Stafford, this Joan (their mother) sent earnestly to the king her son (Richard II) imploring his favor. When the messenger returned to her telling her that her request availed not, she fell into such grief that she died within five days; whereupon her body being wrapt in Cerecloth & put in Lead, was kept till the king's return from Scotland, to be buried in the Gray Friars at Stanford. By her testament made August 1385, at her Castle of Walingford, she ordered her body to be buried in the Chapel at Stanford near the grave of her first husband, the Earl of Kent. She gave to her son, King Richard II, her "new Bed of Red Velvet: embroidered with Ostrich Feathers of Silver & Heads of Leopards of Gold with boughs & leaves proceeding out of their mouths. Also to her son Thomas, 2nd Earl of Kent her Bed of red Camak palled with red & rays of Gold & to John Holand, her other son: one bed of red Camak."

Thomas, son of Thomas & Joan, & his father's successor was ten years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1365 this Thomas, 2nd Earl of Kent married *Alice, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel & was the same

* See page 243

year in the Wars in France with Edward, Prince of Wales who had married his (Thomas') mother, after the death of his father. In 1367 being knighted by his step-father (who became King Edward III) he stood stoutly to him the same year in that battle then fought with Henry, King of Castile. In 1375 he was again in the wars of France. In 1376 he accompanied the Earl of Cambridge into Britanny. In 1377 by reason of his near alliance in blood to Richard II (namely half-brother on their mother's side) for the better support of his state, he obtained a grant of two hundred pounds per annum to be received out of the Exchequer & was constituted General Warden of all the forests south of Trent. In 1379 he was one of the commissioners appointed to make recompense for what injuries had been done by the English & Scotch to each other contrary to the Articles of Truce betwixt the two realms. In 1380 he was constituted Marshall of England. In 1386 upon the death of his mother, he obtained livery of her vast possessions which she held in dower. In 1397 he was constituted Governor of the Castles of Caresbroke for life. He died 25th April 1398.

Holand or Holland

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Sir John Nevill, Knight.

Lord de Nevill, their son mar. Ann dau. of John Holand, Duke of Exeter.

Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Margaret Booth.

Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Elizabeth Sandys.

Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Lady Catherine, dau. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

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.

Thos. 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

Holand or Holland

We have seen how we descend from Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent & Joan, dau. of Edmund, Earl of Kent, through their dau. Elizabeth who married Sir John Nevill, Knight. We will now see our line traced from Thomas & Joan through their son, John.

Thomas Holand mar. Joan, dau. Edmund, Earl of Kent, son of Edward I & Margaret, dau. King Philip III of France.
John Holand, their son mar. Anne, for her third husband, dau. John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

In 1356 this John being in that Expedition then made into Scotland was in the retinue of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. In 1381 he was Justice of Chester & thenceforth he was seldom out of some great employment for in 1382 "the king sent him with divers other persons of quality to conduct Anne, dau. of Emperor Charles IV into England, whom by proxie, he had espoused." In 1385 he attended the king into Scotland. In a quarrel for he was a cruel, unlovable man, he killed Ralph, eldest son of the Earl of Stafford. The king, Richard II, his half brother on their mother's side (See page 262) was so incensed at the act that he indicted & outlawed him even their mothers Joan's prayers for a reconciliation were in vain, although afterwards through

the mediation of the Duke of Lancaster & other powerful nobles he was again received into royal favor & forgiven by the Earl of Stafford. At length he & the Earl of Stafford established three priests to celebrate Divine Service every day to the World's end for the soul of Ralph, son of Earl of Stafford, in some such place as the king should nominate. Whereupon the king appointed that two of the priests should perform it in the very place where the murder was committed & the third in some place near to it. "Which afterwards was assigned to be at Langele. In 1388 he was in the wars of France as also in Spain. Whence he returned at the request of the Commons in Parliament, he was advanced to the title of Earl of Huntington. In 1389 he was made Admiral of the king's fleet from the mouth of the Thames to the Westwards & constituted Governor of the Castle, town & Bastile of Brest in Britany for three years & according went to reside there." He received great grants in manors & territory upon his advancement to the title of Earl of Huntington. 1390, he was made Great Chamberlain of Eng. for life & likewise Admiral of all the king's fleet from the mouth of the Thames to the Westwards. In 1392 he was sent as ambassador with the Duke of Lancaster & others to treat of peace with the French. In 1394 he was made Lord Chamberlain of England for life & obtained license to trade beyond the sea, there to continue for

two years. In 1397 he was made General Warden of the West Marches toward Scotland: as also Governor of the Town & Castle of Carlisle. He was one of the chief of those lords who impeached the Duke of Gloucester & others in Parliament held in Notingham. He was present at the execution of his maternal grand father *Richard, Earl of Arundel on the side of his grandfather's enemies. Richard said to him at that time "Truly it had better becomed you to have been absent for the time will come when there shall be as much wonder at your misfortunes as now is at mine." But the king being then powerful & he high in favor, a Parliament being also then called at Shrewsbury where the king sat crowned, he was advanced to the title of Duke of Exeter. Being then Captain of Calais & Governor of "the new Towne there, he was made Lieutenant of that Towne" & the marches, as also of the parts adjacent in Picardy, Flanders & Artors. In 1399 he accompanied the king into Ireland but upon the tidings of the arrival of Henry, Duke of Lancaster in England, he returned with **King Richard II, his half brother landing with him at Milford-Haven, whence coming (disguised with a small company to

* See page 243

** See page 262

Conway) he was sent to the Duke of Lancaster then at Chester, to know his meaning: whereafter he had been detained for eight days, the Earl of Northumberland came & required that he & some others should be "tried" by the Law. Shortly after came the deposal of King Richard II & he rebelled at seeing his half brother loose the crown because he could not expect like favors from King Richard's second successor. He therefore joined with his brother, the Earl of Kent & others in a conspiracy for the destruction of Henry IV & his children, remaining in London, not going to Windsor to hear the issue. When he heard that the conspirators had failed, he tried to get beyond the sea "by Shallop" which being driven back by contrary winds landed in Essex. Whence making another essay, he was again repulsed by the winds. Seeing himself therefore in this strait, he went to a friend's house where sitting at supper, he was seized on by the country people & finally carried to the Gate-House at Plessy, there to be secured, till they could convey him to a stronger place. Of which the common sort having intelligence they came thither in great numbers & upon St. Maurice day about sunset brought him out. At which time this cruel un-natural man did much wail himself, acknowledged how he had offended God & the king being in that conspiracy with his brother

(the Earl of Kent) & the rest. But the mob cut off his head in that very place where the Duke of Gloucester had been taken away by King Richard. After which at the instance of Isabel, his wife, the king sent his precept to the Warden of the church at Plessy (being date 20 Feb.) to deliver his head to such person as she should send for it, to be buried with his body, & likewise commanded that she should have "two Beds of Silk & one coverlet furred with Minever: with the whole furniture belonging thereto: as also one thousand marks per annum to be paid out of the Petty-customs, in the Port of London, for her present maintenance," Parliament having adjudged her late husband to loose his honor with all his castles, lands & other possessions, he being attainted of treason by the name of John Holand, late Earl of Huntington, his estates being confiscated to the king. A former wife had been Anne, daughter of John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

Anne, their daughter mar. John de Nevill, killed at Towten.
Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Margaret Booth.
Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Elizabeth Sandys.

Holand or Holland

Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Lady Catherine, dau. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.

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

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

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

Thomas Fitz-Randolph, mar. Elizabeth Manning.

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

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

Sarah Smalley, their dau. mar. Isaac Moore.

Mary Moore, their dau. mar. James Marshall.

Sarah Marshall, their dau. mar. William Hadley.

James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.

Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons

James

Edwin Jr.

Raymond

Dugdale. The Baronage of England

Vol. I, Page 650, 651

Vol. II Page 73-81

Lanvallei

About the beginning of King Henry Second's time, William de Lanvalle possessed certain lands in Essex. In 1164, he was one of the witnesses to that recognition there made by that king touching the people's rights & liberties. In King Richard's First time the lands & goods of this William were seized into the king's hands; for the restitution whereof & regaining his favour, he gave a fine if a hundred marks. In 1202, he gave the king "CC marks" for the custody of the Colchester Castle & Wardenship of the Forest of Essex. He died 1211 leaving his widow Hanise.

*William, their son & heir was made governor of Colchester Castle in 1216, but the same year, adhering to the Rebellious Barons of that time, he became one of the most active persons among them, being then constituted one of the twenty-five by whom the realm should be governed & being likewise a party to those covenants betwixt the king & them whereby through the king's distresses the regal power was settled in their hands. But upon that general "compromise" in 1216, he made his peace. He married Hawise, a daughter of Alan Basset.

Hawise, their only child mar. John de Burgh, son of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent & Justice of England, former guardian of Hawise who became his daughter-in-law.

* See page 383

Lanvallei

John de Burgh, Baron Lanvallei, their son mar. name of wife unknown.
Margaret, their daughter mar. Richard de Burgh.
John de Burgh, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Princess Joan d'Arce, dau King Edward I, & Gilbert, The Red, Earl of Clare, grandson & great grandson of Richard & Gilbert de Clare.
William de Burgh, their son mar. Maude, dau Henry, Earl of Lancaster.
Elizabeth, their daughter mar. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of King Henry III.
Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.
Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry the Hotspur, 1st Earl of Northumberland.
Henry de Perci, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.
Henry de Perci, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Sir 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 of Langton Hall.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, 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 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, Page 633

Lincolne

At the time of the General Survey of William the Conqueror, Alured Lincolne held fifty-one lordships in Lincolneshire.

Robert, his son joined him in giving Gillingeham & Bruge to the Prior of Montacute. In 1138 Robert held the Castle of Warham against King Stephen on behalf of Maud, the Empress.

Alured, his son married Albreda & was in 1170 Sheriff of the Counties of Dorset & Somerset for one half of that year, so likewise from that time till the end of the twenty-first year of that same king's reign. In 1194 he gave a fine to the king of two hundred marks for the liberty to marry whom he should please. When his sister Albreda was veiled, with the nuns of Clerkewell in the suburbs of London, he gave an annual rent of twenty shillings issuing out of his will at Hartford.

Alured, their son was one of those who in 1200 held the Castle of Winchester for the king. He married Maud.

*Margaret, their daughter married Roger Fitz-Pain

Robert Fitz-Pain, their son became one of the heirs of his uncle,

* See page 253

Lincolne

Alured Lincolne, brother of his mother, Margaret Lincolne who married Roger Fitz-Pain. This Robert married Isabel.

Robert Fitz-Pain, their son married Elizabeth and died without male issue, leaving as heir, one only daughter.

Isabel, mar. Richard Poynings, knight.

Robert, their son.

Richard, their eldest son married Alainor daughter Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone.

Alainor, their dau. mar. Sir Henry Perci, 3rd Earl of Northumberland.

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

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, 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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England

Vol. I, Pages 412, 413, 530

Mandevill

Upon the first arrival of Duke William, the Norman, there was in that signal expedition a famous soldier called

Geffrey de Magnavill, assuming that surname from the town of Magnavill which he then possessed. This Geffrey fighting courageously in the battle against Harold (Battle of Hastings 1066) where Duke William was victorious hewed down his adversaries on every side. For this great service, "he was rewarded with divers fair Lordships" by the Conqueror's gift, among them forty in Essex, including Waldene which afterwards became the chief seat of his descendants. King William made this Geffrey, Constable of the Tower of London which trust he held during his life. For the souls of Athelaise his first wife (by whom he had his children) & for the good estate of himself & Leceline, his second wife, (with the consent of the king) he founded a Monastery for Benedictine monks at Hurley in Berkshire whereunto he gave the whole lordship of Hurley & the woods adjoining thereto, as also the church at Waldene & divers other lands.

William de Magnavill (commonly called Mandred), his son & heir, married

Mandevill

Margaret, sole daughter & heir to Endo Dapifer.
Beatrix, their dau. mar. William de Say.
Beatrix de Say, their dau. mar. Geffrey Fitz-Piers.
Maude, their dau. mar. Henry de Bohun
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud Dieu.
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, dau. 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 dau. 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. Eleanor, dau. Henry de Perci.
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.
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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England
Vol. I, Pages 516

Milo, Earl of Hereford

The first to have the title of Earl of Hereford after the Conquest was Milo, (commonly called Miles) by parentage son of Walter Constable of England & Ennune, his wife one of the daughters of Dru de Baladon, sister of Hameline de Balm (a person of great note in that time). Milo was one of the chief counselors of King Henry as also an expert soldier. The king gave him in marriage Sibyll, the eldest daughter of Bernard de Newmarch, Lord of Brecknoth (begotten of Nesta, dau. of Griffin alp Leweline) together with all the honor of Brecknock. He was the stanch friend of *Empress Maud in her struggle with King Stephan for the realm of her father King Henry II. By his help & faithfulness King Stephan was taken prisoner in the Battle of Lincoln upon Christmas day 1140. Maud created him Earl of Hereford & bestowed on him much favour & property. But the scene soon changed for the Empress was afterward routed with all her forces. She had to flee & at last to escape her enemies was put into a coffin as a corpse. Many of her friends were taken but Milo came secretly to Gloucester almost barefoot. Christmas eve,

* See page 38

Milo, Earl of Hereford

1144, he was wounded by the shot of an arrow in hunting & died as a result, to the great sorrow of Empress Maud.

Berta, dau. by his wife Sibyll mar. Philip de Braose.
William de Braose, their son mar. Maud.
Reginald de Braose, their son mar. Gracie dau. of William de Briwere.
William de Braose, their son mar. Eva, daughter of Walter Mareschal.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud dau. William 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'Somer.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.
Edward Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. 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.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, of Langton Hall, name of wife unknown.

Milo, Earl of Hereford

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. 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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England
Vol. I 536-537

Mortimer

Roger de Mortimer was founder of the Abbey of S. Victor in Normandy, in time of William the Conqueror. It is reported that in year 1054 (which was twelve years before the Norman Conquest) when Odo, brother of Henry, King of France invaded the territory of Euem, Duke William sent this Roger, then his general (with Robert, Earl of Ene & other stout soldiers) to resist his attempts, who marching with Odo near the Castle of Mortimer, gave him Battle & obtained a glorious victory. It is farther observable of this Roger that he was by consanquitity allied to the Norman Duke (afterwards king by name of William, the Conqueror) Roger's mother being a niece of Guinora & wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy, Guinora being a great grandmother of the Conqueror.

Ralph de Mortimer considered by Dugdale probably the son of Roger, accompanied Duke William upon his first invasion of England, being one of the chief commanders in his whole army: & shortly after that signal conquest as the most puissant of his captains was sent into the Marches of Wales to "encounter" with Edrich, Earl of Shrewsbury (as also Lord Wignore & Melenithe) "in regard" he should not submit to the Norman Yoak whom after great toil & a long siege in Wigmore Castle, he at length subdued & delivered

captive to that king whereupon he enjoyed all his lands. And having done so, strongly fortified the Castle of Dynethe in Melenithe, formerly built by the same Edrich. But in 1088, he joined with Bernard Newmarch & Roger de Lacy in that rebellion begun by Odo, Earl of Kent on behalf of Robert Curthose, & with the assistance of the Welch did much mischief in Worcestershire, as also towards the border of Wales. But about two years after he came off to the king: & with Robert, Earl of Ewe & Walter Gifford fortified his houses in Normandy against Curthose. "In 1104, with divers other great persons who held land of him there, he joined with them in giving him an honorable reception: professing himself ready to serve him to the utmost. Upon that commotion in Normandy raised by Curthose, being made General of those forces which King Henry I sent thither, he vanquished the army of Curthose & brought him prisoner to the king. And lastly after these adventures ordained the Foundation of the Abbey at Wigmore constituting his son Hugh heir of all his lands in England & also his sole Executor & committed him to the education of Sir Oliver Merlimond a sage & worthy Knight." The structure of the "Abbey"

was first begun at Shobdon by the same Oliver but afterwards removed to Wigmore near to a Collegiate Church of Secular Canons which this Ralph had there founded with three Prebendaries by the consent of Gerard, Bishop of Hereford. The lands whereof this Ralph de Mortimer was possessed at the time of the General Survey were very great including the Castle of Wigmore in Herefordshire which Castle became the principal seat of him & his posterity. He married Milisent by whom he had two sons, Hugh & William.

Hugh de Mortimer, son of Ralph de Mortimer & Milisent, his wife, succeeded him in his lands & honor. Hugh being a person of a proud & haughty spirit upon the death of King Stephan endeavored all he could to oppose King Henry II & to that end incited Roger, Earl of Hereford to fortify his Castles, Hugh himself fortifying his three Castles including Wigmore. The king finally found it necessary to raise an army & divided it into three parts & so besieged these three Castles all at once that Hugh de Mortimer was forced to yield. Betwixt Hugh de Mortimer & Joceas de Dynant at that time Lord of Ludlow were very great differences: insomuch that Joceas could not

pass safely out of his Castle for fear of being taken by Mortimer's men. "But it so happened that setting his spies to take all advantage upon Dynant: himself likewise roving thereabouts alone, was surprised & carried prisoner to Ludlow: & there kept till he had paid three thousand marks of silver for his ransom. After this, skirmishing with Rees ap Howell, he took him prisoner & after having suppressed the rebellions of the South Wales men took Howell ap Owen & Cowan his brother, two of the greatest Lords & wasted the Town of Cardigan. He built more Castles & perfected the Foundation of the Abbey of Wigmore begun by his father." He married Maud, daughter of William Longespe, Duke of Normandy & died in 1188.

Roger de Mortimer, their oldest son in 1195 was with the king in Normandy & therefore had a special discharge of Scrutage then levied by reason of the expedition. About this time, Rees, Prince of Wales having taken many Castles was defeated by Roger de Mortimer & Hugh de Say. Having had many skirmishes with the Welsh & most valiantly opposing their frequent incursions he took

twelve of their principal leaders in one battle. He also much enlarged his territories & drove away thieves & robbers from those parts. Being once present at the solemn anniversary of his father, he confirmed all his grants to the Canons of Highmore: adding of his own gift, a spacious & fruitful pasture, lying near the Abbey called "The Treasure of Mortimer". Whereupon his steward blaming him that he should dispossess himself of a field so rich & fertile & for that reason called "The Treasure of Mortimer", he replied "I have laid up my treasure in that field when theeves cannot steal or dig or moth corrupt." He married for his second wife Isabel, sister & heir of Hugh de Ferrers, son of Walkeline de Ferrers, Lord of Oklam in Rutland. By her, he had three sons of whom Ralph, the eldest is our ancestor. Hugh, son of Roger de Mortimer by his first wife would have been his father's heir but he was mortally wounded in a tournament in 1227, & leaving no children, he was succeeded by his half brother, eldest son of Roger de Mortimer & his second wife Isabel.

Ralph de Mortimer who was in Normandy for the defense of that country when

Mortimer

King John was losing Normandy "in regard" he refused to do homage for it to the king of France. Ralph de Mortimer was taken prisoner by the French. The Welch hearing thereof, came to Wigmore & having plundered the Abbey, burnt it all to the ground, except the church. In 1238, the king fearing some disturbances from Lewelin, Prince of Aberfran by reason that he exacted homage from all the chief men of North Wales & Powys (amongst other of the Barons of the Marches) required Ralph de Mortimer to attend him at Oxford upon Tuesday next after Quinzine of Easter: there to advise concerning that & other important business. Being a person of military disposition, he built two more *Castles in Metewith whereby he exceedingly enlarged his possessions upon the Welch & much restrained their bold incursions. So that Prince Lewelin seeing that he could not cope with him gave him his daughter **Gladuse, the 2nd wife and widow of Reginald de Braose in marriage richly endowing her. He died in 1246, & was buried with his ancestors in the Abbey at Wigmore.

Roger de Mortimer was their eldest son, & in 1253 attended the king in his

* See page 19

** See page 227

expedition into Gascoigne. In 1257, he was with King's forces when Lewelin, Prince of Wales began again to make incursions upon the Marches & received command to assist Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford in defense of those parts betwixt Montgomery & the lands of the Earl of Gloucester. In 1258, he also had summons to attend the king at Chester on Monday next after the Feast of St. John Baptist, well furnished with horse & arms, to withstand the like hostile incursions of the Welsh. In 1260, the Welsh still continuing their hostilities, he was made Captain General of all the king's forces in those parts: all the Barons Marchers receiving command to be attendant on him with their whole strength. The same year, he was constituted Governor of the Castle of Hereford. "But not withstanding all the power of these Baron Marchers, Prince Lewelin got the better, some say." In 1261, he was one of two sent to the Lord of Montgomery to meet certain Commissioners from Prince Lewelin to treat concerning peace betwixt King Henry III & him. In 1262 with divers other Barons, he was a party to that instrument sealed betwixt the king & them for "a peaceable composure of the difference". In this year,

Mortimer

Prince Lewelin having besieged a Castle belonging to Roger de Mortimer, as also another stronghold of his, he utterly demolished both of them. "Whereupon being in wait for his enemies, Roger de Mortimer made several assaults upon them & slew sometimes more of them. The next year following, the animosities betwixt the king & the rebellious barons growing high, by reason of those ordinances of Oxford (the rebellious barons being then so strong) this Roger was one who at that time, undertook for his observance of them. But the king soon after getting strength, held not himself obliged to what he formerly was so constrained unto, & marching to Northampton gave them a notable defeat; this Roger de Mortimer being then the chief in that action. Soon after, being in that fatal Battle of Lewes where the rebellious barons took the king & Prince Edward prisoners, discerning the day to be lost forthwith fled into Wales & there fell upon Prince Lewelin, hoping to turn the scale by giving a defeat there, to those adherents & confederates of Montford & the rest of the rebellious party. But their success at Lewes gave them such reputation that their numbers increasing, Montfort forthwith

advanced with a powerful army into the Marches & there carrying all before him, burnt & wasted the houses & lands of this Roger. Seeing therefore his sovereign in this great distress & nothing but ruin & misery attending him & all others, the king's loyal subjects, he took no rest till he had contrived some way for their deliverance & to that end, sent a swift horse to the prince their prisoner with the king in the Castle of Hereford; with intimation that he should obtain leave to ride out for recreation into a place called Wildmerth: & that upon sight of a person mounted on a white horse at the foot of Tulington Hill, & waving his bonnet (which was the Lord of Croft as was said), he should haste toward him with all possible speed. Which being accordingly done (though all the country thereabouts were thither called to prevent his escape), setting spurs to his horse, he overwent them all. Moreover, that being come to the Park of Tulington, this Roger de Mortimer met him with five hundred armed men & seeing many to pursue, chased them back to the Gates of Hereford, making great slaughter amongst them.

Furthermore that having brought the prince with safety to his Castle of Wigmore, he was the chief person that gave countenance to the raising of a powerful army, consisting chiefly of the Welsh: by which upon the 4th of August 1265, a glorious victory being obtained against that insolent Montford & the rest of his party in Worcestershire, the king himself was most happily set at liberty. Certain it is, that in that memorable Battle of Evesham, this Roger de Mortimer commanded the third part of the Prince's army & assaulted the Rebellious Barons on the back part, the prince coming on upon the one side & the Earl of Gloucester on the other. Upon the 27th of the following October, he had for his faithful services a grant of the whole Earldom & honor of Oxford. He married Maud, daughter & coheir of William de Braose with whom he had much land in England & Wales. When the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by King Edward I, he had at his own cost caused a tournament to be held at Kenilworth where he sumptuously entertained a hundred knights & as many ladies for three days, the like of which was

never before seen in England & there began the Round Table, so called by reason that the place wherein they practiced those feats was environed by a strong wall made in a round form. "Upon the fourth day, the Golden Lion in sign of triumph being yielded to bring he carried it (with all that company) to Warwick. The fame whereof being spread into foreign countries, occasioned the Queen of Navarre to send unto him certain wooden bottles bound with golden bars & wax, under pretense of wine but in truth they all were filled with gold & for many ages after kept in the Abbey of Wigmore. Whereupon for love of the queen, he added a Carbinicle to his arms. He died 1283 & was buried in the Abbey of Wigmore.

Edwinn de Mortimer, his son, was twenty-seven years old at the time of his father's death & solemnly received the honor of knighthood at Winchester at the hands if Edward I upon the Feast-day of the Nativity of our Lady. Having done so, he married Margaret, daughter of William de Fendles a Spaniard, kinswoman to Queen Elianor, the wedding being kept at the king & queens

charges. In 1282 (which was the year his father died) "this Edmund de Mortimer" with some others of the Baron-Marchers, encountering the army of Leoline, Prince of Wales which was come down from the mountains towards Buelt, with little loss, put it to total rout & made great slaughter upon the Welch in which battle Leoline himself being slain, his head was cut off & sent to the king at Rothelan, but thence carried to the Tower of London & there set on a pole, crowned with ivy. In 1294, he had amongst others command to be at Portsmouth upon the first of September well-accoutred with horse & arms to attend the king into Gascoigne. In 1297 he was one the lords who met Montgomery to consider that demand which the king then made: namely that they should attend him in his expedition beyond the sea at their "own proper charge". This they refused to do by reason of the great expenses they had formerly been at in his service in Wales & Scotland. Having been brought up in the King's Court, about the time that the war betwixt King Edward & the Welch first broke out, this Edmund de Mortimer was somewhat suspected of wishing well to Leweline "in regard" to his near alliance to him.

* See page 258

** See page 371

To clear himself therefore of that doubt, he earnestly endeavored the suppression of those Welch incursions: in which being always very active, it was at length his fate to be mortally wounded in Battle at Buelt & die of those hurts in Wigmore Castle. He was buried in the Abbey there with his ancestors.

Roger, their son was only fifteen & a half when he became his father's heir. The king made Piers de Gaveston Roger's guardian but this did not please the young man & he "redeemed" himself & thereby obtained liberty to marry when he desired, by giving Piers twenty-five hundred marks. He thereupon took to wife *Joan, daughter of Peter de Genevill, son of Geoffrey de Genevill, Lord of Truin in Ireland. This Roger received the Order of Knighthood in 1326 (with Edward, then Prince of Wales & about three hundred more, in a solemn manner of **Bathing & other sacred ceremonies) & the same year attended the king in that expedition then made into Scotland but departed thence without leave: by reason whereof the Sheriffs of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Sarop & Stratford were commanded to seize his lands. However the next year

* See page 258

** See page 371

following at the instance of Queen Margaret, he had pardon for that transgression & restitution of them. In 1315 & 1317, he was again in the Scottish wars & in 1317 was constituted the King's Lieutenant of Ireland & Governor of that realm. Being thus made Justice of Ireland he landed at Pohill, Easter week 1318 with thirty-eight knights. He banished all by the name of Lacy out of the realm forcing them into Scotland. Being a person stout & bold in 1321, observing that Hugh le Despencer the Younger (then the king's Chamberlain & favorite) had in right of Alinore his wife, one of the three sisters & coheirs of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the third part of that Earldom, then valued at five thousand marks per annum & not content therewith, thirsting after the rest which belonged to the other two sisters, with armed forces invaded the country of Glamorgan. In opposition to him, he associated himself with Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford & his uncle, Sir Roger de Mortimer of Chirke & took Caerdiffe: subjecting all the country thereabout to his command & moreover carried Sir George Gorges,

Mortimer

Knight Governor of Caerdiffe Castle prisoner to Wigmore. In 1321 joining with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford & other then discontented barons, he marched with them to London (they being all clothed in green but their right hands yellow) & exacted the oaths of almost all bishops & peers of the realm to assist them in reforming the government & to bring the Spencers to justice. Howbeit finding the king's strength to be such as that they were not like to succeed, he & his uncle Roger by persuasion of the Earl of Pembroke & promise of favor, yielded themselves to the king who not thinking it fit to put any trust in that feigned submission, committed them both to the Tower of London. Having intelligence that he was to suffer death (after he had been a prisoner for a year & a half) it is said he made a banquet for the Constable of the Tower & giving him a soporific drink, escaped with a cord with the help of his keeper. He got to France

where he had a very honorable reception. Afterwards in memory of his deliverance he caused a chapel to be built in honor of St. Peter in the outer ward of Ludlow Castle for one priest to celebrate divine service perpetually therein. The king caused diligent search to be made for him & ordered that he be taken dead or alive. Not finding him, the king caused his wife to be sent a prisoner to the Castle of Skipton in Craven, allowing her only one waiting-woman, an esquire, a laundress, a groom & a page & thirteen shillings, four pence a week for their maintenance there: also ten marks per annum for apparel. Her three daughters were sent to nunneries. The king offered a reward of a thousand pounds to whomever should bring him the body of this Roger dead or alive. But advertisement of this design being brought to the queen, she privately got them to France to *William, Earl of Hainault (with all those nobles) & contracted a marriage between **Prince Edward, her son, later King Edward III & Philippa, daughter of that Earl. By which means

* See page 47

** See page 47

having all the aid he could give her, she made sail with speed for England. Whereat the king (upon tidings thereof) was so astonished that he forthwith fled (with both the Spencers & his other parasites unto the mountainous parts of Glamorgan in Wales. The scene being thus wonderfully changed, this Roger de Mortimer was first made governor of the Castle of Denbeigh & upon coronation of *Prince Edward (whom the nobles advanced to the throne in his father's stead) by means of interest with **Queen Isabel bearing the chiefest sway, caused his sons Edmund, Roger & Geffrey to be made knights at that solemn service, the coronation of Prince Edward. For himself this Roger de Mortimer got a pardon for breaking prison out of the Tower of London & in the parliament begun after the Quinzine of S. Michael, caused himself to be advanced to the title of Earl of Marche. The same year, he held a Round Table at Bedford. After which King Edward II "taking a progress" into the Marches of Wales, he was magnificently received by this Roger de Mortimer &

* See page47

** See page47

treated with sumptuous entertainments in his Castles of Ludlow & Wigmore; so likewise in his forests & parks; also with great costs in tiltings & other pastimes. Thereupon Roger waxed proud beyond measure, insomuch that his own son Geffrey called him the King of Folly. He also kept the Round Table of Knights in Wales, for a pride in invitation of King Arthur. Other particulars of his haughtiness & insolence were that with Queen Isabel he caused a Parliament to be held at Northampton where an unworthy agreement was made with the Scots: that he with the queen caused the young king to ride twenty-four miles in one night toward Bedford to destroy the Earl of Lancaster & his adherents; saying that they "imagined" the king's death; that he commanded the treasure of the realm & assumed the authority which by common consent in Parliament was conferred on Henry, Earl of Lancaster at the king's coronation. The truth is this Roger de Mortimer bore powerful sway & got what he had a mind to, obtaining most valuable Castles & Manors in

England & Ireland. But his insolencies "at last made him odious" to the people. The king being sensible of the state of public opinion toward him & advised by his council of Nottingham to have him seized which he was, in the dead of night, the entrance to the Castle being made by a way underground. He & some of his followers were sent to London with guards, there to be secured till the Parliament which was to begin upon the 27th of November next ensuing. Whereupon "precepts" bearing date 23 Oct. were directed to several persons for the seizing "of his Castles, Manors & Lands in Wales" (he being then under arrest for several misdemeanors tending to the damage of the king & kingdom). Within three days following, commission was given to John de Kingston & others to take an inventory of all his treasure & jewells in Wales & the Marches but not to carry anything out of the wardrobe of Joane, his wife, then at Ludlow, or that of any of her children or servants. Upon the meeting of Parliament charges were brought against him & he was found guilty

of them & sentenced to be executed which sentence was carried out & much of his property was forfeited by attainder. This great but unhappy man left four sons, Edmund being his eldest.

Edmund de Mortimer, son of Roger de Mortimer & Joan de Genvill had not the title of Earl of March, his father's attainder being not received in his time. He was knighted by *King Edward II at the solemnity of his coronation & took to wife **Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew, Lord of Badlesmere (commonly called the rich Lord Badlesmere of Ledes). This Edmund de Mortimer recovered divers lands settled at his marriage which upon the death of his father were with held. But he died "in the flower of his youth" at Stanton-Lacy in 1331, leaving Elizabeth – his widow who afterwards was married to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.

Roger de Mortimer, their son who was a minor when his father died, had a grant from the king in 1342 of the Castle of Radnor & much territory in Wales. During his minority, his Castles (in the Marches of Wales) were

* See page 371

** See page 170 & 171

committed to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton who had married his mother. Later, although he was not yet of age, through the mediation of his step-father, his homage was accepted whereupon he had livery of the Castle of Wigmore. In 1347, he attended the king into France to rescue those in Aguilon & being landed with him in Hoggs in Normandy did there receive the honor of knighthood (together with Prince Edward & many other honorable persons) the more to encourage him to fight for the rights of the English crown. And the same year, though he had not much proof of his full age, yet in respect of his laudable services, the king was pleased to take his homage & make livery to him of the rest of his lands, excepting those which Elizabeth his mother held in dower. In 1353 upon another expedition into France, he was charged with forty men out of his territories. In 1355, he procured a charter for a weekly market every Monday: as also a Fair Yearly "in Mid-summer day". In the same year, in the Parliament held at Westminster, he obtained a reversal of the judgement against his grandfather,

Mortimer

Roger de Mortimer, Earl of Marche as erroneous & utterly void (whereupon he bore the title of Earl of Marche) & moreover had restitution of the Castles & Lordships of which his grandfather had been seized: as also of all his other lands. The year following this Roger de Mortimer (thus lately restored) was made Constable of Dover Castle & Warden of the Cinque-Ports & attended the king in his expedition then made into France. In 1357 doing his homage, he had livery of all his lands of Joane, Countess of Marche, his grandmother who died at this time. In 1359, he was again in the wars in France. He married Philippa, daughter of William de Montecute, Earl of Salisbury. He was buried in the Abbey of Wigmore. "There was a solemn obsequies kept for him in the Royal Chapel of Windsor, the king assigning a Cloath of Gold, called Randekyn, out of his great wardrobe for the celebrating thereof." Philippa, his wealthy widow for her testament bequeathed for the charge of her funeral, a certain distribution to the poor, namely in mourning garments for an

hundred men of all degrees: as also for a Trentall (the 30th day after her death) & for the entertainment of her family, an hundred & fifty pounds. And likewise two hundred pounds to the Fabrick of that church to the intent her anniversary should be there kept forever.

Edwin de Mortimer, their son succeeded his father in his lands & honors. He was born at Langonith upon Christmas Eve 1351 & consequently was not of age when his father died 1361. Yet by reason of his singular knowledge & parts, he was employed at eighteen years of age to treat with the Commissioners of the king of France, touching a peace betwixt both realms. Having performed well that trust, he was sent into Scotland upon a like occasion. In which treaties, he merited so highly that the king forthwith made choice of him to be one of his Privy Council. Not long after, he took to wife Philippa, daughter of Leonel, Duke of Clarence & grand daughter of King Edward III. In 1373, making proof of her age, he had livery of the lands of her inheritance.

In the same year, he was in the expedition into France. In the same year also, he had livery of his own lands, doing his homage, though he had not yet accomplished his full age. In 1376 (with the Earls of Warwick, Stafford & other English nobles) he was in that expedition then made into Britany for the assistance of John de Montfort, the Duke, in his military affairs there & took the Castle of St. Matthews, in those parts by force. In this same year, bearing these titles namely Earl of Marche & Ulster, Lord of Wigmore, Clare & Connact, & Marshal of England he gave his Manor of Chastmarsh to the abbot & Convent of Wigmore & their successors forever: to find a secular priest continually resident in the Church of Lentwarden, beneficed to sing mass daily for the soul of Roger, his father, Philippa, his mother: as also for the souls of his children & the souls of all his ancestors & heirs, to be presented to the Bishop of Hereford for the time being as Diocesan: & by him "to be instituted to do that chantrie," paying him for his salary ten marks

per annum at Michaelmas & at Easter by even portions. He was also one of the Privy Council of the king. Also one of the Commissioners with the Bishop of Hereford, the Earl of Northumberland & others for an amiable peace betwixt both realms, Commissioners of Robert, King of Scotland, acting for Scotland. He was also constituted the king's Lieutenant of Ireland & accordingly went thither there to make his abode: & so tamed the barbarousness of that rude people by destroying ten or eleven of there petty kings with the space of half a year that he regained almost all his lands in Ulster which the Irish had for a long time enjoyed. Proceeding farther into the country, by prudent conduct, affability to the natives, kindness & eloquent expressions, he redeemed all those parts to obedience: causing divers oaks of extraordinary length to be sent to Ireland from his woods of Pennalt in Wales, he framed a strong bridge with purpose to set over the river Baune near the town of

Kotteroth which was a principal harbor for the rebels. At both whereof, he raised a fort (besides one in the middle) to the end it might be a safeguard to himself & his soldiers & an effectual destruction to the enemy. For three years he governed with great wisdom in Ireland, & well nigh reduced that realm to quiet. His last will & testament directed that his body & also that of his deceased wife should be buried in the Conventual Church at Wigmore on the left of the High Alter: appointing only five tapers to burn about his body during the time of Service of burial. To Roger, his son & heir, he gave his Cup of Gold (with a cover) called Benepoun & his sword adorned with gold, which was the good King Edward's: as also the great horn of gold together with God's blessing & his own, with special direction that they should all remain to his said son's next heir. Likewise his great bed of black satin embroidered with white lions & roses of gold esocheons of Mortimer & Ulster & all the furniture of that chamber." Moreover he bequeathed to Ann, "his

lesser horn of gold with strings. Appointing also that if Roger, his son died childless that all these legacies should go to his son Edmund according to the same tenor." To his daughter Elizabeth he gave his "salt-cellar in the form of a dog." To Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Henry the Hotspur, "a coronet of gold with twenty large pearls." To his brother, the Earl of Northumberland, his "cup of tortor's" & to Henry, Lord Percy, his son-in-law, his "little cup made like the body of a hart with the head of an eagle". It is said by a monk of Wigmore that "before he left England for Ireland having settled divers lands to the yearly value of two thousand marks for re-edifying the church of Wigmore Abbey (the old church being ruinous & not uniform) & performing other works of piety & charity, he laid the first stone in that Fabrick with his own hands being then habited in his vestments of State. Moreover that he obtained this privilege for that abbots of that

monastery, namely, that they should thenceforth celebrate Divine Service there with Ulster, Staff & Dalmatick & other pastoral ensigns, all of which he provided for them: & purchased divers choice reliques which he gave to that house. And that upon his departure to Ireland, he most humbly with tears desired the prayers of that Convent. But this great Earl after he had done such notable work in Ireland took cold in passing a river there & died Christmas 1382, being only in his twenty-ninth year. He was finally interred in Wigmore.

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

Dugdale The Baronage of Eng.
Vol. I Pages 138-151 & 279

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, daughter of Richard Poynings.

* See page 340

Henry de Perci, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
Catherine, their dau mar. Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, of Langton Hall name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth 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

Newmarch

Amongst other of the followers of William the Norman who came with him into England was Bernard Newmarch for it appears that he was a witness to one of his charters granted to the monks of Battail in Sussex upon his foundation of that Abbey. After The Conqueror had gotten full possession of the realm (England) & aiming at a peaceable enjoyment thereof "had almost totally disinherited the native English by distribution of their lands amongst his Normans & other followers: which occasioned a farther confluence of more aliens hither, England being too small to satisfy them, Robert Fitz-Hamon having conquered Morganore in Wales, there were divers others who obtained leave to invade the rest of that country, amongst them this Bernard who undertook the province of Brecknock & accordingly won all three "cantereds" of that territory. After seating himself there, he founded a priory of Benedictine monks near his castle endowing it with land & revenues of large extent. He was also a munificient benefactor to the monks of Gloucester by

the gift of the Lordship of Glasebury & the titles of his whole domain in Brekenny: namely corn, cattle, cheese, venison & honey. After the death of William the Conqueror, taking part with Odo, Bishop of Bateur & many other nobles, he took part against King William Rufus on behalf of Robert Curthose (the eldest son) & joined with Roger de Lacie in the invasion of Herefordshire. He married Nesta (Agnes) daughter of Griffin, son of Lewelyn, Prince of Wales.

Sibyll, their dau. & heir mar. Milo (Miles) Earl of Hereford, a noble knight.
Berta, their dau. mar. Philip de Braose.
William de Braose, their son mar. Maud.
Reginald de Braose, their son mar. Gracie de Briwere.
William de Braose, their son mar. Eva Mareschal.
Eleanor, their dau. mar. Humphrey de Bohun.
Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud D'eu.
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.
Humphrey de Stafford, their son mar. Margaret d'Somer.
Henry de Stafford, their son mar. Catherine Wideville.

Newmarch

Edward Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. Eleanor de Perci.
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 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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England
Vol. I Page 435

Perci

This ancient & right noble family do derive their descent from Manifred de Perci who came from Denmark to Normandy before the advent of the famous *Rollo there.

Geoffrey, his son accompanied Rollo to France

William, his son

Geffrey, his son

William, his son

Geffrey, his son

All born in Normandy

William, his son, sirnamed Gernon or Algernon mar. Emma de Port. He founded an abbey of Whitby. Taking a journey to Jerusalem, he departed this life at Montjoy in the Holy Land whereupon his body being brought back to England was buried in the Chapter House at Whitby.

Alan, their eldest son & successor was a witness of Charter of King Henry I whereby he confirmed the Foundation of Bardney Abby. Moreover having satisfied all his father's donations to the monks of Whitby, he himself made generous gifts of land to them. His wife was Emma de Gant.

* See page 127

Perci

William, their son gave the church of Semar to the monks of Whitby & two ox gangs of land in Up-Lythuan. He married Alice _____.

Richard, their son, of him little is known but that he had a son William

William, son of Richard, founded the Abbey of Hanpoll for Cistercian Monks 1133, also that of Sallery in Craven 1147, with the consent of his wife Adelidis de Funebrigge. This William was one of those northern barons who fought so successfully against the Scots in 1165 in that memorable battle in North Alverton in Yorkshire called Bellum de Standards. All of the sons of William de Perci & Adelidis, his wife dying without issue, the inheritance was divided between their two daughters, Agnes, our ancestress, & her sister.

*Agnes, discerning herself to be such a great heiress accepted of Josceline de Loraine son of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant (brother of Adelidis, Queen of England being the wife of Henry IV, King of Germandy) on condition that he & his posterity would assume the name of Perci or bear the arms of Perci, relinquishing his own. Whereupon he assented to the former retaining still

* See page 76

his paternal ensign. Agnes died & was buried in the Chapter-house of Whitby.

Henry de Perci, their youngest son succeeded to the inheritance. "He confirmed to the monks of Whitby that grant of forty shillings per annum which his mother had made to them out of the lordship of Wilton: & quitclaimed to the Monks of Fountains, all Litton & Littondale excepting the venison there. For the custody whereof the monks were to present unto him two foresters: & to pay them at their own proper costs. In consideration whereof, they released to him & his heirs all those meadows & pastures with the command of the deer which they had in Bukeden & elsewhere. He married Isabel, daughter of Adam de Brus & had in gift from Peter de Brus of Skelton, her brother, the Mannor of Lekinfield (near Beverly in Yorkshire, for which gift he & his heirs were to repair to Skelton Castle every Christmas day).

William de Perci, their son, after the death of Agnes, his grandmother & Henry, his father, inherited vast estates. He gave his Manor of Gisburne with the forest (excepting his Freeholders, their services there &

excepting liberty of hunting therein for himself & his heirs) unto the Monks of Salley, paying twenty marks yearly in consideration whereof they were to create their Covent to the number of six monks more to pray for the soul of himself & Elen, his first wife. For his second wife, he wed Joane, daughter & co-heir of William de Briwere (She afterwards became the wife of Ralph Fitz-Ranulph, Lord of Middleham). William de Perci died 1245 & was buried at Salley. From this William de Perci, we descend in two lines, from both his first wife Elen Bardolph & Joane d'Briwere.

We will follow first the descent from him & his first wife Ellen Bardolph.

Henry, their son succeeded as the heir & enjoyed the substance of his estate. In 1249 he gave a fine of nine hundred pounds for livery of his lands & that he might marry whom he pleased. In 1257 he had summons to attend the king at Bristol "on the octaves of S. John Baptist well furnished with horse & arms for his expedition into Wales". In 1258 when the Scots had rebelliously seized upon their king, then in minority, he was one of the Northern Barons then summoned to prepare himself with horse & arms & all his

power for the rescuing him from that restraint. Howbeit in 1263 taking part with the Rebellious Barons then in arms, his lands were seized but afterwards coming in & submitting himself to the law, he had restitution of them. The same year, he marched with the king from Oxford to Northamptom, assisting him in storming the town, then held out by those barons, which he thereupon took by force. The next year, fighting stoutly on the king's side in the Battle of Lewes, shared with him in the hard fortune of that day, being then likewise taken prisoner as many others were. He married Eleanor, daughter of John, Earl of Warren & Surrey & had three children. William & John died without issue, so that the inheritance fell to Henry, their youngest son.

Henry de Perci, youngest son of Henry de Perci & Eleanor, was the first Lord Perci. In 1294 being of age, he had summons to be at Portsmouth upon the first of Sept. well fitted with horse & arms to attend the king to Gascoigne. In 1296 being constituted Governor of Galloway in Scotland he was in the

Battle of Dunbar where the English obtained a memorable victory. In 1297 upon the king's confirmation of the Great Charter of the Forests with the articles thereon, he was one of the peers that undertook for the safe-guard of the Earls of Hereford & Norfolk & others of the nobility who had stickled hard for the obtaining thereof. In 1298, he marched again into Scotland & the next year following, being sent to York there to meet with the Bishop of Durham & Earl of Lincoln as also some of the nobles of Scotland to consult about the fortifying & manning of the Castles of Scotland, he obtained in consideration of his great & faithful services, a great grant of land, the inheritance of Ingelram de Baillol deceased. In 1300 he was again in the wars in Scotland, as also 1303. In 1306 he was sent into Scotland to oppose Robert de Brus then newly crowned king there. His holdings were vast & his patronage of the church liberal. He married *Eleanor, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. Dying in 1315, he was buried in the Abby of Fountains before the High Alter, leaving Henry, his son & heir at that time

* See page 241, 242, 243

fifteen years of age. In 1322, he procured an absolute livery of his lands. In the same year, he was constituted Governor of the Castle of Pickering in Yorkshire & knight of the *Bath, known as 2nd Lord Percy of Alnwick. In 1326 upon the landing of Queen Isabel & Prince Edward in England, being one of the whole that joined them for reforming those abuses in the Government occasioned through the power of the Spencers, by the access of those he brought to Glocester (where she then was) much increased her army. Being therefore instrumental in this great change in 1328 he obtained the custody of the Castle of Skipton in Craven: as also a charter for "a Market & Fair at his Mannor of Topclive. He was one of the twelve lords by whom it was decreed that young King Edward should be guided." Moreover in the first year of King Edward III, he was the principal person in commission for the Treaty of Peace betwixt the kingdoms of England & Scotland & constituted Warden of the Marches. But upon the conclusion of the Peace betwixt England & Scotland in the Parliament at York, he could not assent that the English should quit those lands as they had in Scotland by inheritance. In 1329 he was retained

* See page 371

by indenture to serve the king with certain number of men-at-arms as well in times of peace as war during the term of his life & to receive five hundred marks per annum salary. In 1333 he was again constituted Warden of the Marches of Scotland & there continued the following year. In 1341 this Henry was in that great sea-fight betwixt the English & French before Sluce in Flanders. In 1343 he was at the Siege of Nantes in Britanny & in 1344 was constituted one of the Commissioners to treat with William de Douglas & to receive him to terms of amity: as also to see the truce kept throughout the Marches & all other places in Scotland which at the instance of the pope had been newly made betwixt both kingdoms. In 1346 he was again constituted one of the Commissioners to treat of peace with such as were in arms in the Marches of Scotland & the king's good subjects in those parts. In which year, the Scots having invaded England with an army of thirty thousand under the command of William Douglas & burnt Carlisle, Perith & many other places. Upon the advance of this Lord Perci with the Lords Nevill & Lucy, they fled. But the next year following, they invaded England again when the King was at

at the Siege of Calais. Whereupon Lord Perci (or Percie) was one of the chief of the Northern Barons to give them battle upon the Moor near Durham & having vanquished their whole army took David their king prisoner. In this year, he also attended Prince Edward to the wars of France & in 1351 was joined in commission with the Bishop of Durham & others to treat of peace with certain commissioners of Scotland at Hexham there to treat concerning the enlargement of David, King of Scotland then prisoner in England. In 1353 upon the danger of an invasion from France, he was made one of the commanders for arraying men in the county of Northumberland for the safeguard of the realm. But before the end of the year he died, leaving issue by Idonea, his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Clifford, four sons of which Henry at that time, thirty years of age, was his heir.

Henry, son of Henry & Idonea, doing his homage the same year of his father's death, had livery of his lands. Before his father died, he was in that great expedition then made into France whereupon ensued the famous Battle of

Cressy. In 1353 he was constituted one of the commissioners for guarding the Marches. In 1356 he was in the wars in Scotland & in 1357 received command to reside upon his lands in the Marches of Scotland for the better defense of those parts: being together with Ralph, Lord Nevill, constituted Warden of the Marches toward Northumberland. The same year, he was also appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Parliament of Scotland touching the delivery of David, King of Scotland (taken prisoner in the Battle of Durham). In 1360 he attended King Edward into France continuing there the following year. In 1362 he was again constituted one of the Wardens of the Marches & in 1363 a Commissioner to take care that the truce made betwixt both kingdoms should be observed. He married for his first wife Mary, daughter Henry, Earl of Lancaster, & was known as 3rd Lord Percy.

Henry de Perci, their son in 1360 was in that expedition made into France: also in 1364. In 1366 he was created knight of the *Garter. In 1369 the year his father died, doing homage he had livery of his lands & was known as 4th Lord Percy. He was at Calais with King Edward when he made peace with the

* See page 373

French. He was sent with a thousand archers into Poicton to the relief of the Marchers there. This year he was also constituted one of the Wardens of the Marchers toward Scotland. In 1369 he was again in the wars in France having then of his retinue sixty men at arms whereof himself & twelve knights were part, forty-seven esquires, & a hundred archers on horseback. He was Marshal of England & was assigned to make inspection of the "Castle & Town of Calais: as also all the Castles & Forts in the Marches of Calais" & to cause such repairs to be made in them as need should require: & moreover "to see them well victualed & manned." He was likewise constituted one of the commissioners for guarding the Marches of Scotland. In 1384 he was made General of all those forces which were sent to Calais, Ardes & other places within the realm of France, then in the king's possession. Being present as the Marshal of England at the Coronation of King Richard II, he was advanced "to the Dignity & Title of Earl of Northumberland". But shortly after, he

resigned his Marshal's rod. When the Earl of Dunbar had made trouble for the English, this Henry de Perci, Earl of Northumberland raised an army of ten thousand men, marched into Scotland & for three days wasted the lands of that Earl with fire & sword. In the same year, the Bishop of Hereford & Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March were commissioned to treat peace betwixt both kingdoms. In 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, he was battling with the Scots or acting as Commissioner to see redress of all injuries done in the Marches. In 1334 observing that the Scots had done much mischief in Northumberland by their frequent incursions he marched into that realm & repaid them with the like measure. But before the end of this year, it so happened that by corrupting the Deputy Governor of the Castle of Barnwick, they possessed themselves thereof. Of which misfortune, the Duke of Lancaster, (who had a grudge towards him) made such advantage that upon complaint of it in Parliament he so far prevailed, as that judgment of death & loss of estate was pronounced against this Earl: in regard the trust stood committed to him.

But the king being more favorable to him, remitted the execution of the severe sentence. Whereupon, without delay, he prepared for the siege thereof. But after he had begirt it with his forces, the Scots came to an agreement with him & in consideration of two thousand marks, as also that they might march away with bag & baggage, rendered it to him. After which he was the same year joined in Commission with the Bishop of Durham & others, to treat of peace with the Scots & to require satisfaction for injuries done to the English. He was also a Commissioner for receiving twenty-four thousand marks from the Scots, in full satisfaction of an hundred thousand marks due for the ransom of David, their king. In 1335 he was constituted sole General Warden of both the East & West Marches. In 1348, his enemies were again at work & it was reported that he & his son Henry (commonly called Hotspur) had spoken some words in derogation to the king, he was sent for out of the North. Neglecting to come, he was banished. Later Richard resigned his

regal authority & the Duke of Lancaster was proclaimed King as Henry IV. Acknowledging now the extraordinary merits of Henry de Perci, the King Henry IV first advanced him to the great office of Constable of England for life. Next gave to him the Isle of Man to hold by carrying the Sword (which he wore at his landing in Holderness) called Lancaster sword on the day of his coronation. Then the king made this Henry de Perci Justice of Chester, Conway, Flint & Carnarvon; & moreover General-Warden of the West Marches toward Scotland: as also Governor of the town & castle of Carlisle. After which in 1403, the Scots again invading England this Earl with his valiant son & the Earl of Dunbar (who had deserted his countrymen) raised a considerable force, gave battle at Halwedon Hill, obtained a signal victory & took Earl Douglas, their General, prisoner. But the next year following, having been at no small expense in the king's service & requiring such money as was due him, he received no satisfaction a fact that so incensed him & his

son Henry the "Hotspur", who broke out into rebellion & soon after lost his life in the Battle of Shrewsbury. Henry de Perci father of Henry the Hotspur, went to the king upon promise of safety & disavowed his son's action whereupon he had pardon of life upon commitment to safe custody. In 1405 he was restored in Parliament to all his possessions. Mid-summer following he came again to the king at Pontfract. But the death of his son could not be forgotten & in 1406 he joined with Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal & others in their rebellion. He was forced to flee to Scotland & soon after went to Wales but ere long returning to Yorkshire caused proclamation to be set out that whoever desired liberty should take up arms & follow him: whereupon he had a multitude of followers. Howbeit the Sheriff of Yorkshire (Sir Thomas Rakesby) raising the power of that country, met him in battle, second Calends of March & slew him, his head then whole with age being cut off & sent to London to be set on the Bridge with a pole & quartering his body, placed one

of them upon a "Gate in London, another at Lincoln, a third at Barwick upon Twede & the fourth at Newcastle upon Tine." But in May following, they were all taken down & by the king's special precept delivered to his friends to be solemnly buried in holy Sepulture. He married for his first wife Margaret, daughter Ralph, Lord Nevill.

Henry de Perci, their oldest son shortly after the coronation of King Richard II at which time his father was advanced to the title of Earl received the Order of Knighthood *K.B. & later **K.G. also & in 1380 was constituted one of the Commissioners for guarding of the Marches in Scotland. During which time he was so active against the Scots that he gave them little rest whereupon he was in derision commonly called by the Hotspur. In this ninth year upon intelligence that the king of France had a purpose to besiege Calais, being so famous for his military skill & valor, he was amongst others sent thither for the defense of that place. Having staid there a while without any action, he grew so impatient that he made several excursions into

* See page 371

** See page 373

Picardy & the parts adjacent, whence he brought much booty. But at length seeing no likelihood of any siege there, he returned back into England. In 1388 there being those at Court who envied the fame he had gained by his valor against the Scots caused the king to send him to sea, there to repel the French that threatened an invasion which service he readily undertook & returned with much honor. In the same year, the Scots invading this realm upon the East March, & doing great spoil by burning & plundering, he encountering them near Golston toward Newcastle upon Tine, slew the Earl Douglas with his own hands, but pressing forward was at length taken prisoner by the Earl of Dunbar & carried to Scotland. But long he continued not in that restraint for in 1389, it appears that he was again constituted Warden of the East Marches. In 1390 this Henry being again in Calais, made several excursions toward Boloigne; & from thence went to Brest in Britany where he first raised the siege of that place & afterwards won two bastilles there, one of timber which he demolished & another of stone which he better

fortified. The same year, he was made General Warden of the West Marches & soon after of the East March: as also Governor of Carlisle. In this year also, he was retained to serve the king, both in times of peace & war, during his whole life: for which he had a grant of a hundred pounds per annum out of the Exchequer. In 1303 being recalled from Calais, he was again made Warden of the East Marches, as also Governor of Barwick. In the same year likewise, he was constituted Governor of Bourdeaux & in 1394 one of the Commissioners to treat of peace with the Scots. In 1399 he was employed in France & in 1396 being again made General Warden of the East Marches, met the Duke of Lancaster at his landing in Holderness. Soon after which King Richard's deposal ensuing, the Duke of Lancaster obtained the crown. In the first year of his reign as Henry IV this Henry de Perci received great honors from the king, including being made Constable of the Castles of Chester, Flint, Conway & Caernardon & sheriff of Flintshire for life: & obtained a grant of the whole country & dominion of Anglesey. In 1402 he was with his father in that

memorable battle against the Scots at Hallidon Hill when the English obtained a signal victory. But soon after that, the scene much changed for this stout, high-spirited Hotspur through the solicitation of his uncle Thomas-Percy, Earl of Worcester (whom King Richard II had so highly advanced) joined with him in conspiring the ruin of King Henry. In order to justify themselves, they gave out that they were raising forces for the safeguard of themselves & the better government of the realm, adding that the taxes & impositions granted to the king for the defense of the land were diverted to other uses & improfitably consumed & that through the suggestions of their enemies the king was so displeased with them that they could not be admitted to manifest their innocency & to be legally justified by their peers until the Lord Spiritual & Temporal had interceded for them. Whereupon divers who saw their remonstrances approved of those endeavors & extolled their faithfulness (which they thus pretended to the public). A great part of the common people stood cordially affected to King Richard especially those who knew him & "had obtained gifts & fees at his hands." So the rumor was

circulated, the sooner to captivate the people that King Richard was alive. It is said that all Hotspur's soldiers wore King Richard's cognizance, namely "an hart". Henry IV to offset this propaganda represented that the Earl of Northumberland & his son Henry the Hotspur had received a great part of the money, granted in Parliament for the defense of the Marches of Scotland & that it was not true that they could not be admitted to his presence without the mediation of the Lords Spiritual & Temporal, as he had under his Royal Signet declared that they should have free access again without damage, adding that it was their strong-headed insolence, scorning his royal favor which prompted them to rebel & to march to Shrewsbury in hopes of assistance from Owen Glendowr & Edmund Mortimer with certain of the Cheshiremen & Welch. Seeing no fair means would avail, considering the haughty spirit of Hotspur, the king resolved to give him speedy meeting before he had got together a powerful army. He therefore hasted towards him, he being then near Shrewsbury, with purpose to get into that strong town. But Hotspur

hearing of the king's approach made a stand & boldly encouraged his soldiers to fight with those that pursued them, saying "Stand to it valiantly for this day will either advance us all if we conquer or free us from the king's power, if we be overcome; it being more honorable to fall in battle for the public good than after the fight to die by the sentence of an enemy." His army to the number of fourteen thousand choice men (who had resolved to live & die with him) concurred with him & they got the advantage of the ground. Both sides being thus prepared, the Abbot of Shrewsbury & Clerk of the Privy Seal were sent by the king to offer to this stout Hotspur in case he lay down arms. Whereupon he sent his Uncle Thomas, Earl of Worcester to the king to let him know the cause of this their hostile appearance & to require effectual satisfaction. It is said that Earl of Worcester when he returned to Hotspur misrepresented his expressions & exasperated him (though

unwillingly) to fight: so that he forthwith began the Battle upon the Eve of S. Mary Magdalene 1403. The battle was fought with extraordinary courage on both sides, insomuch as a great slaughter ensuing, many of the Royalists forsook the field, supposing the king had been slain. In the battle, Hotspur himself & the Earl Douglas bent all their aim at the person of the king with their swords & lances furiously making towards him. This being discerned by the Earl of Dunbar, he withdrew the king from his station whereby his life was saved: for they slew his standard-bearer & those who were with it, & missing of him most desperately charged into the midst of their enemies whereupon Hotspur suddenly fell through by what hand is not known. His death at once caused an utter rout of his whole party, the Earls of Worcester & Douglas being captured. He married *Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March.

Henry de Percy, their son being young when his father was slain, was carried into Scotland by the Earl, his grandfather & had much compassion shown him

* See page 312

by Henry V who purposing to restore him to the title & Dignity which by rebellion had been lost, commanded that he should not want anything that was necessary for him to have & sent the Lord Grey & Sir John Nevill to bring him back to England again. John, Duke of Bedford (brother to the king) having then the possession of this Henry's whole inheritance (so forfeited by his father & grandfather) the king made unto this Henry recompense thereof) until he should settle other lands upon him & his heirs of equivalent value. In the Parliament begun the second year of the reign of King Henry IV, the king did accordingly restore him to that honor. Whereupon by his humble petition showing how the king had enabled him to be Earl of Northumberland notwithstanding the forfeitures of Henry his father & grandfather, he prayed restitution in blood & to all those hereditainments of his ancestors formerly entailed. This being granted, he then did homage & for better confirmation

of the dignity of Earl, obtained a formal Charter of Creation thereto with a fee of twenty pounds per annum. All of which being done, he was constituted 1417 General Warden of the Marches of Scotland & retained to serve the king in his expedition there designed for France. In 1418 he was Warden of the East Marches as also Governor of Barwick. In 1423 he was one of the Commissioners to treat with James I of Scotland touching a final peace betwixt the realms as also to conduct that king from the city of Durham into Scotland. In 1433 he was one of the Commissioners assigned to meet with others from the king of Scotland touching satisfaction for the wrongs done by the subjects of either kingdom, contrary to the articles of truce. In 1434 considering the town of Alnwick, situated upon the Marches of Scotland to be an open place & not at all defensible by reason whereof much mischief had

been frequently done to it, upon several incursions of the Scots. He obtained license of the king to erect such defensible turrets thereon as should be most expedient. In 1450 he was constituted Constable of England & in 1452 he was again assigned one of the Commissioners to treat with others from Scotland upon the articles signed by King James I of Scotland. In 1455 being a stout adherent of the Lancastrian interest, he lost his life in the first Battle of S. Albans & was buried in the Abbey Church there, being then seized of the Castle & Lordship of Alnwick with its appurtenances & of many, many manors, castles & lands. He left his widow Eleanor, daughter of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, the former widow of Richard Earl Spencer, & nine sons.

Henry de Percy, their son, about thirty years of age succeeded him in his honors (William another son became Chancellor of the University of Cambridge). In 1442 by indenture bearing date of 6 March, he was retained to serve the king as Governor of the town & castle of Barwick: as also of the

East Marches of Scotland for the term of ten years, taking in the time of war five thousand pounds per annum & in times of peace twenty-five hundred pounds and for the custody of the Castle five hundred pounds per annum in time of war & in time of peace or truce one hundred marks. He married *Eleanor, daughter & heiress of Sir Richard Poynings. Furthermore in consideration of his good services performed in the Marches of Scotland, had a grant of the goods & chattels of Sir Robert Ogle, Knight, then outlawed, & was during his father's lifetime, namely from 1449 to 1455 inclusive, summoned to Parliament as Lord Poynings, the writ running thus "Henrico Percy de Poynings Chivaler". In 1451 by the title of "Sir Henry Percy, Knight Lord Poynings," was constituted one of the Commissioners to treat with the ambassadors of James II, King of Scotland, touching peace betwixt the realms. Likewise in 1452 to treat with James Douglas upon those articles by him signified. In

* See page 355

1453 he was constituted Governor & Warden of the East Marches "For which service he had an allowance of one thousand twenty-six pounds nine shillings half penny farthing per annum." In 1460, he was made Justice of all the forests beyond Trent. The next year fighting stoutly on the king's part, upon Palm Sunday at Towton Field in Yorkshire he was slain, leaving his son Henry to succeed him.

Henry, son of Henry & Eleanor, daughter of Richard, Lord Poynings, in 1471 was constituted Warden of the East & Middle Marches toward Scotland & was also created Earl of Northumberland. In the same year, he was also constituted one of the commissioners to treat with others sent from the king of Scotland for redressing certain wrongs done to the subjects of both kingdoms contrary to the Articles of Truce formerly made. In 1472 he was made Justice of all the Forests beyond Trent as also a Constable of Bamburgh Castle. He was likewise sent, the same year, into the North there to reside for the more peaceable Government of those parts. In 1473 was retained as

Warden of the East & West Marches for the term of five years. In 1476 going with the king on a voyage royal, he had license to settle several of his lordships to such uses as he should think fit. In 1471 he accompanied Richard, Duke of Glocester in that army then sent into Scotland where they made great devastation. In 1484 he was created Lord High Chamberlain of England, also in that year upon the landing of Henry, Earl of Richmond being sent by King Richard, he repaired to him with all the strength he could make & stoutly fighting on his part at Bosworth Field (where the king was slain), he was taken prisoner, remaining long in durance. At length he formed favor with King Henry VII who made him one of his Privy Council. In 1489 being Lieutenant of Yorkshire, & being commanded by the king to levy those moneys, which were then extorted from that country to carry on the way in Brittany, the common people conceived him to be the cause of the tax & they

"tumultuously" murdered him at Lockledge eighteen miles north of York. He was buried at Beverly where his stately monument was much defaced. By Maud, his wife, daughter of William Herbert, fifth Earl of Pembroke he had seven children of whom Eleanor is our ancestress.

Eleanor, dau. of Henry de Perci & Maud, dau. Of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke 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

Perci

We have traced our line from William de Perci & his first wife Ellen Bartolph. We must also trace it from him & his second wife, Joan de Briwere.

Anastasia, their dau. mar. Ralph Fitz-Randolph, Lord of Middleham.
Mary, their dau. mar. Robert de Nevill.
Ranulph de Nevill, their son, mar. Euphemia dau. Sir John de Clavering.
Ralph de Nevill, their son, 2nd Baron of Nevill, mar. Alice, dau. Hugh de Andley.
*John de Nevill, their son, 3rd Baron of Nevill, mar. Maud, dau. of Henry, 2nd Lord Percy.
Ralph de Neville, their son, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, mar. Margaret, dau. Hugh Earl of Stafford.
John Lord 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, 3rd Earl of Westmoreland, their son mar. Margaret, dau. Sir Roger Booth of Barton.
Ralph de Neville, their only 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.

* See page 374

Perci

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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England
Vol. I Page 169-283
Chart between pages 168-169

Poynings (Poinings)

In the time of Henry Second, Adam de Poynings was a benefactor to the monks of Lewes in that country & had issue three sons, Adam, William & John from one of which sons descended Michael.

In 1203, Michael de Poynings gave to King John "a good Norway Goshauke" for license to hold a market upon Wednesday of every week at Crawley in the same county. In 1216, he had adhered to the Rebellious Barons of that time.

Thomas de Poynings, his son held ten knights' fees in Poinings.

Michael, his son (amongst the great men of that time) received summons upon the 8th of June to attend the king with speed to advise touching the most important affairs of the realm. An expedition to France being undertaken, he had command to fit himself with horse & arms & to be at Portsmouth upon September 1st. In 1297 he was in the wars in Scotland. He also went there many times during this king's reign.

Thomas, his son mar. Agnes daughter of Bartholomew de Cryel. He was slain in

1340 in that great sea fight with the French near Sense, the king with "Letters Patents" acknowledged his great valor & eminent merits, & that he was slain in service, & received the homage of

Michael, his son, though he was still under age. In recognition of the sufferings of his father, Thomas, the king not only granted this Michael livery of his lands but also the full benefit of his marriage, taking security for the payment of his relief. In 1340 Michael Poynings was in that expedition to Flanders. So likewise being in 1341, & "in 1343 being then a Banneret". As also in Britanny with fifteen men-at-arms (himself accounted), four knights, ten esquires & twelve archers, having an allowance of "twenty-one racks of the king's wools" for his & their wages in that service. In 1343, 1346, 1347 he was in the wars in France & in 1346 he was with the army when the great English victory at Cressie was obtained. In 1353 upon the danger of an invasion by the French, he was appointed one of the guardians of the Sea coasts. In 1356 & 1360 he again served in France. Dying in 1368,

he bequeathed his body to be buried at Poynings near the grave of his mother. His widow Joane, widow also of Sir John de Molyns, was constituted by him one of his executors. To his heir he bequeathed "a ring of ruby which ring was called the Charles Poynings", with all the furniture of his chappel & all his armour which his father had formerly bequeathed him. Also a pair of basins & ewers of silver, twelve new dishes & twelve saucers of silver".

Richard de Poynings, their son, became his father's heir (Thomas, his older brother dying without issue) at the age of seventeen. This Richard making proof of his age in 1381 & doing homage had livery of his lands. In 1386 he accompanied John of Gant, Duke of Lancaster into Spain. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert de Grey then called Fitz-Payne. His testament bears date 10 July 1387 & bears directions that his body should be buried in the Parish Church at Poynings & also directing if he should "dye" (die) in such place that his body could not be buried at Poynings, then, "to the end that

his friends afar off might take notice thereof, there should be a stone of marble provided with an escheon of his arms & a helmet under his head: with an inscription declaiming his name & time of his death: ordaining moreover that the patronage of the church at Effying should be sold & the money raised thereby to be bestowed in masses & trentals for the souls of his father, mother, grandfather, brother, sisters & all his allies, for many of his friends & for his own & all Christian souls." He willed further that certain property should be retained by his executors for the space of twenty years, for the payment of his debts & marriage of his younger child. Later he went with John, Duke of Lancaster to Spain where he died.

Robert de Poynings, their son, age fourteen, inherited from his father, mother, & uncle, Sir Thomas de Poynings, Knight who died without issue. In 1417 he was by indenture retained to serve the king in France with thirty men-at-arms & sixty archers. In 1421, he was one of the persons assigned to conduct the Duke of Bourbon then in England to Diepe in Normandy & to that

end to take as many ships from the port of Shorham as should be requisite for his passage thither. He was summoned to Parliament from 1404-1445.

Richard, his eldest son died in father's lifetime, having married Alianor, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone, Knight.

*Alianor (Eleanor) their daughter married Sir Henry Percie, 3rd Earl of Northumberland who had in her right, a special livery of all the castles & lands which were her inheritance.

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

Eleanor, their dau. mar. Edward Stafford, 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.

* See page 344

Poynings

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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England

Vol. II Pages 133-136

Saire de Quincy (or Quincey)

The first mention of this name to be in King Henry Second's time: that king then granting the inheritance of the Lordship of Buckley to Saire de Quincey. This Saire (or Saiher) took to wife Maud de St. Liz & had two sons Robert & Saier.

Saier, their son was one of the barons present at Lincoln in 1201 when William, King of Scots did homage to King John. He bore the title of Earl of Winchester. In 1204, it is said, the king bore great hatred toward him (as he did also to some others) in regard they complied not much with him in his subjecting this realm to the authority of the pope. Never-the-less the next year, the difference growing high betwixt the king & many of his barons, this Saier de Quincey, Earl of Winchester had letters of safe conduct to come to the Court, & treat of an accord betwixt them; & afterwards was joined in commission with the Archbishop of Canterbury & others to see that all those who were to repair to London about the feast of the Epiphany next ensuing the pope's relaxation of the Interdict: or to Northamptom, to petition the king for the redress of their grievances, should have safe-conduct until the "clause of Easter". However, shortly after associating himself with the barons at that time in rebellion, he was a party to the agreement whereunto the king was then necessitated to submit: whereby he gave up the city of

London wholly to their power & liberty to make choice of twenty-five barons by whom the realm should thenceforth be governed: so also one of that number: & thereupon, together with the chief of them underwent the pope's excommunication the ensuing year "Which did not at all startle him." He & other Rebellious Barons tried to get Philip, King of France to send over his son Lewes into England, promising that they would advance him to the royal throne. Nor did this Saire de Quincey return to his obedience upon the death of King John. Lewes raised a great army in London & constituted Saire de Quincey one of the chief commanders therein. During the minority of King Henry III, William Marshall was Governor of the realm & he overcame the forces of Lewes, making prisoners of most of the Rebellious Barons, among them Saire de Quincey. But in October following upon his submission, all his lands which had been seized by the king were fully restored to him. He went in 1218 with some other of the English nobility to the Holy Land, & died in 1219 in his further journey to Jerusalem. He married Margaret, sister & co heir of Robert Fitz-Parnell, Earl of Leicester. Their only daughter:

Hawise married Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl of Oxford, son of Robert de Vere, Magna Charta Surety.

Joan their daughter mar. William de Warren.
Alice, their daughter, mar. Edmund Fitz-Alan, 4th Earl of Arundel.

Poynings

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 Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.
Princess Anne, their dau. mar. Edmund de Stafford.
Humphrey, their son, Duke of Buckingham, 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 of Langton Hall, name of wife unknown.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, mar. Elizabeth, dau. 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 dau. mar. William Hadley.
James Hadley, their son mar. Margaret Widenham.
Edwin Hadley, their son mar. Jessie McCarthy.

Their sons James, Edwin Jr., Raymond

Dugdale. The Barons of Eng. Vol. I Pages 686-688

Rie

In the time of Edward, the Confessor, Hubert de Rie, a trusty servant of William, Duke of Normandy being by him imployed to that king when he lay on his death bed, came in a pompous equipage into England & after conference with King Edward, returned to the Duke with those tokens whereby he was by that king declared his heir to the Crown of England, namely a sword in a hilt whereof was inclosed reliques of saints, a hunter's horn of gold & the head of a mighty stag: for which service he was then promised he should be steward of his household, "But when William got the crown, fearing that disturbances might arise in Normandy & well weighing the sagacity in counsel & the dexterity in action of this Hubert, he sent him thither to have an eye to that danger & soon after him, three of his sons, one son Endo remaining in England, in King William's service.

Endo, Hubert's fourth son called Endo Dapifer personally attended at court. It so happened that Wm. Fitz-Osberne then steward of the king's household,

one day "set before the king the flesh of a crane scarce half rosted: whereat the king took such offense as that he lifted up his fist & had stricken him fiercely but that Endo bore off the blow. Whereupon Fitz-Osberne grew so displeased, as that he quitted his office desiring that Endo might have it. To which request, the king as well for his father Hubert's demerits, & his own readily yielded. Being thus possessed of that great place & waiting on the Conqueror at Caen in Normandy, at the time of his death, so subtilly managed the business on behalf of William Rufus as that he may well be accounted as the chief instrument in raising him to the Royal Throne for having first incited him to be active for himself in that great affair, he hasted with him to Eng. & through his insinuations with Wm. De Pontearche, obtained the keys of the Treasury then at Winchester. Thence sped to Dover Castle & obliged the guardians of that stronghold to solemn oath that they should not give it up to any but by his advice. The like he did at Pevensey

& Hastings & other maritime forts, pretending that the king (whose death was kept secret) would stay longer in Normandy & have good assurance of his castles from himself then his steward. Having then secured them, he returned to Winchester & made it publicly known that the king was dead: so that while the rest of the nobles were consulting in Normandy touching the succession, William Rufus was by the contrivance & actings of this Endo advanced to the Royall Throne." For which great service, Rufus soon yielded to the request which the inhabitants of Colchester made: namely, that they might have this Endo to govern amongst them in that ancient city. Whereupon coming thither & making perious enquiry into the state thereof: he eased the oppressed, restrained the insolent & pleased all. And to the end that impositions upon the people might be timely alleviated, he retained to himself the lands of condemned & outlawed persons. He discerned on the south part of the town, a small assent at the foot of which a priest had his habitation & a little

church built of wood to the honor of St. John, the Evangelist. It was also observed that Divine lights sometimes appeared by night as also the sound of heavenly voices devoutly praising God (and yet no man there) & moreover taking notice what had happened to a certain man who had been put in fetters by the king's command: namely that standing in that church, at the celebration of the Mass, the bolts of his fetters flew out whereby he was suddenly loosed. Endo became so transported with these miracles that he resolved to found an Abbey in that place, wherein perpetual suffrages might be made for his soul. This becoming known to Maurice, the Bishop of London, he forthwith came hither & well-approved the venerable, pious intentions of the devout man, promising his best assistance thereto. According in Sept. 1096, the "Fabrick" being designed & workmen provided this famous Endo laid the first stone in that building. But as to his endowment thereof with lands & revenues, he could not then effect what he intended because he stood not in favor with King Henry (at the entrance of whose reign this good work was undertaken) being suspected for a well-wisher to his brother Robert Curthose.

Nevertheless, King Henry I for the sake of Rohese then wife of this Endo & daughter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham & sister of Wm. Giffard Bishop of Winchester, did not carry a severe hand toward him but at the instance of that bishop & Peter de Valoins, his sister's son, received him in favor. So that at length this pious work being finished, he endowed it with lands, titles & revenues in such a plentiful manner as that those few monks who were thither brought from the Abbey of St. Maries at York to propagate their order in this new-founded monastery, did soon increase to the number of twenty-one. It is farther memorable of this Endo that he built the Castle of Colchester: also that lying on his death bed at the Castle of Preur in Normandy, he was visited by King Henry. He wished to be buried in the Abbey at Colchester: "then gave thereunto his Lordship of Brightlingsie & an hundred pounds of money": "likewise his Gold Ring with a Topace, a Standing Cup with Cover

adorned with Plates of Gold: together with his Horse & Mule." He left one sole daughter & heir

Margaret mar. William Mandevil.
Beatrix, their dau. Mar. William de Say.
Beatrix, their dau. mar. Geffrey Fitz-Piers.
Maude, their dau. 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, dau. of 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.
Edward Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar. Eleanor, dau. Henry de Percy.
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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England
Vol. I Pages 109-111

Orders

The Order of Bath

This order is of very ancient origin. On the coronation of King Henry IV of England May 18, 1400, "Knights of the Bath" were created by that name & this year is frequently treated as being that of the foundation of the Order. It is, however certain that the ceremonies of watching and bathing as a preparation for knighthood are of much more ancient origin, & were practiced both in this country (England) & in Germany from very earliest times. Sir Harris Nicholas, the authority begins his list in the reign of King John, but adds that it cannot be treated as accurate or complete until the reign if Henry VII. From the reign of Henry IV to that of Chas. I it was customary on the coronation of the sovereign or his queen, the creation of a prince of Wales & other occasions of exceptional rejoicing, to create a number of Knights of the Bath.

The official initials of the Order were K.B.

Among our ancestors whose names figure as knights of the Bath are

Edmund de Mortimer Page 304

The Order of Bath

Roger de Mortimer page 294

Henry (Hotspur) page 334

Henry Percy, 2nd Lord Percy of Alnwick page 325

Haydn's Book of the Dignities
Ockerby's Edition 1890
754:756

Order of the Garter

The Garter is considered both the oldest & the most illustrious Order of Knighthood now existing not only in this country but in the world. It was undoubtedly instituted by King Edward III, but the time is uncertain, various dates from 1344 to 1351 being given by different writers. Sir Harris Nicholas who is the latest & probably the most trustworthy authority says "Edward III founded the Order in 1344, but did not completely establish it till Oct. 12, 1347, & Aug. 1348. The order originally consisted of the Sovereign & twenty-five knights & so continued till 1786 when the sons of George III were made eligible notwithstanding the Chapter being complete. In 1805 this privilege extended to the lineal descendants of George II except the Prince of Wales for the time being, who was declared to be a constituent part of the original institution." In 1831, it was further extended to the lineal descendants of George I.

The principal foreign sovereigns are frequently admitted by special statutes, & are generally absorbed into the ordinary twenty-five as vacancies arise.

Order of the Garter

The Order is styled The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Among the original knights was Sir Thomas Holland afterward Earl of Kent. D. 1360. See Ancestral Data Vol. II, Page 261.

Other men honored by having this Order conferred on them (from whom we can claim lineal descent) are

Henry, 4th Lord Percy 1366	page 328
Lionel, Duke of Clarence 1368	page 45
John, 3rd Baron Nevill 1369	page 348
John Holland, 1st Duke of Exeter about 1382	page 269
Henry Percy, Hotspur about 1388	page 334
Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland about 1402	See Ancestral Data Vol. I
Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmoreland about 1525	See Ancestral Data Vol. I
John de Widevill, Lord Rivers about 1450	See page 390

Haydn's Book of Dignities 733-737

Also Pedigree Chart

Knights of the Garter are designated by the letters K.G.

Magna Charta

Surety Barons

Bury St. Edmunds, seat of the famous monastery of St. Edmunds, at whose altar the Barons assembled & registered their vow to extort from King John, the signing of *Magna Charta.

* See page 30

Roger Bigod

Hugh Bigod

Magna Charta Surety Barons

Roger Bigod mar. Isabel Plantagenet.

Magna Charta Surety (see Ancestral Data Vol. 1)

d. 1220-1.

Hugh Bigod, their son mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Magna Charta Surety

d. 1225.

Ralph Bigod, their son mar. Berta Furnival.

Isabel, their dau. Mar. Gilbert de Lacie.

Maud, their dau. mar. Geffrey d'Geneville.

Sir peter de Geneville, their son, mar. name of wife unknown.

Lady Joan, their dau. mar. Roger, Earl of Marche.

Edmund de Mortimer, their son, mar. name of wife unknown.

Roger de Mortimer, their son mar name of wife unknown.

Edmund de Mortimer, their son, mar. Philippa dau. Lionel, Duke of Clarence & grand daughter of King Edward III.

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

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

Henry de Percy, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Richard Poynings.

Henry de Percy, 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.

Roger Bigod

Hugh Bigod

Magna Charta Surety Barons

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

Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. 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

Edwin Jr.

Raymond

Richard de Clare
Gilbert de Clare
John de Lacie
Magna Charta Surety Barons

Richard de Clare mar. Amicia d'Menlent

Magna Charta Surety (See Ancestral Data Vol. I)

d. 1218.

Gilbert de Clare, their son, mar. Princess Isabel, dau. Wm. Le Marschal, Earl of Pembroke (See Ancestral Data Vol. I) d. 1230.

Magna Charta Surety (See Ancestral Data Vol. I)

Richard de Clare, their son, mar. Princess Maud, dau. of

John de Lacie Magna Charta Surety (See Ancestral Data Vol. I)

d.1240.

Gilbert the Red, their son, mar. Princess Joan d'Acre, dau. King Edward I of England.

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 King Edward III.

Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Henry Percy, the "Hotspur".

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

Henry de Percy, their son mar. Eleanor, dau. Richard Poynings.

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

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

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

Richard de Clare

Gilbert de Clare

John de Lacie

Magna Charta Surety Barons

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

Henry de Bohun

Magna Charta Surety Barons

Henry de Bohun, their son mar. Lady Maud, Piers, d. 1220.

Magna Charta Surety Barons (See page 183).

Humphrey de Bohun, their son, mar. Maud 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. Princess Elizabeth, dau. King Edward I.

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

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

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

Princess Anne, their daughter mar. Edmund de Stafford.

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

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

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

Edward, Duke of Buckingham, their son, mar Eleanor, dau. 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 of Langton Hall.

Henry de Bohun

Magna Charta Surety Barons

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

William de Lanvallei

Magna Charta Surety Barons (See page 273)

William de Lanvallei mar. Hawise, dau. of Alan Basset.

Magna Charta Surety Baron

Hawise, their dau. mar. John de Burgh.

John de Burgh, their son, name of wife unknown.

Baron Lanvallei

Margaret, their daughter mar. Richard de Burgh.

John de Burgh, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Gilbert the Red & Princess Joan d'Acre, dau. King Edward I of Eng.

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

Elizabeth, their dau. mar. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of King Henry III.

Philippa, their dau. mar. Edmund de Mortimer.

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

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, mar. Maud, dau. Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

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

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

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

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

William de Lanvallei

Magna Charta Surety Barons (See page 273)

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

John Fitz-Robert
Magna Charta Surety Baron

John Fitz-Robert, Magna Charta Surety Baron
mar. Ada de Baillol (See page 232).
Roger Fitz-John, their son.
Robert Fitz-Roger, his son mar. Margery de la Gouche.
Sir John de Clavering, their son mar. Hawise, dau. Robert de Libetof.
Euphemia, their dau. mar. Ranul de Nevill.
Ralph, 2nd Baron d'Nevill, their son mar. Alice dau. Hugh de Andley, Earl of Gloucester.
John, 3rd Baron Nevill, 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.
John Lord Nevill, their son mar. Lady Elizabeth, dau. Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent.
John de Nevill, their son mar. Ann, dau. John Holland, Duke of Exeter.
Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Margaret, dau. Sir Roger Booth of Barton.
Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. William Sandys or Sands.
Ralph de Neville, their son, 4th Earl of Westmoreland, mar. Lady Catherine, dau. of Edward, Duke of Buckingham.
Christopher Fitz-Randolph, their son mar. Joan, dau. of Cuthbert Langton.
Edward Fitz-Randolph, their son, name of wife unknown.

John Fitz-Robert

Magna Charta Surety Baron

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

Robert De Vere, Saire de Quincey

Magna Charta Surety Baron (See page 357 & 214)

Robert de Vere, mar. Isabel, dau. Hugh de Bolebee. d. 1221.
Magna Charta Surety.

Hugh de Vere, their son, 4th Earl of Oxford, mar. Hawise, dau of Saire de Quincey Magna Charta Surety. d. 1219.

Robert de Vere, their son, 5th Earl of Oxford, name of wife unknown.

Joan their dau. mar. William de Warren.

Alice, their daughter, mar. Edmund Fitz-Alan, 4th Earl of Arundel.

Richard Fitz-Alan, their son, 5th Earl of Arundel, mar. Eleanor, dau. Henry Earl of Lancaster.

Alice, their dau. Mar. Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent.

Lady Elizabeth, their dau. mar. John Nevill.

John de Nevill, their son mar. Ann dau. of John Holand, Duke of Exeter.

Ralph de Neville, their son, 3rd Earl of Westmoreland, mar. Margaret, dau. of Sir Roger Booth.

Ralph de Neville, their son mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir 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. Cuthbert Langton.

Robert De Vere, Saire de Quincey

Magna Charta Surety Baron (See page 357 & 214)

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
Edwin Jr.
Raymond

Wydvill, Wydevill or Widevill

The first mention of this family is in 1344 when Richard de Wydvill was constituted Sheriff of Northamtonshire & Governor of the Castle there.

John de Wydevill succeeded him. "In 1421 being one of the Esquires for the Body of that Heroick king (King Henry V), he was constituted Seneschal of the Dutchy of Normandy, & other parts of France within that king's obedience: to superintend all the Captains & Lieutenants of the Cities, fortifying Towns & Castles within those precincts. In 1425, he was made Constable of the Tower of London & in 1428 Knighted by the king at Leicester upon Whitsunday. In 1427 he was Lieut. of Calais. In 1439 he was sent into Normandy with a thousand stout men for the better defense of those parts. In 1441 being challenged by a knight of Spain to perform certain feats of Arms in Smithfield, they there met accordingly upon XXVI of November: but after the third stroke, the king prohibited them to go on. Before the end of which year, he accompanied Richard, Duke of York then Lieutenant-General & Governor of the realm of France & Dutchy of Normandy into those parts: & in 1448 in

respect of his valour in Arms, great integrity & acceptable services, he was advanced to the degree of Baron of the Realm, by the title of Lord Rivers as by the king's Letters Patents, bearing date at Westminster 29 Mai appeareth: it being no name of any place but of an ancient Family sometimes called Earls of Devon." "In 1450, he was installed Knight of the *Most Noble Order of the Garter: & in 1454 constituted Seneschal of Aquitaine: with power to receive into the King's obedience all Cities, Towns & Forts therein which were then willing to yield thereto." "In 1460 being sent to Sandwich for the defense of that port & those great ships which lay at anchor there, against the power of Nevil, Earl of Warwick who had raised new forces on behalf of the Duke of York: he was in the night surprised in his Bed with Anthony his son by certain persons sent from that Earl: who carried him with those Ships to Calais. But though he stood firm to King Henry VI against the House of York: yet after King Edward IV had obtained the Crown: & being captivated by the

* See page 374

beauty of Elizabeth (dau. Of this Richard de Wydevill) widow of Sir John Grey, so that he made her his Queen: all his (this Richard de Wdydevill's precedent Actings for the Lancastrian interest were forgot by the king): great Honors & Trusts were conferred upon him by the king. First, namely 4 Martii 1467, the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer & upon the 24 of May next evening, the title of Earl Rivers. Also the office of Constable of Eng. For life." "Moreover in 1469, he obtained a Charter for free Chase in all his Demesu-lands & woods in Northamton-shire or anywhere else throughout this Realm. But the next ensuing year, he was taken out of his Mannor-house at Grafton by Robyn of Ridsdale (the leader of those Forces which then appeared for the Lancastrians) & carried to Northampton where his head was cut off. 1469. He had married Jacquet de Luxemborough, dau. Peter, Earl of St. Paul.

Katherine (Catherine) their daughter mar. Henry de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham for her first husband.

Edmund, Duke of Buckingham, their son mar. Lady Eleanor Perci.

Wydvill, Wydevill or Widevill

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

Dugdale. The Baronage of England
Vol. I Page 157
Vol. II Pages 230-232

Haydn's The Book of Dignities
Pages 5, 7, 153, 735

Descendants of

Edwin Marshall Hadley

Jessie McCarthy Hadley, his wife

James McCarthy Hadley, their son.

Born Aug. 17, 1905, 4800 Kimbark Ave., Chicago Ill.

Educated, Chicago Latin School, 18 E. Division St., Chicago, Ill

School Activities:

Contributor to "Folio" the organ of the Chicago Latin School.

Contributor to "Cherry Circle", the organ of the Chicago Athletic Club.

One of the editors of The Sigillium, Chicago Latin School, 1922-23.

Left Guard, Chicago Latin Football Team.

Entered Princeton University Sept. 25, 1923.

Descendants of

Edwin Marshall Hadley

Jessie McCarthy Hadley, his wife, his wife

Edwin Marshall Hadley, Jr., their son.

Born June 5th 1907, 4800 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Educated, Chicago Latin School, 18 E. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Captain, Light weight Football Team, Chicago Latin School, 1922.

Descendants of

Edwin Marshall Hadley

Jessie McCarthy Hadley, his wife, his wife

Raymond Widenham Hadley, their son.

Born Feb. 2, 1910, 5222 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Educated, Chicago Latin School, 18 E. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

Half back 8th grade Football Team, Chicago Latin School,

Founder of Robin Hood Clubs in Chicago & elsewhere.