters to the pope for dispensing therewith by reason of their affinity. The three lines from which our descent may be traced, are from the three daughters, *Joan, who married Humphrey de Bohun, **Alice who married

* See page 199

** See page 263

Fitz-Alan

Thomas Holland, afterwards 2nd Earl of Kent & ***Eleanor, who married Henry, 1st Lord Percy of Alnwick.

First

Lady Joan mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Thomas Plantagenet.
Princess Anne, their dau. mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somer.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.
Edward Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. Lady Eleanor Percy.
Lady Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan, dau. Cuthbert Langton.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, 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 McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

*** See page 244 & 324

Fitz-Alan

Second

*Alice mar. Thomas Holland 2nd Earl of Kent.
Lady Elizabeth, their dau. mar. John, Lord Nevill.
John de Neville, their son mar. Ann, dau. John Holland, Duke of Exeter.
Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Margaret, dau. Sir Roger Booth.
Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. Wm. Sandys or Sands
Ralph de Neville, 4th Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. Lady Catherine, dau. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
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 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 McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

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* See page 263

Third

Eleanor, their daughter mar. First Lord Percy of Alnwick.
Henry, 2nd Lord Percy, their son mar. Lady Idonea, dau. Robert de Clifford.
Henry, 3rd Lord Percy, their son, mar. Lady Mary, dau. Henry, Earl of Lancaster.
Henry, 4th Lord Percy, their son, 1st Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Margaret, dau. Ralph, 2nd Baron Nevill.
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. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Eleanor, their daughter 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.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son of Langton Hall name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth, dau. 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.
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

Fitz-Piers

The first of this name of whom I find record, says Dugdale in The Baronage of England Vol. I pages 703-705 is *Geffrey Fitz-Piers. In 1180, in right of Beatrix, his wife, daughter & co-heir of William de Say, he with William de Boclaud & Maud, his wife, sister of said Beatrix, shared in the whole inheritance of William de Say. In a family dispute about property, Geffrey Fitz-Piers being a man of great wealth, came to the bishop & represented to him that the Barony under dispute was the rightful inheritance of his wife & promising to pay the money for the livery thereof (an item overlooked by the contending parties), he obtained the king's confirmation of the title. Coming to Waldene, the Abbot came to congratulate him in his possession, met him with much reverence & desired him to go into the church & salute the monks. But instead of doing so, he turned his face scornfully from them. Howbeit, the Abbot, seeming to take no notice thereof still rode along with him & at length brought him into the church. Where looking about him with a sour countenance he staid but a while scarce saying his prayers & thence entering the cloister went into the Chapter House & told the abbot

* See page 211

that he & his monks had disinherited him & his posterity by "pressuring" that priory to be made an Abbey. The Abbot, therefore, seeing him thus displeased endeavored to "qualike" him all he could but to no purpose: for he threatened them much at his departure, & next morning sent four tenants to forbid them any more to meddle with those lands which Earl William de Mandeville (as they affirmed) had formerly given them, causing at the same time other of his tenants & servants to make seisure of the same. For this violent act, the monks making complaint to Richard, Bishop of London, he forthwith excommunicated those tenants & interdicted the parochial of Waldene from all the Divine offices. Whereupon this Geffrey went to the Bishop, not with any desire for absolution from the excommunication, but for a release of that church from the interdict & had it fulfilled. In this distress, the monks represented their condition to the Bishop of Ely, then the king's Vice-gerant & obtained restitution of those lands. This so irritated Geffrey Fitz-Piers

as that being armed with the power of Chief Justice, he entered upon them by force. Their next refuge, therefore, being the pope, they humbly addressed themselves to his holiness by letters of complaint. The pope summoned Geffrey to answer; but without success, he refusing to yield any obedience therein to his (the pope's) authority. About this time, Beatrix, his wife with her young infant died & was finally buried in a Monastery of the Gilbertine Rule at Shouldham in Norfolk, that monastery being founded by her husband. Upon the death of King Richard, & King John having been crowned, Geffrey Fitz-Piers was created Earl of Essex, & having by the favor of King John obtained a special grant of the patronage of the Abbey of Waldene, he came to his castle adjacent with a great attendance. Whence he sent notice to the monks that he would visit them next day & did accordingly. Whereupon all the convent in their best array met him & went in solemn procession before him with their Books of Gospel richly covered, their censors, banners & all other things of splendor used upon High-days. But though

they seemed to sing in their procession, some of them wept bitterly. But coming into the church (which was with great ringing of bells likewise) he kneeled before the Alter & rising offered a silver cup. This done, the monks began the Hymn of S. Ambrose, called Le Deum: & that ending went into the Chapter-house (a multitude of people following) expecting to hear what conciliation would be there made betwixt them. But instead, he showed them the king's grant of patronage of their house causing it to be publicly read. After which, visiting the Abbot (then old & infirm in his bed chamber), he put all others out of the room & enquired much from him concerning the state of the Abbey: as also whom he would recommend to be his successor there. After this, upon Lawrence-day, sending for the Prior, & one of the monks, he acquainted them that he would in kindness bestow upon the Convent one hundred acres of arable land with a meadow & mill & accordingly did give them the mill & meadow with the tillable land lying betwixt the Abbey & the Town of Waldene. In 1195, he was one of the Justices of the King's Court. In 1198,

he was advanced to the office of Justice of England. Upon the day of King John's coronation, he was girt by that king with the sword of the Earldom of Essex though he had formerly enjoyed the title of Earl & administration of the Earldom. That year & the following one, he obtained Charters for weekly market & annual fair. In 1205, King John extorting from his nobles a vast sum of money, made use of him, in executing his will upon the "Layetie". About this time, he was signed with the Cross in order to join an expedition to the Holy Land but considering the turbulancy of men's spirits which occasioned the king to be in fear of rebellion, so that he could not spare him; he wrote to the pope to respite his journey for four or five years, promising that he would send him & all those others who were so signed with the cross. He was a benefactor to the Hospital of St. Giles in the suburbs of London. In 1213, he was ranked by the historians of that age as one of the king's unwise counsellors. The king then refusing to submit to the pope's dictates for which disobedience to the pope, the pope absolved all his

subjects in England from their fidelity to King John. He (Geffrey Fitz-Piers) was a generous donor to hospitals as well as to the church. He married for his second wife, Aveline, last name unknown. In 1213, he died, a person of great power & authority, his death being a loss to the whole realm. He was "a firm pillar thereof, skillful in the laws, rich in money & everything else." Allied to all the great men of England: so that the king feared him above all mortals for it was he that ruled the reins of government. After his death, "the realm was like a ship in a tempest without a pilot." By Beatrix, his wife, he had three sons & a daughter, Maude.

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*Maude, daughter of Geffrey Fitz-Piers & Beatrix de Say, his wife, mar. Henry de Bohun.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son mar. Maude D'eu.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Eleanor de Braose.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud de Fieules.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I.
William de Bohun, their son, mar. Elizabeth Badlesmere.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Lady Joan Fitz-Alan.
Eleanor, their daughter mar. Thomas Plantagenet.
Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund Stafford.
Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Anna, daughter Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.

* See page 199

Fitz-Piers

Humphrey, de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somers.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.
Edward Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. Lady Eleanor Percy.
Lady 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 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 McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

Fitz-Pain

John de Burgo was called Johannes se Burgo, or Mortimer because he had but one eye.

Pain Fitz-John, his son, was one of the chief counsellors of Henry I. In 1134, the Welch being much irritated in regard their lands were being given away to the Flemmings & others, exercising great cruelty on the English, took the Castle of this Pain Fitz-John called Cans, & cut off the heads of all therein. Moreover that in 1135, making several excursions, they slew him.

Robert, the son of Pain Fitz-John was the first that assumed the surname of Fitz-Pain. In 1185 he was Sheriff of Dorest & Somerset till 1189. In 1216 having been faithful to the king in his services at that time, he had livery of the Manor of Wokesey whereof he had been disposed in King John's time.

Roger Fitz-Pain, his son, in 1224 upon collection of the Scrutage of Montgomerie, answered for fifteen knights fees. He married *Margaret, daughter of Alured Lincolne & Joane, his wife. Robert Fitz-Pain, their son, sided with Rebellious Barons of his time & was in Battle of Lewes. In recompence for his services, (the king being made prisoner by them) they bestowed on him those lands which he inherited from Alured de Lincoln, his uncle.

Robert Fitz-Pain, was twenty-seven when his father, the above mentioned

* See page 277

Robert, died. In 1282, he was in that Expedition made into Wales. In 1297, he was first summoned to Parliament amongst the barons of England. In 1303 he was in the Scottish wars. In 1306, being one of that number who was then solemnly knighted (*by "Bathing") & other sacred ceremonies with Prince Edward, attended him soon after, in that expedition then made by him into Scotland. In 1307, he was constituted Governor of the Castle at Winchester, & in 1308, being steward of the king's household, was sent upon certain important business of the pope. In 1315, he received summons to be at New Castle upon Tine well fitted with horse & arms to restrain the "insolencies" of the Scots. He married Isabel.

Robert Fitz-Pain, their son was twenty-eight at the time of his father's death & died without male issue – one only daughter Isabel, then thirty years of age becoming heir of her father & Ela his wife. In 1343, he received command to provide ten men-at-arms & ten archers for the king's service in France having been in 1317 & 1319, in the wars in Scotland.

Isabel, their one & only daughter married Richard Poynings, knight.

Robert, their son.

* See page 371

Richard, their eldest son married Alianor daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone, knight, & died in the life-time of his father.

Alianor, their daughter mar. Sir Henry Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland.

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Henry de Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Maud, dau. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan, dau. of Cuthbert.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, 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. Wm. Hadley.
James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.
Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley
Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.
Raymond Widenham Hadley

Genevill

In 1244, Peter de Genevill having married Maud, the niece & one of the co-heirs of Walter de Laci obtained the king's precept of Sheriff of Herefordshire. The Castle of Ludlow with its members was in part assigned to Maud. In 1249, this Peter was constituted Constable of Windsor Castle.

Geffrey, his son & heir succeeded him & had livery of the Castle of Trin in Ireland, as the right by inheritance of his mother Maud. In 1258 he received summons to attend the king at Chester upon Monday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, well-fitted with horse & arms, to withstand the hostilities of the Welch. In 1260 he as one of the "Baron Marchers", had command to repair towards the coast of Wales & there reside in the defense of those parts. In 1282 he was in that expedition made into Wales & in 1297 in that time unto Gascoigne. In this year the king sent him together with the Bishop of Durham & the Earls of Warwick to the Earls Marshal & of Hereford & others of the nobles: they being then at Stratford, offering to receive them in favor. Unto whom answer was given by the Earl of Hereford that they had

not done anything for which they should stand in need of his grace: but only endeavored the redress of what was amiss in the government. Moreover he had summons to Parliament amongst the Barons of the realm from 1296-1306 inclusive. This Geffrey was Lord of Macolem. He & his wife, also named Maud, gave generously to the church.

Peter, their younger son, owing to the death of an elder brother, succeeded as heir & married Joan, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of Angolesin.

*Joan, their daughter mar. Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March whereby the whole inheritance of Genevill & one half the lands of Laci came to that family.
Edmund de Mortimer, their son, mar. Elizabeth dau. of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere.
Roger de Mortimer, their son mar. Philippa, dau. of William de Montacute.
Edmund de Mortimer, their son, mar. Philippa daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence & grand daughter of King Edward III.
Elizabeth, their daughter mar. Henry Percy called "The Hotspur".

* See page 297

Genevill

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

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

Henry de Perci, their son, 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 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. Wm. Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James McCarthy Hadley

Edwin Marshall Hadley Jr.

Raymond Widenham Hadley

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Holand or Holland

That this family hath been of great antiquity in Lancashire is evident from the Register of Cokers and Abbey, whereunto some of them were benefactors in King John's time. The first of this name of whom Dugdale "saw any considerable mention" were Thomas & Robert de Holand, sons of John, son of Ingelram de Holand of Holand.

This Thomas de Holand was in that expedition made into Flanders in 1341: also in 1342. In 1343 was helping to defend the frontiers. In 1344 was again in Wars in France. In 1347 being at the Siege & taking of Caen in Normandy (where the Earl of Eme then Constable of France delivered himself & those under his command as prisoners) he had soon after a chief command in the van of King Edward's army, in that famous Battle of Cressie which happened before the end of that year. In that year, he was also at the Siege of Calais. Being esteemed "for his signal valor & Military Skill" in 1351, he was elected into the Society of that most Noble Order of the *Garter at that time founded by the renowned Edward III, then King of England. He married Joan, called "The Fair Maid of Kent", daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent. In 1357 he was constituted Governor of the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey,

* See page 373

Serke & Aureney. In 1360 he was made Governor of the Castle & Fort of St. Savior le Viscout, & had summons to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm from 1354 to 1358 inclusive. In 1361 he assumed the title of Earl of Kent in right of his wife, as it seems. In the same year, being constituted the king's Lieut. & Captain-General in France & Normandy, he was by indenture retained to serve the king in that capacity for one quarter of the year, with sixty men-at-arms; whereof one to be a vameret, ten knights & one hundred twenty archers on horse back all at the king's charges. Before the end of the year he died upon 28th of December.

Joan, his wife, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent & Margaret, sister of Thomas, Lord Wake had an interesting career, being known as "The Fair Maid of Kent". She married first this Sir Thomas Holand, Knight, next William de Montecute, Earl of Salisbury, & lastly Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called "The Black Prince," son of King Edward III. *In 1384 hearing that her son, King Richard II, by "The Black Prince" had deceased, that his half brother John Holand, her son by Sir Thomas Holand, should suffer according to the law for his killing of Ralphe, son of Earl of

* See page 266