

Ancestors of D E T Pennant, to accompany the family tree
by David F Pennant, 1996

This list was first produced as a hardback book entitled *Pennant Notes* which contains additional material and illustrations. There were also copies on loose A4 sheets in a blue spring back folder.

ABBREVIATIONS

(1), (2) Numbers used to differentiate between ancestors of the same name.

[CRP] Name or place where a book is held.

Anc *Ancestors of the Rev P.V.R. Pennant*, by Margaret F. Pennant, unpublished hardback notebook, 1964.

Auto Autograph books, hardback, slightly larger than A5, of Miss Bertred (?) Knollys; Volume 1, 9.1894 - 10.1897; volume 2 9.1898 - 7.1903. Signatures of guests at houseparties with photographs of the houses.

Burke *Burke's Baronetcy and Peerage*, Burke's Peerage Ltd., London, 105th Edition, 1970.

b born.

BDM *Brave Dame Mary*, Rt. Hon. George Bankes, SPCK, undated (I guess c1875) [CRP]

Cal *Calendar of Salusbury Correspondence 1553 - circa 1700*, ed. W. J. Smith, University of Wales Press, Cardiff, 1954.

Camb Cambridge.

Chart *Charterhouse Register 1769 - 1872*, R. L. Arrowsmith, Phillimore, London, 1974 [DFP].

c circa (approximately).

co county.

coll college.

Cuttings A hardback notebook started in 1935, comprising newspaper cuttings of family history (mostly post 1900), Sales by Auction, Bridge problems, gardening articles and advice for civilians in wartime. There are four loose photographs of family members.

d died.

DL Deputy Lord Lieutenant.

DNB *Dictionary of National Biography*, eds. L. Stephen and S. Lee, OUP, Oxford, 1917.

DOM *The Domesday Book. England's Heritage then and Now*, ed. Thomas Hinde, Hutchinson in association with the English Tourist Board, 1985, London.

Fam *The Clarkes of Graiguenoe Park and their associated families*, J. Vernon C. and Ralph L. Clarke, unpublished, 1976. [DFP]

Gentry *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 2 vols, 1850 & 1852 edition.

HESP *A History of the English Speaking Peoples, vol 1, The Birth of Britain*, Winston S. Churchill, Cassell, London, 1956.

HS High Sheriff.

JP Justice of the Peace.

KB Knight of the Bath.

KG Knight of the Garter.

KQB *Kings and Queens of Britain*, David Williamson, Promotional Reprint Co., Leicester, 1991.

Kt Knight.

Life *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, James Boswell, Dent (Everyman), 1958

m married.

MP Member of Parliament.

- NPG National Portrait Gallery Catalogue number [DFP].
- Papers *The Clarkes of Graiguenoe Park Part two of The Pearson Papers*, R. L. Clarke, unpublished, 1977. [DFP]
- PE *The Plantagenet Encyclopedia*, E. Hallam ed., Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London, 1990.
- Penn *Pennant Papers*, D.E.T. Pennant, privately published, 1995.
- Programme *Exhibition Riverhill House Sevenoaks*, E. U. Rogers, unpublished, 1984 [DFP].
- qv indicates an entry elsewhere in the list.
- RBME *The Royal Bastards of Medieval England*, C. Given-Wilson & A. Curteis, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1984.
- Rem *Reminiscences of Mary Elizabeth Eccles*, 29 A4 sheets, 1903-1921 [DFP]. Mary became Mrs. Marshall Neville Clark, and died in 1924.
- Venn *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, a register of Cambridge Graduates.
- WI *Wales Illustrated in a Series of Views comprising the Picturesque Scenery, Towns, Castles, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Antiquities, &c.* Engraved on Steel from Original Drawings by Henry Gastineau, accompanied by Historical and Topographical Descriptions, Jones and Co. Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square, London, 1830.
- WWS *Who's Who in Stuart Britain*, E.P. Hill, vol 5 (see WWT), 1988.
- WWT *Who's Who in Tudor England*, C.R.N. Routh, revised P. Holmes, 4th volume in the Who's Who in British History Series, series ed. G Treasure, Shephard-Walwyn, London, 1990.

Various dictionaries of Surnames were consulted.

-oOo-

ARTOIS Robert I, Count of Artois. Third Son of Louis the 8th, King of France.

- ARTOIS Blanche (d 2.5.1302), only child. Countess of Artois in her own right. She was widow of Henry I, King of Navarre (KQB 69).
- ASTON Sir Edward of Aston Tixall, Staffs. "His rental has been estimated at 10,000 pounds, so that he must have been one of the richest men in England (DNB 1, 685)."
- ASTON Catherine.
- BACKWELL "Dweller by Badger stream", an old family from Backwell near Nailsea in Somersetshire. Roger de Backwell had been one of the squires to Lord James Audley at the battle of Poitiers in 1356.
- BACKWELL Barnaby of Backwell. On marriage, he settled in his wife's county of Buckinghamshire. Gentry 45 calls him John.
- BACKWELL or Bagwell, John, a captain in Cromwell's army. He settled in Ireland. His brother Edward (d 1683) was a celebrated London goldsmith, and the principal founder of the banking system in England. His bank became Child and Co. The practice of taking money on deposit and lending it out at higher rate of interest which he used originated in the time of the Civil War (DNB 1, 793).
- BAGWELL William (1) of Ballyloughane co Tipperary, living in 1707.
- BAGWELL John (1) (d 1754), an eminent banker in Clonmel co Tipperary who purchased the Bungagery and other estates producing the annual income of twenty thousand pounds.
- BAGWELL William (2) (d 1756), second son, MP for Clonmel. m 1749.
- BAGWELL John, (2) MP, purchased Marlfield co Tipperary. m 1774. In 1775 he contested the City of Cork unsuccessfully. 1790 MP for co Tipperary. He purchased the patronage of Clonmel, which returned him as MP until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. In 1793 he raised the Tipperary regiment of militia, of which he was appointed Colonel. He had three sisters (Gentry 44-45).

- BAGWELL Very Rev Richard, second son, Dean of Cloghen married his first cousin in 1808. He had four sisters.
- BAGWELL John (3) (3.4.1810 - 10.3.1883) JP, DL, MP, of Marlfield and Oaklands House, Clonmel, co Tipperary. He inherited the estates on the demise of his uncle Rt Hon William in 1825. HS Tipperary 1834. m 21.6.1888. MP for Clonmel.
- BAGWELL Margaret (5.2.1842 - 6.1904) second daughter. m 6.1862. Her sister Emily married John Ley. There is a picture of her as a child at Henblas. She had an elder sister Elizabeth and a younger brother Richard, presumably the author of *Ireland under the Tudors*, Longmans Green & Co., London, 2 Volumes, 1885, a scholarly work [DFP]. Her hardback diary *La Suisse*, tells the story with her ink pen illustrations of the Bagwell grand tour of Europe, from 30.05.1861 - 29.01.1862 [CRP]. See Penn 60-61.
- BANKES, "Dweller by slope, bank or hillside", possibly corrupted from Bankhouse (William Bankhouse, 1482).
- BANKES John (1) (Gentry 51, but Ralph according to Anc 42), son of John Bankes = Jane Multon.
- BANKES Sir John (2) (1589 - 28.12.1644) of Corfe Castle. Queens Coll Oxford 1604. As Attorney General, from 1634, he appeared against John Hampden (qv) for his refusal to pay ship money. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1640. Born at Keswick, Cumberland. MP 1624 Weston Bassett, 1628 Morpeth. He bought Corfe Castle from his legal earnings (qv Hawtree). Sir John attempted to preserve the peace between king and parliament. He was widely admired as "a grave and learned man in the profession of the law." He was buried at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, where there is a tablet to him (DNB 1, 1041-1043).
- BANKES Sir Ralph (d c.1679) built Kingston Hall (now Kingston Lacy), Dorset 1635 (Gentry 51, Fam 58).
- BANKES John (3) (d 1714) of Kingston Hall. MP Corfe Castle.
- BANKES Henry (1) (d 1776) of Kingston Hall. Second son. His elder brother John died without issue in 1772. Barrister-at-Law, King's Council, MP Corfe Castle, one

of the commissioners of the customs. His first marriage to Eleanor Symonds was without issue.

- BANKES Henry (2) (1757 - 17.12.1834). Only surviving son. Westminster School, Trinity College Camb BA 1778. MP Corfe Castle 1720 - 1826, and MP Dorset 1826 - 1830. A Conservative, he gave general support to Pitt, but preserved his own independence. He was active in nearly all debates, but did not take a leading part. Trustee of the British Museum. m 1784. He had a sister Anna. He was buried in Wimborne Minster (DNB 1, 1041).
- BANKES Canon Edward (d 24.5.1867) Rector of Corfe Castle 1828 - 1854. Prebendary of Gloucester and Bristol and owner of Soughton Hall, Northop, in Flintshire. He married firstly Lady C. Scott daughter of John, Earl of Eldon, in 1820, then married Maria in 1839.
- BANKES Mary Frances (1843 - 30.6.1923), second daughter, m 29.4.1862. Mary Elizabeth Pearson in her diary for 26.5.1863 wrote of Mary, "Today Pennant and his wife have come to luncheon. She much improved and become more womanly in face and figure. Notwithstanding the awkwardness and childishness of her manners there is something likeable about her, but I think I fancy her more than the rest of her family does. She is certainly not conventional! (Papers 54)." See Times 3.7.1923. Her brother John Scott Bankes, HS Flint 1869, married Sophie Pearson in 1883 (see Children of Pearsons).
- BARBATUS Katherine, daughter of Maohony O' Caroll, surnamed Barbatus (Anc 32, Burke 2048).
- BATTERIDGE John, of Ightfield, near Whitchurch, co Salop.
- BATTERIDGE Jane (1718 - 1788) of Holy Cross parish, Shrewsbury. m 15.10.1741.
- BAYLEY, from chief magistrate or sheriff of part of a county.
- BAYLEY Thomas of Madeley, Staffordshire. He married Jane Stubbs (qv).
- BAYLEY Elizabeth (d 1746) m 1738. She was said to be a Jacobite (Sir Edward Grey, K. Robbins, p8). One of her sisters married Mr. Grove of Shenstone, Staffs.; another married

Mr. Wilbraham of Nantwich, Cheshire; and a brother, who did not marry, became an eminent lawyer (Rem, 11).

BEAUCHAMP, French place name. The family had owned Brailes Manor, co Warwick; it would late pass to the Nevilles (qv). The castle earthworks are now barely discernible (Dom280).

BEAUCHAMP Thomas (1) (d 13.11.1369), 3rd Earl of Warwick. He distinguished himself at Crecy, Poitiers and elsewhere. One of the founders of the Order of the Garter (DNB 2, 32).

BEAUCHAMP Thomas (2) (1345 - 8.7.1401), 4th Earl of Warwick. KG & MP 1376. Governor for the king in parliament 1379. He was of a retiring and somewhat indolent disposition. King Richard took against him, and provoked a quarrel between him and Nottingham. Thomas was sent to the tower. His courage failed him, so he pleaded guilty in 1397 and cast himself on Richard's mercy. He was banished to the Isle of Man. But when Henry came to the throne, he was released and served the new king (DNB 2, 32).

BEAUCHAMP Richard (28.1.1382 - 30.4.1439), 5th Earl of Warwick, KG. A Brave and chivalrous warrior. At the battle of Shrewsbury, he fought against the Percys (qv). Defeated Owen Glendower 1403. Visited the sepulchre in Jerusalem 1408. He was very instrumental in suppressing the Lollard uprising 1414. He was also deputy of Calais, and after much warfare in France, he was appointed Lieutenant of France and Normandy in 1437. Henry V had great faith in him, and bequeathed the education of Henry VI to him (DNB 2, 29-31). This was his first marriage.

BEAUCHAMP Lady Eleanor.

BEAUCHAMP Elizabeth. Will dated 22.9.1480.

BEAUFORT, French place name. The family would become very strong. At the Battle of Bosworth, Beaufort descendant would fight against Beaufort descendant.

BEAUFORT Edward, 1st Duke of Somerset.

BEAUFORT Lady Joan (1379? - 13.11.1440), fourth child, born illegitimate like her three brothers; see Roet, C. She was the widow of Sir Robert Ferrers, and married Lionel before 20.2.1397 as his second wife. She bore him 14 children who would have major influence on the nation. One of them married King Henry V (RBME 152).

BEAUFORT Edmund (d 6.5.1471), 2nd Duke of Somerset. This family owned Corfe Castle until Edmund, the highest-ranking noble in the Lancastrian Army, lost the battle of Tewkesbury on 4.5.1471. He was beheaded with the forfeiture of all his estates and honours. His father had died at the Battle of St Albans on 22.5.1455.

BEAUFORT Lady Eleanor.

BEAUFORT Margaret (d 10.1438). This is not the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, who later married Henry Stafford (WWT 1).

BERAIN Catherine of (d 27.8.1590). Sole heiress of Tudor ap Robert of Berain. See J. Ballinger "Katheryn of Berain", *Y Cymrodor* (1929) 1ff.

BERKELEY Thomas, 5th Baron Berkeley.

BERKELEY Elizabeth (d 1417).

BOLEYN Sir Thomas (1477 - 13.3.1539) KG, Earl of Wiltshire 8.12.1529, Viscount Rochford and Earl of Ormonde through his mother. Ambassador to France 1519-1522. He rose to prominence because of king Henry VIII's fascination with his daughter. Treasurer of Household 1522 (DNB 2, 784).

BOLEYN Lady Mary, only sister of Queen Anne Boleyn. She later married Sir William Stafford (d 19.7.1543) (DNB 3, 977). Formerly mistress of Henry VIII according to Nicola Tallis (see Knollys, Lettice).

BONVILLE William, Lord Harrington.

BONVILLE Cecily m before 23.4.1475.

BOURCHIER John (d 16.5.1474), 1st Lord Berners. Younger brother of Henry Earl of Eu & Essex (qv) and Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, and William Earl Fitzwarne. He inherited

his title through his wife Catherine Howard (Burke 248-249, 1975).

BOURCHIER Joanna (d 1471) or Jane.

BOURCHIER Henry, Earl of Eu and Essex 1461, brother of John (qv). William, Count of Eu, had come over with the conqueror from Eu, Port of Seine-Maritime, and was a major Domesday landholder (Dom 339).

BOURCHIER Hon William (d 1539) was eldest son.

BOURCHIER Lady Cecily, sister of a later Henry Bouchier Earl of Essex, was created Baroness Bouchier in her own right (28). See Devereux, Walter (6).

BOWDLER Thomas. ? See DNB 2, 952.

BOWDLER Anne (d 9.6.1721) of Shrewsbury. Anne's brother Thomas (not her father) was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1705, and founded the Bluecoat School in that city.

BRABANT Henry, 2nd Duke of Brabant.

BRABANT Maud.

BRABAZON Anc 34; suggest Ponsonby, B.

BRERETON Sir Randle of Brereton co Chester. The family had long been established there.

BRERETON Jane. They had "numerous sons (DNB 17, 36)." Her second marriage was to Arthur Price of Faenor in Cydwain. Her brother was Sir William Brereton, Knight of Brereton, co Chester.

BROMWICH Sir Thomas.

BROMWICH Maud.

BRUCE Edward (1549? - 1611), Lord of Kinloss.

BRUCE Christiana (d 16.1.1674), sister of 1st Lord Elgin. She was a strong supporter of the king, especially after her second son Charles was killed at the Battle of Gainsborough in 1643. After the Restoration, which she worked hard to achieve, Charles II frequently resorted

to her home at Roehampton, Surrey. Her biographer described her as "of that affability and sweet address, with so great wit and judgment, as captivated all who conversed with her." m 1612 (DNB 3, 1253).

BRUIN John.

BRUIN Mary, only daughter and heir.

BRYTALL Ralph (1) of Worall.

BRYTALL Ralph (2).

BRYTALL John (1).

BRYTALL John (2).

BRYTALL Jenkin.

BRYTALL or Brickdale, William. The family was originally from Cheshire, but had settled at Conwy for several generations (DNB 17, 34).

BRYTALL or Brickdale, Ellen.

BURDETT Sir Thomas, 1st Baronet.

BURDETT Bridget.

BUTLER, old French Boutellier, servant in charge of the wine cellar, a family descended from Theobald Butler (d 1205-6), King John's Butler and 1st Butler of Ireland, whose surname also appeared as Le Botiller (DNB 3, 529-531).

BUTLER James (d 6.1.1337), created 1st Earl of Ormonde 2.11.1328. King Edward III gave him a renewed grant of the prisage of wines, and a grant of the regalities, liberties of co Tipperary for life. m 1327 (Burke 2048).

BUTLER James (4.10.1331 - 18.10.1382), 2nd Earl of Ormonde, was called the Noble Earl on account of being great grandson of Edward I. He received many grants of lands from Edward III and Richard II. In 1359, 1364 and 1376, he was Lord Justice of Ireland. As one of the chief three officers in the army in 1361, he was paid 4s a day (DNB 3, 502).

- BUTLER James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde. Lord Justice of Ireland 1392. He built Gowran Castle, and later bought Kilkenny Castle from Hugh Le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester. This has been the family residence ever since. (Anc 31).
- BUTLER Sir Richard, of Polestown, co Kilkenny, Knight, was second son.
- BUTLER Sir Edmund (1) (d 13.6.1464) of Polestown, Kt.
- BUTLER Sir James (d 16.4.1467), of Polestown, Knight.
- BUTLER James (d 22.8.1452), 4th Earl of Ormonde, known as "The White Earl" and esteemed for his learning. Lord Deputy of Ireland 1405. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1420, 1425, 1443-6. Violent feuds had long existed between the Butlers and the Talbots (qv). Sir John Talbot (1) arraigned Sir James for treason, but the crown overruled in 1423. Another attempt in 1460 was also unsuccessful. Apparently, the feud was not healed by the marriage of their son and daughter - qv Piers Butler (DNB 3, 503; Burke 2048).
- BUTLER Elizabeth (d 8.9.1473) was only daughter. She was his second wife.
- BUTLER Piers (d 26.8.1539), 8th Earl of Ormonde, became Earl of Ossory instead on 23.2.1527. He took a prominent part in suppressing the Irish rebellions. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland, until the Talbots complained. But the king overruled his commissioners, who had found against Piers, and made him Lord Treasurer of Ireland in 1524. Piers demonstrated his loyalty to the king by crushing the insurrection of his brother-in-law Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, who was executed. He was stated to have been a man of great honour and sincerity, infinitely good-natured (DNB 3, 524-5).
- BUTLER James (d 28.10.1546), 9th Earl of Ormonde. He died from poison at a supper at Ely House Holborn, which killed seventeen others as well. He had seven children.
- BUTLER John (d 10.5.1570), of Kilcash, was third son of James 9th Earl.
- BUTLER Edmund (2) (d 1605), 2nd Viscount Mountgarrett. This was not his first marriage (DNB 3, 525).

- BUTLER Hon Helen (d 28.1.1631) eldest daughter.
- BUTLER Walter (1569 - 24.2.1632-3), 11th Earl of Ormonde. A gallant soldier. However, when he succeeded to the earldom of Ossory and Ormonde in 1614, his title was contested by Sir Richard Preston (qv). After much litigation, he refused to accept the judgment against him, and so was imprisoned 1617-25. On his release, a large part of his estates was restored to him (DNB 3, 538).
- BUTLER Thomas (d 15.12.1619) Viscount Thurles, eldest son, Governor of Counties Kilkenny, Tipperary and Waterford. Drowned at sea.
- BUTLER James, (19.10.1610 - 21.7.1688) 12th Earl, and 1st Duke of Ormonde 1661. Irish Viceroy. KG 1642. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1661-9 & 1677-84. Graceful, dignified, proud, wealthy, upright, he served the Stuarts with splendid loyalty. From 1640 until he was driven out by Cromwell in 1650, he was the effective leader of the Royalist cause in Ireland, and champion of Anglicanism against both Catholicism and Ulster Presbyterianism alike. He was rewarded at the Restoration by being made Baron Butler of Llanthony, Earl of Brecknock 1660. As Lord Lieutenant, he secured at least the passive majority of Irish Catholics by pursuing Irish interests. "He did not mince his words to royalty. He had the manner and authority and to some extent the power of an independent potentate, and his unfailing loyalty was in a sense an act of condescension - for after all, the Butlers were as old as the Stuarts (TTS 237-8)." He married his cousin Lady Elizabeth Preston in September 1629. He was known as "The Great Duke of Ormonde", and was buried at Westminster Abbey (DNB 3, 504-512; Anc 33).
- BUTLER Lady Mary (1) (1642 - 17/31.7.1710), second daughter m William 26.10.1662 (Anc 34, Burke 796 & 2049). Buried at Westminster Abbey.
- BUTLER Brinsley, 2nd Earl of Lanesborough.
- BUTLER Lady Mary (2) m 17.4.1781 (Anc 35).
- CANT Elizabeth.

CAREY Thomas.

CAREY William (d 1528), second son, was Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Henry 8th. He died of the sweating sickness.

CAREY Katherine (1530? - 15.1.1568-9). First cousin to Queen Elizabeth and sister of Henry Carey, Lord Hundsen (1524? - 1596). The Queen felt her loss keenly. She had seven sons and four daughters (DNB 11, 278-279).

CARNEGIE, from a place in the Tayside region, Scotland.

CARNEGIE John (d 9.9.1513) of Kinnaird, grandson of Duthac De Carnegie, died at Flodden.

CARNEGIE Sir Robert (d 5.7.1566) Kt, Judge and Diplomatist. In 1548 he negotiated in England for the ransom of the Earl of Huntley, Chancellor of Scotland, and at Blois in France over the creation of the regent dukedom of Chatelherault. He also negotiated on the perennial border question. In 1553 he became Clerk to the Treasury, at a salary of 26 pounds a year. Sir Robert received several grants of lands from the queen regent (DNB 3, 1047).

CARNEGIE James of Balmachie.

CARNEGIE Margaret.

CARUS Sir Thomas, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. (Probably DNB 3, 1143).

CARUS Mary.

CATLEY Ann (1745 - 15.10.1789), also referred to as Nan. She was born at Tower Hill, London, daughter of a Hackney Coachman. Her great beauty and excellent singing voice led to her being on the London stage from 1760. From 1763 - 70 she sang in Dublin. On one occasion she refused to appear because her fee of forty guineas was not forthcoming; in the event, they gave her thirty guineas. The ladies of Dublin liked to have their hair "Catleyfied", ie. dressed as Miss Catley dressed hers. From 1770 - 84 she had lucrative singing engagements on the London stage. She married Francis secretly before 1784 and had four boys and four girls. The family lived

at Ealing. (DNB 3, 1228-1229). Among Aunt Margaret's books was found a 78 page hard-backed Victorian volume, undated, entitled *The Life of Miss ANNE CATLEY* which focuses on ;her various intrigues with well-known men of quality and wealth; and claims to be ;carefully compiled from the best and most authentic records extant;. However, no author is cited, not surprisingly, in view of the libelous nature of the contents; so perhaps the extracts that follow should not be regarded as fully authentic, like today's newspaper accounts. She was incredibly attractive to men. However, an early lover "had possession of her person but was never master of her heart... She never lost sight of her own interest... She measured love by profit (p13)." Her sister Poll stayed with Ann for only a while, since "the poor creature suffered not only from the abuse of her tongue, which was pointed and poisoned like that of an asp, but also from the violence of her fists, and the sharpness of her nails, which she could exercise with such agility and effect that a black eye, or bloody nose and cheeks were frequently the consequence (p33)." Lascelles is presented as a womaniser who was first drawn to Catley by her great profits. However, the book acknowledges that the pair gained a real unity, and that their relationship was the making of Ann. Citing Boaden's *Life of Mrs Boaden*, the author thinks they were married, and that Catley had four girls and four boys by Lascelles. This would be in addition to earlier children by others. She left the stage in 1782, and the book closes "Her goodness of heart and benignity of disposition appear in her many charitable works, which would have done honour to more high born dames... Though she came into the world without reputation, she left it with a good character, a sufficient proof that all her levities proceeded from inexperience and not from natural depravity (p72)." She died of consumption (p62). There are photographs and cuttings sellotaped into my copy of the book. See also *The General and the Actress*, David Lascelles (her descendant), Highgate Books, London, 2019 [DFP and others]

CAVENDISH, from Cavendish, Suffolk. Sir William (1505? - 25.10.1557) of Chatsworth, Hardwick and Oldcotes. Descended from Sir John Cavendish the Judge (d 1381). He became Baron Cavendish of Hardwick and later 1st Earl of Devonshire, subsequent to his third marriage to Bess of Hardwick and her fortune on 20.8.1547. In 1530, he was

appointed one of the commissioners for visiting and taking the surrenders of monasteries. Later, he was knighted and appointed Treasurer of the Chamber to Henry VIII, Edward VI and Queen Mary. He and Bess commenced the building of Chatsworth; she completed it. (DNB 3, 1272; for his ancestors, see Burke 795). Chatsworth is a palatial mansion on the river Derwent. Built by William Talman, it stands in a great park. An earlier house on the same site was designed by Bess, and was occasionally visited by Mary Queen of Scots. The magnificent gardens contain Britain's tallest fountains, and a fine hunting tower (AA Touring Guide to England, 1974).

CAVENDISH William (27.12.1552 - 3.3.1625-6) KG, became Baron Cavendish of Hardwick 4.5.1605 and 1st Earl of Devonshire 7.8.1618. He was currently reported to have paid James I 10,000 pounds for his title. m 21.3.1580-1. MP Liverpool 1586 & Newport 1588. HS Derbyshire 1595. Lord Lieutenant Derbyshire 1619. He aided largely in the colonisation of the Bermudas, where one of the islands was named after him (DNB 3, 1273).

CAVENDISH William (1590 - 20.6.1628), 2nd Earl of Devonshire. Second son. He was educated by Thomas Hobbes the Philosopher (qv) from 1608, who resided at Chatsworth as private tutor for many years. He was a leader of court society. MP Bishop's Castle 1610 and for Derbyshire five times. Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire 1626. His lavish hospitality strained his ample resources in his last years. He died at his house in Bishopsgate, on the site which was to become Devonshire Square, of excessive good living (DNB 3, 1273). m 10.4.1608.

CAVENDISH William (10.10.1617 - 23.11.1684), 3rd Earl of Devonshire, Kt 1625. Also educated by Hobbes (qv). Wealthy and handsome. Lord Lieutenant Derbyshire 1638-42. A prominent Royalist, he was impeached by parliament and ordered to stand committed to the Tower. Instead he left England, and his estates were sequestered. But in 1645 he returned, submitted to parliament, and lived in retirement with his mother at Latimers, Buckinghamshire. At the Restoration, all his disabilities were removed, and he was Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire again in 1660. He enjoyed science and literature, and was one of the original fellows of the Royal Society. m 4.3.1638-9 (DNB 3, 1278-9).

CAVENDISH William (25.1.1640-1 - 18.8.1707), 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Devonshire, was heavily involved in parliament, his speeches being vigorous and popular, and marked by fairness. He was forward in procuring the passage of the Habeas Corpus Act. MP for Derby from 1661. He was one of four noblemen who carried Charles II's train at his coronation. He was installed 1st Duke of Devonshire and KG 12.5.1694. He was Lord Lieutenant of Nottingham 1692-4, and Lord-Steward of the Household. m 26.10.1662. Chatsworth was built near Bakewell, co Derby from 1687 - 1706 in the Italian manner (see Hardwick, Bess). A ready dueller, he fought and dangerously wounded Lord Mohun in 1676, and was fined 30,000 pounds for felling Col Colpepper. He was engaged in many lawsuits at various times. Personally dissolute, he fathered many natural children. He plotted against James II in favour of William of Orange, and was ultimately successful in 1689. He was munificent, giving 500 pounds to Greenwich Hospital, a supper and masked ball costing 1000 pounds, and a "fine concert of musick at Kensington". Addicted to sport, he was constantly visiting Newmarket for horse-racing and cock-fighting, now winning 500 pounds, now losing 1900. He was tall and handsome, of an engaging and commanding mien and courteous address (DNB 3, 1279 - 1284).

CAVENDISH William, (b 1672) 2nd Duke of Devonshire K.G, m 21.6.1688 Anc 34).

CAVENDISH William, (b 1698) 3rd Duke of Devonshire, KG Lord-Steward of the Household 1729. m 27.3.1718 (Anc 34).

CAVENDISH Lady Elizabeth (d 1796), m 22.9.1743.

CAWLEY Robert of Upper Gwersyllt, co Denbigh.

CAWLEY Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress.

CAWLEY Cawley Humberston (d 1794) of Upper Gwersyllt. HS Denbigh 1739. m 1731.

CAWLEY John Humberston (1740 - 1802\8) of Upper Gwersyllt. He dropped the name of Cawley when he went into business in Liverpool. HS Denbigh 1776. m 1763.

CECIL William (28.3.1591 - 3.12.1668) 2nd Earl of Salisbury, KG. m 1.12.1608. For ancestry, see DNB 3, 1309f.

CECIL Lady Elizabeth (d 19.11.1689) second daughter. Buried in Westminster Abbey.

CHARLTON Andrew of Apley Castle, co Salop. For the family line, see Gentry 207-8.

CHARLTON Mary.

CLIVE Richard (1) of Huxley, co Chester and Styche, co Salop. 12th in descent from Henry De Clive of Clive (Burke 2174).

CLIVE Richard (2) (d 1573), eldest son.

CLIVE Sir George. He had five sisters. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

CLIVE Joshua of Huxley. His brother Ambrose was ancestor of Robert Clive of India (See Vansittart, H.).

CLIVE Rachel.

COLLYER or Collier, Nathaniel, a Southwark citizen and grocer who moved to Hawkhurst on his retirement in 1665 (DNB 11, 588).

COPINGER = Verdon was a son of Copingham of Buxhall.

COPINGER Henry, of Buxhall, Suffolk. See Roche.

COPINGER Susannah.

CORBET Sir Richard of Moreton Corbet. The ancestors of this great Shropshire family were companions of the Norman conqueror, and obtained extensive grants of lands in co Salop and the marches of Wales (Gentry 264).

CORBET Margaret. She had three daughters and three sons.

COTTON Sir Robert (d 1712), of Combermere. Knighted at Restoration. 1st Baronet 1677.

COTTON Sir Thomas Salusbury (d 1715), 2nd Bart, of Combermere and Lleweny, Henllan, co Denbigh. HS Denbigh 1714.

COTTON Rowland, of Etwall, co Derby.

COTTON Sir Lynch Salusbury, 4th Bart, MP, of Combermere Abbey.

COTTON Elizabeth (d 1777). Her sister married Robert Shirley 6th Earl Ferrers on 26.12.1754 (Burke 1000).

COTTON William Landwade, of Landwade co Cambridge.

COTTON Audrey, widow of Thomas Barton and of Richard Gardiner, Lord Mayor of London.

COTTON Rev. George (1742 - 10.12.1805), Dean of Chester. m 1771. His brothers were Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, 5th Bart and Rowland, Admiral R.N. He was uncle to Lord Combermere.

COTTON Catherine Maria m 1798.

CROKER Edward (1) (d 1783) of Rawleighstown. HS 1735. m 1726. Descendant of an ancient family, predating the conqueror, from Lineham co Devon. Thomas Croker had obtained the estate of Ballyanker co Waterford about 1600 (Gentry 286).

CROKER John of Ballinaguard, co Limerick, m 18.4.1853.

CROKER Edward (2), of Ballinaguard m 1783.

CROKER Margaret m 1808.

CROSLEY Christiana. She was William's 1st wife. She was sister and co-heir of Richard Crosley (Burke 2456).

DALMAHOY Sir John (1).

DALMAHOY John (2) died at St. Germain's.

DALMAHOY Mary died in 1754 at Chester.

DARCY Sir John (d 30.5.1347), Baron, Kt, of Platten, co Meath. Known as "Le Cosin". Sheriff of counties of Nottingham and Derby, and also Yorkshire in 1327. 1333 fought in Scotland with the king, and 1335 wasted Bute and Arran. Served in Flanders, Brittany and in France he was one of the heroes at Crecy in 1346. Steward of the King's Household. Constable of the Tower for life. Lord Justice

of Ireland for life. He married twice (DNB 5, 496; Gentry 1, 306).

DARCY Elizabeth.

DAVID the 1st (1084 - 1153), King of Scotland 1124 - 1153. He was a strong supporter of Empress Matilda against Stephen king of England, but was defeated by Stephen's army at the battle of the Standard 1138. After narrowly escaping capture at Winchester in 1141, he confined himself to the affairs of his Scottish kingdom. He founded five bishoprics and many monasteries (PE 59; DNB 5, 567-70). Father of Henry Prince of Scotland. For Henry's daughter, see Le Scot.

DAVIS, from son of Davy ie David. Martha (d 22.10.1740) m 1724.

DDU Princess Gladuse or Gladys. Step-daughter of Joanna. m 1230. See Llewellyn (RBME 128-129).

DE BADLESMERE Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew. Widow of Edmund Mortimer (2). We are descended from her twice over.

DE BAUMVILLE Philip, hereditary forester of Wirral (Burke 774).

DE BAUMVILLE Joan, was eldest daughter.

DE BEAUFORT See Beaufort.

DE BOHUN Humphrey IV (d 1182) m Princess Margaret Le Scot, daughter of Henry Prince of Scotland. Son of Humphrey III (d 1187). He was Constable of England, a hereditary title (DNB 2, 770). After the conquest, Humphrey Fitzbohun (ie son of Bohun) from Bohun, La Manche had been rewarded with holdings in Norfolk (Dom339. III, IV etc. are the numberings in DNB).

DE BOHUN Henry (1176 - 1.6.1220), son of Humphrey IV, 1st Earl of Hereford 28.4.1199. m Maud Fitz-Piers (qv), d of Geoffrey Earl of Essex. Constable of England. In 1215, he was among the confederate barons who obtained the concession of Magna Carta. He died on pilgrimage to the Holy Land (DNB 2, 769).

DE BOHUN Humphrey V (d 24.9.1274), son of Henry, 2nd Earl of Hereford. m Maud, daughter of Ralph Comte d'Eu. Created

Earl of Essex after 1227. Marshall of the Household at the coronation of Queen Eleanor, and sponsor of Prince Edward at his Christening. Although during a long career of courtly service, he sometimes sided with rebellious barons, either with or against Simon de Montfort, and at other times supported the king; he seems to have escaped hostility and imprisonment. However, in 1263 he was on the king's side, and so fought against his own son Humphrey VI at the Battle of Evesham (DNB 2, 770). This was his first marriage.

DE BOHUN Hon Humphrey VI (d 27.8.1265), son of Humphrey V, had four sisters. He died immediately after the battle of Evesham where he was made prisoner, fighting on De Montfort's side against his father (DNB 2, 770).

DE BOHUN Humphrey VII (d 1298), son of Hon Humphrey VI, 3rd Earl of Hereford and 2nd Earl of Essex. m Maud De Fienes (qv), d of Ingelram De Fienes. He served in the army of occupation in Wales 1286. He quarreled and fought with the earl of Gloucester 1289; was fined and imprisoned 1292. He opposed Edward's arbitrary taxation policy and refused to serve in Gascony in 1297 (DNB 2, 771).

DE BOHUN Humphrey VIII (1276 - 16.3.1322), son of Humphrey VII, 4th Earl of Hereford and 3rd Earl of Essex; constable of England. m 14.11.1302; He was Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet's second husband. He fought and was captured at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, and was exchanged by the Scots for Robert the Bruce's wife, who was imprisoned in England. He opposed Edward II's later favourites, the Despencers (qv), but then retreated Northwards before the king's troops without resistance, surrendering his castles. He was then killed at the battle of Borough Bridge in Yorkshire (PE 33; DNB 2,771-772; Anc 19-20, 30).

DE BOHUN Lady Eleanor (1) second daughter of Humphrey 4th Earl, was one of ten children. m 1327. She later married Thomas Lord Dagworth.

DE BOHUN William (c1310 - 16.9.1360) was fifth son. He was created Earl of Northampton 15.3.1337. A distinguished soldier in France, and peace keeper with Scotland. In 1337 he was commissioned to treat with Philip of France on Edward's claim to the French crown. He fought at the naval victory of Sluys off Antwerp 1340. King's

lieutenant and Captain General in Brittany, 1342. Present at the battle of Crecy 1346. Appointed Warden of the Marches towards Scotland and commissioned to treat with David Bruce 1350 (DNB 2, 772).

DE BOHUN Humphrey, 2nd Earl of Northampton. He succeeded also to the Earldom of Hereford in 1361 and was the last of both creations.

DE BOHUN Lady Eleanor (2) (d 3.10.1399), m Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock 1374.

DE BRAOSE William (d 9.8.1211), feudal Lord of Brecknock. An ambitious lesser baron under King John, he earned favour by capturing John's Nephew Artur, Duke of Brittany, in France in 1302. He was rewarded by many lands and offices in South Wales. However, he became a threat to king John who tried to arrest him. He also fell heavily into arrears, and had to yield up his castles at Hay, Brecknock and Radnor in consequence. His fall was largely attributed to the arrogance of his wife, Maud de St. Valerie or De Haye. He escaped to Ireland and died an exile in France (PE 36; DNB 2, 1137). After the conquest, an earlier William de Braose had built Bamber Castle, which the family held until 1325 (Dom 273).

DE BRAOSE Maud.

DE BRAOSE Eleanor.

DE BURGH Richard (?1259 - 6.1326) 2nd Earl of Ulster. The most powerful of the English nobles in Ireland, and head of a large family. He was constantly embroiled with the Irish kings. He placed O' Neill on the throne, and on his death, another nominee of his. Similarly in Connaught in 1286, "He burst into the province plundering monasteries and churches and receiving hostages everywhere." He was often called on by Edwards I & II to fight against France and Scotland. When Edward Bruce invaded Ireland in 1315, De Burgh raised an army to oppose him. He built castles at Ballimore co Sligo in 1300; Greencastle in Galway 1305 and Sligo castle 1310 (DNB 3, 324-5).

DE BURGH John (d 1313) m 1308.

DE BURGH William (13.9.1312 - 6.6.1333), 6th Lord of Connaught & 3rd Earl of Ulster. Kt 1328. He married the daughter of

Henry Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Lancaster, who later married Ralph Ufford, Justicier of Ireland (d 1346) whom she survived. William was constantly at war with the Irish. He was murdered by Robert de Mandeville between Newtown and Carrickfergus (DNB 3, 331).

DE BURGH Lady Elizabeth (d 10.12.1363), only child and sole heiress, married Lionel as first of his two wives at the Tower on 9.9.1342 (KQB 79).

DE CARDONNEL Rt Hon Adam (d 27.1.1737), of Bedhampton Park co Southampton. Secretary and close friend to the Duke of Marlborough by 1692. He was at the War Office at an early age. MP for Southampton from 1701. In 1710 he nearly succeeded Walpole as Secretary of War at the Duke's request, but was pipped at the post by Granville. When Marlborough's overthrow was resolved on, he was also expelled from the house by a majority of 26. He retired to his house at Westminster or Chiswick. He died at St Margaret's Westminster (DNB 3, 949-950).

DE CARDONNEL Mary (1719 - 5.4.1787) m 21.2.1733-4. She brought a fortune of 80,000 pounds with her.

DE CARDONNEL Cecil, see Talbot, Cecil.

DE CLARE Richard (1) (d 4.1176), 2nd Earl of Pembroke (the famous Strongbow). Leader of the first Anglo-Normans to go to Ireland, in 1169. ;King Dermot McMorrough solicited aid from Henry 2nd of England, against his rebellious subjects. Henry sent him Richard De Clare with a chosen band of soldiers. De Clare captured Dublin and gained such victories and power that McMorrough is supposed to have given him his daughter for fear De Clare would depose him and usurp the Irish crown (Anc 14-15). For a full account, see DNB 4, 390-397, and for his father's conquest of lands in Wales and successful defence of Tonbridge Castle against William Rufus, see Dom 338 & 341.

DE CLARE Lady Isabella (1173 - 1220) was the only daughter of this marriage, and so was sole heiress to her father's vast estate. m 1189; she bore William five sons and five daughters. She was buried at Tintern, Monmouthshire (DNB 4, 392-3 & 12, 1116).

DE CLARE Gilbert (d 23.10.1230), 7th Earl of Clare, 5th Earl of Hereford and 6th Earl of Gloucester. He was engaged in many Welsh expeditions. He was one of the 25 barons appointed to carry out Magna Carta in 1215. He was taken prisoner by William Marshall at the Battle of Lincoln, who married him to his daughter on 9.10.1217. He was a great benefactor of Tewkesbury Abbey during his lifetime (DNB 4, 378).

DE CLARE Richard (2) (4.8.1222 - 15.7.1262), 7th Earl of Gloucester. Kt 1246. Leading baron and parliamentarian. One of the most powerful English nobles of his day, he kept changing sides. He was driven by avarice to sell one of his daughters (not Elanor) into marriage. Anc 12 says he married Princess Joan Plantagenet, but DNB only says he married Maud De Lacy, daughter of John, Earl of Lincoln on 2.2.1238 (DNB 4, 393-6). But KQB 72 says the princess married Gilbert De Clare (d before 1297), 3rd Earl of Gloucester on 30.4.1290.

DE CLARE Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert last Earl of Gloucester, m 1308.

DE CLARE Lady Elanor.

DE CROPHULL Thomas

DE CROPHULL Agnes (d 14 Henry VIth). She later married Parr of Kendal, and thirdly John Merbury (qv?).

DE FIENES or De Fendles, William.

DE FIENES Sir Ingelham.

DE FIENES Maud.

DE FIENES Margaret, kinswoman of Elanor of Castile. See DNB 13, 1033.

DE GRESLEY Sir Thomas (1) MP of Drakelowe co Derby, 8th in descent from Robert De Gresley who founded a Cistercian Abbey at Swinstead, co Lincoln in 1134 (Burke 1172). See Gresley.

DE GRESLEY John (1), MP for co Stafford 31 Henry IV and MP co Derby 39 Henry VI.

DE GREY Sir Edward, Knight. For descendants, see Grey.

DE HULME John.

DE HULME Felicia. She was Ralph's 1st wife.

DE LACEY Maud.

DE LEIGHES Thomas.

DE LEIGHES Margery.

DE SENVILLE Peter.

DE SENVILLE Joanne.

DE SILVESTER Ranulph.

DE SILVESTER Anabilia.

DE STANLEY William, forrester of Wirral co Chester, held Stanley in 1307 and was living in 1310\1. m c1281, and so came to possess the Manor and Bailliwick of Wyrall Forest (Burke 774).

DE STORETON Alexander.

DE STORETON Agnes.

DE VERE Richard (d 15.2.1417), 11th Earl of Oxford. One of the commanders at Agincourt. He had one brother and one sister. The family originated from Ver near Bayeux (DNB 20, 222).

DE VERE John (1408? - 2.2.1462), 12th Earl of Oxford. Served in France 1436 & 1441. He was one of the English plenipotentiaries at the peace conference in Oye in 1439. From 1454 he was one of the nobles that undertook to keep the seas for three years and served on the Privy Council. A strong Lancastrian, he failed to get his force to the Battle of St. Albans on time. Later, Edward IV arrested him and he was executed on Tower Hill. m 1429 (DNB 20, 240).

DE VERE Hon Sir George was second son.

DE VERE Lady Dorothy (1499? - 7.2.1526-7), was sister of John, 14th Earl of Oxford.

DE WARRENNE William (d 11.5.1138), 2nd Earl of Surrey. His father William De Warrenne (d 1088) from Varenne near Bellencombe, Seine Inferieure, was created Earl of Surrey in 1088, and was based at Lewes Castle and had holdings all over the country, including Ditchling at the foot of the Sussex downs. Its land for 60 ploughs, with 108 villages and 40 smallholders, was valued at 72 pounds 10 shillings (Dom 342). William hated king Henry I, mocking his love of hunting and calling him Hart's-foot. This may have been because William had wanted to marry Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III king of Scotland, but Henry married her instead. But later, Henry and he became close friends. He was with Henry at his death at Lyons castle on 1.12.1135. He was appointed governor of Rouen by the chief men of the duchy. He actually married Elizabeth (or Isabel, d 13.2.1131), granddaughter of king Henry I of France. But she was already married to Robert Beaumont d 1118), from whom he carried her off, even though she was the mother of eight children (DNB 20, 831-832).

DE WARRENNE Adela.

DE WILBURGHAM (d 1273) Sir Richard, Lord of Wymincham was Sheriff of County Chester. Letitia was his second wife (Burke 2456).

DE WILBURGHAM William (1), Lord of Radnor.

DE WILBURGHAM William (2) (d 1353), Lord of Radnor.

DE WILBURGHAM Ralph (d 1388) of Radnor. His second wife was Matilda Leigh of Allington (Gentry 2, 1587).

DE WILBURGHAM Thomas (1) (before 1367 - 1410). A feudal Lord.

DE WILBURGHAM Thomas (2) of Radnor and, by marriage, Woodhey.

DEERE Piers of Pendryn co Brecon.

DEERE Elizabeth, widow of Richard Games, Pendryn co Brecon.

DESPENCER See Le Despencer.

DEVEREUX The name suggests the origin of Evereux, a town in Normandy. The family originally settled in Herefordshire, and for 12 generations were distinguished in border warfare (DNB 5, 893. For Sir John 2nd Lord Devereux (d 1393), see DNB 5, 875.)

DEVEREUX Sir Walter (1) Kt. of Hereford

DEVEREUX Sir Walter (2) of Crophull The king committed to him the castles and forests of the Earl of Hereford, 10 Richard II. Succeeded his father 1376 (Burke 1314).

DEVEREUX Sir Walter (3) (1387 - 1420) had four brothers and a sister

DEVEREUX Sir Walter (4) (1411 - before 1459) of Bodenham and Whitchurch co Hereford Chancellor of Ireland 1449. Supported the House of York in the Wars of the Roses. Had one sister Elizabeth.

DEVEREUX Sir Walter (5) (1432 - 22.8.1485) KG created Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Staffs 26.7.1461 following his marriage, his wife being heiress of William (2) Lord Ferrers of Chartley (qv; Burke 1315 & 2174). Father of Elizabeth. He died at the battle of Bosworth Field fighting for Richard III (DNB 5, 893). He had one brother and one sister.

DEVEREUX Elizabeth sister of John 2nd Baron Ferrers. She had two further brothers. She later married Sir Thomas Leighton Kt of Watlesborough.

DEVEREUX Sir John, 2nd Baron Ferrers of Chartley(Anc 28).

DEVEREUX Sir Walter (6) (before 1490 - 27.9.1558) succeeded his father as 3rd Baron Ferrers in 1501. Through his mother, he was Lord Bouchier and Lord Louvaine High Steward of Tamworth 1510. During a brief naval career 1512-3, he commanded the Trinity, receiving 6s 8d a day as pay (= 34p). He was appointed a member of the council of Wales and the Marches 1.8.1513. KG 1523. In 1525, he became steward of the household of Mary, Princess of Wales, and Chief Justice of South Wales. Chamberlain of South Wales 1526. He became 1st Viscount Hereford 2.2.1550. In 1544,

he marched in the rear guard of Henry's army against France. Lived at Chartley, Staffs (DNB 5, 875).

DEVEREUX Hon Sir Richard (d 1547-8), eldest son. m 1536.

DEVEREUX Sir Walter (7) (1541? - 22.9.1576), KG 23.4.1572, created 1st Earl of Essex 4.5.1572, 2nd Viscount of Hereford and Baron Ferrers. m Lettice Knollys c. 1561. In 1568, he was ordered to keep a body of horse in readiness to prevent any attempt to release Mary Queen of Scots, then in the charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury at Tutbury. In 1572 he helped put down a rebellion against Queen Elizabeth. In the Spring of 1573, he volunteered to colonize Ulster and bring it under English dominion. The campaign hit innumerable snags, and he faced ruin. Disease and famine ravished his men, who were dying at the rate of 15 or 20 a day. With heroic foolhardiness, he shared all their perils, and at night rested in rooms filled with the dead and dying. Queen Elizabeth kept vacillating over policy in Ulster, at times supporting him, and at others summoning him home. But he would not give up. His methods of colonisation turned to treachery and wide-scale slaughter, even of enemies who surrendered. He returned home in failure, leaving the land "utterly disinhabited" (Sir Henry Sidney). Elizabeth then changed her mind again, and appointed him Earl Marshal of Ireland, but on his return he soon died of Dysentery aged 35, leaving his financial affairs "much embarrassed" (qv Knollys, L). Walter showed a lack of foresight and irrational enthusiasm over Ireland. This was an age of treacherous policy toward Ireland, but nobody practised it more wantonly than him (DNB 5, 893-897). His eldest son Robert (1567 - 1601), 2nd Earl of Essex was the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth in her old age. (DNB 5, 875).

DEVEREUX Lady Dorothy (d 3.8.1619) m 1594. She had two brothers and a younger sister Penelope. She was widow of Sir Thomas Perrot Kt of Haroldston (Burke 1315 & 1999). She is not to be confused with her niece Lady Dorothy Devereux (12.1600 - 30.3.1636) daughter of Robert 2nd

Earl of Essex, whose marriage to Henry Shirley on 18.5.1615 led to that family becoming Barons of Ferrers (DNB 5, 889; Burke 999).

DONNE Sir John of Utkinton, Kt (not the poet).

DONNE Elizabeth.

DOUGHTY Thomas, of Whittington in Kniver, co Stafford. But DNB 19, 339 says Thomas Stoughton. A Thomas Doughty under Drake's command was beheaded in 1577 for encouraging mutiny (WWT 407-8).

DOUGHTY Mary (d 1661).

DRURY Sir William, of Hawkstead, co Suffolk.

DRURY Frances, m c1600. She was widow of Sir Nicholas Clifford.

DUTTON Sir Pyers, Kt.

DUTTON Jane.

EDWARD 1st & 3rd, Kings of England. See Plantagenet.

ELCOCKE Margaret, 2nd wife to Richard, was widow of Alexander Elerch.

ELEANOR of Castile (1244? - 28.11.1290) was 1st Queen of Edward 1st, king of England. Daughter of Joan, Countess of Ponthicu, who was second wife of King Ferdinand III of Castile and Leon, Eleanor was a princess of great beauty and discretion. She was only about 10 when she married the 15 year old Edward in 10.1254. This practice was common in the Middle Ages; the marriage would not be consummated until the bride reached 14 or 15, although in Eleanor's case this was more likely when she was 18 or 19, as her first child was born when she was 20. Eleanor entered London on 17.10.1255, and was received with much state. In 1264 she had to go to France because the Earl of Leicester willed it, and Edward was in his power. She returned on 29.10.1265 after the battle of Evesham. She bore Edward 15 children (listed KQB 72), only 7 of whom survived to adulthood. She accompanied

him on all his travels, including to the Holy Land, where she is said to have sucked the poison from a wound he received from a poisoned dagger in 1270. The couple were devoted to each other. She was described as pious and virtuous, though rather grasping. She was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her title Infanta of Castile, being little understood, was corrupted in the common mind to Elephant and Castle (PE 70; DNB 6, 596-7, QOB 71-73).

ENGLESFIELD Anne of Alveburgh Hall, Cumberland. Gentry 1, 1056 spells Eglesfield.

FALCONER Patrick of Newton (d 1671), was nephew to the first Lord Falconer of Halkertoun (d 1571, DNB 6, 1020-1), and was descended from Ranolphus, appointed King's Falconer by William I, the Lion, King of Scotland (1143 - 1214).

FALCONER John (1).

FALCONER George of Phesdo married a daughter of Sir James Innes. George's father was James Falconer, who had an estate in Elgin from Charles I by charter (Anc 46).

FALCONER John (2) (d c.1700) was an adherent of James 2nd, who trusted him with his private cypher. He died in his service at St. Germain. The Clarkes say he was descended from John Falconer = Elizabeth Cant (Rem, 7), whereas Margaret Pennant says he was the son of George Falconer (qv) (Anc 46).

FALCONER Lt. James R.N (1) (d 8.11.1738) m 1734 and died soon after leaving two young children, James, and Elizabeth = Thomas Pennant. Lt. James' younger brother William (b 1699?) became Recorder of Chester, and married his cousin Elizabeth Wilbraham of Townshend. The Falconers of Bath are descended from William and Elizabeth (see DNB 6, 1029).

FALCONER Rev. Dr. James (2) (1735 - 1809), Westminster and Brazenose Coll Oxford (matriculated 1754), DD Oriel Coll Oxford 1772, Canon of Lichfield, Prebendary of Lichfield 1777, Rector of Thorpe Constantine Staffs., Vicar of Lullington, and Archdeacon of Derby 1795. A forceful character, he was nicknamed "Dr. Impudence". He was with

Mr. Wedgewood (1730 - 1795) one of the promoters of the Trent and Mersey Canal, which proved to be a very profitable speculation for him (See under Charles Pearson, children of Pearsons).

FALCONER Elizabeth (1764 - 1856) m 1787. Her Siblings were Mary = ... Norbury DD in 1791; Frances (d 1860) = Col. W. C. Madan in 1793, and Katharine = Capt., afterwards Sir Edward Miles, in 1802. A photograph of Elizabeth shows a kindly but determined disposition. Charles Pearson referred to her as "my dear old mother who has devoted every moment of her life to the welfare and happiness of her children, who never had one selfish thought, who appreciated every effort to please her in a most extraordinary degree." (Fam 52).

For Elizabeth Falconer = Thomas Pennant, see Pennant Inheritance.

FERDINAND III, King of Castille. See Eleanor.

FERRERS William (1), 3rd Lord Ferrers of Groby. The family originated from Ferrieres-Saint-Hilaire, Eure, France, a place known for its iron-working industry (ferre, Dom 221). Henry, who came over with the conqueror, had arms of six horseshoes. He obtained a grant of Tutbury Castle, co Stafford (Gentry 1, 409). For another ancestor, see Robert (d 1279), DNB 6, 1250-2. Groby, a manor in co Leicester, came through marriage with the De Quinci family.

FERRERS Margaret.

FERRERS William (2) 5th Lord Ferrers of Groby.

FERRERS Hon Henry, son of William 5th Lord Ferrers (Anc 17).

FERRERS Elizabeth (d 1445), heiress of William (2) 5th Lord Ferrers, and thus Baroness of Groby in her own right.

FERRERS Anne (d 1468) (1) only daughter and heir of William Baron Ferrers of Chartley (Burke 1315).

FERRERS Sir Thomas of Tamworth Castle (Burke 1172).

FERRERS Anne (2).

FERRERS Sir Humphrey, Kt.

FERRERS Susan.

FIELD John, of Kingston-upon-Hull m Sarah Wood, daughter of Robert Wood of Monk Bretton, co York.

FIELD Jane.

FIELDING Louisa, nee Pennant, see Pennant Inheritance.

FITZALAN Richard (1307? - 24.1.1376), 9th Earl of Arundel, Sussex. Justice of North Wales, with large estates there. Life Sherriff of Caernarvon, and Governor of its castle. A prominent soldier, in 1337 he was joint commander of the English army in the North. In 1340 he was admiral of the ships at Portsmouth. He fought in Brittany in 1340. At Crecy in 1346, he commanded the 2nd of three divisions. In 1355 he was one of the regents of England in the king's absence. From 1365, he retired from public life. He left over 90,000 marks in ready money, nearly half of it in bags in the high tower of Arundel Castle. (1 Mark = 66p). He married Isobel c1321. He annulled this marriage in 1345 and married Eleanor widow of Lord Beaumont, who bore him the 10th Earl (DNB 7, 98).

FITZALAN Richard (1346 - 21.9.1397), 10th Earl of Arundel (9th Earl according to Anc 12) and 9th Earl of Surrey. Chief butler at Richard II's coronation. A member of the Council of Regency, he regulated the Royal household. Admiral of the West, he was at first sluggish and unsuccessful at sea, but on 24.3.1387 he achieved a brilliant victory capturing nearly 100 Flemish, French and Spanish vessels laden with wine off Margate. For the whole year, wine was cheap in England and the Netherlands as a result, which made him very popular. After defeating Brest, he returned in triumph. All danger of French invasion was at an end. However, he offended Richard by marrying Philippa in 1387, for which he was fined 400 pounds. She was rude to Catherine Swynford (qv), and he continued to oppose Richard in

various ways. He came late to the queen's funeral, and asked to leave on arrival. The king struck him with a cane with such force that blood was shed in the precincts of Westminster Abbey. Following an alleged plot against the king, he was eventually executed on Tower Hill. He was very religious, and bountiful to churches. Isabel was his first wife (PE 76).

FITZALAN Lady Philippa, who was the only child by Richard 9th Earl's first wife Isobel according to Anc 12, but not according to DNB 7, 100.

FITZALAN Joan, daughter of Richard 9th Earl's second wife.

FITZALAN Lady Elizabeth (d 8.7.1425) widow of William Montacute. m 1385. She later married Sir Gerard de Usflete, and later again Sir Robert Goushill. We are descended from her twice over; in addition, her daughter Joan Goushill was to marry Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Stanley our ancestor (qv) (Burke 1913; DNB 7, 100; DNB 13, 1133).

FITZGERALD Gerald 8th Earl of Kildare.

FITZGERALD Lady Margaret was 2nd daughter.

FITZGERALD James, 11th Earl of Desmond.

FITZGERALD Lady Joan, heiress.

FITZPIERS Geoffrey, Earl of Essex. Justiciary who defeated the Welsh in Elvael and so relieved William De Braose (qv) who was besieged in Castle Maud (DNB 2, 1137).

FITZPIERS Maud.

FLOYER Charles (8.1712 - 1768), of Hints Hall, near Tamworth, co Stafford. For ancestry, see Gentry 1, 423.

FLOYER Mary (16.9.1742 - 1802) m 1763.

FYCHAN William Griffith, of Penrhyn.

FYCHAN Janet.

GAMAGE Barbara.

GOLBORNE John, Lord of Woodhey.

GOLBORNE Margaret, heiress of John.

GOUL Miss = Roche.

GRAHAM Mary, daughter of John Graham of Platten in Meath.

GRESLEY, habitation name from Gresley, Derbs. This branch was from Netherswell, descended from the Gresleys who had lived at Drakelow Park, Burton-on-Trent, Derbyshire, since the 12th Century. They were descended from Robert De Toeny who had come over with William the Conqueror, founder of Belvoir Castle and with holdings in 13 counties from Hertfordshire northwards (Burke 1172; Dom 341).

GRESLEY Sir John (2), MP.

GRESLEY Sir Thomas (2).

GRESLEY Sir George (1). His elder brother Sir William was at the siege of Therouenne and the Battle of Spurs (Burke 1172).

GRESLEY Sir William, HS co Stafford.

GRESLEY Sir Thomas (3) knighted 20.4.1603.

GRESLEY Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas (3, probably).

GRESLEY Sir George (2), created 1st Baronet of Drakelow 29.6.1611. HS co Derby, MP for Newcombe-Under-Lyme.

GRESLEY Thomas (4).

GRESLEY Sir Thomas (5) (d 5.6.1699), 2nd Baronet. He had 3 sons and 7 daughters.

GREY Sir Edward (1415 - 18.12.1457) 2nd son of Reginald 3rd Lord Grey of Ruthin, and Joan Astley. He became 7th Lord Ferrers of Groby in 1445.

GREY Sir John (1432 - 17.2.1461), 8th Baron Ferrers of Groby. m c.1450. He was killed fighting for Henry VI at the 2nd Battle of St. Albans. He was never MP. He and Elizabeth

had two sons (DNB 8, 636-7).

GREY Thomas (1451 - 20.9.1501), 1st Marquess of Dorset 30.5.1475. "Vir bonus et prudens", a good and prudent man. He rose in status following his mother's marriage to Edward IV. Marquess of Huntingdon 14.8.1471. He fought for Edward IV at Tewkesbury 1471, and took part in the murder of Prince Edward. KB 1475. KG 1476. Privy Councillor. He was Constable of the Tower, but he had to flee when Richard III became king, first to York, then to Exeter and finally to France, where he joined Henry. When Henry became king, he rewarded Thomas, even though the latter had tried to desert at one stage. This was Thomas' second marriage; they had 7 sons and 8 daughters (DNB 8, 644-645).

GREY Lady Mary.

GREY Lady Jane, (not our ancestor), see Woodville, Lady Elizabeth.

GRUFFYDD or Griffith, Sir William of Penrhyn, Kt, Chamberlain of North Wales.

GRUFFYDD Mary.

GUTHRIE Margaret, of Lunan.

HALL, a topographic name for someone employed at a hall or manor.

HALL Michael of Greete = ? Cotton.

HALL Edward of Nantwich.

HALL Thomas (1702 - 1748) of Hermitage, Holmes Chapel, co Chester. His brother Richard was HS in Cheshire in 1745. Thomas was suspected of being a Jacobite, and aiding some notable rebels after the pretender's retreat from Derby in 1745 (Rem, 11).

HALL Mary (1739 - 1821) of Hermitage, Holmes Chapel, was one of four, with Jane (1740 - 1775) = Samuel Vernon of Occleston Cheshire, Anne (d 1792) = William Inge of Thorpe Leics., and Thomas Bayley Hall (1746 - 1830) =

Miss Witenhall at the age of 76. Mary had a forceful character and a considerable temper (Fam 51; see J.B. Pearson). Her granddaughter Harriet Jane Pearson, when a child, was never allowed to call the Young Pretender anything but Prince Charles Edward. There used to be toasts drunk to the king over the water (*Sir Edward Grey*, K. Robbins, p8). There was a picture of her at Nantlys.

HALYS Sir Roger, Kt.

HALYS Alice.

HAMPDEN John (1592 - 6.1643) of Hartwell, opponent of Charles I and a celebrated Parliamentarian. MP for Wendover from 1621. In 1627, he was briefly imprisoned for refusing to pay the forced loan. He also opposed Ship Money in 1635, and the judges' decision against him in 1637-8 made him a national figure. He was one of the five members the king tried to arrest in 1642, but when the fighting began, he raised troops in Buckinghamshire and secured the county for Parliament. He died from wounds received at Chalgrove Field. He was a man of courage, modesty, affability and powers of persuasion. Above all, he had a reputation for integrity and honesty. But he also showed cunning and discernment. His early death was a bad blow to the parliamentary cause, his qualities being just what they needed in the late 1640s. He married Elizabeth Symeon (d 8.1634), mother of Ruth and eight others, on 24.6.1619. His second wife was Lettice (d 1666), widow of Sir Thomas Vachell, and granddaughter of Sir Francis Knollys (qv) (WWS 109-111; DNB 8, 1138-1146).

HAMPDEN Ruth (b 1628) was fourth daughter. They had five sons and a daughter.

HARDWICK John of Hardwick, co Derby = Elizabeth Leake.

HARDWICK Bess (d 13.2.1607-8), a lady of character and genius, had four marriages. (1) in c 1542 to Richard Barly or Barlow (d 1544); (2) on 20.8.1547 to William Cavendish (d 1557) at Bradgate, Leics.; (3) in 1558 to William St. Looe; (4) in 1567 to George Talbot 6th Earl of

Shrewsbury (d 1590). She was the third wife of Sir William Cavendish, and bore him six children, whose interests she furthered with energy even though she frequently quarreled with them. She was imprisoned in the Tower from 8 months from 8.1561 for her connection with the clandestine marriage of Catherine Grey to Edward Seymour. From 1569 to 1585 she shared with her fourth husband "the thankless, expensive and dangerous honour" of acting as gaoler to Mary Queen of Scots (DNB 3, 1272; WWT 276-7). See D.N. Durant, *Bess of Hardwick*, 1977.

HARE Richard of Ennismore.

HARE Mary, m 1774. Her brother was William, Earl of Listowell Gentry 287).

HARE Margaret Anne m 1783; presumably Mary's sister.

HARPER John.

HARPER Jane m 1749.

HASSELL Elizabeth.

HASTINGS George (1488? - 1545), 1st Earl of Huntingdon 1529. KB 1501. MP 1509 Privy Councillor. Throughout his life, he was a favourite of King Henry VIII despite the fact that he appears to have frequently advanced him money. At one stage, he was summoned to the Star Chamber for having too many liveries. He was constantly at court, and the king secured him many appointments. He fought in France at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He was once of the leaders of the king's forces against the rebels of the Pilgrimage of Grace, of which he gave advance warning. He is buried in the chancel of Stoke Poges Church, Bucks. m 1509. (DNB 9, 123-124).

HASTINGS Lady Dorothy, or Dorothea. m 1536.

HAUSKET Sir James of Stourton Parva, Kt.

HAUSKET Mabella.

HAWKINS Jane (d 23.8.1671) of Newport and Burton on Trent. She

was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury (Anc 40).

HAWTREE or Hawtrey, Ralph (or Robert, Anc 42?). A Norman family that had come over at the conquest.

HAWTREE Mary (d 11.4.1661). In the absence of her Royalist husband, she defended Corfe Castle with only a handful of servants against an army of 600 led by Sir Walter Erle from May to July 1643. After a period of relief, the castle was again besieged, and finally betrayed by an insider in late February 1646. The spoilers attempted to blow up the castle with gunpowder but were defeated by the thickness of the walls (*Brave Dame Mary*, Rt. Hon George Bankes, SPCK, undated - I guess c. 1875, p190-191 [CRP]). Corfe castle had seen a previous uprising against the monarchy; Edward the Martyr (d 978) was killed there by those who wanted his brother Aetheldred as king (Dom 109). There is a tablet to Dame Mary in Ruislip Church, Middx, along with other memorials to Hawtreys (DNB 1, 1043-1044).

HENRY the 3rd, King of England. See Plantagenet.

HERBERT William. Not the 1st Earl of Pembroke of the 2nd creation 1501? - 1570) as DNB 15, 854 says, since it adds that his daughter Maud married in 1476. More likely our William is the former's grandfather (d 1469); he was an earlier Earl of Pembroke (see DNB 9, 559-671).

HERBERT Maud. m c 1476. For her seven children, see DNB 15, 854.

HOBBS Thomas (1588 - 1679), tutor to the Cavendish family (qv) was not our ancestor. Political philosopher. He stayed with the family for over thirty years. He took his pupils on the grand tour, and they met such men as Galileo and Descartes. He returned to the Cavendish family after the Restoration in 1660. In love with Geometry, Hobbes would draw lines on his thigh, and also on the sheets. He had very few books, and used to say that if he read as much as other men, he should know no more than other men. A notable eccentric, whose views were universally condemned, he was an atheist, who maintained that the only virtue in politics was

expediency (WWS 186-8; NPG 106 & 225).

HOGHTON Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Charles Hoghton Bart of Hoghton Tower, was of royal descent. See Burke's Royal Families vol 1 (Gentry 2, appendix 301).

HOSKINS John, of Oxted, Surrey.

HOSKINS Catherine, only daughter and heiress.

HOWARD Sir Robert, Knight.

HOWARD Sir John (1430? - 12.4.1485), KG, 1st Duke of Norfolk of present creation and Earl Marshall of England 28.6.1483. The ;Jockey of Norfolk;. Eminent Yorkist. 1468 Treasurer of King's Household. 1470 Captain General of king's forces at sea for striking at the Lancastrians. Lord Administrator of England, Ireland and Aquitaine. A wise and experienced politician, and expert and valiant soldier, and careful manager of his affairs. However, he deserted the son of his old master and supported the usurper Richard III. Died at the Battle of Bosworth in the van (Burke 1975; DNB 10, 42-44 & 20, 1122).

HOWARD Elizabeth (1) (d after 1474), m 1429.

HOWARD Thomas (1443 - 21.5.1524), KG, created 2nd Duke of Norfolk 1.2.1514. Soldier and Statesman. Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1477-8. After the Battle of Bosworth Field, he spent three years in the tower, and was then reinstated 1489. Lord Treasurer. Celebrated military commander, especially at Flodden, Scotland 9.9.1513. Thomas and his father Sir John gave their enthusiastic support to the usurpation of Richard III, and were very richly rewarded as a result. It has been suggested that they killed the princes in the Tower on Richard's orders; see *The Daughter of Time*, Josephine Tey, Heinemann, London, 1951 for a different suggestion. A number of our ancestors feature in this book. In 1520, Henry VII went to France, and left Norfolk in charge of his kingdom. But in 1521, Norfolk had to preside over the trial of his oldest friend the Duke of Buckingham, father of the wife of Norfolk's eldest son, and condemn him to death. This he did with tears streaming down his

face. He married Agnes Tilney on 17.8.1497, and they had seven surviving children. She was a cousin of his first wife Elizabeth (m 1472, d 1497), who had given him 6 children; Agnes was widow of Humphrey Bourchier, son of Lord Berners, who was killed at Barnet. "The career of Howard is an excellent example of the process by which the Tudor kings converted the nobility into dignified officials, and reduced them into dependence on the crown (DNB 10, 64)." (WWT 101-106).

HOWARD Lady Elizabeth (2). Mother of Queen Anne Boleyn.

HOWARD Lady Catherine. Youngest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and sister of the infamous countess of Essex. m 1.12.1608. (Not Catherine (1520 - 1542) fifth wife of Henry VIII - qv Tilney, Agnes. Also not Catherine daughter of Thomas 2nd Duke of Norfolk).

HUMBERSTON, coming from Humberstone, places in Leics. and Lincs. There are still Humberstons living in Chester, and a solicitor's firm there named Humberston.

HUMBERSTON Thomas, (1) (d 1674) of Crocs Yockin in the franchise of Holt, co Denbigh, buried at Holt. His wife was named Margaret.

HUMBERSTON William, (d 1712) of Crocs Yockin, buried at Holt.

HUMBERSTON Thomas, (2) (d 1730) of Crocs Yockin.

HUMBERSTON Cawley, see Cawley.

HUMBERSTON Philip, (1771 - 1814 or 1844 (Anc 45, 57)) a solicitor of Friars Chester. m 1798. His elder brother William inherited the estate of Hints, Staffs, from his mother's brother Ralph Floyer.

HUMBERSTON Catherine (1802\3 - 15.6.1859) m 1825. She was the third of eight daughters, and had an elder brother Philip, presumably the Colonel Philip Humberston who was Mayor of Chester in 1857, HS Cheshire 1878 and MP for Chester 1859-65. Her sister Sophia was first wife to William Eccles (1801 - 1847) and mother of Willie Eccles (1838 - 1901).

INGE, an old Swedish name, or coming from Inge or Ginge in Essex, a place mentioned in the Domesday book.

INGE Richard = Jane Ives. He purchased Thorpe-Constantine co Leicester in 1631 (Gentry 1, 632-633).

INGE William (d 1662) = Elizabeth Tunstead.

INGE William (d 1690) = Frances Gresley. Sherriff co Stafford 1684.

INGE William (d 1731) distinguished soldier and antiquary. = Elizabeth Phillips.

INGE Elizabeth (d 1754), brother to Theodore, High Sheriff of Staffordshire. m 1734.

INNES Sir James, see George Falconer.

IRBY Sir Anthony of Boston.

IRBY Elizabeth.

ISABEL (d 23.11.1393) daughter of Peter, King of Castile and Leon. She was sister of Constance of Castile, 2nd wife of John of Gaunt. (qv Plantagenet, John).

IVES Jane, daughter and co-heir of William, vintner and alderman of Leicester.

JEFFREYS Sir Griffith of Acton (Middx? or Gloucester? or Flint? See DNB 19, 1149-50?).

JEFFREYS Elizabeth.

JOHNSON Samuel (18.9.1709 - 1784). Although he was not an ancestor, we inherited some of his possessions, and perhaps taken on some of his characterful ways. See The Oxford Book of Literary Anecdotes, ed. J. Sutherland, OUP, 1975, No. 122, and surrounding excerpts. Qv also J.B. Pearson and L. Porter.

JONES Edward, of Christionedd (?) Kendrick, co Denbigh (Anc 44).

JONES Mary Edwards, heiress.

KAVANAGH Donel Reagh MacMorrogh, Lord of Ferns, co Wexford (32).

KAVANAGH Sabhina.

KEIGHLEY Henry of Keighly, co York.

KEIGHLEY Anne m 21.3.1580-1 as his first wife.

KING Richard, Alderman of the City of London.

KING Catherine (d 23.11.1730).

KNOLLYS or KNOLLES, Dweller at the top of a hill, as in knowle.

KNOLLYS Robert (d 1521) was Usher of the Chamber to Kings Henry VII and VIII. He was fifth in descent from Sir Thomas Knollys (d 1435) who was Lord Mayor of London in 1399 and 1410 and rebuilt the Guildhall in 1400 (DNB 11, 275).

KNOLLYS Sir Frances (1514? - 19.7.1596), K.G, Treasurer of Household to Queen Elizabeth 1572. He was a gentleman-pensioner at the court of King Henry VIII. MP for Horsham, 1542. Knighted at Roxburgh, Scotland 1547. A man of strong Protestant convictions, he went to Frankfurt, Germany on the accession of Queen Mary, but returned to be a member of Queen Elizabeth's privy council. MP for Arundel 1559, and for Oxford 1562 & 1572-96, his friendship with Cecil (qv) led to many posts of responsibility. He had an important role in imprisoning and guarding Mary Queen of Scots. He taught her English, reading and writing, and urged Protestant views upon her, which she warmed to. He found his task of keeping her most repellent, and asked to be recalled. His wife while he was so involved, and it was suggested that his frequent absences had contributed to her death. He was invariably on good terms personally with Queen Elizabeth, but he distrusted her statesmanship, and told her so in person and in letter. She threatened that "his zeal for religion would cost him dear." He was a consistent champion of the Puritans. (DNB 11, 275-279).

KNOLLYS Lettice (c.1540 - 25.12.1634) m c.1561. After Sir Walter's death in 1576, she married his former rival at

court Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester on 21.9.1578 at her father's insistence. He had fallen for her in 1575, when she was a guest at the entertainment laid on for Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth by Leicester's troupe of actors, who had received the first royal patent granted to actors in this country. It was perhaps only to be expected that the suggestion that Sir Walter was poisoned at Leicester's wish should have been made; it was not proved. The marriage shows that by then, Leicester had surrendered all hopes of marrying the queen. But when Elizabeth heard of it, she was furiously angry, and referred to Lettice as the "she-wolf" to her dying day. Lettice later married Sir Christopher Blount in 1589, who was executed in 1601. (DNB 5, 897; WWT 222-223). Nicola Tallis alleges in *Elizabeth's Rival*, published by Michael O' Mara, 2018, that Lettys was the grand-daughter of Henry VIII, who had Mary Boleyn as a mistress.

LARDNER, pronounced Larner, old French Lardinier, officer in charge of a larder, which developed from a tub to keep bacon in.

LARDNER Richard (28.5.1653 - 17.1.1740) was an independent minister at Deal, London, Chelmsford and elsewhere. He was a little man, but a lively and masculine preacher. His grandfather Thomas Lardner had been a cordwainer at Portsmouth (DNB 11, 588). His father, a City grocer, had bought Hall House at Hawkhurst, Kent, and they moved there from London in 1663 to avoid the plague (Programme 13).

LARDNER Elizabeth (d 1748). Her brother Nathaniel (168' - □1768) was a non-conformist theologian.

LASCELLES Francis, General.

LASCELLES Charlotte (d 26.2.1832), 2nd daughter (Anc 7), m 9.7.1800.

LATHOM Sir Thomas.

LATHOM Isabel.

LEAKE Elizabeth.

LE DESPENCER Hugh (b 1290 - 1326), "The younger", Kt 1306. m 1309. King's Chamberlain 1313. In 1313 he inherited a third share in the great Clare barony, on the death of Gilbert De Clare at the battle of Bannockburn, which brought him sudden power and status. From 1313 he was Edward 2nd's principal adviser. In 1326, he had to flee when Isabella of France, Edward's wife, forced her husband to abdicate in favour of her son. He was taken and put to death at Hereford (PE 60). See Mortimer, Roger.

LE DESPENCER Isabel.

Le SCOT Princess Margaret, widow of Conan-Le-Petit, earl of Brittany (d 1171).

LEWYS Sir Thomas, brother of Sir Edward Lewys, Kt of Van, co Glamorgan.

LEWYS Mary.

LLEWELLYN ap Iorwerth (1173 - 1240), "the Great", Sovereign Prince of Wales 1216 - 1240, which he became through conquest. Perhaps first among the medieval Princes in Wales. In 1206 King John gave him his illegitimate daughter Joanna in marriage. Llewellyn supported the English Barons in their feud against John 1212-15, but paid homage to Henry 3rd in \square 1218. He was a generous benefactor of the church and a noted patron of Welsh bards (PE 121-2).

LOUIS VIII (1187 - 1226), King of France 1223-6. He crossed to England to oust the unpopular King John and captured Winchester. When John died, leaving the infant Henry 3rd, Louis lost support, and left for France (PE 125).

LYNCH Sir Thomas (d 1684? of Esher, Surrey. Governor of Jamaica he was son of Theophilus Lynch (b 1603), fourth son of William Lynch of Cranbrook Kent, whose wife Judith was eldest daughter of John Aylmer, Bishop of London. In 1655, Thomas went to Jamaica with the army. In 1660-1, he was appointed Provost Marshall for life, followed by other posts. However, he fell foul of the current Governor, Sir Thomas Mandyford, and had to return to the UK in 1664-5. It was not until 1670 that he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. He was also

in charge of His Majesty's ships, and promoted the Buccaneers, as Mandyford had done. Their sallies against the Spanish had official approval, despite their dubious methods, until 1676, when the Spanish Government objected and Lynch was recalled. But in 1682, he went out again as full Governor and supported the Buccaneers again, very strongly. His first marriage was to Vere, daughter of Sir George Herbert. He lies buried under a black marble slab in the Cathedral of Jamaica (DNB 12, 337).

LYNCH Philadelphia.

MACCARTIE Cormac, the MacCartie Reagh.

MACCARTIE Katherine.

McMORROUGH Dermot (1110 - 1171), King of Ireland at 15. He oppressed the nobility, and was cruel and profligate. Giraldes said he was of giant stature, his voice hoarse from shouting his war-cry in battle, his hand against every man and every man against him. In 1166, he was finally driven overseas. Henry II responded favourably to his request for aid to recover his kingdom. Dermot drew in the help of Richard De Clare (qv) promising his daughter Eva to him. The recapture was nearly complete when Dermot died of a horrible disease. "He became putrid while living through the miracle of God and saints of Ireland whose churches he had profaned (DNB 12, 680)." (see De Clare, Richard).

McMORROUGH Princess Eva.

MANSELL Sir Edward Kt.

MANSELL Elizabeth.

MARGARET Princess. She was Edward's second wife.

MARGETSON Most Rev James (1600 - 28.8.1678 D.D. Archbishop of Armagh. He left Drighlington, Yorkshire for Ireland as the Chaplain of Wentworth, Lord President of the North, in 1633. He became Dean of Waterford by Patent in 1635, and Dean of Christ Church Dublin in 1639. 164± brought the rebellion, and in 164? he fled to England» this action followed his refusal to change the liturgy under pressure. He became very poor, and was imprisoned at

Manchester and elsewhere. With the Restoration, he returned to Ireland to be Bishop of Dublin in 1660, and Bishop of Armagh in 1663. The Cathedral there had been burnt. James put up much of the money for its rebuilding. He was described as a man of remarkable generosity, charity and an exemplary life (DNB 12, 1042-3).

MARGETSON John, was killed at the siege of Limerick.

MARGETSON Sarah (d 21.5.1733 widow of Hugh Colvill of co Down.

MARSHALL William (1146? - 14.5.1219), 1st earl of Pembroke in right of his wife (Anc 12). Marshall of England. One of the noblest of the medieval soldier-statesmen, he enjoyed a high reputation for valour, coupled with uncompromising fidelity in times of bitterest need. His prowess in tournaments won him universal admiration. He was a good friend to King Henry II's son Henry, who died young, but enemies poisoned the king's mind against him. Nevertheless, the young Henry on his deathbed charged William to take his cross to the Holy Sepulchre, which he did in 1185-7. He was fully trusted also by Kings Richard, and John. He was one of the royal representatives at Magna Carta in 1215, and his great and special work was pacifying the realm after it. On Henry III's accession as a nine year old, William exercised the regency until his death. m 8.1189. His son William 2nd earl married King John's fifth child Elanor (KQB 66, 69; DNB 12, 1110-1116).

MARSHALL Isabella (9.10.1200 - 15.1.1240 m 9.10.1217. For her children, see DNB 4, 378. After Gilbert's death, she married Richard earl of Cornwall, second son of King John 13.3.1231 (KQB 66).

MASSEY Hugh, of Timperley.

MASSEY Alice.

MATTHEWS Charles, of Castle Menich, Glamorgan.

MATTHEWS Cecil (d 13.6.1720 heiress. She was granddaughter of David Jenkins of Hensol.

MATTHEWS Elizabeth.

MAURICE, old French name introduced by the Normans. Anne Frances
(d 1758).

MERBURY Sir John. (qv De Crophull?).

MERBURY Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John's first
wife.

MERSE Nicholas, Governor of Madras.

MERSE Emilia (d 1819).

MIDDLETON Timothy of Port Yockin.

MIDDLETON Anne.

MILNES Robert, J.P.

MILNES Elizabeth m 1780.

MOLINES or Moleyns, William, Lord.

MOLINES Catherine (d 3.11.1465, DNB 10, 42).

MONTACUTE William (1301 - 30.1.1344), third Baron Montacute,
first earl of Salisbury 16.3.1337. Edward III's right
hand man, it seems. Knighted 1325, in 1327 he helped
Edward repel the Scottish invasion, and accompanied him
to France in 1321 to assist in the marriage negotiations
between the Dauphin and Edward's sister Alianora. In
1330, he arrested Roger Mortimer (2) (qv) at the king's
direction, entering Nottingham Castle through a secret
passage. Two of Mortimer's attendants were killed in the
struggle, but Edward secured indemnity from parliament
on William's behalf for this. Lands of Mortimer's in
five counties came to William, including Corfe Castle.
There were many exploits with Edward in which William
enjoyed his closest confidence. In 1340, he was captured
in a raid on France, and would have been killed, had it
not been for the intervention of the king of Bohemia. He
was freed in exchange for a levy of wools which Edward
raised. William died of bruises received at a tournament
at Windsor. He was a liberal benefactor of the church
(DNB 13, 659-660; for ancestry see 654-8. RBME 15-16 may
be relevant).

MONTACUTE Philippa was one of six children.

MONTAGU Hon George, MP of Horton.

MONTAGU Edward, MP.

MONTAGU Lucy.

MOORE Charles (1603 - 7.8.1643), 2nd Viscount Moore of Drogheda, was eldest surviving son. In 162, he was appointed a commissioner for re-granting escheated lands in Ulster. In 1641, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he threw his weight into the defence of Drogheda; he felt that the authorities there were not doing enough. A siege followed, and although Drogheda nearly fell, Moore finally compelled the rebels to desist. During the sally on 5.3.1642, which caused them to raise the siege on the North side, "My Lord Moore, by the acclamation of all men, behaved himself very valiantly, to the greater hazard of his person than his captives were pleased with." Moore was very active in suppressing the rebellion in co Meath. He was appointed a commissioner to hear the grievances of the rebels in January 1643. He was killed by a canon ball while engaging Owen O' Neill at Porthester on the Blackwater. He married Alice Loftus (d 13.6.1649), youngest daughter of Viscount Sir Adam Loftus of Ely. They had five sons and four daughters (DNB 13, 789-791; for ancestry see Burke 834).

MOORE Hon Randal of Ardee, co Louth, fourth son of 2nd Viscount Moore.

MOORE Mary (d 26.5.1713).

MOREWOOD Gilbert of Netherseale, Leics.

MOREWOOD Frances.

MORGAN John of Bally-Ficar, Llansawel and Upland, co Carmarthen.

MORGAN Eliza, was Griffith's second wife.

MORTIMER, from Mortemer, Seine Inferieure. Ralph, Lord of Wigmore.

MORTIMER Ralph, 5th Baron of Wigmore. m. Ddu 1230. (DNB 13, 1021).

MORTIMER Roger (1) (1231? - 1282), 6th Lord of Wigmore m Matilda (or Maud) de Braose (DNB 13, 1028).

MORTIMER Sir Edmund (d before 25.7.1304), Knight, 7th Lord of Wigmore (DNB 13, 1031-1033).

MORTIMER Roger (1287? - 1330) (2), 8th Lord of Wigmore and 1st earl of March 1328. m Joan De Grenville (2.2.128? - 1356). Lieutenant of Ireland 1316-30. He had been a prisoner at the Tower awaiting execution, but Queen Isabella used her influence to have this changed to life imprisonment. Then in August 1323, she connived at his escape and flight to France. He became her lover, and assisted her in ousting her husband Edward II in 1326 in favour of her teenage son, Edward 3rd. However, following the murder of Edward II, public feeling turned against him, and Edward III was forced to take action against him. His effectual rule of the country ended when he was seized, literally from Isabella's arms, at Nottingham Castle. He was hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn, London (Pe 140, KQB 77-79, DNB 13, 1033).

MORTIMER Edmund (2) (d 1331) never became earl. m Elizabeth De Badlesmere (qv).

MORTIMER Roger (3) (1327? - 1360) 2nd earl of March. m Philippa Montacute DNB 13, 1041.

MORTIMER Lady Catherine.

MORTIMER Edmund (3) (1.2.135± - 27.12.1381), 3rd earl of March m Philippa of Clarence. Marshal of England 1369-77; Lieutenant of Ireland 1379-81. The house of York would later claim the throne because of his marriage with Philippa (PE 140). For his marriage contract, stipulating bride price, and further payments to fall due when children become seven and are married, and again at fourteen when their marriage is accomplished, see RBME 22. (KQB 224, DNB 13, 1042).

MORTIMER Lady Elizabeth (12.2.1371 - 1444?). She was arrested after Hotspur's death, but later she married Thomas Lord Camoys (DNB 15, 844).

MORTIMER Roger (11.4.1374 - 1398) (4), 4th earl of March. Lieutenant of Ireland 1397-8. He was popular in Ireland,

which threatened King Richard, but died young. He married Lady Alianore Holland, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kent early in 1388 (PE 140, KQB 224, DNB 13, 1042).

MORTIMER Lady Anne. "The fateful marriage of Anne Mortimer to Richard Earl of Cambridge brought the family to its most illustrious decades. It was her grandson, Edward Duke of York, who defeated the Lancastrians at the Battle of Mortimer's Cross (three miles south of Wigmore) and thus became Edward IV (Dom 129)."

MOWBRAY John (d 4.10.1361), 3rd Lord Mowbray. MP regularly from 1328 - 1361, and a trusted member of Edward III's council. He styled himself "Lord of the Isle of Axeholme and of the Honour of Gower and Bramke." He fought in Scotland 1327, 1333, 1334; 1337, and maybe also in France. Governor of Berwick in 1328. m 1325. Died of the plague at York (Burke 1913; DNB 13, 1116-1117).

MOWBRAY John (1328? - 9.10.1368), 4th Lord Mowbray. MP 1363-6. m before 1353. He inherited the Segrave estates through his wife. He was slain near Constantinople on his way to the Holy Land (DNB 13, 1117).

MOWBRAY Thomas (1366? - 22.9.1400), 1st Duke of Norfolk 29.9.1397 and 6th Lord Mowbray, was second son. He became earl of Nottingham 12.2.1382-3 and MP under that name until 1386. He was appointed to naval command and took part in the capture of Brest. He was made King's Lieutenant in France. Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Hereford and he tried to duel, but the king forbade it and banished them both, Mowbray for life. m 1385, his second marriage and hers. At Venice, after much wandering, he obtained use of a galley for a visit to the Holy Sepulchre. After his return, he died of the plague in Venice. He left many lands in England and Wales. "At best, he was no better than the rest of the little knot of selfish, ambitious nobles, mostly of the blood royal, into which the Baronage had now shrunk, and whose quarrels already precluded their extinction at one another's hands in the Wars of the Roses (DNB 13, 1333)." We are descended from him twice.

MOWBRAY Lady Isabel. Her first marriage» in 1423 she married James Lord Berkeley.

MOWBRAY Lady Margaret.

MULSHO Margaret, was 1st wife of Sir George.

MYDDLETON of Chirk Castle, a family of ancient Welsh origin despite their name.

MYDDLETON David of Chester.

MYDDLETON Jane (d 1588) of Chester.

MYDDLETON Sir Thomas (1550 - 1631) of Chirk, Kt, Lord Mayor of London. Thomas was born at Denbigh Castle, where his father Richard was governor. His mother was Jane, daughter of Hugh Dryhurst. Thomas proved a successful merchant, both here and overseas. His friendship with Sir Francis Walsingham aided his advancement. In 1591-2, he was appointed one of three surveyors overseeing the customs in all the ports of England except London. He was MP for Merioneddshire in 1597-8, and became Custos Rotulorum and Lord Lieutenant there in 1599. He became a member of the new east India Company. He resisted attempts to make him an alderman in 1603, but thereafter, he became very active in civic affairs. In 1613, he became Lord Mayor, and also president of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals in London. As alderman of Coleman Street from 1613 to 1631, he became senior alderman and father of the city. Thomas was jointly responsible for the first popular Bible in Welsh being published in 1630. He married four times: this was his second, c.1590, to Elizabeth daughter of James Davers, widow of John Olmsted of Ingatestone, Essex (DNB 13, 1337-1338).

MYDDLETON Hester.

NEAL, original Gaelic name "Champion"?

NEAL Daniel (14.12.1678 - 4.4.1743) of Clapham, a dissenting divine famous for his authoritative work *The History of the Puritans* (4 Volumes, 1732-8). He lived in Clapham (Programme 13). The only surviving son, he was ordained in 1706 to pastor an independent congregation at Aldersgate Street, which he served for life. It grew, and soon had to move to larger premises. His *History of New England* (1720) was so admired by the Americans that Harvard University conferred an Honorary MA for it. In 1722 he supported Lady Mary Montagu's attempts to

introduce inoculation against Small Pox. Almost all medics and clergy were against this. In 1735, being alarmed by the advance of Catholicism, he attacked Catholic doctrine. He died of paralysis, following his sedentary habits and close attention to his studies (DNB 14, 134).

NEAL Nathaniel. eminent attorney and secretary to the Million Bank.

NEAL Mary (1742 - 8.4.1802) had a sister. m 1762. They had twelve children. They lived at Sunhill Court off Cornhill in the City (Programme14).

NEALE Deborah.

NEVILL, from Neville, Seine Inferieure, and other places in France.

NEVILL John (1) (d 1388), 5th Lord Nevill of Raby. MP, soldier and campaigner in France 1372 and Scotland. He was nearly put out of court 1376 but was rescued 1377 (DNB 14, 262-265).

NEVILL Thomas, Lord Furnival, who lived at Worksop Manor.

NEVILL Maud (d before 1433) Baroness Furnvial m 12.3.1406. Heiress of Thomas Lord Furnvial (Burke 2433).

NEVILL Ralph (136' - 21.10.1425), created 1st earl of Westmorland 29.9.1397. A great power in the North. Joint governor of Calais 1385. Warden of the Royal Forests north of the Trent 1389. Marshal of England 1399. He turned against King Richard III and received his resignation in the Tower of London» he assisted at King Henry IV's coronation. K.G. 1402. In 1405, the Earl of Northumberland tried to capture him, but he was forewarned and escaped. He made terms with him and the Archbishop, but then treacherously locked up Northumberland in Pontefract Castle. Northumberland was later executed. This was his second marriage, on 3.2.1386-7 (Burke 1543). He was the father of 23 children, 9 by his first marriage and 14 by this. A strong Yorkist, he fought several battles, and died at the Battle of Barnet fighting in support of Henry 6th. We are descended from him twice over (PE 143; DNB 14, 273-278).

- NEVILL Anne (d 1480), daughter of Ralph not Richard (1). They had four sons and five daughters. She later married Walter Blount 1st Lord Mountjoy (DNB 14, 277).
- NEVILL Richard (1) (22.11.1421 - 14.4.1471), "Warwick the Kingmaker". Edward IV's secret marriage to Elizabeth Woodville (qv) alienated Warwick, who joined the Lancastrians, reopening the civil war. He defeated the king near Banbury in 1469. King Henry VI, king from 1421-61, had fled to Scotland. Warwick now engineered his reinstatement to the throne as puppet king, in October 1470. But Edward IV regained the throne a few months later, and Warwick was himself defeated and killed at the battle of Barnet two years later, following his mismanagement of the battle (DNB 14, 283-296 gives a full account). Their younger daughter Anne would marry Henry VI's only son, and later become Richard III's queen (KQB 99, 224).
- NEVILL Lady Isobel (1451 - 1476), elder daughter of Richard Nevill, Warwick the Kingmaker (qv). She married secretly 11.7.1469; this alliance was intended to topple Edward 4th from the throne (PE 142).
- NEVILL Cecily, Countess of Westmoreland. Mother of King Edward IV.
- NEVILL Lady Eleanor m 1414 (Anc 24).
- NEVILL Sir George (d 30.12.1469) was created Baron Latimer. In 1430, he succeeded to the estates of his half uncle 6th Lord Latimer. He was one of the chief commanders against the Scot in 1435. He went insane towards the end of his life.
- NEVILL Hon Sir Henry (d 14.6.1469) was eldest son. He was killed at the battle of Edgecote near Banbury.
- NEVILL Sir Richard (2) (1461 - 1530), 2nd Baron Latimer. m c.1490. MP 1492 - 1529. He held a command at the battle of Stoke 1487, against the Scots 1496 and at Flodden 1513. He was one of the peers who subscribed the letter to Pope Clement 7th touching the king's divorce from Queen Katherine (DNB 14, 296).

NEVILL Sir John (2) (17.11.1493 - 2.3.1542-3), 3rd Baron Latimer. MP 1533 - 1542. His sympathy was with the old religion. He took part in the rising in Yorkshire called the Pilgrimage of Grace 1536-7 and was deputed with other Lords to meet with the king's forces. This was the second of his three marriages (DNB 14, 269).

NEVILL Sir John (3) (d 22.4.1577), 4th Baron Latimer. MP 1543 - 1580. He had four daughters.

NEVILL John, Lord Latimer (Anc 25, Burke 1999). = John (3)?

NEVILL Hon Katherine (d 28.10.1596) m before 25.1.1562. She later married Francis Fitton of Binfield, Bucks.

NORRIS Sir William of Cheshire, Knight (54).

NORRIS Robin.

NORRIS Col Edward of Speke, County of Lancaster.

NORRIS Margaret.

O' CAROLL Maohony & Katherine, see Barbatus.

O' REILLY Gildas, Lord of east Breffny, co Cavan. Fod the long family history, see Gentry 1, 968-9.

O' REILLY Catherine.

PARKER Sir Henry.

PARKER Margaret.

PARRY Edward.

PARRY Eliza.

PEARSON, son of Piers, regular vernacular form of Peter. In French Peter is Pierre. It is thought that the Pearsons were originally Burgundian Huguenots who came from near Nancy in Lorraine. The first Pearson to take out arms, in 1577, was a hosier in the City of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He adopted the old arms of Lorraine - an eagle displayed rising out of a ducal coronet. This combined with the fact that stocking weaving was introduced into England from the continent about that

date points to the Burgundian origin of the family. In addition, the variant spellings used by the Pearsons in the UK - Peerson, Persone, Pierson - are found in the Nancy region. (Rem 1, 4).

PEARSON James (d 5.1.1692). In around 1640, his considerable property at Newport, Shropshire had been destroyed by fire; maybe earlier family records were destroyed. He then moved to Shrewsbury. He was admitted a City Burgess there on 29.9.1643, and according to family tradition spent all one night helping the mayor defend the walls of Shrewsbury when Cromwell's attack was expected. He was buried at St. Chad's (Anc 40). For his children, see Children of Pearsons.

PEARSON Rev Samuel (1647 - 16.11.1727). Venn p332 states Kings Coll, Camb, BA 1671-2; family tradition says St Johns Coll (Fam 46). Vicar of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury for 52 years, 1676 - 1727. (See H.E. Forrest, Churches of Shrewsbury). For his children, see Children of Pearsons.

PEARSON Rev James (1686 - 11.1756). St Johns Coll Camb, Sizar 24.5.1704, BA 1709-10. Ordained priest 21.9.1712 by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to the curacy of St. Julians Shrewsbury, where he later became Vicar 1720 - 1756. During this period, he excommunicated four parishioners, including Elizabeth Powell on 12.10.1740, and the church was rebuilt, suggesting that he was an energetic man (Venn). He married late in life on 15.10.1741 at St Julians, the service being taken by his brother Samuel (1684 - 1762), Vicar of Cheswardine. The marriage register describes his bride Mrs. (sic) Jane Batteridge and himself as being of the parish of Holy Cross. He was buried 7.11.1756 at St. Chads. (See Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society 10 (1887)). For his children, see Children of Pearsons.

PEARSON Rev John Batteridge LL.B. (April 1749 - 13.8.1808). St Johns Coll Camb, LL.B. 1772. He was "descended from a long line of Shropshire Clergymen who had intermarried with monied gentry and tradesmen from Shrewsbury (Sir Edward Grey, K. Robbins, 7)." John was ordained deacon 22.12.1771 by the Bishop of Salisbury in the chapel of the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury and instituted to the perpetual curacy of St. Michael's Lichfield; he was priested 5.9.1773 by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Priest in Charge St. Nicholas, Lichfield 1773

- 1779; Vicar of Croxall, Derbs, valued at 200 pounds 1779 - 1808; Prebendary Lichfield Cathedral 1790 - 1808; Rector of Swynnerton, Staffs, valued at 300 pounds, as well 1798 - 1808; Swynnerton and Croxall were about twenty miles apart. He was "excused examination being well known to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and a member of convocation (Venn)." The course of John's life was changed through an unexpected legacy. Lucy Porter (qv) was an elderly parishioner. She said to him one day, "Mr. Pearson, when I die you will find that I have not forgotten you." He thought she referred to a trifling and complimentary legacy, as he was the clergyman of her parish, but on her death on 13.1.1786, she left him the whole of her fortune;» £10,000, her house at Greenhill, Lichfield, and many most valuable and interesting relics of Dr. Johnson (1709 - 1784), whose stepdaughter she also was. Some of these have been preserved, and remain at Boultibrooke - a writing desk of Dr. Johnson's, some of his letters, and a printed copy, not a first edition, of his dictionary signed by him. Some of his letters were at Nantlys, as well as portraits of the Porter family. John moved into the house in 1786, and stayed there until the move to Croxall in 1801. A health Centre now stands on the site. It was the change in his fortune that enabled him to marry Elizabeth Falconer on 17.9.1787. They had become engaged earlier, but her parents, especially Mrs. Falconer, had opposed the match to the "smooth young curate of Lichfield", a clergyman of supposedly inferior station. She was so angry at his change in circumstances that she stayed in bed for a whole day. But John, "a most amiable and excellent man, nicknamed the peacemaker" (Rem, 4) so won the heart of Mrs. Falconer that she took to him, and subsequently used to consult him on all her affairs. Dr. Johnson called on Lucy Porter, accompanied by James Boswell, in 1776. Boswell's Journal for 25th March records, Mr Seward "agreed to be our guest and we also had Mr. Pearson, a curate here, a modest well-behaved young man much esteemed by Mrs. Porter. They sat with us until it struck one." John died prematurely of apoplexy and was buried at Croxall, where his wife, brother Samuel and son John are also buried. For his children, see Children of Pearsons. In 1975, there was a clothes shop called "Lucy Porter" in Dam Street, Lichfield, with her silhouette as its emblem. (Fam□47-48).

PEARSON Canon George (18.9.1791 - 13.5.1860). eldest of seven children. Baptised 29.7.1791 in Lichfield Cathedral. entrance scholar at the Charterhouse 24.9.1801; exhibitor Emmanuel Coll Camb 4.5.1810; BA 1814. Bayley Fellow St Johns Coll Camb 1814 - 1824. Members Prize 1815. Lecturer at St. Peter's Chester from 1817. BD 1824. Hulsean Advocate in Cambridge University 1834-9. examiner in Arts at Durham 1844. Founders Day preacher at the Charterhouse 1819 and 1827. Ordained Deacon at Chester 18.9.1814. Curate at St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge (the Round Church) from 1817; perpetual curate at St. Olave's, Chester 1819 - 1822; Minor Canon, Chester 1822 - 1825; Rector of Castle Camps near Cambridge 13.2.1825 - 1860, also Rural Dean from 1837 (see the tablet in the church). The rectory was probably Camps Hall, a large house on a hill about a mile west of the church. George raised money towards the building of a church at Bunbury, Western Australia. m 16.9.1825. Author of *Evenings by Edenside*, *Thoughts on the Religious education of the Poor, considered in connection with the Plan proposed by the Committee of the Privy Council*, 1829, and *The Prophetical Character and Inspiration of the Apocalypse Considered*, Cambridge, 1835 (Venn 66). His letter to the Cambridge Chronicle 9.1839 "on the infidel opinions of the Socialist, and some attempts to propagate them in this country" was refuted in Brit. Roy. 16 (1839) 570-573. George was taken ill while travelling from London to Cambridge, and died next day. For his children, see Children of Pearsons. All seven sons went to Charterhouse, and four to St. John's College, Cambridge (Fam 47-48, Chart 287-8).

PEARSON Philip Pennant (5.8.1834 - 2.10.1910) J.P., D.L. for Flintshire, 6th child of 11; see Children of Pearsons. Verites, Charterhouse 1845-53; Charterhouse Cricket eleven 1850-1-2-3. St Johns Coll Camb BA 1857. President of the CU Boat Club 1856 but he fell ill 10 days before the boat race and was unable to row; rowing blue 1857. Unsuccessful Conservative candidate for Parliament 1880, 1885, 1892 and 1895. Philip changed his surname to Pennant in 1860 when he inherited the Bodfari estate from his godfather David Pennant (see Pennant Inheritance). m 29.4.1862. High Constable of Flint Castle. Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Flint. High Sheriff of Flint 1859 and 1862. He built Nantlys house in 1874. The Clarkes have described him as "dutiful"

(Papers, p3). See Penn 18-43, Times 4.10.1910, Chart 288. For his children, see Children of Pearsons.

PELHAM Sir Thomas, Bart. (Duke of Newcastle?)

PELHAM Sir John, 3rd Baronet, m 1647.

PELHAM Elizabeth.

PENNANT, Welsh pen y nant "top of a valley". Thomas Pennant (qv) believed that David ap Tudor first took the name Pennant because his old house at Bychton was at the head of a little dingle leading down to the shore of the Dee (*History of the Parishes of Whitford and Holywell*, Thomas Pennant, London, 1796, p34-35). There are seven places named Pennant in five counties. In addition, taken as an English word, OED lists 1. nautical term, a cross between pendant and pennon, in nautical pronunciation. 2. Name of a coal seam in South Wales. 3. Hook of quaver or semiquaver. The family owned Bychton and Downing, Flint. An earlier David Pennant of Flintshire was Matric Sizar of Queens coll Camb in 1623 (Venn 340). Gifford Pennant (d 1677) bought extensive lands in Jamaica (see Lynch, T.); an Edward Pennant was chief Justice of Jamaica around 1700, and sent a son Edward to Clare Coll Camb, who was called to the bar in 1726 (Venn 340). Peter Pennant (b 1662), Trin Coll Camb 1680, was son of Pierce Pennant of Bychton (Venn 341). Gifford's grandson John married Bonella Hodges in Jamaica 1734, thereby combining the wealth of two sugar-raising estates, with which Penrhyn, Llandyngai, Caernarvonshire was bought. Richard Pennant (?1737 - 21.1.1808), Trin Coll Camb 1754, was a powerful personality. He kept an eye on his Jamaican interests, but did extensive works in Wales. He re-organised the quarry at Cae-braich-y-cafn; built the quay at Pen-y-Bryn» developed a trade in writing slates, and was foremost in the construction of the road from Bangor to Capel Cury. He was MP for Liverpool in 1767 (his father John had moved there), the only Welshman to represent that city, and became an Irish peer Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn 1783 (*Dictionary of Welsh Biography*, London, 1959, p744). At his death, the barony became extinct and the estates devolved upon Edward Dawkes from whom the Douglas Pennants descend; see DNB 15, 765 (Venn 84; NPG 3292; Cuttings).

PENNANT Thomas (14.6.1726 - 16.12.1798) the naturalist, High Sheriff of Flint 1761, m (1) Elizabeth Falconer 1759 (she died 1764 see Pennant Inheritance). m (2) Ann Mostyn, sister of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn 1777. There was one son Thomas who left no children. He lived at Downing, Dr. Johnson said of him, "The best traveler I have ever read; he observes more things than anyone else does." (*Life*, ii, p449. For context, read 447-453). He was buried in Whitford Church, where there is a monument to him. For a full account, see Penn 2-6 and DNB 15, 765-768.

PENNANT David (the elder, d 1841) was High Sheriff of Flint 1801. He succeeded Thomas Pennant at Downing and edited his father's posthumous publications. He married Louisa Peyton, daughter of Sir Henry Peyton. His will said that if the Fieldings had no children, then Philip Pennant Pearson, his godson, was to inherit. See Pennant inheritance.

PENNANT David (the younger, 22.1.1796 - 15.2.1835) married 21.6.1822 Lady Carolina Spencer-Churchill (d 10.1.1824), only daughter of George, Duke of Marlborough. Later he married Lady Emma Brudenell. See Pennant inheritance. There is a painting of David, Margaret and Piers Pennant [Camilla Pennant]. See Penn2-8.

PENNANT Louisa (d 1853) married Rodolph William Basil, Lord Fielding in 1846. They had no children. See Pennant inheritance.

PENNANT Philip. See Philip Pennant Pearson above.

PENNANT David Falconer (16.4.1867 - 26.6.1938) Charterhouse, Trin Coll CamB BA 1888. Admitted Inner Temple 18.4.1887. Called to Bar 18.6.1890. North Wales and Chester Circuits. Knight of Grace. Order of St. John. JP and DL for Flintshire. He was Hon. Sec. of the Queen's Jubilee Nursing Association as part of 40 years service. They covered almost all the British Isles with a scheme for nursing the poor in their own homes. From 1928, he was President of the North Wales Nursing Association. "In all his work he combined deep insight with exceptional capacity for administration and the faculty of clear expression... Outstanding services (Cuttings 43, 45)." He met Lilla Rogers at Graiguenoe Park, the home of the Clarkes, in Ireland in 1899. They married 2.4.1902. He

was HS of Flint 1920-21. He was a member of the Governing Body of the Church in Wales from its inception. For a full account, see Penn 76-88, Venn 84, Times 29.6.1938).

PENNEFATHER Richard of New Park, MP Tipperary 1733. His grandfather Cornet Matthew had acquired, under the Commonwealth, the estates of Clonegoose and Ballylanigan, co Tipperary, and settled in Ireland. His father Kingsmith (d 1735), Colonel of the militia, had also been MP for Cashel, and became MP for Tipperary 1727-1735. Richard Married Mary Graham, daughter of John Graham of Platten in Meath (Gentry 1, 286 and 2, 1025).

PENEFATHER Sarah m 18.4.1853; Gentry 2, 1025 calls her Mary.

PENYSTON Lettice or Letitia (d 1558) daughter of Sir Thomas Penyston of Hawkridge and Marshall, Bucks.

PERCY This family originates from William Le Percy, known as William with the whiskers, under tenant of Hugh of Chester, with holdings in Hunts., Lincs., and Notts (Dom 341, 1068). The family name is derived from Percy-en-Auge, Calvados, Normandy (Burke 199, gives lineage. Pe 153 and DNB numbering of earls differs from Burke.)

PERCY Hon Sir Henry (20.5.1364 - 23.7.1403), Kt 1377, K.G. 1387, eldest son of Henry Percy 1st earl of Northumberland. A doughty fighter rather than a skilful soldier, he was called "Hotspur", probably because of his rapid riding. His sleepless activity in enforcing peace on the Scottish borders led to his being put in charge of the Welsh borders as well. He became Justiciary of Cheshire, Flint and North Wales, and Constable of the Castles of Chester, Flint, Conway and Caernarvon. This proved too much, and he withdrew from Wales. He showed great valour in the battle of Otterburn, Northumberland despite his capture. Later he fell at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting against the king, who shed tears at his death. He was a man of instinct, stormy energy and passion (PE 153; DNB 15, 840-844).

PERCY Henry (3.2.1393 - 23.5.1455), 2nd Earl of Northumberland. After his father's death, he fled to Scotland, but they treated him like a prisoner. Henry V took pity on him, and exchanged him in 1415. In 1417 he

was made warden of the east Marches towards Scotland, at a salary of 5000 pounds in time of war, 2500 pounds in time of peace. m 1414. He became Lord High Constable. Eleanor bore him 12 children. He fell at the battle of St. Albans, on the side of Henry VI (DNB 15, 850-852).

- PERCY Henry (25.7.1421 - 29.3.1461), 3rd Earl of Northumberland. Warden of the east Marches and Berwick 1439. His marriage in 1446 led to the Baronies of Poynings, Fitzpaine and Bryan entering the line of Percy. Summoned to Parliament as Baron Poynings. He fell leading the van of the Lancastrians at the battle of Towtown, when snow blinded the archers (DNB 15, 852).
- PERCY Henry (1446 - 28.4.1489), 4th Earl of Northumberland. He was confined in the tower 29.3.1461 - 27.10.1469 following the death of his father, and was then returned to his freedom and dignity on swearing an oath of allegiance to Edward IV. m c1476. He fell victim to the avarice of Henry II. As Lord Lieutenant of the county, he had to collect a tax towards the king's war in Bretagne. The people asked for relief, but he declared that "not a penny should be abated," whereupon they broke into his house, Cocklodge, co York, and murdered him (DNB 15, 853-854).
- PERCY Alianore, eldest daughter.
- PERCY Henry Algernon (13.1.1478 - 19.5.1527), 5th Earl of Northumberland. KB 1481; KG 1495. Courtier and soldier. In 1497 he served in the Royal army against the Cornish rebels. In 1508 he was fined 10,000 pounds for some fault to Henry VII. He managed to find half of it, amazingly, before Henry VIII cancelled the remainder. However, he died poor, leaving a debt to his son. He was magnificent in his tastes, kept a very large establishment, and was fond of building (DNB 15, 859-861).
- PERCY Honourable Sir Thomas, second son of Henry 5th Earl, was "beheaded 29th Henry 7th for Askes Conspiracy" (Anc^o25).
- PERCY Henry (d 21.6.1585), 8th Earl of Northumberland. He was committed to the tower for participating in a supposed plot in favour of Mary Queen of Scots. He was found dead in his bed there, slain by three bullets from a pistol.

PERCY Henry (b 4.1564), 9th Earl of Northumberland. After every effort to involve him in the gunpowder plot proved in vain, he was put before the star chamber, fined 30,000 pounds, and imprisoned for several years. m 1594.

PERCY Lady Dorothy (d 19.8.1650 or 1659, DNB 18, 239) m 1615.

PETER King of Castile and Leon, "the Cruel". Ruled 1350-69. Son of Alfonso XI of Castile m Maria of Portugal. He was strangled by his own illegitimate half-brother Henry, who became king in his place (RBME 54, 139).

PHILIP III, King of France. They had six sons and nine daughters.

PLANTAGENET, originally a nickname given to Geoffrey V the Fair, Count of Anjou and Maine (1113 - 1151), derived from the sprig of broom (planta genista) that he wore in his hat. As a surname, Plantagenet was first used in the 1460s by Richard III, but later generations have used it to apply to the entire dynasty. Geoffrey married Henry II's daughter the empress Matilda, and so became ancestor of our Plantagenet kings (PE 161).

PLANTAGENET Henry III (1.10.1207 - 16.11.1272) King of England 1216-1272. He married Eleanor, 2nd daughter and co-heiress of Raymond Berenger V, Count of Provence and Beatrice of Savoy. Until 1237 he was under the influence of advisers. He was noted for his piety, feeding 500 paupers every day in the 1540s. His campaigns in France were not successful. At home he was seen as weak and ineffectual, and the barons, led by Simon De Montfort, gained increasing control over him. However, Simon was perceived as becoming too powerful, and Henry regained power in 1261. By the end of his reign, the concept of kingship limited by la⁺ had gained supremacy, which was to last until 1500. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he had rebuilt (PE 93). The troubled realm which Henry inherited would have needed a very strong ruler indeed to restore stability. Henry was not the man for the job, and it remained for his son and brother to accomplish it (KQB 69-70; DNB 9, 463).

PLANTAGENET Edward I (17.6.1239 - 7.7.1307) "Longshanks", King of England 1272-1307. "The outstanding English King of the Middle Ages (KQB 72)." Great soldier and wise statesman. His constitutional reforms laid the

foundations of parliamentary government. His reign was characterised by war, with Llewellyn the Great of Wales (qv) in 1277 to bring him to heel» with William Wallace and Robert Bruce of Scotland in 1290» and with Philip IÖ of France over Gascony in 1294. His castle-building policy in Wales led to Conway, Denbigh, Harlech and Caernarvon castles which still stand. In addition, many cathedrals and abbeys were begun or rebuilt in his time, including Exeter, Lichfield and York Minster. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey under a plain slab which calls him ;The Hammer of the Scots; (PE 67, KQB 72-73).

PLANTAGENET Edmund (1) (16.1.1245 - 5.6.1296) Crouchback, earl of Leicester and Lancaster, 2nd son of King Henry 3rd of England. Titular king of Sicily. His first wife was Aveline de Forz. He secondly married Blanche before 3.2.1276 in Paris (KQB 69).

PLANTAGENET Princess Joan (1272 - 23.4.1307), alleged mother of Eleanor de Clare (Anc 14-15) see Richard De Clare. An earlier sister Joan had died on the day of her birth in 1265.

PLANTAGENET Lady Joan.

PLANTAGENET Princess Elizabeth (8.1282 - c 5.5.1316) daughter of Edward I and his first queen Eleanor of Castile, was married first on 18.1.1297 to John I, Count of Holland and Zealand, Lord of Friesland. She married Humphrey de Bohun secondly on 14.11.1302. We are descended from two of her children (Anc 30).

PLANTAGENET Edward II. His reign was "a melancholy appendix to his fathers' and the prelude to his son's (HESP 244)." Her became infatuated with Hugh Le Despencer (qv) to the anger of the Marcher Lords and the fury of his wife Isabella, the "she-wolf" of France. In the end he was overthrown and tortured to death in Berkeley Castle (HESP 251).

PLANTAGENET Edward III (1312 - 1377) king of England 1327-1377. Aged only 14 at his coronation, he was at first dominated by his mother Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer, who had overthrown his father Edward II, but he overcame them and beheaded the latter in 1330. His victory over the Scots led to the hundred years' war, since the Scots and French were in league. Battles at

Crecy, 1346, and Poitiers, 1356, were successful, but from then on, the English gradually lost ground. His wife Philippa died in 1369, and from then on, his mistress Alice Perrers dominated Edward unhelpfully (PE 68, KQB 76-96).

PLANTAGENET Lionel (29.11.1338 - 17.10.1368) of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, was 2nd surviving son of King Edward III. m 9.9.1342.

PLANTAGENET Lady Philippa. Lionel's only child.

PLANTAGENET John (3.1340 - 3.2.1399), "John of Gaunt (Ghent)", was 3rd surviving Son of Edward III. He became 2nd Duke of Lancaster through his first marriage to Blanche in 1359, the greatest landholder in England. The royal house of Lancaster was so called as a result of this marriage. He spent much effort on claiming the Spanish throne, on the grounds of his second marriage to Constance (d 1394), daughter of Peter I the Cruel (qv), but was finally unsuccessful. Catherine Swynford was his long-standing mistress whom he finally married as his third wife on 13.1.1396; see Beaufort (PE 109, KQB 79 & 85).

PLANTAGENET Edmund (2) (5.6.1341 - 1.8.1402) of Langley, 1st Duke of York, was fourth surviving son of Edward III. Like his brother, he married into the Spanish Royal family, namely Isabel of Castile, on 1.3.1372. From their children, the Yorkist kings Edward IV, Edward Ö and Richard III are descended. He twice served as Regent for Richard II while he was out of the country fighting in Scotland and France (PE 119, KQB 95).

PLANTAGENET Thomas (1) (7.1.1355 - 9.1397), Earl of Norfolk. m 1374. (KQB 72).

PLANTAGENET Lady Margaret (1), was Duchess of Norfolk in her own right. Sole heiress of Thomas Brotherton, she received a vast inheritance, and the hereditary title of Marshall of all England. m before 1738 (DNB 13, 1117).

PLANTAGENET Richard (1) (d 1415), Earl of Cambridge (28).

PLANTAGENET Lady Isabel.

PLANTAGENET Thomas (2) d 1397 of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. He was fifth and youngest son of King Edward III (Anc 20).

PLANTAGENET Lady Anne.

PLANTAGENET Richard (2) (d 1460), Duke of York "The greatest of all 15th Century magnates (RBME 152)."

PLANTAGENET George, (1449 - 2.1478) 3rd Duke of Clarence, was brother to Kings Edward II and Richard III. m 1469. He said Edward II was illegitimate. This may have been prompted by his own ambition for the throne and was probably not the case. He fought with the Yorkists at Barnet and Tewkesbury. In 1477, after his wife's death, he wanted to marry Mary of Burgundy, but Edward IÖ opposed this, and imprisoned him in the tower. He was tried for treason and executed, perhaps by being drowned in a great butt of Malmsey wine (PE 84, RBME 152 & 156).

PLANTAGENET Margaret Countess of Salisbury. Last of the Plantagenets. Her brother Edward, Earl of Warwick, was judicially murdered by Henry VII in 1499. Henry VIII wanted to atone to her for this injustice, so he made her Countess of Salisbury, and gave her lands and money. She became governess to the Princess Mary, and became like a second mother to her. However, her son's book *De Unitate Ecclesiastica* (1536) caused the king deep distress. Although he failed to find any fault in her, she was nevertheless finally sent to the tower and beheaded. m c 1491 (DNB 16, 28).

POLE Sir Richard (d 1505). KG. Landed gentleman of Buckinghamshire. Henry VII gave him various offices in Wales, such as Constable of Harlech and Montgomery Castles, and Sherriff of Merioneddshire. In 1497 he ser4ved against Scotland. Around 1500 he became chief gentleman to the bedchamber of Prince Arthur. M c 1491. They had five children (DNB 16, 28).

POLE Lady Ursula (d 12.2.1570). m 16.2.1518-9. She bore him twenty children (DNB 18, 859).

PONSONBY, an ancient and noble family which originated in Picardy, France. They had the office of barber to the King of England conferred upon them. They took their

name from having the Lordship of Ponsonby, Cumberland (Gentry 2, 1055).

PONSONBY John (1) of Haugh Heale, Cumberland (Burke 251).

PONSONBY Simon of Hale.

PONSONBY Henry of Hale. m 14.5.1605.

PONSONBY Sir John (2) (1608 - 1678) of Hale and Bessborough (formerly Kidalton) co Kilkenny. Colonel of a regiment of horse in the service of Cromwell. He had two grants of land in Ireland under the Acts of Settlement. MP co Kilkenny 1661. His first wife had been Dorothy Brisco of Crofton, Cumberland; his second wife Elizabeth was daughter of Henry Lord Folliott. This was her third marriage, and his second marriage (DNB 16, 85).

PONSONBY William (d 17.11.1724). Became Baron Bessborough 11.9.1721, and 1st Viscount Duncannon of Bessborough of Duncannon Fort, co Wexford 28.2.1722. MP for Kilkenny in reigns of Anne and George I. Sworn to Privy Council 1715.

PONSONBY Brabazon (d 4.7.1758), 2nd Viscount Duncannon became 1st Earl of Bessborough 6.10.1739 and Baron Ponsonby 12.6.1749. Eldest son of Lord Duncannon, MP for Kildare 1715. Sarah was his first wife (Burke 252).

PONSONBY Rt. Hon John (3) (29.3.1713 - 16.8.1787 or 12.12.1789), was second son. MP Newton co Down 1739. First Secretary, then First Commissioner to the Revenue Board 1744-71. He received numerous thanks from the merchants of Dublin on finishing. Privy Council 1848; Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland 1756. This was one of three or families who practically controlled parliament. A very powerful man. This was not complained of in Ireland, but in England, the growing independence of the Irish parliament was regarded with increasing suspicion. So they appointed the Marquess of Townshend as Resident Viceroy in 1767, as a remedy. In response, John resigned his speaker's chair, hoping to be re-elected, but it went against him. He still retained enormous political influence, but after 1776 he gradually ceased to take a personal part in politics. m 22.9.1743; they had five sons and four daughters (DNB 16, 84-86).

PONSONBY Rt. Hon. George (4.3.1755 - 4.7.1817). Trinity coll Camb. Irish Bar 1780, but said to have been fonder of fox hunting than the drudgery of the law courts. MP Wicklow 1776; MP Inisitigo co Kilkenny 1783-97. His attendance at the house was far from frequent, but he was effective when present. His large and lucrative law practice involved him in cases of national importance in the 1790s. He favoured the catholic cause in parliament at that time. MP Wicklow 1801; Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1806 - 7. From 1808 he was official leader of the opposition; he died worn out by the demands of the post. The future Lord Melbourne spoke of his many and simple oratory being evidence of his manly and simple heart. m 17.4.1781.

PONSONBY Elizabeth (d 11.1.1849) only child, m 6.7.1803 as his second wife (Anc 35).

PORTER Elizabeth (4.2.1688-9 - 17.3.1752), nee Jarvis, from Leics had married Henry Porter (d 1734) of Birmingham, a mercer and woolen merchant from Warwickshire. Besides Lucy, there were two boys, of whom Jarvis disapproved of his mother subsequently marrying Dr. Samuel Johnson, when a widow, on 9.7.1736. She was 48; he was 25. See DNB 10.921.

PORTER Lucy (1715 - 13.1.1786), daughter of Elizabeth (qv). Lucy appears frequently in Boswell's Life of Johnson as either Miss or Mrs. The latter is presumably a courtesy title with advancing years. She inherited 10,000 pounds on her brother's death (Fam 47). Johnson relics which came to J.B. Pearson included a manuscript of the famous dictionary, which was subsequently put away in a loft and consumed by rats.

POYNINGS Sir Edward, active in the 1490s in Ireland and France (WWT 14, 55).

POYNINGS Robert (30.11.1380 - 2.10.1446), fifth Baron Poynings. MP 1404; attended council under Henry IV, and served in the French wars at Crevant in 1423 and Verneuil in 1424 (DNB 16, 274).

POYNINGS Richard (d 1430) eldest of three sons. MP Sussex 1428.

POYNINGS Eleanor, (Granddaughter, perhaps, Anc 24) and sole heiress of Lord Robert Poynings. m 1446.

POYNTZ Sir John, Knight, of Acton, Co. Gloucester. Maybe active in the civil war in Ireland on the parliamentary side? (DNB 16, 281).

POYNTZ Elizabeth.

PRESTON Sir Thomas of Preston Patrick and Levens, Westmoreland.

PRESTON Sir Richard, Earl of Desmond. qv Sir Walter Butler.

PRESTON Lady Elizabeth, (d 21.7.1684) was Baroness Dingwall in her own right. She married her cousin James 9.1629 (Anc 33).

PRICE Edward.

PRICE Jane.

PRITTIE Henry (1) (d 1738) of Dunally Castle, co Tipperary (Gentry 2, 286).

PRITTIE Henry (2).

PRITTIE Henry (3), 1st Baron Dunally, m 1766 (Anc 35).

PRITTIE Elizabeth (d 1738), eldest daughter of Henry (1) m 1726.

PRITTIE Hon Francis Aldborough, of Rosenea, co Tipperary. 2nd son. MP for Doneraile 1800, for Carlow 1801, and for co Tipperary 1807 - 1831. m 6.7.1803 (Anc 35, 53).

PRITTIE Hon Frances Eliza, (1814 - 17.4.1901), known as Fanny, was sister of Henry 2nd Baron Dunally. m 21.6.1838.

PULESTON John of Hafod-y-Wern. Gentry 2, 1587 spells Pulesdon.

PULESTON Elizabeth (1).

PULESTON Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor of London.

PULESTON Elizabeth (2) daughter of Sir Thomas.

RICE (or RHYS), from Welsh RIS, meaning "Fiery Warrior".

- RICE Sir Walter (1) of Newton co Carmarthen. MÐ for Carmarthen 1585 and for Carmarthen Borough 1603. For his ancestors, see Burke 889.
- RICE Henry of Newton. Eldest of 4 sons and 7 daughters.
- RICE Walter (2) of Newton 2nd son and heir. He married a second time in 1673. Will proved 13.10.1675.
- RICE Griffith (1664 - 27.9.1729) of Newton. HS co Carmarthen 1694, MÐ for Carmarthen 1701 - 1710. This was his second marriage.
- RICE Edward (1) (d 5.4.1727) of Newton, MÐ for Carmarthen 1722.
- RICE Rt Hon George (1724 - 3.8.1779) of Newton, only son, had two sisters. Christ Church Coll Oxford 1742 but took no degree; he was involved in politics and local affairs. MÐ for Carmarthen 1754 - 1779. His marriage on 16.8.1756 greatly increased his political influence. Chamberlain of Brecon, Glamorgan and Radnor 1765. From 1761 to 1770 he was a Lord commissioner of the Board of Trade and Foreign Plantations at a salary of 1000 pounds per annum, Mayor of Carmarthen 1767, Treasurer of the King's Chamber 1770, Privy Councillor 1771, Lord Lieutenant 175 μ and Custos Rotulorum, co Carmarthen. "He bore a high character" (DNB 16, 988).
- RICE Rev Edward (2) (19.11.1779 - 15.8.1862), D.D, Dean of Gloucester. m 9.7.1800.
- RICE Hon Maria (1809 - 17.4.1886) was third daughter, m Edward Bankes 3.9.1839 as his second wife. Her two brothers were Rev, Francis William, 5th Baron Dynevor = Harriet Ives and Rev Henry = Emma Lowndes Stone, Her three sisters were Charlotte = Col Augustus Arney, Lucy Horatia = Rev William Sweet-Escott and Frances Emma = Rev William Wiggins (Burke 890).
- ROBINS Harri.
- ROBINS John.
- ROBINSON, from Robin or Rabin (Jewish Rabbi)

ROBINSON Right Rev Nicholas (d 15.2.1585) D.C.L., Bishop of Bangor, Queens Coll Camb BA 1548, then Fellow, Bursar Queens Coll 1551-1553, Proctor 1552, Dean of College 1557-8, Vice President 1561. Three plays written by him were performed at Queen's 1550-1553. He was ordained deacon 1556, Archbishop Parker's Chaplain from 1559, Rector of Shepperton Middø 1561, Rector of Northop Flints 1562, Archdeacon of Merionedd 1562-1573, Rector of Witney co Oxford 1565. He preached to Queen Elizabeth 1565. Bishop of Bangor from 1566, Archdeacon of Anglessey 1573-1585. As Bishop he tried to suppress the non-protestant customs in his diocese, He was one of the chief pioneers of the reformation in North Wales. He also wrote a Welsh History (DNB 17, 34). He was a member of the Court of the Marshes 1566 - 1585, He alienated the Skerries and Mynachdy from the See of Bangor in favour of one of his sons. He also bought Gwersylt Uchaf, co Denbigh, from Ed. Lewis (Anc 56).

ROBINSON William (1) (1575 - 1645) eldest son, of Gwersylt Park. HS Denbigh 1630, His brother Hugh was headmaster of Winchester (see DNB 17-18), The family supported the Royalist cause in the Civil War.

ROBINSON Col John (1) (1616 - 1680) Royalist- of Gwersylt Uchaf and Mynachdy. Christ Church Coll Oxford 1634, Grays Inn student 1637. A Lieutenant Colonel at 26, he showed great zeal for the Royal cause in North Wales and the adjoining counties, Governor of Holt Castle co Denbigh 1643. When Parliament won, he fled disguised as a labourer to the Isle of Mann, then on to France, His estates were confiscated but were returned in 1660. MP for Beaumaris 1661-1681. His grandson William, MP Denbigh 1705-1708, changed his name to Lytton, and was ancestor of Earl Lytton (DNB 17, 22).

ROBINSON William (2) (bapt, 1668 d 1717) of Gwersylt Park, HS Denbigh 1690, Memorial inscription to him in Gresford Church. He had a brother John.

ROBINSON John (2).

ROBINSON Anne, eldest daughter and heir. m 1731.

ROCHE = GOUL, (A Francis Roche (d 1669) HS co Cork 1641, of Trabazon co Cork = Jane Coppinger (Gentry 2, 1133))

ROCHFORD Robert, 1st Earl of Belvedere.

ROCHFORD Lady Jane.

ROET or ROELT, from French Roue, "Wheel".

ROET Sir Payne.

ROET Catherine (d 10.5.1403) sister-in-law of Chaucer, was John of Gaunt's mistress and then third wife. Widow of Sir Hugh Swynford (d 1372). From about 1381, Catherine was governess to Gaunt's two daughters by his first marriage. She soon became his mistress, during which time the four Beauforts (qv) were born, After the couple eventually married in January 1396, the Pope legitimised all past and future offspring, This was vital in allowing the Beauforts to rise in prominence, At Bosworth, one Beaufort would be fighting another Beaufort; from them would spring the Yorkist and Tudor kings of England, and kings of Scotland. Catherine's gifts to Lincoln cathedral, as well as her tomb there, were decorated with Catherine wheels in allusion to her paternal Roet arms (RBME 147-153).

ROGERS from German hrod "renown" and geri "spear". The Rogers family had strong connections with the City of London - Lloyds Coffee House, the Merchant Taylors Company, banking and shipping. By the end of the eighteenth Century, there was a country house at Streatham and the city address had become purely one of business, They have lived at Riverhill, Sevenoaks, Kent since 1840 (Programme, 1).

ROGERS John (c 1500 - 1555) the Martyr, DD graduated from Pembroke Coll Camb 1526. He was Rector of Holy Trinity, City of London 1532-4. A brilliant man, supporting the Humanist views of Erasmus, he was invited by the Merchant Adventurers of Antwerp to be their Chaplain in 1534. Here he met Tyndale, abandoned the RC church and became an out and out Protestant, marrying a local girl called Adriana de Weyden (which means "meadows"), later Anglicised as Pratt (from Latin Prata). They had eleven children. John was involved with Tyndale and Coverdale in their new translation of the Bible into English, and after Tyndale's arrest in 1535, it was Rogers who finalised the copy and sent this version to the press in Antwerp in 1537. Rogers' contribution was the valuable

preface and the marginal notes. These form the first English commentary on the Bible. It was published under the pen name of Thomas Matthew, and this display of caution was backed by a move to Wittenberg, to a more tolerant German state. Here he was put in charge of a congregation. In 1538 Henry VIII directed that Matthew's Bible should be placed in every Parish church. Later, when James I authorised a version of the Bible in English, the compilers turned to Tyndale, so that the Authorised King James version is mainly the work of Tyndale as finalised by Rogers. On the death of Henry VIII in 1548, he returned to England with his family. Bishop Ridley of London made him Vicar of St. Sepulchre's church and Prebendary of St. Paul's. He also lectured in Divinity. They lived in a house close to St. Paul's. All went well until the death of Edward VI and the coronation of Mary Tudor. Rogers wasted no time in preaching to the people loud and clear not to resort to Popish ways. The new regime was RC and such provocation met with prompt response. He was arrested and found guilty of heresy. At Newgate, Bishop Bonner, the Bishop of London formally degraded him from the priesthood by directing his canonical dress to be torn piecemeal from his person. The punishment which followed was death by burning and his life was ended at Smithfield in 1555 as the first Protestant martyr under Mary. He is buried just outside St. Bartholomew, Spitalfield (Programme 3; WWT 127 & 163-164). Eldest sons have usually been called John since. See Penn 44-45.

- ROGERS Samuel (d 28.8.1746) is allegedly descended from an earlier Samuel Rogers, fourth son of John Rogers the Martyr (qv). According to DNB 17, 129 the missing generations are untraceable.
- ROGERS Thomas (10.6.1695 - 3.5.1758) m 14.7.1724, was brought up at Corsham in Wiltshire. He moved to London where he was a merchant, retailing woolen cloth.
- ROGERS John (1) (after 1725 - 8.10.1796) m 22.9.1762 at Clapham. He was a successful merchant and member of Lloyds Coffee House. They lived at Sun Hill Court off Cornhill in the City, and had twelve children.
- ROGERS John (2) (6.12.1768 - 28.10.1840) of Upper Tooting m 6.6.1798. Their eldest son was named Nathaniel after his

great uncle Neal but died young (1765 - 1784), so their second son, who was John, became heir.

- ROGERS John (3) (9.11.1807 - 12.8.1867) JP was an only child. He was a brilliant scholar, Fellow of the Royal Society and friend of Darwin, above all botanist and horticulturalist. He married in the church on Clapham Common on 31.1.1833. He bought Riverhill in 1840 and moved in in 1842. He died of Typhoid, caught while on a visit to Geneva.
- ROGERS John Thornton (4) (15.1.1834 - 1.1900) JP was eldest of 11 children, including in order Rev. Reginald Wellford Vicar of Cookham Berks = Emilia Thornton; Henry Middleton, late Bengal Civil Service; Arthur Parry Captain 68th Regiment; Walter Francis; Gertrude Elizabeth = F. Williams; Mary Selina = R.S. Dalby; Margaret Alice and Harriet Jane. 22 of his letters to his father and mother from the Camp at Sebastopol in the Crimea survive dated Feb 1855 - April 1856 [PP]. He was an officer in the 33rd regiment, the Duke of Wellington's. He also served at the Indian Mutiny. m 17.6.1862 (Penn 45).
- ROGERS Lilla Agnes (c.1874 - 28.1.1938) 3rd and youngest daughter m 1902. Her siblings included John Middleton (b 24.8.1864); Arthur Edward (b 18.7.1871) = Lily Arnott; Frances Elizabeth = Edward Purefoy, and Daisy (Christened Margaret, unmarried). See Penn 89.
- RUSSELL William, Lord Russell (29.9.1639 - 21.7.1683) "The Patriot". Whig martyr, son of 5th Earl of Bedford. "Lord Russell" was an inherited courtesy title. MP for Tavistock 1660-7, and Bedfordshire. To begin with he was often quiet but by 1680 had emerged as a great figure in public affairs. Because he was strongly opposed to Popery, he led the attack against the Duke of York, proposing that he be excluded from inheriting the crown. An eminent Whig, he was an obvious target for the Royal revenge. There was a plot to assassinate the Duke and although there was no evidence beyond the plotters' word to connect Russell, he was charged with treason. On the morning of the Old Bailey trial, 13.7.1683, Russell's political and personal intimate the Earl of Essex was found dead in the Tower under suspicion of suicide. This was said to have fatally influenced the jury in Russell's case. The summing up ignored the defence

argument that two key witnesses were absent. He was condemned and beheaded. He maintained that there are times when it is right to resist a government by force. High minded, courteous, ill-advised and naïve, he was "Conspicuous for integrity rather than brilliancy of talent." He married 5.1669 Rachel Wriothesley (1636 - 1723) 2nd Daughter of Thomas 4th Earl of Southampton. She was of Huguenot descent. (WWS 322-3; DNB 17, 480-485; NPG 6278).

RUSSELL Rachel (1.1674 - 1711) eldest of two daughters and sister of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford. m 21.6.1688.

SALUSBURY, from Salisbury, Wilts.

SALUSBURY Sir Thomas (1) (d 1471) of Lleweni. Constable of Denbigh Castle 1454. He was killed at the Battle of Barnet.

SALUSBURY Sir Thomas (2) (d 1505) of Lleweni. An active supporter of Henry Tudor. He was rewarded with a knighthood at the battle of Blackheath.

SALUSBURY Sir Roger (d 1530) of Lleweni.

SALUSBURY Sir John (1) (d 1578) chancellor, chamberlain of North Wales. MP Denbigh 1547, 1553 and 1554 (twice). HS Denbigh 1542. The Salisburys of of Llewened Henllan became the paramount family of co Denbigh by the mid 16th Century. There were four John Salusburies in Denbighshire between 1530 and 1580, leading to widespread confusion. The prominence of the family was all but shattered when a Thomas Salusbury (not our ancestor) was convicted of complicity in the Babington conspiracy and executed in 1586. It took a decade for the family to recover from this (Cal 7-8). Sir John's altar tomb is at Whitchurch, Denbigh (HSD 47).

SALUSBURY John (2) (d 1566 Cal 7) of Lleweni. HS Denbigh 1542.

SALUSBURY Sir John (3) (d 1612) "The Strong". HS Denbigh 1575. Queen Elizabeth's squire 1595. Knighted 1601 for standing by the Queen in the revolt of the Earl of Essex. He died heavily in debt. See Bulletin of the John Rylands Library vol 33 no 2 (March 1951) p262ff.

SALUSBURY Sir Henry (d end 7.1632) Kt and 1st Baronet of Lleweny Henllan, co Denbigh, HS of Denbigh 1628.

SALUSBURY Sir Thomas (3) (d early 8.1643) a poet of some repute in his day (not Thomas Salusbury the printer). His best known work was The History of Joseph 1636. Burgess of Denbigh 1632; Alderman 1634-9; MP Denbigh 1640-3. Active in the king's cause, he was Colonel of Regiment of foot for King Charles in co Denbigh and Flint 1642. He was summoned by Parliament in 1642 and impeached for high treason for levying forces against parliament. Thomas Pennant described him as "a loyalist... as much distinguished by his pen as his sword (Tours in Wales vol 2, 141)." (Cal 12, DNB 17, 684-5).

SALUSBURY Sir John (4) of Bachegraig 4th and last Baron of Lleweny. HS Flint 1816 (Gentry 2, 1178; this generation omitted by Anc 28).

SALUSBURY Hester Lynch, heiress, was only daughter.

SANDFORD Elizabeth, of Lancaster. She had three sons and a daughter.

SANDS Henry of Rottington or Rottendon, Cumberland (Gentry 2, 1056).

SANDS Dorothy m 14.5.1605. She had two sons, John and Henry.

SEGRAVE John (1315 - 1353) 4th Lord m Margaret Plantagenet Duchess of Norfolk 12.1338. The family was from Segrave, co Leicester (Burke 1913).

SEGRAVE Lady Elizabeth (d 1353), Duchess of Norfolk in her own right. Only child and heiress (DNB 13, 1117).

SERGEAULX Sir Richard, Kt.

SERGEAULX Alice.

SHAW Rev, of Dublin, a Presbyterian clergyman.

SHERINGTON Sir Henry, of Lacock, Wilts, Kt, derived from an ancient Lancashire family. Lacock Abbey was granted to Sir Henry's brother Sir William at the dissolution of the monasteries (Gentry 2, 1348).

SHERINGTON Olive, daughter and co-heir.

SIDNEY Robert (1) (19.11.1563 - 13.7.1626) 1st Earl of Leicester 1618. The title had fallen extinct with his uncle's death. Younger brother of Sir Philip Sidney (1554 - 1586), soldier, statesman and poet (see DNB 18, 219-134). Christ Church Coll Oxford 1574. MP co Glamorgan 1585. He fought in Spain. He was interested in the colonies and in 1609 became a member of the Virginia Company. He also joined the East India and North West Passage companies. m 23.9.1587 Barbara Gamage (d 5.1621) daughter and heiress of John Gamage of Coity, Glam. (DNB 18, 236-7).

SIDNEY Robert (2) (1.12.1595 - 2.11.1677) 2nd Earl of Leicester. Christ Church Coll Oxford 1607. KB 1610. Gray's Inn 1618. Ambassador to France 1636-41. In 1641 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but he never went because the king vacillated. Robert was caught up in the disagreement between king and parliament. The post went to Ormonde instead in 1643. At the restoration, although new opportunities opened up, he retired to Penshurst and took no further part in politics. m 1616 (DNB 18, 237-239).

SIDNEY Lady Lucy, third daughter. m 1647.

SILVESTER Allan, Lord of Storeton (Burke 774).

SKEFFINGTON Sir John (d 23.9.1665) 2nd Viscount Masserene. m 20.7.1564 Mary (d 20.9.1686) only daughter and heir of Sir John Clotworthy of Antrim, 1st Viscount Masserene (Burke 1939, 1688-9).

SKEFFINGTON Mary (d 30.4.1732) m 3.1676.

SLATER Joyce (d 1764) was second daughter of Adam Slater MD of Chesterfield (Gentry 1, 868).

SOMERSET Henry (c 1499 - 26.11.1548) 2nd Earl of Worcester. Gentleman at Court. He received among other grants of dissolved monasteries that of Tintern Abbey. He married Margaret Courtenay, daughter of Sir William Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire. (DNB 18, 655; for Henry's ancestry, see p638).

SOMERSET Lady Lucy (d 23.2.1581-2).

SPENCER, Old French Dispencer (of provisions).

SPENCER Sir Robert, Kt, of Spencer Court, Devon. I believe we are descended from him twice although Anc 25 only identifies the father of Catherine as Sir R Spencer.

SPENCER Margaret.

SPENCER Catherine (d 10.1542), daughter and co-heir (of Sir R Spencer, Anc 25).

STAFFORD place name arising from "Dweller by the ford marked with staves".

STAFFORD Sir William (1), of Frome.

STAFFORD Margaret.

STAFFORD Edmund (d 21.7.1403) 5th Earl Stafford. 4th and youngest son of Hugh De Stafford (? 1342 - 1386) m Philippa, 2nd daughter of Thomas De Beauchamp Earl of Warwick (d 1369). Edmund was killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the king's side (DNB 18, 867).

STAFFORD Humphrey (1) (1402 - 10.7.1460) 1st Duke of Buckingham 14.9.1444. He was perhaps the greatest landowner in all England. He was inclined to quarrel with the other barons. Humphrey served in France 1420-21, and was knighted by Henry V. He was in the council of Henry V from 1424 onwards. KG 1429. Constable of France and Governor of Paris 1430. Lieutenant General of Normandy 1430-32. He was involved in a short campaign in Flanders in 1436. Captain of Calais 1442-51, during which time his wages fell into arrears by 19,000 pounds. In 1450, he became warden of the Cinque ports and Constable of Dover and Queensborough Castles. He supported Henry VI and the Lancastrians and was taken prisoner at St. Albans on 22.5.1455. He died fighting at Northampton (PE 186; DNB 18, 859-861).

STAFFORD Humphrey (2) (d 1455) Earl Stafford was eldest son. He was greatly hurt at the Battle of St. Albans and died soon afterwards, before his father.

STAFFORD Sir Humphrey (3) of Grafton co Worcs.

STAFFORD Anne (1) m c 1490.

STAFFORD Henry (1) (1454 ? - 2.11.1483) 2nd Duke of Buckingham-
son of Humphrey (2) qv. KG 1474. He was the wealthiest
magnate in England. In 1478 he passed sentence on George
3rd Duke of Clarence for treason against Edward IV,
condemning him to death. He supported Richard, who
became Richard III, and at the coronation outshone all
in magnificence, accompanied by a large number of
retainers. He was recognised as sole heir of the old De
Bohun family (qv) and was made High Constable of all
England. Richard gave him great power in Wales and
Western England. However, shortly afterwards he was in
open revolt, for no apparent reason. In 1483, he rose
against the king, intending to replace him with Henry
Tudor. The rebellion failed. He fled northwards in
disguise to Shropshire with a reward of 1500 pounds on
his head. His hiding place, a hut, was discovered
because of the unusual provision of victuals carried to
it, and Henry was beheaded. He is not to be confused
with Henry (d 1481) 2nd son of Humphrey (1) who married
the better known Margaret Beaufort daughter of John
first Duke of Somerset and mother of Henry VII by her
first husband Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Henry (1)
had 3 sons and 2 daughters; Edward 3rd Duke of
Buckingham father of Henry (2) qv; Henry (1509 - 1523)
afterwards Earl of Wiltshire; Humphrey (died young);
Elizabeth» and Lady Anne (2) (qv) (WWT 16-17; DNB 18-
856-85, & 861).

STAFFORD Edward (3.2.1477/8 - 17.5.1521) 3rd Duke of Buckingham.
KB 1485, KG 1495. Captain in the Royal Army sent against
the Cornish rebels 1497. In 1509 he was Lord High
Constable, and carried the crown for the coronation of
Henry VIII. A Privy Councillor, he was in high favour at
court. However, Henry's jealousy and suspicion were
aroused; Edward was too formidable by descent, wealth,
wide estates and connections. Edward naturally became
the mouthpiece of the great nobles who resented their
exclusion from office and hated Wolsey as a low-born
ecclesiastic. Edward was accused of treason by anonymous
letter. Henry VIII interviewed the witnesses personally.
Edward was summoned before the council on 8.4.1521 in
ignorance of all this, and was committed to the Tower.
He was condemned and executed on Tower Hill with no
justice. He married Alianore Percy- eldest daughter of
Henry 4th Earl Percy (qv). He was described as a weak

and vacillating man who treated his dependants with harshness (DNB 18, 854-855).

STAFFORD Lady Anne (2). Widow of Sir Walter Herbert. She married George c 12.1509 and they had five sons.

STAFFORD Henry (2) (18.9.1501 - 30.4.1563) 1st Baron Stafford. Grandson of Henry Stafford (1). His father's estates were removed, but in 1522 he received back manors in Staffs., Cheshire and Shropshire. He suffered from the enmity of Wolsey. In 1531 he was granted the castle and manor of Stafford, but he refused to accept a KB, preferring to pay a fine of 20 pounds. 1536 Commissioner of the Peace for Staffs and Shropshire. When Edward came to the throne, he was restored to Baron Stafford, and he managed to keep in favour with Edward, Mary and Elizabeth. He researched his family history and translated a number of works from Latin and French as well as two epistles by Erasmus, whom he described as "brain-sick". He disapproved of the "headiness" of the Lutherans. 16.2.1518-9 (DNB 18, 858-859).

STAFFORD Hon Dorothy (1532 - 9.1.1604) was youngest daughter. She was both a friend and mistress of the robes to Queen Elizabeth. For her children, see DNB 18, 855 & 859.

STAFFORD Sir William (2), of Grafton and Chobsy.

STAFFORD Elizabeth.

STANHOPE Sir Philip, 1st Earl Chesterfield 4.8.1628. A firm supporter of the Royal cause in the Civil War. m 1605 Catherine (d 29.8.1636) daughter of Frances Lord Hastings, and granddaughter of George 4th Earl Huntingdon. They had two daughters and eleven sons (Burke 1939, 547).

STANHOPE Sarah (d 5.1698) was elder daughter.

STANLEY, place name.

STANLEY Sir John (1), Lord of Stourton (Burke 774).

STANLEY Sir John (2) (c 1350 - 18.1.1414) KG Lord Deputy of Ireland 1385; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1408 - 1414. In 1405 he had a commission, in conjunction with Roger Lake, to seize on the city of York and its liberties;

likewise on the Isle of Man. He also had a house at Liverpool. He acquired the estates of Lathom and Knowsley by marriage before 10.1385. Henry gave him Mold Castle. However, in 1401 he was officially bankrupt. His death was said to have been caused by the virulent lampoons of an Irish bard causing him irritation. He had six children (Burke 774; DNB 18, 962-3).

STANLEY Sir Thomas of Elford, co Stafford, was third son. Ancestor of the Stanleys of Aldford and Elford.

STANLEY Anne.

STANLEY Sir William of Hooton, Lord of Stourton, Knight. HS Flint 1461\89.

STANLEY Ellen.

STANLEY Henry (9.1531 - 25.9.1593) 4th Earl of Derby, Kt 1546 and Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Edward VI. 1558 MP as Baron Strange. 1562 member of Gray's Inn. KG 1574. Privy Council 1586. Lord Lieutenant of co Lancashire and co Chester. He held various posts and responsibilities- in which he kept himself uncontroversial. He was one of the peers who sat upon the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. He was patron of a company of actors that performed before Queen Elizabeth 14.2.1579-80. His father Edward, 3rd Earl, had married Catherine Howard (not our ancestor) daughter of Thomas Howard 2nd Duke of Norfolk (qv). Henry had four sons, but separated from his wife following frequent quarrels. He was father of Ursula by a mistress (Burke 775; DNB 18, 957).

STANLEY Ursula

STONEHOUSE Rt. Hon Sir John, Bart. of Radley, Berkshire. Comptroller to the household of Queen Anne.

STONEHOUSE Martha, eldest daughter and co-heiress. m 1723.

STUBBS, from someone who lived near the stump of a large felled tree.

STUBBS John of Shaw, Kingsley.

STUBBS Jane had four sisters Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Anne. Three of them married Sir John Beach of Hollygreave Hall

Staffordshire; Sir John Hill of Hawkestone Shropshire and Thomas Starkie of Wrenbury Cheshire - see Burke's Commons vol. 2 (Rem, 11).

SWYNOCKE Hannah, was his first wife.

SWYNFORD Catherine, nee Roet. See Roet.

TALBOT, a name of uncertain origin. Perhaps from Old French talebot meaning lamp-black or pot-black in the dialect of Normandy - hence bandit, who blacked their faces.

TALBOT Sir John (1) (1388/90 - 20.7.1453) KG 1st Earl of Shrewsbury 1442 and Waterford 1446. m 1406; this made him Lord Furnivall or Lord Talbot of Hallamshire. Constable Montgomery Castle 1407. MP 1409-21. Lord Lieutenant and Lord High Steward of Ireland 1414 - 1421. To begin with he was popular in Ireland, but later, complaints were made to Henry V about his junior officers. Also he ran heavily into debt. A major quarrel with the Butlers (qv) which broke out in 1421 had the effect of dividing the English in Ireland into two camps. He also quarreled with Lord Grey of Ruthin (qv). A very fine soldier against the French, even a terror to them, except to the Maid of Orleans who took him prisoner in 1429. He was exchanged for Ambrose De Lore. His reputation owed more to dash and daring than to any true military genius. Fatally wounded while fighting in France, his death proved fatal to the English dominion there, which never flourished again. He and Maud had three sons and one daughter. In 1433 he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp 5th Earl of Warwick (qv). It was their daughter Eleanor (d 1468?) who was alleged to have been "married and troth-plight" to Edward IV before Elizabeth Woodville (qv) (Burke 2433; DNB 19, 319-323). He is Shakespeare's Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury in Henry VI (Anc 4).

TALBOT John (2) (1413 - 10.7.1460) 2nd Earl. Kt 1426, KG 1457. Privy Council from 1454. Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1446. Lord Treasurer of England 1456. Master of Falcons and Chief Butler of England 1456. Devoted to the Lancastrian cause, he fell at the battle of Northampton. Elizabeth was his second wife» they had four sons and four daughters. He was buried at Worksop Priory (DNB 18, 323).

- TALBOT Sir Gilbert (d 19.9.1517) of Grafton co Worcester, was third son. KG. HS co Salop. Staunch adherent of Earl of Richmond at Bosworth 1485. Valiant conduct there led to knighthood and the Manor of Grafton from the victor. He had a command at the battle of Stoke 1487. Deputy or captain of Calais under Henry VIII.
- TALBOT Sir John (3) of Allbrighton. Elizabeth was his second wife after Margaret Troutbeck from Mobberley (Gentry 2, 1348).
- TALBOT John (4) (d 9.12.1581) of Salwarp co Worcester, was eldest son and heir. m 13.9.1574, a second marriage.
- TALBOT Sherington (d 1642) of Salwarp and Lacock. Mary was his second wife» they had four sons. His first wife had been Elizabeth Leighton, granddaughter of Sir Frances Knollys (qv) (Gentry 2, 1348).
- TALBOT William (1) of Whittington resided at Stourton Castle- co Stafford.
- TALBOT Rt. Rev. William (2) (bapt. 2.7.1658 d 10.10.1730). Oriel Coll Oxford 1674. Rector Burghfield Berks 1682. Dean of Worcester 1691. DD Lambeth; DD Oxford 1699. Dean of the Chapel Royal 1714. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum co Durham. Bishop of Oxford 1699, Salisbury 1715 and Durham 1722. As Bishop of Durham he became unpopular through a running dispute over mining-leases. His profuse expenditure kept him constantly in want of money. He published many single sermons 1691-1717 and other works. His marriage to Catherine was his second» they had eight sons and several daughters (DNB 19, 339).
- TALBOT Charles (1685 - 14.2.1736-7) 1st Baron Talbot of Hensol co Glam 21.12.1685. Eton» Oriel Coll Oxford 1701. Fellow of All Souls Oxford 1704. Lambeth LL.B 1714. Barrister at Law Inner Temple 1710; Lincoln's Inn 1719; he attained to the summit of his profession. 1717 Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales. MP for Tregony Cornwall 1719-22 and Durham 1722-34. Solicitor General 1726-33. Privy Councillor. Lord High Chancellor of England 1733. He had a great reputation for legal learning and accomplishment. He was described as a prodigy of wit and paragon of virtue. He was a special enemy of professional chicanery and the law's delays. "He sought-

perhaps rashly, to infuse a little reason into equity."
m 1708/9; they had five sons (DNB 19, 307-8).

TALBOT William (3) (16.5.1710 - 27.4.1782) eldest son, 2nd Baron, was created 1st Earl Talbot 19.3.1761. He was further created Baron Dinevor of Dinevor, co Carmarthen 17.10.1780. Lord Steward of the Royal Household. m 21.2.1733-4. (Burke 2437).

TALBOT Lady Cecil (1735 - 14.3.1793) only daughter and heir- was Baroness Dynevor. She assumed the name De Cardonnel by royal license 21.5.1787, pursuant to the will of her mother. m 16.8.1756. They had two boys and two girls.

TEMPLE John of Burton Dasset, Bucks. For ancestors, see Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire iv, 376.

TEMPLE Jane.

THORNTON, from a place near a thorn settlement. The family were leading lights in the unhelpfully named Clapham sect, an evangelical group who are chiefly remembered for the backing they gave to William Wilberforce in his campaign to abolish slavery.

THORNTON Rev Robert (1) (d 1665) Rector of Birchin co York. Eminently distinguished for his attachment to the Church of England during the reign of Charles I. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy (pre 1900). He was removed from post but restored in 1660. Buried in Birchin, where there is a monument to him (Gentry 2 appendix, 300-301).

THORNTON Rev Robert (2) (c 1623 - buried 2.2.1697) married Clare (c 1631 - buried 3.12.1696), a virtuous, charitable and hospitable housekeeper. They had nine children.

THORNTON John (1) (d 1731) a merchant in Hull, was eldest son.

THORNTON Robert (3) (d 1747) of Clapham Common. A director of the Bank of England. John was his only son; they had four daughters.

THORNTON John (2) (1.4.1720 - 7.11.1790) was only son. He inherited a huge fortune and invested it in trade. He was frugal in expenditure and gave away two to three thousand pounds a year. A munificent supporter of the first generation of 'evangelicals', he circulated

immense quantities of Bibles and religious books in all parts of the world, and printed many at his own expense. He helped young clergymen, and supported John Newton (the ex-slave-trader). He was a constant friend to Cowper. First treasurer of the Marine Society, his portrait by Gainsborough hung in their boardroom in Clare's Place, Bishopsgate Street Within, London. A director of the Russia Company. His strictness, and some oddities of behavior, exposed him to sneers, to which he was entirely indifferent. m 28.11.1753 (DNB 19, 781).

THORNTON Samuel (1755 - 3.7.1838) of Clapham and Albury Park-Surrey, was eldest son. MP. m 1780. Cousin of Wilberforce. A director of the Bank of England 1780-1833, he carried on his father's business with credit. MP Hull 1784-6, and Surrey 1807-18, where he defeated William Lord Russell (qv). He frequently spoke on commercial questions in the house, strongly championing the Bank of England. He was also a governor of Greenwich Hospital and President of Guy's Hospital. It was Samuel's brother Henry (1760 - 1815) who had been so close to Wilberforce when they were both bachelors. Henry's marriage weakened Wilberforce's resolve to singleness; he married Barbara Spencer 30.5.1797. (*Wilberforce*, John Pollock, Lion, Tring, 1977, p156-157; DNB 19, 781-3 and 786-7). Their brother Robert was MP for Colchester, and their sister Jane married the Earl of Leven.

THORNTON John (3) (31.10.1783 - 29.10.1861) of Clapham, Surrey. Trin Coll Camb 1801. Commissioner of the Boards of Audit, Stamps and Inland Revenue. He became Treasurer of the Church Missionary Society and Bible Society. m 1807. They had six sons and four daughters. He sent his first son John (6.6.1809 - 15.9.1899) and second son Edward Parry (7.10.1811 - 10.12.1893, see DNB 19, 779-80) to Charterhouse (Chart 372). Three of the sons entered the Indian Civil Service (DNB 19, 787).

THORNTON Harriet. m 31.1.1833. For her children, see John Thornton Rogers (4).

TILNEY Agnes (d 5.1545) sister and heiress of Sir Peter Tilney of Boston (Anc 23). m 17.8.1497. This was Thomas' second marriage - the first had been to Agnes' cousin Elizabeth Tilney, daughter and heiress of Sir Frederick Tilney of Boston. Agnes looked after her granddaughter Catherine

Howard, until the latter married Henry VIII as his fifth wife. But under Agnes' lax supervision, Catherine had had two lovers, whom she subsequently brought to court. It was when Henry discovered the hidden truth about these 'secretaries' that he had her beheaded, on the same spot as Anne Boleyn had been. Catherine was aged around 19 when she died (WWT 48-50 & 106).

TIRRELL Sir Edward (d 1656) of Thornton (Yorkshire?) 1st Baronet.

TIRRELL Hester m firstly Sir Peter Le Maire Kt (d 1632), then m Sir Thomas Salusbury.

TOMKINSON James (b 1711) of Dorfold, Nantwich. Son of William Tomkinson of Bostock. m 1738 (Gentry 2, 1405).

TOMKINSON Katherine Maria m 1771.

TREVOR Sir John (1) (d 1673) of Trevelyn co Denbigh. MP Denbigh from 1620 and MP Flint thereafter. He married Margaret Trevannion, daughter of Hugh Trevannion of Trevannion, Cornwall. (An earlier John Trevor of Trevelyn was HS Flint in 1561 & 1568. For ancestry, see DNB 19, 1148).

TREVOR Sir John (2) (1626 - 28.5.1672) MP Flint 1646. He gradually rose in importance. He became Secretary of State to Charles 2nd after prolonged negotiations, paying eight or ten thousand pounds for the post. He helped seal a treaty with France 1668 and was knighted. He died of the fever.

TREVOR John Morley (3) (d 4.1719) was eldest son. MP for Sussex and Lewes in several parliaments.

TREVOR John Morley (4) (d 1743) of Trevelyn, and of Plas Teg, Co. Denbigh, and of Glynde, co Sussex (Anc 7, 11, 21 and 38). MP Lewes and a Lord of the Admiralty. HS Flint 1710.

TREVOR Lucy (b. 1706).

TUDOR Gronwy, or Tudor Vychan ap Gronwy (d 1367?), Kt of Tre Castell (one of his manors). He married Margaret—daughter of Thomas ap Llewellyn ap Owen (DNB 19, 1217).

TUDOR Maredd ab Gronwy was fourth son. Escheated of Anglesey 1392, he held some office under the Bishop of Bangor such as butler or steward. He married Margaret daughter of Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd Llwyd. Maredd killed a man— was outlawed— and fled to Snowdon. Through his mother— he was cousin to Owen Glendower.

TUDOR Anest, sister of Owain Tudor (d 1461) who was grandfather of Henry VII (see DNB 19, 1217-1218).

TUNSTEAD Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tunstead, co Derby.

VANSITTARD Peter (1651 - 1705) an eminent merchant. The family is of German origin, from the town Sittard in the duchy of Juliers and Cleves. Peter was the first to settle in England, in London c 1670. He made a fortune in the Baltic, East Indies and South Seas. He was a governor of the Russia Company and a director of the East India Company (Burke's Landed Gentry, vol 2, 1867).

VANSITTART Arthur (1691 - 16.9.1760) of Shottesbrook, near Reading, Berks. A man of great wealth, he was a director of the Russia company. m 1723.

VANSITTART Henry (3.6.1732 - 1770) 3rd son. Governor of Bengal. An unruly youth at Winchester College, he was sent to the East India Company at Madras aged 13. He became a close friend of Clive there. He did well and soon amassed a considerable fortune, which he soon dissipated in gambling and riotous living. He kept on being promoted nevertheless. At Clive's suggestion, he became president of the council and governor of Fort William, Bengal in 1759. This dismayed his seniors there, who protested, but they were removed from office by the directors. Henry found the treasury empty and affairs embarrassed. He tried to remedy the situation, but his hands were tied - he was in practice no more than chairman of the council, and the directors did not support him. So he resigned in 1764 and returned to England, to meet a storm of great vehemence. Since the governors would not grant him an interview, he published his version of the story. In 1768 he became MP for Reading. Clive's reports justified Henry in the eyes of the company, by exposing the corruption of its servants in India, and Henry was made a director. In 1769, he and two others set sail for India, to examine affairs. But the ship was never heard of again after it left Cape

Town on 27th December. m 1754. There are five portraits extant (DNB 20, 137 - 140).

VANSITTART Emilia, younger of two daughters.

VAUS Jane.

VENABLES Sir William of Wymincham.

VENABLES Letitia was 2nd daughter. She was Sir Richard's 2nd wife.

WALSINGHAM Sir Thomas. (? DNB 20, 686-7).

WALSINGHAM Catherine.

WASHBOURNE John of Wichinford, co Worcester. Likely to be father of Thomas (1616 - 1687), Canon of Gloucester (DNB 20, 897).

WASHBOURNE Mary.

WATSON Samuel.

WATSON Lucy, only daughter and heiress.

WELLES John (d 26.2.1421) 5th Lord. MP as Baron 1376 - 1421, Distinguished in French and Scottish wars (DNB 20, 1079).

WELLES Anne was younger daughter.

WELLFORD John, of Blackheath.

WELLFORD Elizabeth had a brother named Francis.

WETTENHALL Katherine, second daughter of Thomas Wettenhall of Wettenhall. m 1738 (Gentry 2, 1405).

WILBRAHAM Randulph (d 2.3.1548) 2nd son, married Alice ... The family had originated in Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire (Gentry 2, 1587-8).

WILBRAHAM Ralph (d 1552), eldest son, had four children. Buried in Acton church (Burke 2456).

WILBRAHAM Richard (1) (1528 - 1612) of Nantwich, Cheshire.

WILBRAHAM Richard (2) (d 13.9.1601) Barrister-at-law and Common Serjeant in the City of London. m 1584.

WILBRAHAM Thomas of Nantwich. m 1619.

WILBRAHAM Rachel.

WILLINGTON Waldyve of Hurley, co Warwick, was Lord of the manor of Wilnecote (Gentry 1, 423).

WILLINGTON Susannah (d 1750).

WITTENHALL Catherine.

WOODLEY William, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

WOODLEY Frances m 1784. She had six children.

WOODVILLE Richard (d 1469), 1st Earl Rivers 1466. Kt 1426; KG 1450. He was regarded as the most handsome man in England. His mother was Joan Beauchamp, heiress of a Somersetshire family. His secret marriage to Jacquetta of Luxembourg, the young widowed Duchess of Bedford 1436 greatly offended his relatives. Privy Councillor to Henry VI 1450. Treasurer of England 1466, Constable of England 1467. He supported the Lancastrians at Towtown in 1461, but then went over to the Yorkists. The Lancastrians captured him in the Forest of Dean and beheaded him (Pe 213; DNB 6, 614 and 21- 885-888). The name is also found as Widville or Wydville.

WOODVILLE Lady Elizabeth (1437? - 8.6.1492) sister to Lady Anne. Eldest daughter of six, with seven brothers. Sir John Grey (d 1461) was her first husband, m 1452. She later married King Edward the 4th, the first Yorkist King, secretly at her family home on 1.5.1464. "Her story almost rivals that of Cinderella (KQB 97)." He had been infatuated by her when she made a personal suit to have her father's forfeited lands restored to her. Richard Neville the "kingmaker" and other royal advisers were dismayed, even horrified, not only because hers was a family of relatively modest station, but also because by not making a politically advantageous match, Edward had betrayed his kingdom (RBME 7). The Woodville family were so favoured by Edward that Elizabeth came to be widely resented. Twice she took sanctuary in Westminster Abbey

when there were attempts to overthrow Edward, the second of which was successful. Her marriage to him was declared void and two of her sons were incarcerated in the Tower by the next king Richard III. They disappeared in 1483. However, during 1484, she began to promote the betrothal of her eldest daughter Elizabeth of York to Henry Tudor, the future Henry VII. Their marriage in 1487 reunited the warring houses of York and Lancaster in the Tudor line, and Elizabeth was restored to prominence as queen dowager. However, after a short period at court, she retired to Bermondsey Abbey, where she died aged 55 (PE 212, RBME 157-8; DNB 6, 614-618). Queen Lady Jane Grey was Elizabeth's descendant twice over as follows. She was great grandmother of Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, by her first husband. By her second husband she was great grandmother of Lady Frances Brandon, mother of Lady Jane Grey (Anc 18).

WOODVILLE Lady Anne, sister to Lady Elizabeth (qv).

WOODVILLE Catherine, also sister to Elizabeth, m 2.1466. She late married Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford (d 1495) and then Sir Richard Wingfield (DNB 18, 858).

WRAY Sir William (1555 - 1617) of Wentworth, created 1st Baronet 25.11.1611. Son of Sir Christophe Wray (1524 - 1592), judge. Sir William m 1580 Lucy Montagu, then Frances c 1600 (DNB 21, 992).

WRAY Frances.

WROTTESELEY Walter (d 1563) of Wrottesley, co Stafford. HS co Stafford 1531 & 1546. Burke 2885 gives ancestry.

WROTTESELEY Elizabeth (d 10.5.1558).

WYNNE Rt Rev John (1667 - 15.7.1743), DD, Bishop of St. Asaph and Bath and Wells. Born Caerwys, Flintshire. Ruthin School, co Denbigh. Jesus Coll Oxford 1682, Fellow there 1685, BD 1696, DD 1705-6. Vicaar of Nantglyn co Denbigh 1696 Vicar of Llansilin co Denbigh 1706. Rector of Llangelynin Diocese of Bangor» Prebend of Brecon. Rector of Llandyssil co Cardigan 1713. Lady Margaret Professor of Divinty, Oxford 1705-15. He was made Principal of Jesus College Oxford in 1714 and then Bishop of St. Asaph 1715. He was a considerable benefactor to the

Cathedral and Bishop's Palace, including paying a bill of 600 pounds for repairs after the hurricane of 1715. He retained the Principalship of Jesus College until 1720, which was unpopular with his Oxford colleagues. Apparently, great exception was taken to his "unblushing Whig propoganda." m 1720. Bishop of Bath and Wells 1727 - 1743. In 1732, he purchased Soughton estate in the parish of Northop. He is buried in Northop church. Four oil paintings exist at Wells Palace, Jesus College, Soughton, and one owned by the Banks family (DNB 21, 1177-1178; Gentry 51).

WYNNE Margaret (d 1822) co-heir with her brother Sir W. Wynne (1729 - 1815), Kt, Judge of the admiralty, Privy Councillor, and Master of Trinity Hall College Cambridge. The eldest brother was John, and her younger sister was Mary (d 1744) m Henry Fane.