

Twenty-first Generation

William Mallory (Sir Christopher²², Sir Thomas²³, Sir William²⁴, Sir Richard²⁵, Sir William²⁶, Sir Henry²⁷, Sir Anketil²⁸, Sir Richard Mallore²⁹, Sir Geoffrey³⁰, Sir Richard³¹, Sir Geoffrey³², Anschetil³³, Goisfrid³⁴, Durand de Mallore³⁵) born ca 1347 in Hutton, Yorkshire, England, died ca 1412.

He married **Katherine de Nunwich** born ca 1353 in Nonswick, Yorkshire. They had the following child:

1. Sir William Mallory

Sir William Plumpton (Sir Robert²², Sir William de Plumpton²³, Sir Robert II²⁴, Robert²⁵, Nigel²⁶, Robert²⁷, Nigel²⁸, Peter²⁹, Elredus³⁰, Nigel³¹, Petrus³², Nigelus³³, Robert³⁴) born 1362 in Plumpton, Yorkshire, England, died June 8, 1405. He sided with Richard II and adherents against Henry IV. William suffered death on the scaffold on June 8, 1405 for taking part in an insurrection stirred up by his uncle Richard, archbishop of York, whose sister his father had married. He is described by a contemporary historian as a brave and daring Knight.

He married **Alice Gisburn** born ca 1364 in York, died December 5, 1423 in Spfforth. They had the following children:

1. **Jane Plumpton**
2. Sir Robert (1383-1421) married Alice Foljambe
3. Thomas (1385-1420)
4. Richard (1389-1443)
5. Rev. George (1392-1459)
6. Bryan (1395-1423)
7. Isabella (1400-1455) married Stephen Thorp
8. Katherine (1403-1463) married three times
9. Elizabeth (b. 1404) married William Beckwith

Sir Richard Tempest (Sir John²², Sir Richard²³, Sir Roger²⁴, Sir Richard IV²⁵, Sir Roger III²⁶, Sir Richard²⁷, Sir Roger²⁸, Sir Archil²⁹, Sir Ulchil³⁰, Sir Anchil de Tempest³¹) born ca 1309 Bracwell, West Riding, Yorkshire, died before October 1379 in Studley. Sir Richard Tempest was Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed, 16th of Edward III, 1343, in which year Sir Thomas de Hertford, his father-in-law, entailed the manors of Hertford and Appleton, by fine, upon Richard and Joanna, his wife. In 1357 he was a commissioner to treat with the Scots for the delivery of King Robert Bruce. He was given the highest trusts upon the Scottish border, under Edward III, and deputed to see that the truce with the Scots was obeyed. His will was dated in 1379, the year of his death. The Tempest family had acquired Studley through the marriage of Richard Tempest to Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Bourne of Studley in 1355. This was his second marriage. Upon his first marriage to Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Hertford, he acquired the Manor of Hertford in Yorkshire.

Richard Tempest married twice. With **Isabel de Gras** born 1336 in Stidley, died August 13, 1421 in Studley, they had the following children:

1. Nicholas (b 1378)
2. **Sir William Tempest**
3. Peter (1356-1361)
4. Sir Robert (1356-1428) married twice
5. Sir John (1360-1397) married Mary de Clotheroe

Sir John Constable (Sir John²², Sir Robert²³, Sir Simon²⁴, Sir William²⁵, Sir Robert²⁶, William²⁷, Robert²⁸, Ulbert²⁹, William³⁰) born 1336 in Hasham, East Riding Yorkshire, England died November 17, 1407 in Halsham.

He married **Maud de Hilton** (Sir Robert²², Sir Robert de Hilton²³, Sir William²⁴, Robert²⁵, Sir Alexander²⁶, William, II²⁷, Alexander Lord of Hilton²⁸, Romanus²⁹, William³⁰,_) born c 1356 in Swine, Yorkshire, England died September 1, 1419 in Halsham, Yorkshire. They had the following children:

1. **Sir William Constable**
2. Margaret (1376-1427) married John Copledike
3. Thomas (1378-1431) married Margaret Hawley

Sir Thomas de Umfreville (Robert²², Gilbert²³, Gilbert IV²⁴, Richard²⁵, Odinel³⁶, Odinel²⁷, Robert²⁸, Robert²⁹, Robert³⁰) born c 1321 in Castle Prudhoe, Northumberland, England, died May 21, 1387 in Castle Harbottle, Northumberland. 9th Earl of Angus and Alienor. He inherited the castle of Harbottle and the manor of Otterburn 1375.

He married **Joan de Roddam** born 1328 in Roddam, Northumberland, died May 21, 1387 in Castle Harbottle. They had the following children:

1. Annora (b 1349)
2. Sir Robert (1386-1436) married Isabella
3. Elizabeth (1365-1424)
4. Anne (1369-1392) married Thomas Waterhouse
5. **Sir Thomas de Umfreville**
6. Johanna married William de Lampert
7. Gilbert (d 1419)

Sir Thomas de Grey (Sir Thomas²², Sir Thomas²³, John²⁴, Hugh²⁵, Henry²⁶, Richard²⁷, Anchitel²⁸, Lord Richard²⁹, Anchitel de Grai³⁰) born c 1328 in Heaton, Northumberland, England died October 22, 1369 in Buckenham Castle, Northumberland. **Grey** had already been knighted before his father's death, and according to King, likely served in Scotland alongside his father in the 1330s, and may have had his first experience of war in August 1332 as part of a private expedition into Scotland mounted by a group of noblemen and gentry known as the 'Disinherited', which culminated in a battlefield victory at Dupplin Moor. In June 1338 he took out letters of protection to accompany William Montagu, 1st Earl of Salisbury on a military expedition to Flanders, and in 1340 served on the Scottish Marches. In March 1344 'in consideration of his good service beyond the seas as well as within', he was made warden of the manor of Middlemast Middleton in Coquetdale, which had come into the King's hands by

forfeiture, and was also the recipient of several other smaller grants. On 8 January 1345 he was appointed Constable of Norham Castle, and on 10 April of that year had livery of the family manor of Heaton. According to King, Grey also acquired a great deal of additional land, and left his estate much better than he found it, and was likely the builder of Heaton Castle. In 1345 he received letters of protection to accompany an expedition to Sluys, which ultimately came to nothing, and in October 1346 fought at the Battle of Neville's Cross, for which he and others received personal letters of thanks from King Edward III. In August 1355, during a sally from Norham Castle, he and one of his sons were captured at Nesbit by the Scots following the Battle of Nesbit Muir. Grey was held captive at Edinburgh Castle, and before 25 November 1356 wrote to King Edward III pleading for help in paying his ransom. He had been released by 15 August 1357, and in October 1357 was given custody of John Gray, one of the hostages for the ransom of King David of Scotland. According to Archer, in August 1359 Grey is thought to have accompanied King Edward's eldest son and heir, Edward, the Black Prince, to France. Grey was made Warden of the East Marches in October 1367, and is thought to have died some time before 22 October 1369. While in captivity at Edinburgh, Grey wrote the *Scalacronica*, a chronicle in Anglo-Norman French[13] in five parts, which relates both universal and English history from the earliest times to about the year 1362.[14] The chief historical value of the work is in the parts dealing with the reigns of King Edward I, King Edward II, and King Edward III which draw on the personal experience of both the author and his father as soldiers in the Anglo-Scottish and French wars during those reigns.

About 1353 Grey married **Margaret de Presfen** born c 1332 in Preston, Northumberland, died after 1389 in Chillingham. They had the following children:

1. John (1349-1369)
2. Elizabeth (1356-1412) married Phillip Darcy
3. Sir Thomas (1359-1399) married Joan de Mowbray
4. Jane (1361-1366)
5. **Agnes de Grey**

Sir Henry FitzHugh (Henry FitzHenry²², Henry²³, Sir Hugh²⁴, Sir Henry FitzRandolf²⁵, Randolf FitzHugh²⁶, Henry FitzHervey²⁷, Hervey FitzAkarius²⁸) born c 1337 in Ravensworth, Yorkshire, died August 29, 1368 in Ravensworth. He married **Jane Le Scrope** (Henry²², Sir Geoffrey le Scrope²³, Sir William Bracewell²⁴, Sir William²⁵, Henry²⁶, Simon²⁷, Robert²⁸, Hugh²⁹, Walter³⁰,_) born c 1338 in Masham, Yorkshire, died 1386 in Ravensworth. They had the following children:

1. **Henry FitzHugh**
2. Sir John (1361-1388)
3. Stephen (b 1366)
4. Sir William (b 1368)
5. Maud

Sir Robert Grey (Sir John de Grey, Jr²², Sir John, Sr²³, Sir Robert²⁴, Sir Walter²⁵, Sir Robert²⁶) born c 1333 in Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire, England, died February 25, 1387 in Oxfordshire.

He married **Lora de Saint-Quentin** (Sir Herbert, VII²², Herbert, VI²³, Herbert, IV²⁵, William²⁶, Herbert, III²⁷, Amatellus²⁸, Herbert²⁹, Oliver³⁰, _) born c 1342 in Wiltshire died 1369 in Brandesburton, Yorkshire. They had the following children:

1. **Elizabeth Grey**

Lord Robert de Willoughby (John²², Sir John²³, Robert²⁴, Sir William²⁵, Robert²⁶, William²⁷, Hugh²⁸, John²⁹, Ralph³⁰) born c 1349 in Lincolnshire, England, died August 9, 1396 in Lincolnshire. 4th Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

He married multiple times. With **Alice de Skipwith** (Sir William²², Sir William²³, John²⁴, Sir John²⁵, Sir William²⁶, Sir Reginald²⁷, Sir Jeffrey de Schypwith²⁸, Patrick de Stuteville²⁹, _) born c 1355 in Beesby, Lincolnshire, died 1412 in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, they had the following children:

1. **Sir William de Willoughby**
2. Thomas (1380-1417) married Elizabeth de Neville

Robert le Strange (John VI²², John²³, John²⁴, John IV²⁵, John III²⁶, John II²⁷, John I²⁸, Roald/Roland²⁹, Guy³⁰) born c 1326 in Knockin, Shropshire, England, died August 26, 1382 in Kenewyleswode, Wales. 5th Lord Strange, of Knokyn. He married **Aline FitzAlan** (Edmund²², Richard²³, John²⁴, John²⁵, John²⁶, William²⁷, William²⁸, Alan fitzFlaald²⁹, Flaald fitzFlaald³⁰, _) born c 1323 in Arundel, West Sussex, died January 20, 1396 in Knockin. They had the following children:

1. Sir John 1351-1397) married twice
2. Roger (b 1354)
3. Joan (1356-1398) married Thomas Poynings
4. Edward (b 1359)
5. **Lucy le Strange**
6. Eubolo (1373-1411)
7. Alice

Geoffrey Pigot (Randolph²², Geoffrey²³) born 1295 in Melmerby, Coverham, Yorkshire, England died c 1347 in Clothholme, Yorkshire. He married **Johanna de Hawkswell** born c 1295 in West Hawkswell, Yorkshire died 1398 in Hawkswell. They had the following children:

1. **Randolph Pigot**
2. William (b c 1327)
3. Alicia (b c 1329) married John de Richmond
4. John (b c 1331) married Elizabeth
5. Elizabeth (1333-1371)

Henry de Tunstall (John²², John²³, William²⁴, Thomas²⁵, Roger²⁶, Alan²⁷, Achany²⁸, Copsi²⁹, Arki³⁰) born c 1308 in Tunstall, Lancashire, England. He married **Joan Dacre** born c 1318 in Of, Thurland, Lancashire. They had the following children:

1. **William Tunstall**
2. Matilda (b 1336)

Sir John Harrington (Sir John²², Sir Robert de Haverington²³, Lord Michael²⁴, Thomas²⁵, Robert de Hafrinctuna²⁶, Osulf of Flemingby²⁷) born c 1300 in Farleton, Melling Parish, Lancashire, England died August 1, 1359 in Hornby Castle, Lancashire. He married twice.

To **Katherine de Banstre** (Sir Adam²², Thomas²³, Thomas²⁴, Sir Robert²⁵, Sir Thurston²⁶, Robert²⁷, Robert of Newton-le-Willows²⁸, Sir Thurston, II²⁹, Thurston³⁰, _) born c 1323 in Shevington, Lancashire, died 1359 in Farleton, they had the following children:

1. Robert (c 1339-1360/61)
2. Thomas (c 1345-1361)
3. **Sir Nicholas Harrington**

Sir William English (William II²², William I²³, Adam l'Engleys²⁴, William²⁵, Richard²⁶) born 1320 in Cambridge, England died August 3, 1396 in Cambridge. He married three times. To **Margaret le Brun** (Richard²², Sir Robert²³, Sir Richard²⁴, Richard²⁵) born between 1318 and 1325 in Bowness-on-Windermere, Cambria, England died c 1362, they had the following children:

1. **Isabella English**
2. Juliana

John Towneley (Sir Richard²², John de la Legh²³, Gilbert²⁴, Michael²⁵) born 1350 in Towneley, Bumley Whalley, Lancashire, England died c 1399 in Bumley. He married **Isabella de Rishton**. They had the following children:

1. **Sir Richard Towneley**
2. Matilda

Nicholas de Hesketh (Thomas²², Sir William²³, John²⁴, Thomas²⁵, William²⁶, William²⁷, William²⁸, Richard²⁹, Richard³⁰) born c 1377 in Rufford, Lancashire, England died 1415 in Rufford. He married **Margaret Mynshull**. They had the following child:

1. **Sir Thomas Hesketh**

Robert Lawrence (Edmund²², John, Jr.²³, John²⁴, Thomas²⁵, Robert²⁶, Sir Robert²⁷, Robert²⁸, Robert²⁹, Robert³⁰) born c 1371 in Ashton Hall, Lacashire, England died September 8, 1439 in Ashton Hall. He married

Elizabeth Lawrence born 1354 in Lancashire died 1471 in Lancashire. They had the following children:

1. John (1390-1461) married three times
2. Sir Robert (1399-1450) married twice
3. **Sibyl Lawrence**
4. Edmund (1425-1455)
5. William (1425-1455)
6. Thomas (1410-1504) married twice
7. Nicholas

Sir Thomas Booth (John de Boothe²², Thomas²³, William²⁴, Adam²⁵, Adam²⁶) born 1330 in Barton, Lancashire, England died 1368 in Barton; murdered. He

married **Elena Worsley** born 1339 in Barton-upon-Irwell, Lancashire died September 29, 1360 in Barton Hall. They had the following children:

1. Henry (1348-1379)
2. Alice (1350-1382) married twice
3. Catherine (b c 1352)
4. **John Boothe**
5. Anne (1382-1489) married twice
6. Margaret (b c 1356)
7. Thomas (b c 1363)

Richard de Venables (Hugh²², Hugh²³, Sir William²⁴, Sir Roger²⁵, Hugh²⁶, William²⁷, Giulbert²⁸, Gilbert²⁹, Gilbert³⁰, William³¹, Gilbert³²) born 1336 in Kinderton Norwich, Cheshire, England died c 1379 in Kinderton. He married **Joan Filton** born c 1345 in Bolyn, Cheshire, died 1382 in Bolyn. They had the following children:

1. Alice married Richard de Vernon, II
2. Margaret married William Holford
3. **Sir William de Venables**
4. John married Katherine
5. Oliver
6. Emma

Sir John Dymoke (Sir John de Dymoke²², Sir Henry²³, Nicholas de Dimmoch²⁴) born c 1315 in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England died April 15, 1381 in Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire. He married **Margaret de Ludlow** (Thomas²², Sir Thomas²³, Nicholas²⁴, Matthew²⁵, Lord Henricus²⁶, Willelmaus²⁷, Rogerius Junerious²⁸, Rogerius²⁹, Willelmus³⁰, _) born c 1325 in Scrivelsby died March 26, 1415 in Scrivelsby. They had the following children:

1. Sir John, III (1351-1393) married Isabella Friskney
2. **Sir Thomas Dymoke**
3. Roger (1360-1419)

Sir Robert Conyers (Robert²², John²³, John²⁴, Humphrey²⁵, Sir John²⁶, Galfrid²⁷, Roger de Gignerries²⁸, Roger de Conyers²⁹, Roger³⁰, Roger³¹, Roger³²) born c 1330 in Ormsby, Lincolnshire, England died April 25, 1392 in Sockburn, County Dunham, England. He married twice.

To **Juliana de Percy** (John²², Alexander²³, William, III²⁴, William, II²⁵, Walter²⁶, William²⁷, Robert²⁸, Arnald²⁹, Sir Geoffrey³⁰, _) born 1334 in Ormsby died 1392 in Linconshire, they had the following children:

1. Sir Robert (1356-1432) married Elizabeth
2. **Sir John Conyers**

Anthony St. Quintin (Thomas²², John²³, Sir William²⁴, Geoffrey²⁵, Galfred²⁶, William²⁷, William²⁸, Alexander²⁹, Herbert³⁰) born c 1400 in Harpham, Yorkshire, England died March 14, 1443 in York. He married three times. With **Elizabeth Frank** born c 1398 in Grimsby, Lincoln, they had the following children:

1. Thomas (1416-1445) married Agnes Constable
2. William (1418-1445) married Elizabeth Constable
3. Johanna (1430-1468)
4. **Margaret St. Quintin**
5. Anthony (1428-1444)
6. John

John de Welles (John²², Adam²³, Adam²⁴, Robert²⁵, William²⁶, Robert FitzWilliam de Welles²⁷, William FitzWalter²⁸, Walter FitzRagemer²⁹, Ragemer³⁰) born April 20, 1352 in Conisholme, Lincolnshire, England died August 26, 1421 in Welles, Grimsby. 5th Baron Welles. This nobleman served in the expedition made into Flanders, in the retinue of John, Duke of Lancaster, in the 27th EDWARD III., and in the 1st RICHARD II. was in the wars of France. The next year he was in the garrison of Berwick, under Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, its governor. His lordship subsequently obtained license to travel beyond sea, and returning in the 8th RICHARD II., had leave to go abroad again for the vindication of his honor, having received some affront from a knight in France. He seems to have come home solely to procure letters testimonial vouching for his credit and reputation. After this we find him in the Scottish wars; and in the 19th of the same reign, he was ambassador to Scotland. At a banquet in Edinburgh and presumably after too much alcohol he issued, as Champion of England, the following challenge to David Lindsay (later 1st Earl of Crawford): "Let words have no place; if ye know not the Chivalry and Valiant deeds of Englishmen; appoint me a day and a place where ye list, and ye shall have experience." As a result of the challenge, on St George's Day, 23 April 1390, he fought David Lindsay in mock combat on horseback on London Bridge, losing the match by falling from his horse in their third charge against each other.

He married **Eleanor Alianore de Mowbray** (John²², Sir John²³, John²⁴, Roger²⁵, Roger, III²⁶, William²⁷, Nele(Nigel), II²⁸, Sir Roger, I²⁹) born before March 25, 1364 in Epworth, Lincolnshire, England died April 8, 1426 in Epworth. They had the following children:

1. Joan (1382-1409) married John Andrews
2. **Eudes de Welles**
3. Eleanor (c 1390-1458)
4. Thomas (c 1385-1411) married Cecillia Aston

Robert Waterton (John²², William²³, Reiner de Waterton²⁴, William²⁵, Reiner²⁶) born 1350 in Methley, Yorkshire, England died January 14, 1424 in Leeds. He went on Crusade to the Holy Land. He was Constable of the castles of Pontefract (1399-1425), Tickhill & Castle Donnington. He was High Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster, Master of the King's Horse & Armour & Master of the King's Running Hounds. Jailer to James I King of Scots & Scots Nobles & many French Nobles from Agincourt.

He married **Cecily Fleming** (Robert²², John²³) born 1370 in Woodhall, Yorkshire, England died c 1424 in Methley. They had the following child:

1. **Sir Robert Waterton**

Sir William Everingham (Sir Adam²², Adam²³, Robert²⁴, Sir Adam²⁵, Sir Robert²⁶, Adam²⁷, William²⁸, Thomas²⁹) born c 1333 in Laxton, Nottinghamshire, England died August 16, 1369 in Skelton, Yorkshire. He married **Alice de Grey** (John²², Richard²³, Lord Henry²⁴, John²⁵, Sir Richard²⁶, Henry²⁷, Richard²⁸, Anchitel²⁹, Lord Richard³⁰, _) born c 1332. They had the following children:

1. Katherine (1365-1433) married Sir John Elton
2. **Joan Everingham**

Rodger de Stafford (Richard²², Rodger²³, Richard²⁴, Richard²⁵) born c 1317 in Hope Valley, Derbyshire, England, died 1351. He married **Unknown** and had the following child:

1. **Richard de Stafford**

Sir Thomas Resesby (Ralph²², Sir Adam²³) born c 1385. He married **Cecily Gothain** born c 1385. They had the following child:

1. **Sir Thomas Resesby**

Sir John FitzWilliam, II (Sir John²², William²³, William FitzThomas²⁴, Sir Thomas FitzWilliam²⁵, Sir William²⁶, William FitzGodric²⁷, Godric Fitz Ketelborn²⁸, Ketelborn²⁹, William FitzWilliam³⁰) born c February 1328 in Emley, Yorkshire, England, died February 22, 1385 in Howden, Yorkshire. 11th Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Clinton, Constable of Halton & Dover Castles, Captain & Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Thames to Portsmouth, & the West.

He married twice. With **Elizabeth de Clinton** (John²², John²³, Thomas²⁴, Thomas²⁵, Osbert, III²⁶, Osbert, II²⁷, Osbert, I²⁸) born c 1324 in Maxstoke, Warwickshire, died April 10 1419 in Doncaster, Yorkshire, he had the following children:

1. Sir William (1346-1398) married Maud Cromwell
2. Joan (b c 1355)
3. **Edmund FitzWilliam**

Sir John Hotham (Sir John²², Sir John²³, Sir John²⁴, Sir John²⁵, John²⁶, Robert²⁷, Thomas²⁸, Robert²⁹, Durand³⁰) born 1386 in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England died October 2, 1419. He married **Matilda Newsome** and had the following children:

1. **Maud Hotham**
2. Sir John (1411-1461) married Elizabeth Eure

Sir Robert Clifton (Gervase de Clifton²², Robert²³, Sir Gervase IV²⁴, Sir Gervase²⁵, Sir Gervase²⁶, Sir Gervase I²⁷, Sir Robert²⁸, Sir Alvaredus²⁹, Sir Robert³⁰) born c 1328 in Clifton, Nottinghamshire, England, died October 16, 1376 in Clifton. He married **Lady Agnes de Grey** (Reginald²², Henry²³, John²⁴, Sir Reynold²⁵, Sir John²⁶,

Henry²⁷, Richard²⁸, Anchitel²⁹, Lord Richard³⁰, _) born c 1335 in Wilton, Norfolk, England died 1367 in Ravensworth, Yorkshire. They had the following children:

1. Agnes (1355-1395) married Thomas Annesley
2. **Sir John Clifton**
3. George Gervase

John de Cressy (Hugh²², William²³, Roger²⁴, William²⁵, Roger²⁶, William²⁷, Roger²⁸, Hugh²⁹, Roger³⁰_) born c 1331 in Hodsock, Nottinghamshire, England died September 7, 1383 in Hodsock. Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby. He married **Agnes** and had the following children:

1. **Catherine de Cressy**
2. Hugh (1374-1408)
3. Elizabeth (1378-1408) married Sir John Markham
4. John
5. Hawise
6. Juliana

Sir Thomas Clarell (William de Clarell²², Robert²³, Roger²⁴, Richard²⁵, Galfrid²⁶, Reginald, III²⁷, William²⁸, Reginald, II²⁹, Reginald³⁰) born between 1310 and 1320 in Aldwark, Yorkshire, England died after February 2, 1355 in Yorkshire. He married **Lady Isabel Comyn** and had the following child:

1. **Sir William Clarell**

William de Reygate (Robert²², John²³, William²⁴, Henry²⁵, Richard²⁶, Henry²⁷, John²⁸, William²⁹, Henry³⁰_) born 1308 in Steveton, Yorkshire, England, died c 1367 in Sherburn. He married **Theophania de Funtaynes** born 1309 in Killingholm, Lincolnshire died c 1360. They had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth de Reygate**

Henry le Scrope (Sir Geoffrey²², Sir William²³, Sir William²⁴, Henry²⁵, Simon²⁶, Robert²⁷, Hugh²⁸, Walter²⁹) born September 29, 1312 in Masham, Yorkshire, England died July 31, 1391 in York. 1st Baron Scrope of Masham. In early life he served in the Scottish campaign of 1333 and was knighted at Berwick, where he fought at the Battle of Halidon Hill. He served in Scotland again in 1335 and in 1340 took part in the sea Battle of Sluys at the start of the Hundred Years War. In 1342 he served in Brittany and was present at the sieges of Vannes and Morlaix. He was in Flanders in 1345 and in 1346 fought as a banneret both at the Battle of Crécy and the Battle of Neville's Cross. In 1347 he was at the siege of Calais and in 1350 in the sea battle off Winchelsea. In November 1350 he was summoned to the House of Lords as Lord Scrope, later Lord Scrope of Masham and in 1354 he was one of the ambassadors to Pope Innocent VI seeking to arbitrate between England and France. He served Edward III in Picardy in 1355 and at the siege of Berwick in 1357. In 1357 he was a member of the commission to treat with the Scots for the liberation of David II, king of Scots, and for a truce. In 1359 he served under John of Gaunt in the great chevauchée toward Rheims, and in 1361 he was appointed Warden of Calais and Guînes

until 1370. In 1369 he served under John of Gaunt in France; and in 1371 was for a year warden of the western march towards Scotland and also steward of the king's household.

He married twice. With **Joan Agnes** they had the following children:

1. Sir Geoffrey (1336-1362)
2. Isabella (1337-1405) married Sir Robert Plumpton
3. Joan (1338-1386) married Henry FitzHugh
4. Stephen (1345-1404) married Margery Welles
5. William (1349-1399) married Constance de Newsham
6. Henry
7. Richard (1350-1405)
8. **Sir John le Scrope**

David Strathbogie, IV (David III²², David II²³, John²⁴, David²⁵, John²⁶, David²⁷, Duncan²⁸, Duncan MacDuff²⁹) born 1327 in Strathbogie, Aberdeen, Scotland died October 10, 1369 in Strathbogie. 13th Earl of Atholl. He married **Elizabeth de Ferrers** (Baron Henry²², Sir William²³, Sir William²⁴, William, III²⁵, Sir William²⁶, William²⁷, Sir Robert²⁸, Robert²⁹, Henry³⁰,_) born c 1336 in Groby, Leicestershire, England died October 22, 1375 in Ashford, Kent. They had the following children:

1. **Elizabeth Stratghbogie**
2. Phillippa (1362-1395) married Sir John Halsham

Sir Walter Talboys (Sir Henry²², William²³, Lucas²⁴, Robert²⁵, Robert²⁶, Eudo²⁷) born c February 2, 1350 in Hepple, Northumberland, England died September 20, 1417 in Kyme, Lincolnshire. Walter Tailboys was heir through his mother and father to property in five counties. He was just two years old when his parents settled upon him land in the Northumbrian village of Warton, which lay near the family seat at Hepple. Their estates then comprised half the barony of Hepple with extensive appurtenances in the surrounding countryside and half the manor of Hurworth in County Durham. Both the barony and the manor had been in single ownership until the mid 13th century, when they were partitioned, the other share passing first to the Chartenay family and later to Sir Robert Ogle. Walter was still a minor at the time of his father's death in 1369, and he had to wait another three years before gaining possession of his patrimony. Indeed, although he proved his age at Newcastle in the Easter week of 1371, it was not until the following October that all these holdings were in his hands. The division of Hurworth and Hepple proved inconvenient in many respects, and as time passed Tailboys and Ogle recognized the desirability of an exchange which would leave each of them with one undivided piece of property. Finally, in November 1386, they reached an agreement whereby Sir Robert was to receive the other half of the barony in return for his share of the manor; and he duly offered securities of 700 marks as an earnest of his readiness to abide by the transaction. A survey of the barony made two years later suggests that Tailboys was well advised to exact such substantial guarantees, as the whole area had suffered badly at the hands of Scottish raiders, and was said to produce little more than 20s. He

also derived from his father a claim to the manor of Tailboys in Crawden, Cambridgeshire, which Sir William Heron had acquired, evidently under rather dubious circumstances, from his grandfather some years before. By 1387 he had begun litigation in the court of common pleas against Sir William's son for the recovery of the manor, and although the case dragged on for at least four years, he was eventually able to re-assert his title.

It was, however, from his mother that Tailboys obtained by far the most substantial part of his inheritance. Eleanor Burradon was the niece and heir-general of Gilbert, titular earl of Angus and Lord Kyme, who died without issue in January 1381, seised of lands and manors throughout the north of England. Many of these properties were entailed upon the issue of Gilbert's half-brother, Sir Thomas Umfraville of Hessle in Yorkshire, and were, moreover, held for life by the widowed countess of Angus, but the rest passed directly to Eleanor. She thus became owner of the manors of Frotterton and Fawdon, together with other farmland in Northumberland, the manors of Norton Kyme and Paddockthorpe in Yorkshire, and that of Sotby in Lincolnshire. It is now impossible to tell precisely how much these five major holdings were worth, but they must have produced well over £67 a year. Within a matter of months, Eleanor conveyed most, if not all, of her inheritance to her son, granting him the Northumberland estates in April 1381, and the manor of Sotby soon afterwards. Since he acquired the latter without the necessary royal licence, he almost immediately incurred a fine of £15 at the Exchequer. His interest in establishing himself in Lincolnshire was, however, such that in the following year he undertook to pay the dowager countess and her new husband, Henry Percy, 1st earl of Northumberland, an annual rent of £30 6s.6½d. for the manor of Skellingthorpe, and from then onwards this part of England became his home. He seems to have had little to do with his mother's property across the county border in Yorkshire, but it may possibly have come to him slightly later, when she died.

Although he was still in his early thirties when he moved south, Tailboys had already gained some experience of local government in Northumberland. He was, moreover, a seasoned campaigner, having on his own testimony begun the profession of arms at about the age of 19. His military exploits seem to have been confined to the Anglo-Scottish border, which was the scene of protracted hostilities throughout this period. Indeed, in 1380, he was actually taken captive and ransomed by the Scots, King Richard intervening to authorize an exchange of prisoners and the shipment of grain supplies to Scotland as measures towards his release. Tailboys may well have fought in the retinue of the earl of Northumberland, to whom, as we have seen, his mother became connected by marriage. He certainly took part in Richard II's unsuccessful expedition to Scotland in 1385, although by then his involvement in border society had virtually ceased. Within less than two years of his arrival in Lincolnshire, Tailboys was returned by the county electors to Parliament, and soon after that he began serving regularly as a royal commissioner there. His servants were accustomed to the lawlessness of the northern march, and found it less easy to settle down: in 1384, for example, a commission of oyer and terminer was set up to investigate a robbery committed by them on the

widowed Lady Roos's estates at Wragby. Even so, their master soon established himself as a leading member of the local community. He was again returned to the House of Commons in 1386, giving evidence during the session on behalf of Richard, Lord Scrope of Bolton, in his celebrated dispute with Sir Robert Grosvenor over their claim to the same coat of arms.

We do not know if Tailboys was an active supporter of the Lords Appellant, but his return to the Merciless Parliament of 1388 in which they secured the downfall of the court party suggests that he had some sympathy with their cause. This is borne out by his decision to sue out royal letters of pardon in April 1398, when Richard had already punished the chief of his enemies of ten years before. On the other hand, however, the King thought sufficiently well of him to entrust him with the difficult task of settling the civic disturbances which affected Lincoln so seriously in the spring of 1393; and although the problem eventually proved too delicate for a routine commission, it is clear that Tailboys was regarded by the authorities as a man of some consequence. His more personal affairs likewise confirm this impression. In December 1389, for example, the bishop of Lincoln gave him a licence to celebrate mass privately wherever he wished in the diocese. He was, moreover, much in demand as a trustee, notably for the influential Lincoln merchant, John Sutton I* (who left him a hauberk of steel in his will of 1391), Sir Gerard Braybrooke II* and the latter's uncle Robert Braybrooke, bishop of London. On one occasion he was sued in the court of Chancery for his refusal to surrender estates which had been settled upon him in trust, but the outcome of the case is not recorded. He was evidently on close terms with Robert, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who chose him, in 1395, as supervisor of his will, and also made him a bequest of a silver cup. His other friends included John Skipwith*, for whom he witnessed deeds, and with whom he stood surety, in 1406, for (Sir) John Rochford*. Although he did not serve again in Parliament after 1388, Tailboys continued to lead an eventful life, marked, in its latter part, by a number of lawsuits. In 1397 he made an attempt to sue one William Hasilrigh for a debt of £40, and a few years later he became involved in a dispute with Sir Henry Retford* over the ownership of land in Lincolnshire. The case was heard at the Lincoln assizes, as was another one, brought by him in 1406, over rights to unspecified property. He was, meanwhile, summoned as a representative for Lincolnshire to the great councils of August 1401 and 1403; and although he performed comparatively few official duties after this date he remained active for several more years. This is evident from a complaint made by the citizens of Lincoln in the spring of 1411, alleging that Tailboys and a retinue of 'about 160 horsemen' had tried to murder Sir Thomas Chaworth* in the city, killing two local men and wounding many others in their attempt. He and his brother-in-law, Sir Geoffrey Luttrell, were, moreover, charged with laying ambushes for local wool merchants on their way to the coast and terrorizing the countryside. The severity with which these crimes was viewed may be gauged from the size of the pledges for good behaviour (£3,000) demanded from Tailboys at this time, and the setting up of a commission of oyer and terminer to examine those concerned.

Tailboys served on his last royal commission in May 1415, and shortly afterwards he agreed to act as an attorney for his younger son, John, who was about to take part in Henry V's expedition to France. He died two years later, on 20 Sept. 1417, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter. He left a widow, named Margaret, about whom little is known save that in May 1407 she joined with him in obtaining permission from the bishop of Lincoln to hear mass in their own home. Walter, who served as sheriff of Lincolnshire and also sat on the bench in Lindsey, inherited a further part of the Umfraville estates in 1437, and became the owner of Harbottle castle in Northumberland.

He married **Margaret Deincourt** (Sir William²², William²³, Lord John²⁴, Sir Edward²⁵, John²⁶, Oliver, II²⁷, Oliver²⁸, John²⁹, Walter, II³⁰, _) born 1369 in Stallingborough, Lincashire died after November 1417 in Stallingborough. They had the following children:

1. **Sir Walter Talboys**
2. John, Sr. (1403-1467) married Agnes Cokefield
3. Margaret (1410-1441)
4. Joan married William Thimbleby
5. Henry

Sir Humphrey Stafford (Sir Humphrey²², Sir John²³, William²⁴, Sir William²⁵, Sir William²⁶,_) born c 1379 in Hooke, Dorset, England died May 27, 1442 in Bromyard, Herefordshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Maltravers** (John²², Sir John²³, Maltravers²⁴, Robert²⁵, Sir John²⁶, John Gifford de Maltravers, IV²⁷, Lord John, III²⁸, John, II²⁹, John³⁰,_) born c 1384 in Lytchett Maltravers, Dorset died 1428 in Abbotsbury Abbey, Dorset. They had the following children:

1. **Alice Stafford**
2. Sir John (1401-1427) married Anne Bortreaux
3. Sir William (1420-1450) married Katherine de Chidiocke
4. Sir Richard

John Bonville (Sir William²², Nicholas de Bonville²³, Nichlas²⁴, William²⁵, Nicholas²⁶) born 1371 in Shute, Devon, England died October 21, 1396 in Shute. He married

Elizabeth FitzRoger born August 15, 1370 in Chewton, Somerset, did April 15, 1414 in Shute. They had the following children:

1. **Sir William Bonville**
2. Isabella (1394-1411) married Sir Richard Champernowne
3. Thomas (1400-1467) married twice

Sir Reynold Grey (Reynold²², Roger²³, John²⁴, Sir Reynold²⁵, Sir John²⁶, Henry²⁷, Richard²⁸, Anchitel²⁹, Richard³⁰,_) born c 1362 in Ruthin, Denbighshire, Wales died October 18, 1440 in Ruthin. He married twice. With **Margaret de Ros** (Thomas²², William²³, Willaim²⁴, Robert²⁵, Sir William²⁶, Robert²⁷, Everard²⁸, Robert²⁹, Piers³⁰,_) born c 1361 in Helmsley, Yorkshire died 1414 in Ruthin, they had the following children:

1. Sir John (1387-1439) married twice
2. Edmund (b c 1389)
3. Catherine (b c 1392)
4. Alice (b c 1393)
5. Joan (1385-1438)
6. **Margaret Grey**
7. Robert (1403-1460)
8. Thomas married Bennett Launcelyn

John Heron, Jr. (John²², Sir William²³, Sir Roger de Heron²⁴, William²⁵, William²⁶, Jordan Hairum²⁷, Jordan²⁸, William²⁹, Guillaume de Heron³⁰, Lord Jordan³¹, Lord Thihel³², Thiel de Breton³³) born c 1360 died October 5, 1408. He married **Katherine** and had the following child:

1. **William Heron**

Sir William Gascoigne (Sir William,^X²², Sir William, IX²³, William, VIII²⁴, William, VII²⁵, William, VI²⁶, William, V²⁷, William, IV²⁸, William, III²⁹, William de Gascoigne, II²⁰, William³¹) born c 1366 in Harewood, Yorkshire, England died March 28, 1422 in Harewood. Valet of the Crown. William Gascoigne was born into a family noted for its attachment to the house of Lancaster. His father and namesake, one of the leading lawyers of the early 15th century, had served Henry of Bolingbroke as an attorney and trustee, so when his patron became King of England, in 1399, rapid promotion was assured. From 1400 until Henry's death, 13 years later, Gascoigne held office as c.j.KB, the premier judge of the realm; and although the accession of Henry V brought his career to an end, he enjoyed a peaceful retirement, living in some state on his manor of Gawthorpe. The judge's brother, Richard (d.1423), had also sat on Bolingbroke's council; and he, too, received his due reward, becoming chief steward of the north parts of the duchy of Lancaster. The subject of this biography is first mentioned in 1417, when he obtained from his neighbour, Sir Richard Redmayne*, a grant of half the manor of Kelfield, which belonged to Redmayne's wife, Elizabeth, a sister and coheir of William, 2nd Lord Aldeburgh. Relations between the Gascoignes and the Redmaynes remained cordial, and were later strengthened by the marriage of Sir Richard's grandson to one of William Gascoigne's daughters, who may actually have been betrothed at this time. Significantly enough, her sister, Anne, became the wife of William Ryther, the grandson of Lord Aldeburgh's other sister, thus consolidating the connexion even further. Meanwhile, in keeping with family tradition, William gave his loyal support to Henry V, whom he accompanied to Normandy in, or shortly after, the summer of 1417, receiving a knighthood for his services in the field. By October 1419 he had taken at least one prisoner, an Italian fighting on the side of the French; and he was still abroad two months later when his father drew up his will. Such was Justice Gascoigne's wealth that he was able to make generous provision not only for his wife (who received 500 marks cash and a large quantity of plate), but also for his three grand daughters, each of whom was promised £100. To their father, Sir William, went all the valuable livestock and agricultural equipment on the manor of Gawthorpe, as well as a large quantity of family plate, including two solid gold cups. He was also named first among the judge's three

executors, although since he may not have returned home until some time after the will was proved, on 23 Dec. 1419, most of the administration was probably undertaken by his uncle, Nicholas Gascoigne. His stepmother, Joan (who outlived him by several years), was assigned the manor of Wheldale, with its extensive appurtenances in the West Riding as her dower, but this still left him with an impressive and rich patrimony, which he entered at once. As well as the above-mentioned property at Gawthorpe, he took possession of the five other Yorkshire manors of Thorp Arch, Shipley, Cottingley, Burghwallis and Burton Leonard, as well as land in Narburn and houses in the city of York.

Not surprisingly, in view of his wealth and the local influence enjoyed by his family, Sir William was returned by the electors of Yorkshire to the first Parliament of 1421. The session, which was attended by Henry V, began on 2 May and proved of short duration. While in London Sir William seized the opportunity to sue out a fine in the court of common pleas confirming him and his uncles in an estate near Leeds. The prospect of another expedition to France made him anxious to organize his affairs carefully. At the very end of May he drew up a brief will, naming his wife, Joan, and his two principal feoffees as executors. Since his elder son, William, was still a minor, his overriding concern was to place his estates in trust so that the Crown could not gain control of the property if he died during the campaign. Over the next three months his Yorkshire manors were settled as a jointure upon his wife; and some arrangement was evidently made for the support of their younger children until they came of age. Royal letters of protection were issued to Sir William at the beginning of June, and he probably crossed to Calais with the English army a few days later. It seems likely that he fell outside the walls of Meaux, for his death, on 28 Mar. 1422, occurred while the town was under siege.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by Sir William to arrange matters so that the disputes and problems so common during minorities might be avoided, difficulties immediately began to arise. His widow, Joan, seems to have faced serious obstacles in recovering her jointure, and it was not until 1426 that the escheator of Yorkshire was ordered to observe Sir William's original intentions and surrender the property to her. Even worse, his younger daughter, Joan (who married into the Louth family), and her brother, Henry, claimed that the trustees of the Gascoigne estates had knowingly deprived them of at least £500 in revenues which Sir William had set aside for their use. In 1437 they actually took the case to the court of Chancery, although the outcome is not recorded. William Gascoigne, the elder son and heir, came of age in 1426, not long after his clandestine marriage to Margaret Clarel of Aldwark. He represented Yorkshire in at least two Parliaments, and served on various commissions in the north.

He married **Joan Jane Wyman** born 1390 in Yorkshire died 1432 in Haselwood, Yorkshire. They had the following children:

1. Katherine
2. **Sir William Gascoigne**

3. Elizabeth Isabel (1413-1437) married Sir William Ryther
4. Elianor Anne (1414-1482) married John Langton, III
5. Alice (1415-1439) married Sir John Savile, Sr.
6. Henry (1415-1457) married Margaret Bolton
7. Ellen (1408-1434)

Sir Robert Newmarch (Ralph²², Robert²³, Adam²⁴, Adam²⁵, _) born 1394 in Oversley, Warwickshire, England, died 1420 in Wormsley, Yorkshire. He married **Joan Shirley** (Sir High²², Sir Thomas²³, Sir Ralph²⁴, James²⁵, Sewallis, IV²⁶, Henry²⁷, Sewallis²⁸, Fulcher fitz Sewallis²⁹, Sewallis de Eatington³⁰,_) born 1398 in Eatington, Stafford-upon-Avon died 1440. They had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth Newmarch**



Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy (Henry²², Lord Henry²³ de Percy, Baron Henry²⁴, Baron Henry²⁵, Baron Henry²⁶, William²⁷, Henry²⁸, Joscelyn²⁹ de Louvain, Godfrey "The Bearded" of Louvaine³⁰ Barbutus, Henry II of³¹ Brabant, Count Labert II of³², Count Lambert I "The Bearded" of³³, Count Regnier III of Hainaut³⁴, Count Regnier II of Hainaut³⁵, Count Regnier I "Long-Neck" of Hainaut³⁶, Count Giselbert of Darnau³⁷, Count Giselbert of Massgau³⁸, Count Gainfroi³⁹, Duke Mainier of Austria⁴⁰_) was born May 20, 1364, the eldest son of Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, 4th Lord Percy of Alnwick. His mother was Margaret Neville, daughter of Ralph Neville, 2nd Baron Neville de Raby and Alice de Audley. His nickname is suggestive of his impulsive nature.

He fought against the Scots at Otterburn (1388) and Homildon (1402). Later, with his paternal uncle Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, he led a rebellion against Henry IV in 1403, forming an alliance with the Welsh rebel, Owain Glyndŵr. Before they could join forces, Hotspur was

defeated and killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury when he raised his visor to get some air (as he was wearing plate armor which restricted air circulation) and was immediately hit in the mouth with an arrow and killed instantly. Sir Henry died July 21, 1403 in Shrewsbury, at 39 years of age. Henry IV, upon being brought the body after the battle, was said to have wept and ordered the body buried. Hotspur was buried in Whitchurch, Shropshire, but was later exhumed, by order of the same king, when rumours circulated that he was still alive. His body was first displayed in Shrewsbury, impaled on a spear, but was later cut up into four quarters and sent around all of England. His head was stuck on a pole at York's gates.

He married **Elizabeth Mortimer** December 10, 1379.

Elizabeth Mortimer (Earl Edmund²², Earl Roger²³, Sir Edmund²⁴, Earl Roger²⁵ de Mortimer, Lord Edmund²⁶ Mortimer, Lord Roger²⁷, Ralph²⁸, Roger²⁹ de Mortimer, Hugh³⁰, Hugh³¹ Mortimer, Lord Ralph³² de Mortimer, Lord Roger³³, Raoul³⁴ de Warenne, Gautier³⁵ de St. Martin_) was born in Usk, Monmouthshire, England February 12, 1371. She was the daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March and Philippa. Philippa was daughter of Lionel of Antwerp, 1st Duke of Clarence and Elizabeth de Burgh, 4th Countess of Ulster. Lionel was son of Edward III of England and his consort Philippa of Hainault. Elizabeth died April 20, 1417 at 46 years of age.

Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy and Elizabeth Mortimer had the following children:

1. Elizabeth²⁰ Percy.
1. Matilda Percy.
2. **Earl Henry Percy** was born February 3, 1392.

Ralph of Westmoreland de Neville (Sir John²² de Neville, Lord Ralph²³, Lord Randolph²⁴, Robert²⁵, Robert²⁶, Geoffrey²⁷ de Neville, Robert²⁸ Fitz Maldred , Maldred²⁹ , Dolfin Staindropshire³⁰, Uchtrede fitz³¹ Maldred, Maldred³² , Ealdgyth³³, Uchtrede³⁴) was born in 1363/4 in Raby Castle, County Durham, England, the son of John de Neville and Maud Percy. He was the First Lord of Westmoreland and fourth Baron Neville of Raby.

He was created 1st Earl of Westmorland in 1397. He had become the fifth Baron Neville de Raby in 1388. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1402, taking the place left vacant by the death of Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of York. Neville was a supporter of King Henry IV of England. In the later part of his career, Neville was mainly engaged with defense of the northern border in his capacity as warden of the west march. In 1415, for example, he decisively defeated an invading Scottish army at the Battle of Yeaveering.

Like the first lords of Richmond and Peter II of Savoy before him, Ralph was endowed with the lordship of Richmondshire but without the peerage.

He married twice. He married **Joan Beaufort**, 29 November 1396, daughter of John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster and his third wife, Katherine Swynford. Joan was

a half-sister of Henry IV of England. Her paternal grandparents were Edward III of England and his Queen consort, Philippa of Hainault.

They had the following children:

1. Lady Katherine Neville, married first on 12 January 1411 John Mowbray, 2nd Duke of Norfolk; married second Sir Thomas Strangways; married third John Beaumont, 1st Viscount Beaumont; married fourth Sir John Woodville (d. 12 August 1469).
2. **Lady Eleanor Neville** (1398-1472), married first Richard le Despencer, 4th Baron Burghersh, married second Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland
3. Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury (1400-1460)
4. Robert Neville (d. 1457), Bishop of Durham
5. William Neville, 1st Earl of Kent (d. 1463)
6. Edward Neville, 1st Lord Bergavenny (d. 1476)
7. Anne Neville (1414-1480), married Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham
8. Cecily Neville (1415-1495) ("Proud Cis"), married Richard, 3rd Duke of York; mother of Kings Edward IV of England and Richard III of England
9. George Neville, 1st Baron Latymer (d. 1469)
10. John Neville, died young
11. Cuthbert Neville, died young
12. Thomas Neville, died young
13. Henry Neville, died young
14. Joan Neville, a nun

Due to his marriages and his children's, the Nevills were thus closely connected with the houses of Lancaster and York, and had themselves become the most important family in the realm.

The character of Westmorland in William Shakespeare's play *Henry V* is based on Neville. It has been claimed by Brenda James and Professor William Rubinstein that Neville's great-great-grandson, Sir Henry Neville wrote the works of William Shakespeare.

Ralph of Westmoreland de Neville died October 21, 1425 in Raby Castle, Durham, England. His body was interred Staindrop. Joan de Beaufort died November 13, 1440 in Howden, Yorkshire. Her body was interred Lincoln Cathedral.

Lord Robert de Poynings birth date unknown died October 2, 1446. He married **Elizabeth Grey**. They had the following child:

1. **Sir Richard²⁰ de Poynings**.

Sir John Berkeley (Thomas²², Maurice²³, Thomas²⁴, Maurice²⁵, Thomas²⁶,_) born January 21, 1352 in Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, England, died March 5, 1428 in Beverstone. He married three times. With **Elizabeth de Betteshorne** (Sir John²², Roger²³) born c 1353 in Becerston died between 1411 and 1417 in Beverston, they had the following children:

1. **Eleanor Berkeley**
2. Sir Maurice (1397-1460) married Lora FitzHugh
3. Elizabeth (1401-1478) married twice
4. Joan

Sir John Savage, II (John I²², Robert²³) born c 1370 in Cifton, Cheshire, England, died August 1, 1450 in Cheshire. It is possible that this Sir John was the Sir John Savage whose brilliant tilting at the tournament held at Inglevere, near Calais in May and June of 1390, was described in one of the chapters of Froissart's Chronicle (Chapter 13). This took place during a truce between England and France. Three French Knights held a tournament at Inglevere and defended the lists for thirty days against all comers from England and elsewhere. Their names were Sir Boucicaunt the Younger, the Lord Reginald de Roye and the Lord de Saimpè "On the twenty-first of May, as it had been proclaimed the three Knights were properly armed, and the horses ready saddled, according to the laws of the tournament . . . The King of France," Froissart tells us, "was present at these jousts. Being young and desirous of witnessing extraordinary sights, he would have been much vexed if he had not seen the tournaments. He was therefore present at the early part and latter end of them, attended by the Lord de Garenciers; but both so disguised that nobody knew of it, and they returned every evening to Merquise. . . . The ensuing day, Wednesday, was as fine as the foregoing, and the English who had crossed the sea to take part in or view the tournament, mounted their horses at the same hour as on the preceding day, and rode to the place appointed for the lists, the delight of the French, who were rejoiced to see them. It was not long after their arrival that an English Squire, a good tilter, called John Savage, a squire of honor, and of the body to the Earl of Huntingdon, sent to touch the shield of Sir Reginald de Roye; the Knight answered, he was ready and willing to satisfy him. When he had mounted his horse, and had his helmet buckled and lance given to him, they set off at full gallop, and gave such blows on the targets that, had the spears not broken, one of both must have fallen to the ground. The course was handson and dangerous, but the Knights received no hurt, though the points of the lances passed through the targets and slipped off their side armour. The spears were broken almost a foot from the shaft, the points remaining in the shields, and they gallantly bore the shafts before them as they finished their career. The spectators thought they must have been seriously wounded, and the French and English hastened each to his companion, whom, to their joy, they found unhurt. They were told that they had done enough for the day, but John Savage was not satisfied, he said 'He had not crossed the seas for only one tilt of the lance.' this was reported to Sir Reginald, who replied, 'He is in the right, and it is but just that he should be gratified either by me or one of my companions.' When they had rested themselves awhile and received new lances, they began their second course, each aiming well at the other; but they failed from the swerving of their horses, to their great vexation, and retired to their posts. Their lances, which they had accidentally dropped, were given to them, and they set off in their third course. This time they hit on the visors of their helmets, and by the force and crossing of the lances, both were unhelmed as they passed. The tilt was much applauded for its correctness

and bigour. When returned to their posts, the English told John Savage that he had very honourably performed, and that it was now time for him to make way for others to tilt as well as himself. He complied with this, and, laying aside his lance and target, dismounted, and rode on a hackney to witness the performance of others.

He married three times. With **Maud Matilda de Swynnerton** (Sir Robert²², Thomas²³, Roger²⁴, Roger²⁵, Stephen²⁶) born c 1370 in Cheshire died c 1415 in Halton, Cheshire they had the following children:

1. William
2. George
3. Roger
4. Maud
5. Isabella
6. Mary
7. **Sir John Savage**, Bailiff of the Forest of Macclesfield, Chamberlain of Middlewich+5,3 b. bt 1401 - 1410, d. 29 Jun 1463
8. Margaret
9. Arnold

John Stanley III (John Stanley II²², Sir William Stanley²³) born 1386 in Lathom, Lancashire, England and died 27 Nov 1437 at Anslessey, Wales.

He married **Isabell Harrington** born 1388 Hornby, Lancashire, daughter of Sir Robert Harrington and Isabel Loryng. Married ABT 1408. They had the following children:

1. **Sir Thomas Stanley**
2. Isabel Stanley born ABT 1410
3. Richard Stanley born ABT 1412
4. Edward Stanley born ABT 1414
5. Alice Stanley born ABT 1416

William Southowram Oates (John²²) born 1375 in Halifax, Yorkshire, England died August 17, 1435 in Ridingmill, Northumberland. He married **UNKNOWN** and had the following child:

1. **John Shepedyn Oates**

Henry de Rishworth (Nicholas²², Robert²³, Henry²⁴, Elias²⁵, Elyas²⁶, William²⁷) born c 1365 in Halifax, Yorkshire, England died 1417 in Halifax. He married **Alicia** born 1360 in Coley Hall, Hipperholm, West Yorkshire. They had the following children:

1. **John de Rishworth**
2. Henry (1384-1434) married Elena

John de Lacy (Brian²², Robert²³, Sir John²⁴, John²⁵, Henry²⁶, Edmund²⁷, John²⁸, Roger²⁹, John FitzRichard³⁰) born 1380 in Wakefield, Yorkshire England died June 7, 1474 in Halifax. He married **Eleanor Ellen de Cromwellbotham** (Robert²², Oliver²³, Robert²⁴) born

c 1389 in Riding, Northumberland died 1474. They had the following children:

1. **John Lacy**
2. Jane (1422-1474) married John Kayne