

Ancestors of David A. Windham

Generation One

1. David A.¹ Windham (*Leon Roland, #2*).¹

David A. Windham, son of Leon Roland Windham, was born in 1973.²

Generation Two

2. Leon Roland² Windham (*Woodrow Drayton, #3*).³

Leon Roland Windham, son of Woodrow Drayton Windham and Sarah Adams, was born in 1950.⁴ He resided in Jul 2015 in Windham's Crossroads, Darlington County, South Carolina.⁵

Known children of Leon Roland² Windham include:

1. i. David A.¹ Windham.

Generation Three

3. Woodrow Drayton³ Windham (*Leon Roland, #5*).⁶

Woodrow Drayton Windham, son of Leon Roland Windham and Rosa Cornelia Stokes, was born on 18 Aug 1911 in Philadelphia, Darlington County, South Carolina.⁷

Woodrow Drayton Windham married Sarah Adams (see #4).⁸

Woodrow Drayton Windham died on 13 Aug 1997 in Timmons ville, Darlington County, South Carolina, at age 85.⁹ He was buried on 15 Aug 1997 in Timmons ville, Darlington County, South Carolina.¹⁰

Known children of Woodrow Drayton³ Windham and Sarah Adams (see #4) are:

2. i. Leon Roland² Windham.

4. Sarah³ Adams.¹¹

¹David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail message from EMAIL ADDRESS ON FILE FOR PRIVATE USE (Greenwood, South Carolina) to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

²David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

³David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

⁴David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

⁵David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

⁶RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online at: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, from a database compiled by Kevin L. Privette.

⁷RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

⁸RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

⁹RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

¹⁰RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

¹¹RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

Sarah Adams was born on 15 May 1920 in Waukegan, Illinois.¹²

Sarah Adams married Woodrow Drayton Windham (see #3), son of Leon Roland Windham and Rosa Cornelia Stokes.¹³

Generation Four



Three Generations of the Windham Family pose for the camera of the old homestead at Windham's Crossroads around 1902. Left to Right ~ Leon Roland Windham, Mrs. Roland Windham, John Windham, Harold Windham, Marie Windham, Emmaline Stokes Windham, Sara Windham (sister of Leon Roland), and farmhand Ira Dorrity on horse Ben. Photo Credit: David A. Windham of Greenwood, South Carolina

5. Leon Roland⁴ Windham (*John W.*, #7).¹⁴

¹²RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

¹³RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

¹⁴RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>; David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

Leon Roland Windham, son of John W. Windham and Elizabeth Stokes, was born on 12 Oct 1872 in Darlington County, South Carolina.¹⁵

Leon Roland Windham married Rosa Cornelia Stokes (see #6) in 1901 in Darlington County, South Carolina.¹⁶

Leon Roland Windham died on 23 Oct 1954 in Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina, at age 82.¹⁷ He was buried on 24 Oct 1954 in Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina.¹⁸

Known children of Leon Roland⁴ Windham and Rosa Cornelia Stokes (see #6) were:

3. i. Woodrow Drayton³ Windham.

6. Rosa Cornelia⁴ Stokes.¹⁹

Rosa Cornelia Stokes was born on 7 Jun 1885 in Darlington County, South Carolina.²⁰

Rosa Cornelia Stokes married Leon Roland Windham (see #5), son of John W. Windham and Elizabeth Stokes, in 1901 in Darlington County, South Carolina.²¹

Generation Five

7. John W.⁵ Windham (*Eli W.*, #9).²²

John W. Windham, son of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 8 Nov 1833.²³

John W. Windham married Elizabeth Stokes (see #8).²⁴

John W. Windham died in 1916 in Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina.²⁵ He was buried in Lamar Cemetery in Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina.²⁶

Known children of John W.⁵ Windham and Elizabeth Stokes (see #8) were:

5. i. Leon Roland⁴ Windham.

8. Elizabeth⁵ Stokes.²⁷

Elizabeth Stokes was born on 7 Jan 1830 in Darlington District, South Carolina.²⁸

¹⁵RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>; David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

¹⁶RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

¹⁷RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>; David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

¹⁸RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

¹⁹RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

²⁰RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

²¹RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

²²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., compiler, *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds* (n.p.: Old Darlington District Chapter South Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc, Copyright 2000), page 74; David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

²³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

²⁴RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

²⁵David A. Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 2 Jul 2015.

²⁶RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

²⁷RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

²⁸RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

Elizabeth Stokes married John W. Windham (see #7), son of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----).²⁹

Generation Six

9. Eli W.⁶ Windham (*James*, #11).

Eli W. Windham, son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born on 10 Jun 1812.³⁰

Eli W. Windham married first, Mary (----?----) (see #10) circa 1833.³¹

Eli W. Windham married second, Eliza Jane (Reynolds?) circa 1848.³²

Eli W. Windham died on 16 Dec 1889 at age 77.³³

Known children of Eli W.⁶ Windham and Mary (----?----) (see #10) were as follows:

7. i. John W.⁵ Windham.
- ii. Martha J. Windham.³⁴

Martha J. Windham, child of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 5 Nov 1835.³⁵

- iii. Calvin W. Windham.³⁶

Calvin W. Windham, son of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 18 Mar 1837.³⁷

- iv. C. R. Windham.³⁸

C. R. Windham, son of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 18 Apr 1839.³⁹

C. R. Windham died on 17 Sep 1863 at age 24. He was killed in action during the War Between the States.⁴⁰

- v. Mary R. Windham.⁴¹

Mary R. Windham, daughter of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 24 Mar 1840.⁴²

- vi. Eliza A. Windham.⁴³

Eliza A. Windham, daughter of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 13 Aug 1842.⁴⁴

²⁹RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Kevin L. Privette, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>.

³⁰1860 Darlington County, South Carolina, census used to determine his year of birth; Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³⁴Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³⁵Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³⁸Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

³⁹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴⁰Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴⁴Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

Eliza A. Windham married Thomas Troublefield say 1862.⁴⁵

Thomas Troublefield.⁴⁶

Thomas Troublefield was born circa 1840.⁴⁷

vii. Sarah Windham.⁴⁸

Sarah Windham, daughter of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born in Feb 1844.⁴⁹

viii. Caleb A. Windham.⁵⁰

Caleb A. Windham, son of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 4 Sep 1845.⁵¹

ix. James R. Windham.⁵²

James R. Windham, son of Eli W. Windham and Mary (----?----), was born on 16 Sep 1847.⁵³

10. Mary⁶ (----?----).⁵⁴

Mary (----?----) was born on 7 Jan 1809.⁵⁵ She married Eli W. Windham (see #9), son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, circa 1833.⁵⁶

Mary (----?----) died after Sep 1847.⁵⁷

Generation Seven

11. James⁷ Windham ('Old' John, #13).

James Windham, son of 'Old' John Windham and Sarah 'Sallie' (Windham?), was born in 1784 in Cheraw District, South Carolina. He was born in the area that later become Darlington County, South Carolina.⁵⁸

James Windham married Nancy Reynolds (see #12), daughter of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), circa 1802.⁵⁹ He appeared on the 1860 Federal Census of Darlington District, South Carolina, enumerated 4 Aug 1860.

James Windham died circa 1867 in Darlington County, South Carolina.⁶⁰

Known children of James⁷ Windham and Nancy Reynolds (see #12) were as follows:

i. William⁶ Windham.

⁴⁵Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴⁸Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁴⁹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵⁰Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵⁴Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵⁵Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 74.

⁵⁸James Windham household, 1860 U.S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, sheet unknown page, dwelling unknown dwelling, family unknown family.

⁵⁹probable marriage date determined by the probable date of birth of their first born child.

⁶⁰Probate Court, Darlington County, South Carolina, 28 Dec 1867.

William Windham, son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born circa 1804 in South Carolina.⁶¹

William Windham is said to have married Mary Galloway say 1830 but this has not been proven.

William Windham died in 1875 in Syracuse Community, Darlington District, South Carolina.

Mary Galloway.

Mary Galloway was born circa 1803 in South Carolina.⁶²

ii. James R. Windham.

James R. Windham, son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born circa 1805 in Darlington District, South Carolina.⁶³

James R. Windham married Anetta/Arretta Reynolds say 1833 probably in Darlington County, South Carolina.⁶⁴

James R. Windham died between 1860 and 1870 in Dale County, Alabama.⁶⁵

Anetta/Arretta Reynolds.⁶⁶

Anetta/Arretta Reynolds was born circa 1810 in South Carolina.⁶⁷

iii. John Wesley 'Wes' Windham.

John Wesley 'Wes' Windham, son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born in 1808 in Darlington District, South Carolina. This 1808 birth year for John Wesley 'Wes' Windham is listed in a bible record.

John Wesley 'Wes' Windham married first, Mary (----?----) circa 1830 in Darlington District, South Carolina.

John Wesley 'Wes' Windham married second, Alice M. Devine say 1843.

John Wesley 'Wes' Windham died circa 1871 in Darlington District, South Carolina.

Mary (----?----).

Mary (----?----) was born circa 1818.

Mary (----?----) died circa 1834.

⁶¹4 Aug 1860 Darlington District, South Carolina, census.

⁶²1860 Dale County, Alabama, census.

⁶³1860 Dale County, Alabama, census used to determine his year of birth; James R. Windham household, 1850 U.S. Census, Dale County, Alabama, population schedule, Southern Division, sheet 214 (stamped), 427 (written), dwelling 662, family 662, shows his age to be 45 in 1850.

⁶⁴James R. Windham household, 1850 U.S. Census, Dale County, Alabama, population schedule, Southern Division.

⁶⁵deceased) 'Ritty' Windham (wife of James R. Windham household, 1870 U.S. Census, Dale County, Alabama, population schedule, Ozark, sheet 210 (stamped), dwelling 89, family 89, James R. Windham was not listed in the 1870 census so he was probably dead by 1870.

⁶⁶1860 Dale County, Alabama, census; James R. Windham household, 1850 U.S. Census, Dale County, Alabama, population schedule, Southern Division, shows her name to be spelled 'Arretta.'

⁶⁷James R. Windham household, 1850 U.S. Census, Dale County, Alabama, population schedule, Southern Division, shows her age to be 40 in 1850.

Alice M. Devine.

Alice M. Devine was born in 1815.

- iv. Daniel Glenn Windham.⁶⁸

Daniel Glenn Windham, son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born circa 1809.⁶⁹

Daniel Glenn Windham married Elizabeth Reynolds circa 1837.

Elizabeth Reynolds.

Elizabeth Reynolds was born in 1820.⁷⁰

9. v. Eli W. Windham.
vi. Mary Ann Windham.⁷¹

Mary Ann Windham, daughter of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born circa 1815 in South Carolina.⁷²

Mary Ann Windham married Jarrot Watford say 1835.⁷³

Mary Ann Windham died in 1904.⁷⁴

Jarrot Watford.⁷⁵

Jarrot Watford was born in 1805.⁷⁶

Jarrot Watford died in 1860.⁷⁷

- vii. Sarah E. Windham.

Sarah E. Windham, daughter of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born circa 1822.⁷⁸

Sarah E. Windham married Jesse Watford say 1842.⁷⁹

Jesse Watford.⁸⁰

Jesse Watford was born say 1820.

- viii. Amos Kennedy Windham.

Amos Kennedy Windham, son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born circa 1825.

⁶⁸Roger W. Windham, "Windham family information 28 Apr 2006," e-mail message from EMAIL ADDRESS ON FILE FOR PRIVATE USE (San Antonio, Texas) to John B. Windham, middle name provided.

⁶⁹1850 Dale County, Alabama, census used to determine his year of birth.

⁷⁰1850 Dale County, Alabama, census.

⁷¹Don Miller, "Windham-Watford Family Information," e-mail message from EMAIL ADDRESS ON FILE FOR PRIVATE USE (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) to John B. Windham, 29 Nov 2010, supplied middle name, Ann.

⁷²1850 Darlington County, South Carolina, census used to determine her year of birth; Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 98.

⁷³1850 Darlington County, South Carolina, census.

⁷⁴Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 98.

⁷⁵1850 Darlington County, South Carolina, census.

⁷⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 98.

⁷⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 98.

⁷⁸1860 Darlington County, South Carolina, census used to determine her year of birth.

⁷⁹1860 Darlington County, South Carolina, census.

⁸⁰1860 Darlington County, South Carolina, census.

Amos Kennedy Windham married Annie (----?----) say 1845.

Amos Kennedy Windham died in 1862 in Darlington District, South Carolina.

Annie (----?----).

Annie (----?----) was born say 1828.

Annie (----?----) died in 1892 in Darlington District, South Carolina.

ix. Thomas W. Windham.

Thomas W. Windham, son of James Windham and Nancy Reynolds, was born circa 1832.⁸¹

Thomas W. Windham died circa 1879 in Darlington District, South Carolina.

12. Nancy⁷ Reynolds (*William*, #15).

Nancy Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born circa 1784.⁸²

Nancy Reynolds married James Windham (see #11), son of 'Old' John Windham and Sarah 'Sallie' (Windham?), circa 1802.⁸³

Nancy Reynolds died before 23 Feb 1856 in Darlington District, South Carolina.⁸⁴

Generation Eight

13. 'Old' John⁸ Windham (*Charles*, #17).⁸⁵

The exact actual birthdate of 'Old' John Windham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. 'Old' John Windham, son of Charles Windham and Mary (Turbeville?), was born say 1735. The descriptive word, 'Old' in his name, was not used as part of his name when he was alive. The usage of 'Old' John is used, now, to distinguish him from other 'John Windhams' who lived at about the same time period and in about the same area as did this John Windham.

He also got his name because in the 1830 Darlington District, South Carolina, he was listed as being age 90 to 99 in 1830. So, he was 'old.'

'Old' John Windham married first, Sarah 'Sallie' (Windham?) (see #14) est ____ 1760.

'Old' John Windham was in military service during the Revolutionary War.

Rachel Windham made a declaration in Dale County, Alabama, on 28 May 1856, for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act approved March 3, 1855" for her husband, John Windham, who served in the Revolutionary War. In this declaration, Rachel Windham stated that her husband, John Windham, was a private in the company commanded by Captain George King in the war with Great Britain during the Revolution and that her

⁸¹1860 Darlington County, South Carolina, census used to determine his year of birth.

⁸²probable birth date determined by the probable date of birth of their first born child.

⁸³probable marriage date determined by the probable date of birth of their first born child.

⁸⁴she was not listed in the signed will of James Windham on 23 Feb 1856.

⁸⁵"Windham Research Report", 1950-1953, Leonardo Andrea (Columbia, South Carolina), to Mrs. Elliott Butt Loyless (Tallahassee, Florida), page 3, Andrea also stated "John Windham was of an age to have been a son of Charles"; Clayton Library, Houston, TX, Houston, Harris County, Texas.

husband was drafted at Darlington, South Carolina, for the term of three months and continued in actual service in said war for the term of six months and was honorably discharged at Charleston, South Carolina.

'Old' John Windham was listed in the 1790 Federal Census in Darlington District, South Carolina. His age was listed as 'age 16 and over', which would include circa 1735 when the writer believes he was born.

'Old' John Windham married second, Rachel Windham on 1 Apr 1790.

Rachel Windam made a declaration in Dale County, Alabama, on 28 May 1856, for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act approved March 3, 1855" for her husband, John Windham, who served in the Revolutionary War. In this declaration, Rachel Windham stated that she married her husband, John Windham, in Darlington, South Carolina, on the 1st day of April 1790 by Benjamin Mosely a Minister of the gospel and that her name before said marriage was Rachel Windham.⁸⁶ He was listed in the 1800 Federal Census in Darlington District, South Carolina. Old John's age was listed as '45 and over', which means he was born 1755 or before. He was listed in the 1810 Federal Census in Darlington District, South Carolina. Old John's age was listed as 'age 45 and over', which would include circa 1735 when the writer believes he was born. He was listed in the 1820 Federal Census in Darlington District, South Carolina. Old John's age was listed as 'age 45 and over', which would include circa 1735 when the writer believes he was born. He was listed in the 1830 Federal Census in Darlington District, South Carolina. Old John's age was listed as being between age 90 and age 99 years old in 1830. That would mean he was born between 1730 and 1740.

'Old' John Windham died in Nov 1830 in Dale County, Alabama.⁸⁷

This transcription from Harry Windham, Houston, Texas--03 Jan 2012:

Not too clear but does provide a definite link between these people. I believe William Reynolds' s wife to be a Windham, but have no proof at all., just references. I believe this to be the admin of the Old John estate.

Administrative Bond- [From the Chatham Press-Cheraw

State of South Carolina

Darlington District

Know all men by these presents, That we **James Windham and William Reynolds** are holden and firmly bound unto **Sheppard Williams** Esq. Ordinary for the district in the full and just sum of **two hundred dollars** to be paid to the said **Sheppard Williams ordinary** or to his successors, Ordinaries of this district or their certain Attorney or assigns. To which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and every of us, our and every of our heirs, executors and administrators, for the whole, and in the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals, the **nineteenth** day of **December** in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one and in the **fifty sixth** year of American independence.

The condition of the above obligation is such, That if the above bound **James Windham** Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of **John Windham** deceased, do make a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the hands, possession or knowledge of the said **James Windham administrator** or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for **him** and the same so made, do exhibit into the said court of Ordinary, when he shall be thereunto required, and such goods, chattels and credits, do well and truly administer according to law, and do make a just and true account of **his** actings and doings therein, when required by the said court; and all the rest of the said goods, chattels and credits which shall be found remaining upon the account of the said administration, the same being first allowed by the said court, shall deliver and pay

⁸⁶Brent H. Holcomb, compiler, *Marriage and Death Notices from the Southern Christian Advocate*, Vol. 1 : 1837-1860 (n.p.: n.pub., n.d.), stated: "Issue of Aug. 5, 1858 - Rachel Windham, wife of John Windham, dec., died on the 15th July, at the residence of Elijah Reynolds, Esq., near Newton, Dale Co., Ala. She was born in Darlington Dist., S.C., Nov. 22nd 1764, where she grew up amid the scenes of the Revolutionary War. Married raised a family.....J.S. Sappington."

⁸⁷Rachel Windam made a declaration in Dale County, Alabama, on 28 May 1856, for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act approved March 3, 1855" for her husband, John Windham, who served in the Revolutionary War. In this declaration, Rachel Windham stated that her husband, John Windham, died in November 1830 in Dale County, Alabama. This John Windham was listed in the 1830 Darlington County, South Carolina, federal census, so he apparently had just moved to Dale County, Alabama, from Darlington, South Carolina, when he died in Dale County, Alabama, in November 1830.

unto such persons respectively as are entitled to the same by law; and if it shall hereafter appear, that any last will and testament was made by the said deceased, and the same be proved in court, and the executors obtain a certificate of the probate thereof, and the said **James Windham** do in such case, if required, render and deliver up the said letters of administration, then this obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force.

Witness,

Jarrold Watford

his

James + Windham

mark

William Reynolds

Buyers at the estate sale of "Old John" Windham (I did not list purchased items)

James Windham

John W. Windham

Wm. Windham

Elijah Reynolds

William Braiswell

Wm. Pierce.

Rachel Windham signed a power of attorney to William Windham "....to sell and dispose of a certain tract of land belonging to myself in the State of South Carolina Darlington District bounded North and West by William Runnels land East by Spencer Atkinson's land South by Jas. Windham Sd. William Runels land or otherwise to dispose....."

.....signed: Rachel Windham on 23 Aug 1833 in Dale County, Alabama. This tract of land in Darlington District, South Carolina, had been owned by Old John Windham, husband of Rachel, before he died in Dale County in November 1830. Old John Windham and Rachel, wife of Old John, moved from South Carolina to Dale County, Alabama, about late 1830.⁸⁸

The children of 'Old' John Windham and 1st wife, Sarah 'Sallie' (Windham?) are believed to be son, James Windham and son, John Windham and probably others.

11. i. James⁷ Windham.
- ii. John Windham Jr.

The exact actual birthdate of John Windham Jr. is not available, therefore, a 'circa' birthdate is used here. John, son of 'Old' John Windham and Sarah 'Sallie' (Windham?), was born circa 1785.

John Windham Jr. married Virginia 'Ginny' Jane Bartlett, daughter of Zilpha Bartlett, on 11 Feb 1808.⁸⁹

John Windham Jr. died on 4 Jan 1836 in Dale County, Alabama.⁹⁰

Virginia 'Ginny' Jane Bartlett.⁹¹

⁸⁸Darlington County Deeds, Book E, pages 391-392 roll C7004, SC Dept. Archives and History.

⁸⁹Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family of England, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas* (n.p.: privately printed, 1982), page 69.

⁹⁰The 4 Jan 1836 death date of her husband, John Windham, was stated in Jane (Bartlett) Windham's application for obtaining Bounty land to which she may be entitled under Act of March 3rd, 1855.

⁹¹Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 69; Thomas Windham household, 1850 U.S. Census, Dale County, Alabama, population schedule, Southern Division, sheet 369 (written), dwelling 272, family 272, 1850 Dale Co., Ala. census has her name to be 'Jane;' Minnie Mae Lee Cox, daughter of John Taylor Lee and his second wife, Saphronia E. Windham (daughter of Samuel Windham and Elander Dupree Woodham), called her 'Ginny Mixon'. Minnie was probably mistaken about the surname, Mixon, but probably had her nickname correct.

Virginia 'Ginny' Jane Bartlett, daughter of Zilpha Bartlett, was born in 1793 in South Carolina.⁹² Her first name is believed to be 'Virginia' but, it has not been satisfactorily **proven** that her first name is 'Virginia.'

Harry Windham of Houston, Texas, believes Virginia 'Ginny' Jane Bartlett has some Indian ancestry. On 28 Dec 2011, Harry Windham emailed John B. Windham the following information:

(Begin information from Harry Windham)

Jane Bartlett Theory – Revised

Who were the mother and father of the wife of John Windham?

Who was the wife of John Windham?

Starting with the most basic information, I think it has to be the Bounty Land application Jane Windham made in Barbour County (but as a resident of Dale Co.) on 18 Sept. 1855. In this application, she states she was 65 years old, the widow of John Windham, that they were married 11 February 1808, in Darlington, SC and that he died in the year 1836 and that she is now a widow. She further states that her maiden name was Bartlett, and that her husband was a private in the Company commanded by Capt. McKeever in the SC or AL Regiment of infantry (militia) commanded by (she forgot) in the war with Great Britain.

This declaration was witnessed by Joseph W. Lowe, the attorney appointed by her, and Anthony Windham. I am quite certain this Anthony Windham was her son, due to her filing in Barbour County, where Anthony was known to reside.

The declaration and affidavit were sworn to by D. A. Bush, J. P. This D. A. Bush further testifies that "Jane Bartlett and John Windham was private married on the 11th day of February A. D. 1808 and that I certify that Jane Windham is a widow that the said husband is now dead. That I extracted the above information from her own family Bible that John Windham died on 4th January A. D. 1836".

I believe this gives us further confirmation that Jane Windham was nee Bartlett and she was born at or very near 1790, since she, her attorney, her son and the Justice of the Peace agreed she was nee Bartlett and was 65 years old. If this were a mistake, someone (one of the 4 of them) would have caught it. I would also assume applying for a land patent was considered very serious business.

Who was the mother of Jane Bartlett Windham?

Minnie Lee Cox

The following letter was written by Minnie Lee Cox of Attapulgus, Ga. Who was a daughter of John Taylor Lee and Sophronie Windham. Ms. Cox was a granddaughter of Samuel Windham. She was 77 years old at the time the letter was written and apparently in good health and sound mind. It was addressed to a Mr. John Brady Judah in Columbus, Ga. who was also working on the Windham/Lee and Mixon connections. Mr. Judah was a great grandson of Samuel Windham (b 1813)

"Dear Brady;

Well Now, for the Windham - Epistle, Now Brady, I Think, In how Dallas Windhams Niece had Things, Mixed-up, about my Old Great-Grandmother, -Not many people knew just how it was, -I guess her name was Virginia as my Dad called her, Aunt Ginny. But, she was step-Daughter of Thomas Andrews. Her Mother was a Bartlett, but Grandmother was 2 or 3 years old, when her mother married Thomas Andrews and she called him Daddy Tommy-But he was not her natural Father for My mother told me so and grandmother tells my mother so. Yes, I think most people called grandmother Ginney Andrews, So Brady, you can help those People clear things up. She Was Virginia Mixon, or Ginny Mixon.....

Minnie Lee Cox"

⁹² Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 69; Thomas Windham household, 1850 U.S. Census, Dale County, Alabama, population schedule, Southern Division, 1850 Dale Co., Ala. census shows her to be 56 years old and born in South Carolina.

In the above letter, Minnie Lee Cox confirms Jane Windham was nee Bartlett, and that Jane's mother was a Bartlett, but also goes on to say Jane's mother was a Mixon. There is no hint as to how she arrived at Jane's mother being a Mixon. This suggests to me that Jane Bartlett's mother was nee Mixon and had married a Bartlett. Alternatively, Jane Bartlett's mother could be nee Bartlett and also married a Bartlett. But that leaves out a Mixon connection. The only other option I can think of is that Jane's mother could have had Jane by a Mixon out of wedlock and kept the name Bartlett for Jane. I find it interesting in dealing with the Andrews side of the family, that there seems to be very little to no data about the Zilpha/Bartlett connection. With the exception of Zilpha, the Andrews family is fairly well documented for many years back. This could suggest the relationship between Zilpha and Thomas is considered somewhat of a skeleton in the closet. At any rate, there does not seem to be any evidence that a Jane Bartlett married one of the Mixon's prior to her marriage to Thomas Andrews.

In the book, Pea River Trails by Clayton Metcalf, winter 1997, he lists John Windham as marrying Virginia Mixson

"John Windham - born 1776 in Darlington Dist., SC. Came to Dale County AL in 1820. He was a son of Amos Windham and Sarah McAnock. He was married to Virginia Mixson - born 1784. She was a daughter of Micah Mixson. They had nine children but little is known of several of them"

Clayton Metcalf does not give sources for this information, so it makes it difficult to digest. We know from the obituary of Samuel Windham that John Windham came to Dale Co. in 1827, not 1820. We also know from the estate settlement of William McHugo in Darlington, that Amos Windham was married to Sarah McHugo. As to Micah Mixon, I have seen no information even suggesting that he had a wife named Virginia or Jane. I tend to discount some of this work.

Who was Thomas Andrew's wife?

In a deed of land dated 24 Dec. 1806 in Darlington, SC from Thomas Andrews to Peter DuBose, for \$500 for 640 acres between Lynches Creek and Newman Swamp, there was a Dower Release by - Zilpha Andrews (her X mark) dated 27 July 1807. This deed was signed by Thomas Andrews and witnessed by Enos Mathis and Moses Mathis (Matthews). The fact that Zilpha Andrews signed the dower release indicates she was most likely a spouse. No maiden name was given. (End information from Harry Windham)

Harry Windham also stated:

I believe the Indians take the last name of the mother instead of the father. If true, then that is how the wife of my John, became Jane Bartlett. I am pretty sure Jane's mother was Zilpha Bartlett and she married Thomas Andrews, an Indian agent in SC or NC.⁹³

On 28 Dec 2011, Harry Windham of Houston, Texas, emailed the following information to John B. Windham:

(Begin information from Harry Windham)

Here is a rough draft of the Indian connection.

The first Thomas Andrews (a Virginian of Scottish ancestry) was a trader with the Chickasaws and Upper Creeks, especially the "Coosaws" who are the Coshatta (Coosadas), a branch of the Alibamo Indians. These Indians were part of the Upper Creek Confederacy. Napochi was a Coosada town of Alibamo and Shawnee Indians and Thomas was to have a close relationship with this town. Napochi is today's Bessemer, Alabama. (see Swanton's early studies of the Creeks and "Bartrams Travels Among the Creeks" as well as DeJarnette's archaeological study of the Bessemer Mound site.

Martha Andrews (the first Thomas's wife) was probably a Coosada or a half-breed although she might have been Yamasee. She had been married before and her first husband was most likely a white settler

⁹³Harry Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail message from EMAIL ADDRESS ON FILE FOR PRIVATE USE (Houston, Texas) to John B. Windham, 28 Dec 2011.

or a half-breed Creek. there were far fewer white women than men in the west (modern Alabama and Mississippi) and white traders often married Indian women. Many of these Indian women had Christian names and were sometimes listed as the "children" (actually god-children) of the whites who sponsored their baptism.

Indian wives are often simply listed by the Christian name..... Elizabeth, Martha, etc without any reference to family. White women are almost always listed in colonial era records with maiden name, name of father (and sometimes mother) as well as the name of her husband.*

His grandson's wife Zilpha (Sefaya) was Alibamo Coosada and a daughter of the Napochi Mi'ko. Sefaya (the Alibamo dialect form of Sehoy) was a common Creek name at that time. Even if illiterate, most white women in the Southern Colonies could at least sign their names but she put an "X" in the Indian style. The name Bartlett was borrowed from one of the British Indian Agents of the time James Bartlett, a close friend of the Napochi Mi'ko who adopted the name Bartlett (this was a common practice among Creeks). Her older brother was Napochi Hadjo (also known as Tommy Bartlett) who took part in the assault on Fort Mims and was an implacable enemy of US expansion into Creek lands.

He was a red stick (hostile Creek) and a close ally of the British in both the revolution and the War of 1812. After the Creek defeat in 1815 he settled in Broken Arrow (near Talladega). His sister and brother-in-law would later join him in Alabama. During the Creek uprising of the 1830s, Napochie Hadjo (now Nabochi Emarthla)** signed the famous peace letter of the Creeks pledging not to wage war against the US any more and to commit the Creek peoples to peace. During this conflict he was confined to a military reservation in South Alabama (the site where Ft Rucker is today). This was basically a concentration camp for those Indians and half-breeds who refused to move to Oklahoma. Most of the Alibamos and Coushattas had earlier moved to Texas and Louisiana.

His sister (Zilpha) lived nearby and the soldiers would let them visit each other without interference. In 1839, the three families who refused to leave were released under the proviso that they were subject to the laws of Alabama and could no longer "live like Indians", an amusing provision since this son-in-law had been a wealthy landowner in South Carolina.

The heavy mixed-blood Indian connection to South Carolina may seem strange until you consider that many South Carolina Indians of the Peedee, Yamasee and Shawnee nations moved to the Creek Confederacy after the Yamasee war in the 1730s.

The Indian traders like Thomas Andrews and his half-breed sons would have maintained their wealth and status in the Carolinas by continuing the Indian trade. The famous half-breed Creek leader William Weatherford (Red Eagle) lived with his white father's people in Savannah, Georgia as a child and was related through his father and his third wife to the Mathis family. The Griswold family is also related to Weatherfords.

The last Indian connection is through Martha Thompson, most likely a full blooded Alibamo, but there is little information on her.

* Confusion arises unless you consider that the old Creek inheritance passed to the son of your sister. This means that maternal uncles are considered fathers and paternal first cousins are considered brothers and sisters. Add to this the fact that cousin marriage was common among both whites and Indians at the time, so the husband and wife would often share a set of grandparents. Also many Indians were also polygenous. All this makes a geneological chart a little more complicated.

** These are not proper names but titles. Napochi Mi'ko is the headman of Napochi (a minor chief sometimes called a cacique). Hadjo is the title born by a warrior. It literally means wild or fearless in Alibamo and is usually translated as "a brave". When he was older he was known as Napochi Emarthla which means the good leader of Napochi. Emarthla means a good or respected teacher and was almost a religious title among the Upper Creeks.

Napochie Emathla's personal name was Tommy and is listed on the 1832 Creek census as Tom Bartlett. Many Creeks had adopted English personal names even at this early stage. Differences in spelling of Indian names and titles are due to the white transcriber trying to write down Muscogean words based on how they sound to him.

Also shared by Harry Windham of Houston, Texas:
SC Darlington 1806 Deed Thomas Andrews to Peter DuBose
24 December 1806-
Thomas Andrews to Peter DuBose.....\$500....640 Acres between Lynches Creek and Newman Swamp
Witnesses- Enos Matthis, Moses Matthis Signed- Thomas Andrews
Dower Release by - Zilpha Andrews (her X mark) 27 July 1807

(End information from Harry Windham).⁹⁴

14. Sarah 'Sallie'⁸ (Windham?).⁹⁵

Sarah 'Sallie' (Windham?) was born say 1740. She married 'Old' John Windham (see #13), son of Charles Windham and Mary (Turbeville?), est ___ ___ 1760.

15. William⁸ Reynolds.

William Reynolds was born say 1764.

William Reynolds married Mary (Windham?) (see #16) say 1779.

William Reynolds died in 1836 in Darlington District, South Carolina.

Known children of William⁸ Reynolds and Mary (Windham?) (see #16) were as follows:

i. Abraham 'Abram'⁷ Reynolds.⁹⁶

Abraham 'Abram' Reynolds, son of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born say 1780.⁹⁷

ii. James Reynolds.⁹⁸

James Reynolds, son of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born say 1782.⁹⁹

James Reynolds married Matilda (----?----) say 1802.¹⁰⁰

Matilda (----?----).¹⁰¹

Matilda (----?----) was born say 1782.¹⁰²

12. iii. Nancy Reynolds.

iv. Daniel Reynolds.¹⁰³

⁹⁴Harry Windham, "Windham Family information," e-mail to John B. Windham, 28 Dec 2011.

⁹⁵Leonardo Andrea, "Windham Research Report", Page 37 of the Andrea Report is a letter to Mr. Andrea from E. B. Loyless dated 21 Jan 1951. In this letter, E.B. Loyless states that he (meaning E.B. Loyless) has an ancestral chart of John B. Judah, a descendant of John Windham brother of James and Rachel and he (meaning John B. Judah) shows their (meaning John and James Windham) mother as 'Sallie Windham.'

⁹⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

⁹⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

⁹⁸Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2 and 3.

⁹⁹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2 and 3.

¹⁰⁰Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2 and 3.

¹⁰¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2 and 3.

¹⁰²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2 and 3.

Daniel Reynolds, son of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born say 1787.¹⁰⁴

Daniel Reynolds married Winneford Reynolds.¹⁰⁵

Daniel Reynolds died on 27 Dec 1852.¹⁰⁶

Winneford Reynolds.¹⁰⁷

Winneford Reynolds was born say 1787.¹⁰⁸

v. William 'Billy' Reynolds.¹⁰⁹

William 'Billy' Reynolds, son of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born circa 1787.¹¹⁰

William 'Billy' Reynolds married Elizabeth Moore circa 1807.¹¹¹

William 'Billy' Reynolds died on 5 Mar 1872.¹¹²

Elizabeth Moore.¹¹³

Elizabeth Moore was born say 1790.¹¹⁴

Elizabeth Moore died before 1840.¹¹⁵

vi. Elizabeth Reynolds.¹¹⁶

Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born say 1791.¹¹⁷

Elizabeth Reynolds married George Mims.¹¹⁸

George Mims.¹¹⁹

George Mims was born say 1790.¹²⁰

vii. Dolly Reynolds.¹²¹

Dolly Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born say 1795.¹²²

¹⁰³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁰⁴Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁰⁵Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁰⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁰⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁰⁸Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁰⁹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 19.

¹¹⁰Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 19.

¹¹¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 19.

¹¹²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 19.

¹¹³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 19.

¹¹⁴Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 19.

¹¹⁵Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 19.

¹¹⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹¹⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹¹⁸Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹¹⁹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹²⁰Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹²¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹²²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

Dolly Reynolds married Daniel Windham, son of 'Old' John Windham and Rachel Windham, say 1820.¹²³

Dolly Reynolds died before 1836 probably in Dale County, Alabama.¹²⁴

Daniel Windham.¹²⁵

Daniel Windham, son of 'Old' John Windham and Rachel Windham, was born say 1799.¹²⁶ He moved from Darlington District, South Carolina, to Dale County, Alabama, in 1818.¹²⁷ Daniel Windham returned to Darlington District, South Carolina, to live about 1843 or maybe before. He brought, at least, two of his children back to Darlington District, SC, that is, William K. Windham and Dilley A.K. Windham.¹²⁸

viii. Sarah 'Sallie' Reynolds.¹²⁹

Sarah 'Sallie' Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born on 20 Nov 1798.¹³⁰

Sarah 'Sallie' Reynolds married Amos Windham, son of 'Old' John Windham and Rachel Windham, on 20 Oct 1813.¹³¹

Sarah 'Sallie' Reynolds died on 18 Oct 1873 at age 74.¹³² She was buried in Zion United Methodist Church Cemetery in Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina.¹³³

Amos Windham.¹³⁴

Amos Windham, son of 'Old' John Windham and Rachel Windham, was born on 22 Jun 1796.¹³⁵ The writer thinks that 'Old' John Windham (born say 1735) is the father of this Amos Windham (1796-1871), however, there is a possibility that the parents of this Amos Windham (1796-1871) is Anthony Windham (born about 1771) and his wife, Sarah Mixon. This Anthony Windham is a son of Amos Windham of Revolutionary War fame. He was in the War of 1812 as a substitute for Eliaha Trewitt (also sometimes spelled Truet or Truett).¹³⁶

Amos Windham died on 20 Feb 1871 in Darlington County, South Carolina, at age 74. There is a death date of 18 February 1854 on his tombstone but that 1854 death date is incorrect.¹³⁷ He was buried in Zion United Methodist Church Cemetery in Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina.¹³⁸

ix. Penelope 'Penny' Reynolds.¹³⁹

¹²³ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹²⁴ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹²⁵ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹²⁶ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹²⁷ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 10.

¹²⁸ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 10.

¹²⁹ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³⁰ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³¹ 1812 War Pension Records; Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³² Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³³ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³⁴ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³⁵ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³⁶ 1812 War Pension Records.

¹³⁷ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101; date of death from Amos' War of 1812 pension application.

¹³⁸ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 101.

¹³⁹ Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

Penelope 'Penny' Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born on 25 Aug 1807.¹⁴⁰

Penelope 'Penny' Reynolds married George W. Mims in 1824.¹⁴¹

Penelope 'Penny' Reynolds died on 28 Oct 1877 at age 70.¹⁴²

George W. Mims.¹⁴³

George W. Mims was born on 7 Apr 1802.¹⁴⁴

George W. Mims died on 15 Apr 1858 at age 56.¹⁴⁵ He was buried in Newman Swamp Cemetery in Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina.¹⁴⁶

x. Mary Reynolds.¹⁴⁷

Mary Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds and Mary (Windham?), was born say 1810.¹⁴⁸

Mary Reynolds married William Spires.¹⁴⁹

Mary Reynolds died in 1840.¹⁵⁰

William Spires.¹⁵¹

William Spires was born say 1810.¹⁵²

16. Mary⁸ (Windham?).

Mary (Windham?) was born say 1764.

Mary (Windham?) married William Reynolds (see #15) say 1779.

Mary (Windham?) died before 1850.¹⁵³

Generation Nine

17. Charles⁹ Windham (*Clere Wyndham*, #19)¹⁵⁴ was baptized on 9 May 1695 in England. Previously, it was thought by the writer that this Charles Windham was born estimated about 1709, but using new and additional data, it has now

¹⁴⁰Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴⁴Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴⁵Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴⁶Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴⁷Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴⁸Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁴⁹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁵⁰Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁵¹Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁵²Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

¹⁵³Edwin Lavin Large Jr., *Descendants of William and Mary Reynolds*, page 2.

been determined that this Charles Windham was born before or by 09 May 1695 when he is recorded to have been baptized in England.¹⁵⁵

Charles Windham came to British North America as one of forty (40) persons transported from England by Col. Robert Bolling. Col. Robert Bolling was granted 1973 acres of land in Prince George County, Virginia, on 01 May 1706 as a Land Grant for transporting these forty people from England to Virginia in 1706. This 1973 acres Land Grant that Col. Robert Bolling received was in Prince George County, beginning at the mouth of Moccossoneck Creek, to Cross Branch, to Stony Creek, to Nottoway River.

The forty persons transported were: Geo. Benford, Matt. Eennys, **Cha. Windham**, Tho. York, Theo. Peirson, Joan Woodward, Margt. Nicholls, Debora Mumford, Isabell Collyer, Eliza. Florence, Tho. Banford, John Butler, Wm. Wilkeson, Ed. Benn, Mary Ball, Matt. Deane, Wm. Jemson, Geo. Casleton, Nich. Arnold, Anne Armstead, Saml. Thurwell, Tho. Brown, Richd. Merchant, Peter Russell, Geo. Homes, John Boss, Sarah Cooper, Tho. Jones, Wm. England, Mary James, Mary Ponyard, John Fox, Anne Faring, Tho. Burton, John Hardiman, Richd. Lookman, James Walke, Eliza. Putman, Hannah Selby, Sarah Clark.

It seems probable, Charles Windham was in the care of one of these other transported persons (or he could have been in the care of Robert Bolling) because Charles was only about 11 or 12 years old at the time of his emigration from England. Interestingly, the transported persons names indicate there were many single females in the group who were apparently not married. Also, interesting is the fact that Robert Bolling born 26 Dec 1646 came to Virginia, British North America 02 Oct 1660 when he was only fourteen years old. Robert Bolling died 17 July 1709 in Virginia.¹⁵⁶

On 26 Dec 2009 Jim N. Windham of Spring, Texas, posted the following information:

begin Jim's quote: (From) "Wakefield York Parish Registers 1600 to 1812 – For the year 1695 – Found in the archives held by the Borthwich Institute, Yorkshire County, England.

Charles, s. of Clere Windham gent. bapt. 9th May (Image available from the actual register.)

Using proofs available to anyone in the public domain, an unbroken line of descent for Clere Windham can be proven all the way back to Sir Thomas Windham and his second wife Elizabeth Wentworth.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Administration Act Book – Year 1712 – Found in the National Archives of England, Kew Gardens, Surrey, England.

The actual record is in Latin and for the year 1712 is from folio 219. A translation of the record follows:

1712, Nov. 10. Clere Wyndham, , , , Administration granted to Charles Wood, guardian of Elizabeth Wyndham and Robert Wyndham, minors, children of said defunct; and also Charles Wyndham (now beyond the seas), another son of Clere Wyndham. The relict, Catherine Wyndham, and John Wyndham, the son of the said Clere Wyndham, first renouncing." end Jim's quote.¹⁵⁷

Charles Windham married first, Mary (Turbeville?) (see #18).¹⁵⁸

Charles Windham married second, Anne (Turbeville?).¹⁵⁹

Charles Windham died circa 1770 in South Carolina.

¹⁵⁴A. W. Hughes Clarke and Arthur Campling, editors, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, Vol. 2 (M-Z) of 2 volumes (London, England: The Harleian Society, Quintin Publications, 1933-34). The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664, was made by Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt., Clarencieux King of Arms, pages 246, 247, and 248--page 248 gives a "Charles" as being a son of Clere Wyndham (baptized 1663-died 1713 in Holland) and Cath. Wall (buried 1733)I who married in London, England in 1685. It has not been positively proven, but it is believed by the writer that this is the same 'Charles' Windham who was living in South Carolina, British North America by about 1734.

¹⁵⁵Windham Family GenForum--Jim Windham, online at: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, from information posted by Jim Windham, posted 26 Dec 2009, message number 2048.

¹⁵⁶Louise Pledge Heath Foley, compiler, *Early Virginia Families Along the James River* (n.p.: n.pub., n.d.), Prince George County, VA, Land Patents Book Number 9, page 92.

¹⁵⁷Windham Family GenForum--Jim Windham, online <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, message number 2048.

¹⁵⁸Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁵⁹Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 34.

Known children of Charles⁹ Windham and Mary (Turbeville?) (see #18) were as follows:

i. Patience⁸ Windham.¹⁶⁰

Patience Windham, daughter of Charles Windham and Mary (Turbeville?), was born circa 1730.¹⁶¹ She married John Bonnell on 3 Dec 1747 in Prince Frederick Parish Episcopal Church on the Black River near George-town in Craven County, South Carolina, British North America.¹⁶²

John Bonnell.¹⁶³

John Bonnell was born say 1697.¹⁶⁴ On 28 Oct 2006, Sharon at sdlee1@cox.net posted the following note on Rootsweb WorldConnect:

During a trip today to the DAR Library in DC, I located documents that prove:

"Mary Lisembert" came to South Carolina aboard the Margaret as the servant of Margaret Bonecou. Later this Marie Isambert married and bore Daniel Bonnell two children, Suzanne and John. By Oct. 14, 1699 both Bonnells were dead, leaving both children in the care of a Mary Bonval/Bouval. When Mary Bonval/Bouval died soon afterwards, the children became the wards of Elie (Elisha) Prioleau. Sources: Records of the Secretary of the Province of SC 1692-1721; Transactions of the Huguenot Society of SC.

John Bonnell shows up on the Black River in Craven Co, SC, as early as 1736 although his land grant of 800 acres in Craven Co is on 8 Aug 1741. His last recorded date in Pee Dee 1744. Sources: Transactions of the Huguenot Society of SC reprinting SC Land Grants to Huguenots 1674-1765; SC Deed Abstracts 1719-1772 Vol I and II; Early Pee Dee Settlers Part II.

¹⁶⁵

John Bonnell married first, Honora White.¹⁶⁶

ii. William Windham.¹⁶⁷

William Windham, son of Charles Windham and Mary (Turbeville?), was born circa 1732.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁰Windham Family GenForum-- Wilma Broderick High, online at: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, from information posted by Wilma Broderick High (wbhigh@mailcity.com), posted 14 Mar 2000.

¹⁶¹Windham Family GenForum-- Wilma Broderick High, online <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, posted 14 Mar 2000.

¹⁶²John Fordyce, Reverend, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book* (n.p.: n.pub., early to past the mid-1700s). This information provided by Harry Windham of Houston, Texas., page 56, recorded the following "1747/8 Dec 3rd married John Bonnell and Patience Windham;" Windham Family GenForum-- Wilma Broderick High, online <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, posted 14 Mar 2000, gave date and place of marriage as: 3 Dec 1747/8 at Prince Frederick Parish, Wynaw, South Carolina; RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Jack P. Dean, online at: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, from a database compiled by Jack P. Dean, viewed online 19 Feb 2010, gave a marriage date of 3 Dec 1747.

¹⁶³Windham Family GenForum-- Wilma Broderick High, online <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, posted 14 Mar 2000.

¹⁶⁴Windham Family GenForum-- Wilma Broderick High, online <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, posted 14 Mar 2000; RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Jack P. Dean, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, viewed on line 19 Feb 2010-stated a birth date of about 1697 for John Bonnell.

¹⁶⁵RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Jack P. Dean, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, viewed on line 19 Feb 2010.

¹⁶⁶Windham Family GenForum-- Wilma Broderick High, online <http://genforum.genealogy.com/windham/>, posted 14 Mar 2000.

¹⁶⁷Leonardo Andrea, "Windham Research Report", page 2, Andrea stated: that this William Windham was a "likely son of Charles". Andrea also stated that some of his conclusions were drawn from the Prince Frederick Parish Episcopal Church Register Book in Craven County, South Carolina.

¹⁶⁸Leonardo Andrea, "Windham Research Report", page 2, Andrea stated: that this William Windham was "likely son of Charles."

William Windham married Sarah (----?----).¹⁶⁹

Sarah (----?----).¹⁷⁰

Sarah (----?----) was born say 1732.¹⁷¹

13. iii. 'Old' John Windham.
iv. Mary Windham.¹⁷²

Mary Windham, daughter of Charles Windham and Mary (Turbeville?), was born on 7 Sep 1735.¹⁷³
v. Daniel Windham.¹⁷⁴

Daniel Windham, son of Charles Windham and Mary (Turbeville?), was born on 1 Sep 1738 in Craven County, South Carolina, British North America. Craven County was one of the three original counties of South Carolina. It was established in 1683 and discontinued in 1769.¹⁷⁵ He was baptized on 5 Feb 1739 at the Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish Church on the Black River near George-town in Craven County, South Carolina, British North America.¹⁷⁶

- vi. Amos Windham.¹⁷⁷

Amos Windham, son of Charles Windham and Mary (Turbeville?), was born in Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish on 11 Nov 1741 in Craven County, South Carolina, British North America.¹⁷⁸

Amos Windham married Sarah MacHugo circa 1761.¹⁷⁹

¹⁶⁹Leonardo Andrea, "Windham Research Report", page 2, Andrea stated: that Sarah, was the wife of William Windham ("likely son of Charles"). Andrea also stated that some of his conclusions were drawn from the Prince Frederick Parish Episcopal Church Register Book in Craven County, South Carolina.

¹⁷⁰Leonardo Andrea, "Windham Research Report", page 2, Andrea stated: that Sarah, was the wife of William Windham ("likely son of Charles"). Andrea also stated that some of his conclusions were drawn from the Prince Frederick Parish Episcopal Church Register Book in Craven County, South Carolina.

¹⁷¹Leonardo Andrea, "Windham Research Report", page 2, Andrea stated: that Sarah, was the wife of William Windham ("likely son of Charles"). Andrea also stated that some of his conclusions were drawn from the Prince Frederick Parish Episcopal Church Register Book in Craven County, South Carolina.

¹⁷²Reverend John Fordyce, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book*, page 7, recorded her as: " Mary Windham daughter of Charles Windham and of Mary, his wife, born Sep 7th 1735, baptized Dec 1737;" Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁷³Reverend John Fordyce, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book*, page 7, recorded her as: " Mary Windham daughter of Charles Windham and of Mary, his wife, born Sep 7th 1735, baptized Dec 1737;" Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁷⁴Reverend John Fordyce, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book*, page 9, recorded him as: " Daniel Windham son of Charles Windham and of Mary, his wife, born Sep 1st 1738, baptized Feb 5th 1739;" Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁷⁵Reverend John Fordyce, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book*, page 9, recorded him as: " Daniel Windham son of Charles Windham and of Mary, his wife, born Sep 1st 1738, baptized Feb 5th 1739;" Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁷⁶Reverend John Fordyce, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book*, page 9, recorded him as: " Daniel Windham son of Charles Windham and of Mary, his wife, born Sep 1st 1738, baptized Feb 5th 1739;" Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁷⁷Reverend John Fordyce, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book*, page 16, recorded him as: "Amos Windham son of Charles Windham and of Mary, his wife, born Nov 11th 1741, baptized Oct 23rd 1743;" Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁷⁸Reverend John Fordyce, *Prince Frederick Winyaw Parish (SC) Register Book*, page 16, recorded him as: "Amos Windham son of Charles Windham and of Mary, his wife, born Nov 11th 1741, baptized Oct 23rd 1743;" Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, pages 33, 39.

¹⁷⁹Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 42.

Amos Windham died in St. David's Parish before 21 Apr 1798 in Darlington County, South Carolina.¹⁸⁰ The burial place of Major Amos Windham (1741-1798) is not known. Some researchers think he was likely buried in the old Windham Cemetery north of Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina. This Old Windham Cemetery is no longer in existence. It was removed or destroyed and the land was returned to cultivation and should not be confused with the present Windham Cemetery off Windhamtown Road near Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina. In recent years, many researchers and Windham descendants have been mistaken in thinking that Major Amos Windham (1741-1798) is buried at the present-day fenced-in Windham Cemetery in the cow-pasture just off Windhamtown Road (hwy. 131), north of Lamar, Darlington County, South Carolina. There is a 'memorial' marker in this present cemetery off Windhamtown Road. This memorial marker was placed there sometime about in the 1970s by a good-intentioned person to serve as a remembrance of Major Amos Windham (1741-1798). This 'memorial' monument should not be mistaken for a grave stone, marking the place of Major Amos Windham's burial. Unfortunately, there are some confused Windham researchers who have observed this recently placed memorial stone and have passed-on the untrue rumor that Major Amos Windham is buried at this cemetery.

Sarah MacHugo.¹⁸¹

Sarah MacHugo was born say 1745.¹⁸²

18. Mary⁹ (Turbeville?).¹⁸³

The exact actual birthdate of Mary (Turbeville?) is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Mary (Turbeville?) was born say 1710. She married Charles Windham (see #17), son of Clere Wyndham and Catherine Wall.¹⁸⁴

Generation Ten

19. Clere¹⁰ Wyndham (*Charles*, #21)¹⁸⁵ was christened on 24 Sep 1663.

Clere Wyndham married Catherine Wall (see #20) on 30 Dec 1685 in St. Giles In The Fields.¹⁸⁶

Clere Wyndham died in 1712 in Holland.¹⁸⁷

Known children of Clere¹⁰ Wyndham and Catherine Wall (see #20) were as follows:

- i. John⁹ Wyndham of London.¹⁸⁸

John Wyndham of London, son of Clere Wyndham and Catherine Wall, was born say 1687.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁰ Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 39.

¹⁸¹ Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 42.

¹⁸² Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 42.

¹⁸³ Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33; Leonardo Andrea, "Windham Research Report", page 2, Andrea stated: "It seems that the wife of Charles Windham may have been Mary Turbeville but this I was unable to prove."

¹⁸⁴ Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 33.

¹⁸⁵ Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁸⁶ Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁸⁷ Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248 (page 248 states he died in Holland in 1712. It is not known if he was residing in Holland when he died or if he was just visiting there when he died); Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, publishers, *Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 5, Miscellaneous Tracts related to The Antiquities of the County of Norfolk* (Rampart House Street, Norwich, England: Cundall, Miller, and Leavins, 1859), page 332, gave place of death, Holland, and year, 1712, of death.

¹⁸⁸ Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

ii. Robert Wyndham.¹⁹⁰

Robert Wyndham, son of Clere Wyndham and Catherine Wall, was born say 1692.¹⁹¹

17. iii. Charles Windham.

iv. Elizabeth Wyndham.¹⁹²

Elizabeth Wyndham, daughter of Clere Wyndham and Catherine Wall, was born say 1700.¹⁹³

20. Catherine¹⁰ Wall.¹⁹⁴

Catherine Wall was born say 1667.¹⁹⁵

Catherine Wall married Clere Wyndham (see #19), son of Charles Wyndham of Stokesby and Elizabeth Clarke of Essex, on 30 Dec 1685 in St. Giles In The Fields.¹⁹⁶ She was buried on 18 Aug 1733.¹⁹⁷

Generation Eleven

21. Charles¹¹ Wyndham of Stokesby (*Thomas, #23*).¹⁹⁸

Charles Wyndham of Stokesby, son of Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby and Anne Windham, was born say 1635.¹⁹⁹

Charles Wyndham of Stokesby married Elizabeth Clarke of Essex (see #22).²⁰⁰ He was buried on 6 Feb 1668 in Stokesby, Norfolk, England.²⁰¹

Known children of Charles¹¹ Wyndham of Stokesby and Elizabeth Clarke of Essex (see #22) were as follows:

i. Charles¹⁰ Wyndham of Stokesby.²⁰²

Charles Wyndham of Stokesby, son of Charles Wyndham of Stokesby and Elizabeth Clarke of Essex, was born circa 1654.²⁰³

Charles Wyndham of Stokesby married Elizabeth Berney, daughter of Thomas Berney Baronet.²⁰⁴

Charles Wyndham of Stokesby died at age 24 on 31 Jul 1685 in Stokesby, Norfolk, England.²⁰⁵

¹⁸⁹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹⁰Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹¹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹²Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹³Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹⁴Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248 (page 248 shows her as "Cath. Wall, mar. St. Giles in the Fields, London, 1685, Bur. 18 Aug 1733").

¹⁹⁵Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹⁶Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹⁷Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹⁸Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

¹⁹⁹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁰⁰Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁰¹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248 (page 248 gives date of burial).

²⁰²Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁰³Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248; "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," online on *unknown compiler*, <<http://www.multiwords.de/genealogy/wyndham01.htm>>, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁰⁴Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

Elizabeth Berney.²⁰⁶

Elizabeth Berney, daughter of Thomas Berney Baronet, was born say 1665.²⁰⁷

ii. Elizabeth (not Margaret) Wyndham.²⁰⁸

Elizabeth (not Margaret) Wyndham, daughter of Charles Wyndham of Stokesby and Elizabeth Clarke of Essex, was born say 1660.²⁰⁹

Elizabeth (not Margaret) Wyndham married William Barnham of Norwich.²¹⁰

Elizabeth (not Margaret) Wyndham married Sir Francis Bardett Baronet of Burthwaite.²¹¹

William Barnham of Norwich.²¹²

William Barnham of Norwich was born say 1650.²¹³
Sir Francis Bardett Baronet of Burthwaite.²¹⁴

Sir Francis Bardett Baronet of Burthwaite was born say 1660.²¹⁵

19. iii. Clere Wyndham.

22. Elizabeth¹¹ Clarke of Essex.²¹⁶

Elizabeth Clarke of Essex was born say 1640.²¹⁷

Elizabeth Clarke of Essex married Charles Wyndham of Stokesby (see #21), son of Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby and Anne Windham.²¹⁸

Generation Twelve

23. Thomas¹² Wyndham of Stokesby (*Thomas Windham*, #25).²¹⁹

²⁰⁵Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁰⁶Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁰⁷Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁰⁸"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011, stated her name was Margaret, not Elizabeth; Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, *Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 5*, page 332, stated Margaret to be a sister of Clere Wyndham.

²⁰⁹Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, *Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 5*, page 332, stated Margaret to be a sister of Clere Wyndham.

²¹⁰Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²¹¹"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²¹²Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²¹³Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²¹⁴"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²¹⁵"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²¹⁶Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248; "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²¹⁷Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²¹⁸Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²¹⁹Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire* (London, England: Oxford University Press, 1950), rear of book fold-out genealogy chart; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248; Walter Rye, editor, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613* (London, England: Harleian Society, Quintin Publications, 1891). The visitation of Norfolk, made and taken by William

Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby, son of Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere, was born say 1596.²²⁰

Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby married Anne Windham (see #24), daughter of Sir Robert Windham of London.²²¹

Known children of Thomas¹² Wyndham of Stokesby and Anne Windham (see #24) were as follows:

21. i. Charles¹¹ Wyndham of Stokesby.
- ii. Robert Wyndham.²²²

Robert Wyndham, son of Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby and Anne Windham, was born circa 1640.²²³

- iii. Thomas Wyndham.²²⁴

Thomas Wyndham, son of Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby and Anne Windham, was born circa 1643.²²⁵

24. Anne¹² Windham (Robert, #27).²²⁶

Anne Windham, daughter of Sir Robert Windham of London, was born say 1600.²²⁷

Anne Windham married Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby (see #23), son of Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere.²²⁸

Generation Thirteen

25. Thomas¹³ Windham of Pentney (Henry Wyndham, #28).²²⁹

Thomas Windham of Pentney, son of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, was born say 1570.²³⁰

Thomas Windham of Pentney married Susan Anne Clere (see #26), daughter of Thomas Clere of Stokesby, in 1594.²³¹

Thomas Windham of Pentney died in 1631.²³²

Hervey, Clarencieux King of Arms, anno 1563, enlarged with another visitation made by Clarenceux Cooke, with many other descents; and also the visitation made by John Raven, Richmond, anno 1613, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²²⁰Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart.

²²¹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²²Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²³Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²⁴Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²⁵Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²⁶Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²⁷Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²⁸Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²²⁹Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset* (London, England: Oxford University Press, 1939), page 113; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections* (Selma, Alabama: privately printed, 1947-1948), page 11 typed, 17 written; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²³⁰Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset*, page 113.

²³¹Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, pages 216, 217 and fold-out chart inside back cover: 'Genealogy IV, Descendants of Thomas Wyndham and Susan Clere;' Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

Following was written and recorded by Amasa B. Windham in 1949-50:
(begin quote from Amasa B. Windham book)

18. THOMAS WYNDHAM (Died 1631) Of Pentney, Norfolk. His date of birth is not known. Among the first mentions of him is the time when he was sent by his father to collect a 100 pound debt from his cousin, Roger. He did this with such thoroughness, Roger later instituted suit for damages. (The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Page 113.)

He was left the properties of Bentley and Hamthwaite in Yorkshire by Sir Francis Wyndham, his third cousin. (Ibid - Page 140.)

He is buried in the church at Stokesby. He married Susan Clere (1576-1620), daughter of Thomas Clere, of Stokesby. (Norfolk Families - Page 1043; Norfolk Archaeology - Vol. 5 - Page 331.)

The marriage license was dated 1594. She died on June 13, 1620 aged 44. There is a brass on the nave floor of the church at Pentney, with two shields (Wyndham and Clere) reading: "Here lyeth interred the bodie of Mrs. Susan Wyndham the late wife of Tho. Wyndham, esq. whose course of life was holly ledd in the exercise of vertu and practise of pietie, being frequent in prayer, upright in conversation carefull over his family charitable to the poor, and friendly to all and as she was religious in hir lyfe, so she was blessed in hir end and hath no dought obtayned the crowne of immortalitie. She died the 13 day of June Anno Dm 1620 being the 44 yeare of hir adge." (Church Heraldry of Norfolk - Farrer - Norwich - 1889 - Vol. 2 - Page 263; Norfolk Archaeology - Vol. 2 - Page 88.)

The children of Thomas and Susan were Thomas, Henry, Francis, Edmond, Edward (baptised 1612) and Ann, who married Thomas Thoroughgood. Thomas' will was proved March 5, 1631. (Visitation of Norfolk, 1664 - Bysshe - Harleian Society - London - 1934 - Vol. 86 - Pages 246-7; Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589 and 1613 - Hervey - Harleian Society - London - 1891 - Vol. 32 - Page 324.)

(end quote from Amasa B. Windham book).²³³

Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere had six (6) children for whom something is known, there may have been other children who were born to them but for whom we have not yet found any recorded information.

23. i. Thomas¹² Wyndham of Stokesby.
- ii. Henry Windham.²³⁴

Henry Windham, son of Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere, was born in 1598.²³⁵

Henry Windham died His Will proven 10 Apr 1632 shows he died 's.p.'..... "s.p." means [Latin] *sine prole*; without offspring. in 1632.²³⁶

- iii. Francis Windham.²³⁷

²³²Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset*, page 113; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, 17 written; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248....page 247 shows that his Will was proven 5 Mar 1631.

²³³Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 and 12 typed.

²³⁴Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²³⁵Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart.

²³⁶Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²³⁷Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, pages 216, 217 and fold-out chart inside back cover: 'Genealogy IV, Descendants of Thomas Wyndham and Susan Clere;'

Francis Windham, son of Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere, was born circa 1599.

Francis Windham married Elizabeth Sparling, daughter of James Sparling.²³⁸

Francis Windham died in 1660 in York, England.

Elizabeth Sparling.²³⁹

Elizabeth Sparling, daughter of James Sparling, was born say 1605.²⁴⁰
iv. Edmund Windham of Grimston.²⁴¹

Edmund Windham of Grimston, son of Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere, was born in 1600.²⁴²

Edmund Windham of Grimston died in 1627.²⁴³



St. Andrew's Church and cemetery, Stokesby, Norfolk, England, where Edward Windham was interred in 1664

Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²³⁸Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247, states her name was Eliz daughter of James Sparling.

²³⁹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247, states her name was Eliz daughter of James Sparling.

²⁴⁰Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247, states her name was Eliz daughter of James Sparling.

²⁴¹Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁴²Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart gave year of birth to be 1600.

²⁴³Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247, shows his will proven 7 Aug 1627 and on page 247 it states he died 's.p.'..... "s.p." means [Latin] *sine prole*; without offspring.

v. Edward Windham I.²⁴⁴

Edward Windham I, son of Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere, was born in 1608 in Norfolk, England.²⁴⁵ He was baptized on 15 Apr 1612 in Norfolk, England.²⁴⁶

Edward Windham I married first, Abigail Offley, daughter of Robert Offley Jr. and Anne Osborne, circa 1628 in England. This was Edward Windham's first marriage. While there is no evidence that Edward married more than once, there is the possibility that he may have married a second time before his death in 1664.²⁴⁷

Edward Windham I died in 1664 in England after returning to England on a trip from his home in Virginia, British North America.²⁴⁸ He was buried on 6 Sep 1664 in St. Andrew's Church cemetery in Stokesby, Norfolk, England. Stokesby is a village located in County of Norfolk, England, on the River Bure on the road between Norwich, England, and Great Yarmouth, England.²⁴⁹

Abigail Offley²⁵⁰ was baptized on 4 Oct 1604 in England. Her actual birth date is unknown but it was sometime before her baptism on 4 Oct 1604.²⁵¹ Abigail Offley was not recorded as a passenger on the ship, *John and Dorothy*, when Edward Windham first went to America in 1634. She could have been on the ship but just not recorded. Most of the recorded passenger's names, were men. It is not known if she went to America on a later ship to be with her husband, Edward Windham, but there is no reason to believe that she did **not** go to America on a later ship.

There is a, yet unproven, recorded death date of before 1650/51 for Abigail Offley. Her husband, Edward Windham, was in America and later traveled back to England where he died. Edward Windham's wife, Abigail Offley could have been in America and traveled back to London, England where she died. We have not found a record of Abigail Offley Windham coming to America. However,

²⁴⁴Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 12 typed (page 18 written); Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, pages 22-24; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, page 216-217 and rear of book fold-out genealogy chart; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁴⁵Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 12 typed (page 18 written); Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 22; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, page 216-217 and rear of book fold-out genealogy chart.

²⁴⁶Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 12 typed (page 18 written); Brig. General Bulwer, editor, *The Visitation of Norfolk, in the Year 1563*, Vol. II (Norwich, England: Agas H. Goose, Rampant House Street, 1895). The Visitation of Norfolk, in the Year 1563, was made by William Harvey, Clarenceux King of Arms, page 274, gave 15 Apr 1612 baptism date; Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, page 22; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁴⁷Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 12 typed, page 18 written; RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Richard Helm, online at: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, from a database compiled by Richard Helm, viewed online 17 Dec 2009.

²⁴⁸Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 13 typed (page 19 written); Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, pages 24; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, pages 216, 217 and fold-out chart inside back cover: 'Genealogy IV, Descendants of Thomas Wyndham and Susan Clere.'

²⁴⁹Email message from Harry Windham (Houston, Texas) to John B. Windham, 16 Nov 2004; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 13 typed (page 19 written); Jeffie Windham Moore, *The Windham Family*, pages 24; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, pages 216, 217 and fold-out chart inside back cover: 'Genealogy IV, Descendants of Thomas Wyndham and Susan Clere;'; David B. Windham, "Windham family information 28 May 2006," e-mail message from EMAIL ADDRESS ON FILE FOR PRIVATE USE (Marietta, Georgia) to John B. Windham; Brig. General Bulwer, *The Visitation of Norfolk, in the Year 1563*, page 274, gave burial date and place to be 'Stokesby, 6 Sept. 1664.'

²⁵⁰RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Richard Helm, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, viewed online 17 Dec 2009.

²⁵¹RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Richard Helm, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, viewed online 17 Dec 2009.

the lack of a record does not mean that she did not come to America. We know that Edward Windham was politically connected and probably wealthy enough that he and his family had the means to travel back and forth to England from America.

- Abigail Offley died before 7 Mar 1650/51 in London, England.²⁵²
vi. Anne Windham.²⁵³

Anne Windham, daughter of Thomas Windham of Pentney and Susan Anne Clere, was born say 1615.²⁵⁴

Anne Windham married Thomas Thorogood, son of (--?--) Thoroughgood, Thomas Thorogood is a brother of Captain Adam Thorogood (Thorowgood-Thoroughgood). Captain Adam Thorogood transported Edward Windham (1604-1664) to British North America in 1634. Edward Windham married Abigail Offley and Captain Adam Thorogood married Sarah Offley, a sister of Abigail Offley. Thomas Thorogood, Adam's brother, was also transported to Virginia, British North America but he did not stay there. He went back to England where he lived and died.²⁵⁵

Anne Windham died circa 1640 in Norfolk, England.

Thomas Thorogood.²⁵⁶

Thomas Thorogood, son of (--?--) Thoroughgood, was born say 1610.²⁵⁷

Thomas Thorogood died in 1669 in Norfolk, England.

26. Susan Anne¹³ Clere (Thomas, #30).²⁵⁸

Susan Anne Clere, daughter of Thomas Clere of Stokesby, was born in 1576.²⁵⁹

Susan Anne Clere married Thomas Windham of Pentney (see #25), son of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, in 1594.²⁶⁰

Susan Anne Clere died on 13 Jun 1620.²⁶¹

²⁵²RootsWeb WorldConnect Project--Richard Helm, online <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>, viewed online 17 Dec 2009.

²⁵³Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁵⁴Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart.

²⁵⁵Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart.

²⁵⁶Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247, mentions Thomas Thoroughgood was husband of Ann Windham.

²⁵⁷Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, rear of book fold-out genealogy chart.

²⁵⁸Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, 17 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁵⁹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247, states she died 13 Jun 1620 at age 44; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, 17 written.

²⁶⁰Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1688-1837, The Wyndhams of Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire*, pages 216, 217 and fold-out chart inside back cover: 'Genealogy IV, Descendants of Thomas Wyndham and Susan Clere;' Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

27. Sir Robert¹³ Windham of London.²⁶²

Sir Robert Windham of London was born say 1550.²⁶³

Known children of Sir Robert¹³ Windham of London include:

24. i. Anne¹² Windham.

Generation Fourteen

28. Sir Henry¹⁴ Wyndham (*Thomas*, #31).²⁶⁴

Sir Henry Wyndham, son of Sir Thomas Wyndham and Mary Evarard, was born circa 1545.²⁶⁵

Sir Henry Wyndham married Bridget Mannock (see #29), daughter of Thomas Mannock.²⁶⁶

Following was written and recorded by Amasa B. Windham in 1949-50:
(begin quote from Amasa B. Windham book)

17. SIR HENRY WYNDHAM Of Mileham. The dates of his birth and death are not known but he was very young when his father died in 1553. He became a customs official at the port of London, serving as Collector of Subsidies on Exports, and he introduced many reforms in that office. For some reason not known today, he was incarcerated in prison at Marshalsea, and little else is heard of him. (The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Page 149-156.)

He was knighted on July 23, 1603 and is buried at Great Walshingham. (Norfolk Archaeology - 1859 - Vol. 5 - Page 331; The Progress of James I - Nichols Vol. 1 - Page 200.)

He married Bridget, the daughter of Thomas Mannock, of Wyrmingford, Essex. Their children were Susan (married Myles Clark of Wroxham, Norfolk); Frances (married Sir Henry Frankland of Auldwick, York); Elizabeth (married John Harper of Norwich); Bridget (married Thomas Frankland of Auldwick, York). Mary, Judith and Thomas. (Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589 and 1613 - Hervey - Harleian Society - London - 1891 - Vol. 32 - Page 324-5.)

(end quote from Amasa B. Windham book).²⁶⁷

Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock had seven (7) children for whom something is known, there may have been other children who were born to them but for whom we have not yet found any recorded information.²⁶⁸

- i. Susan¹³ Wyndham.²⁶⁹

Susan Wyndham, daughter of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, was born say 1562.²⁷⁰

²⁶¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, 17 written; Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247, she is called 'Anne' in this 1664 visitation.

²⁶² Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁶³ Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, pages 246, 247, and 248.

²⁶⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, page 17 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁶⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, page 17 written.

²⁶⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, page 17 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁶⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed.

²⁶⁸ Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁶⁹ Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁷⁰ Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

Susan Wyndham married Miles Clark of Wroxham.²⁷¹

Miles Clark of Wroxham.²⁷²

Miles Clark of Wroxham was born say 1562.²⁷³

ii. Frances Wyndham.²⁷⁴

Frances Wyndham, daughter of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, was born say 1564.²⁷⁵

Frances Wyndham married Sir Henry Frankland of Auldward.²⁷⁶

Sir Henry Frankland of Auldward.²⁷⁷

Sir Henry Frankland of Auldward was born say 1564.²⁷⁸

iii. Elizabeth Wyndham.²⁷⁹

Elizabeth Wyndham, daughter of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, was born say 1566.²⁸⁰

Elizabeth Wyndham married John Harper of Norwich.²⁸¹

John Harper of Norwich.²⁸²

John Harper of Norwich was born say 1566.²⁸³

iv. Mary Wyndham.²⁸⁴

Mary Wyndham, daughter of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, was born say 1568.²⁸⁵

25. v. Thomas Windham of Pentney.

vi. Judith Wyndham.²⁸⁶

Judith Wyndham, daughter of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, was born say 1572.²⁸⁷

vii. Bridget Wyndham.²⁸⁸

Bridget Wyndham, daughter of Sir Henry Wyndham and Bridget Mannock, was born say 1574.²⁸⁹

Bridget Wyndham married Thomas Frankland of Auldward.²⁹⁰

²⁷¹"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁷²"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁷³"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁷⁴Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁷⁵Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁷⁶"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁷⁷"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁷⁸"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁷⁹Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁸⁰Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁸¹"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁸²"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁸³"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁸⁴Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁸⁵Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁸⁶Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁸⁷Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁸⁸Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁸⁹Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

Thomas Frankland of Auldwark.²⁹¹

Thomas Frankland of Auldwark was born say 1574.

29. Bridget¹⁴ Mannock (*Thomas*, #33).²⁹²

Bridget Mannock, daughter of Thomas Mannock, was born say 1550.²⁹³

Bridget Mannock married Sir Henry Wyndham (see #28), son of Sir Thomas Wyndham and Mary Evarard.²⁹⁴

30. Thomas¹⁴ Clere of Stokesby.²⁹⁵

Thomas Clere of Stokesby was born say 1550.²⁹⁶

Known children of Thomas¹⁴ Clere of Stokesby include:

26. i. Susan Anne¹³ Clere.

Generation Fifteen

31. Sir Thomas¹⁵ Wyndham (*Thomas*, #34).²⁹⁷

Sir Thomas Wyndham, son of Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg and Elizabeth Wentworth, was born in 1510.²⁹⁸

Sir Thomas Wyndham married Mary Evarard (see #32) say 1535.²⁹⁹

Sir Thomas Wyndham died in 1553.³⁰⁰

Following was written and recorded by Amasa B. Windham in 1949-50:
(begin quote from Amasa B. Windham book)

16. THOMAS WYNDHAM He was born at Crownthorpe in 1510 and died on a sea voyage in 1553. He probably was the most colorful of all the Wyndham family, as far as his personal history goes. At various times, he was a famous navigator, a pirate and a slave trader. (Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to Amercia - Donnan - 1930 - Vol. 1 - Pages 8, 9, 11 and 13.)

²⁹⁰"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁹¹"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

²⁹²Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, page 17 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁹³Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, page 17 written.

²⁹⁴Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 11 typed, page 17 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

²⁹⁵Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247.

²⁹⁶Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 247.

²⁹⁷Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry* (London. S. W., England: Harrison and Sons, 1891), page 303; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 8 typed, page 14 written; John Hughes, editor, *The Boscobel Tracts relating to the Escape of Charles the Second after the Battle of Worcester and His Subsequent Adventures*, Second Edition (Edinburgh and London, England: William Blackwood and Sons, MDCCCLVII, (1857)), Page 386.

²⁹⁸Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 8 typed, page 14 written.

²⁹⁹Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 10 typed, page 16 written.

³⁰⁰Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 8 typed, page 14 written.

He was about 12 years old when his father died and he was then being educated by William Chamberlain, the family tutor. His father wanted him to attend the Universities of Louvain and Bologna, but Thomas was not by nature a student. He was an adventurer rather than a humanist. When he was about 25, he was serving under Thomas Cromwell in Ireland. In October 1539, he was sent as captain of a hundred men to serve under the Earl of Ormonde, and during November and December he saw a good deal of fighting in various parts of Ireland. (Letters and Papers of Henry VIII - Pages 303, 611, 709, 710.)

In March 1539-40 he was compelled to return to England through ill health and on the 20th of June following was granted the dissolved monastery of Chicksand, Bedfordshire. Pending further employment, he married and settled in Somerset. He was among those who advocated war on Scotland and declared "unless you will handle them with fire and sword they will never be good, but give you fair words and will perform nothing." War was declared in 1544 and Thomas was placed in command of a "west country ship", the New Bark, a vessel of 160 tons. He did not see much action in the North Sea that year but next year he was put in command of the Struse of Danzig, a vessel of 400 tons and 200 men, and took part in the action in the Solent. (Dictionary of National Biography - Vol. 21 - Page 1164.)

Thomas, however, like most Tudor seamen, combined these legitimate commissions with filibustering on a somewhat extensive scale and a few years later, the French ambassador described him as an expert in piracy as well as "un grand homme de marine." (Commission des Archives Diplomatiques, Correspondence Politique de Odet de Selve - Pages 235, 240) Early in May 1545 Thomas, sailing in a bark called the Martin Russell, captured the Santa Maria de Guadelope and brought her into Plymouth, where he merged his freebooting activities with William Hawkins, father of Sir John Hawkins, the brilliant English navigator. On May 11, the Council ordered its restoration and on the 23rd of November, directed Thomas to come to London to answer for his conduct. In May 1546, another prize which he had taken was seized at Bristol by the Council's order, because Thomas had failed to satisfy the prior seizure claims, and on the 18th day of July he was ordered to pay 380 pounds compensation. (Dictionary of National Biography - Vol. 21 - Page 1164.)

In October 1547, Thomas was given the office of "master of the ordnance in the king's ships", was appointed vice-admiral under Clinton, of a fleet sent to the east coast to enforce the Protector's Scottish policy. Its object was to partly intercept French aid but especially to support the English and reforming party in the east of Scotland. Thomas' flagship was the Ager, of 240 tons and 200 men. The other ships under his command were the Mary Hamburg, the Phoenix, the Saker, the Double Rose and the Galleot of Yarmouth. In December he anchored in the Firth of Forth and on the 18th, he wrote promising "not to leave one town nor village nor fisher-boat unburned from Fifeness to Combe's Inch" and trusting soon to "suppress an abbey or two." On the 22nd, he fortified Dundee and burned Balerino Abbey and early in January, he captured some French ships bound for Leith. In April, he was detached for service at Haddington and constructed "Wyndham's Bulwark", which proved of great service to the defense. Thomas was not in Haddington during the siege but in July he was one of the officers under Sir Thomas Palmer who vainly attempted to relieve it. Apparently, he escaped Palmer's fate and in March 1548-49 again was in command of the ships in the mouth of the Tay. (Ibid - Page 1164.)

With the peace of 1550, Thomas turned his energies to trade and exploration. With "a tall ship of 150 tons called the Lion of London", of which he was the captain and part owner, he joined in what Hakluyt calls "the first voyage for traffique into the Kingdom of Maracco in Barbarie." No details of this expedition, which sailed from Portsmouth in 1551, are known. On the 29th of January 1551-2, Thomas was summoned before the Privy Council for plundering some Danish ships and in May he was one of the adventurers in the proposed north-east voyage of discovery. (Strype - Eeestiel Memoirs - Vol. 2 - Pages 76-231.)

In the same year he set out on his second voyage to Morocco, the account of which, printed by Hakluyt, was written by "Master James Thomas, then page to Master Thomas Wyndham, chiefe captain of this voiage." Thomas is there described as a Norfolk "gentleman born, but dwelling at Marshfield Park in Somersetshire." The expedition sailed from Bristol Channel at the beginning of May, reached Morocco in a fortnight and traded for three months at Santa Cruz in Teneriffe. On the way back, the English captured the governor of Lanzarote in the Canaries but released him and reached England in October. At

Christmas, Thomas took part in the court revels and participated in the revels of the "lord of misrule." (Literary Remains of Edward VI - Page 382.)

Thomas' preparations for his third and most important voyage were interrupted by the death of Edward VI, at the time, he appears to have been with the ships guarding the coast of Norfolk and his attitude was doubtful. On the 25th day of July, Queen Mary's Council ordered him to repair to London, but five days later, they wrote to the governor of Plymouth "for the dismissing of Mr. Wyndham's ship, of which they have made a stay, that he may be forth to his intended voyage." He is there described, apparently in error, as "Sir" Thomas. (Dictionary of National Biography - Vol. 21 - Page 1164.) Thomas sailed from Portsmouth in the Lion of London on August 12, 1553 accompanied by the Primrose, commanded by Antonio Pinteado, a Portugese refugee and experienced mariner. They passed Madeira, the Canaries and reached the Gold Coast. Hakluyt describes the actions of Thomas in black language, declaring he assumed command of the expedition and ordered Pinteado to take him on to the Bight of Benin. Says Hakluyt: "Being counseled of the said Pinteado..... to go no further, Windam fell into a sudden rage, reviling the said Pinteado, calling him Jew, with other opprobrious words, saying, This whoreson Jew hath promised to bring us to such places as are not, or as he cannot bring us unto: but if he do not, I will cut off his ears and nail them to the maste." (The Prncipal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation - Hakluyt.)

In the face of such threat, Pinteado took the expedition on to the Bight of Benin and Thomas thus became the first Englishman who "fairly rounded Cape Verde and sailed into the Southern Sea." He remained with the ships in the bight while Pinteado sailed up the Niger to trade; fever broke out among his men and Thomas himself succumbed to it. (Ibid.)

Thomas married Mary Everard, daughter of Henry Everard, of Lynnstead, Suffolk, and was the father of Henry and two daughters, one of whom married Andrew Luttrell. (Dictionary of National Biography - Vol. 21 - Page 1164; The Wydhams of Norfolk and Someraet - Page 55.)

It is here that the great family of Wyndham begins its division. The eldest son of Sir Thomas (15 on the pedigree) and his wife, Eleanor Scrope, was Sir John Wyndham, proganitor of the branch which was later to give England some of its finest judges, lawmakers and members of the peerage, including the Earls of Egremont and Dunraven. The youngest son of Sir Thomas by his second wife, Elizabeth Wentworth, was his namesake and was the progenitor of the other branch of the family which found its way to foreign shores and in 1634, became one of the first families of America. Of the older branch of the family, probably the best memorial is compiled in a description of Adare Manor, the famous abode of the Earl of Dunraven. Adare is a beautiful sylvan valley in the County of Limerick, Ireland, and the manor is described in detail by Caroline, Countess of Dunraven, in a book printed for private circulation by the Messrs. Parker. (Oxford, MDCCCLXV, 4 tomes, ppxii - 303, 31 lithographic plates and 55 woodcut vignettes.) The major feature of Adare Manor is five large bay windows illustrating the pedigree and descent of the Wyndhams, designed and executed by Thomas Willemont of London in 1838 and erected by Windham Henry Wyndham, second Earl of Dunraven. In the west window are memorials of Ailwardus, 1139; Hugh, 1152; Edricus, 1170; Thomas, 1197; John, 1223; Rodolph, 1250. In the north window No. 1, William and Johanna de Castell, 1284; John, 1325; John and Katherine Redsham, 1357; Thomas and Margaret Walcot, 1386; in the north window No. 2 are full length figures of Sir John Howard in his robes of state and Sir John Wyndham in complete armour; in the No.3 window memorials to John and Elizabeth Sharnington, 1415; John and Margaret Segrave, 1440; John and Margaret Clifton, 1456, and John and Margaret Howard, 1502. In the east window, Sir Thomas and Elizabeth Scrope, 1535; Sir John and Ellen Sydenham, 1574; John and Florence Wadham, 1572; John and Joan Portman, 1645; Sir George and Florence Davy, 1671, and Francis and Sarah Dayrell, 1694. (The Herald and Genealogist - 1866 - Vol. 3 - Page 490.)

(end quote from Amasa B. Windham book).³⁰¹

Sir Thomas Wyndham and Mary Evarard had one (1) child for whom something is known, there may have been other children who were born to them but for whom we have not yet found any recorded information.

³⁰¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, pages 8, 9, 10 and 11 typed.

28. i. Sir Henry¹⁴ Wyndham.

32. Mary¹⁵ Evarard.³⁰²

Mary Evarard was born say 1515.³⁰³

Mary Evarard married Sir Thomas Wyndham (see #31), son of Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg and Elizabeth Wentworth, say 1535.³⁰⁴

33. Thomas¹⁵ Mannock.³⁰⁵

Thomas Mannock was born say 1520.³⁰⁶

Known children of Thomas¹⁵ Mannock include:

29. i. Bridget¹⁴ Mannock.

Generation Sixteen

34. Sir Thomas¹⁶ Wyndham of Felbrigg (*John*, #36).³⁰⁷

Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg, son of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born in 1468.³⁰⁸

Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg married first, Eleanor Scrope, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope of Upsal and Eleanor Washbourne.³⁰⁹

Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg married second, Elizabeth Wentworth (see #35), daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, say 1508.³¹⁰

Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg died at Crownthorpe in 1521.³¹¹

Following was written and recorded by Amasa B. Windham in 1949-50:

(begin quote from Amasa B. Windham book)

15. THOMAS WYNDHAM He was born in 1468 and died at Crownthorpe in 1521. Through his mother, he was a direct descendant of all the royal families of Europe - of the English king from Alfred the Great to Edward I - of the French kings from Charlemagne to Philip III - of the German emperors from Conrad "the Red" to Frederick Barbarossa - of the Spanish emperors Garsias Ximenes to Ferdinand III - of the ancient Scottish kings, the ancient rulers of Wales and the ancient monarchs of Ireland, who claimed they traced their lineage back to Adam. (Royal descent recorded in Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent" - 1883 edition - Pedigree XXXI; also the 1911 edition of this work under Pedigree LXXX - Page 335.)

³⁰²Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 10 typed, page 16 written.

³⁰³Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 10 typed, page 16 written.

³⁰⁴Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 10 typed, page 16 written.

³⁰⁵"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³⁰⁶"Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³⁰⁷Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 246; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

³⁰⁸Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³⁰⁹Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 303; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 7 typed, page 13 written.

³¹⁰Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 7 typed, page 13 written.

³¹¹Clarke and Campling, *The Visitation of Norfolk, anno Domini 1664*, page 246, shows his Will was proven 4 Mar 1522; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

Thomas succeeded to the family estates in the early 16th Century after the death of his elder brother without issue. King Henry VIII relieved him of all the penalties attaching to the son of an attainted man and "restored him in blood" on November 4, 1512, making him also a knight of his body-guard, a Privy Councillor, vice-admiral of England and Lieutenant-General of the Army and Navy. (Letters and Papers of Henry VIII - London - 1862 - Vol.1 - Pages 437-515,)

Thomas served in the Navy under his cousin, Sir Edward Howard, Lord High Admiral of England in the French War of 1512-13, being at least 40 years old when he joined the fleet. He was captain of Sir Edward's flagship, the Mary Rose, at a salary of 18 d. a day, the regular wage of an officer of that rank. On board were 200 soldiers recruited in Norfolk and as Thomas had been a member of the Commission of Array for that county, it seems likely they were of his own choosing. Thomas was knighted in Croyton Bay with seven other captains in order that they may "the more earnestly show their valiancy." He took part in the Battle of Brest Harbor on August 10, 1512 and handled his ship to such good advantage that in March 1513, he was appointed "Treasurer of the King's Army by the sea" - the equivalent of fleet paymaster. He also was given the captaincy of a new ship, the John Baptist. (The Wypdhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Pages 30-35; The French War of 1512-13 - Navy Records Society; Letters and Papers of Henry VIII - Vols. 1 and 2; Norfolk Families - Page 1039.)

Thomas was with the Army at the Sieges of Therouene and Tournay and was also at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in May 1520, where he had in his retinue a chaplain, eleven servants and eight horses. His highest assignment came when he was relieved of his duties as treasurer and was appointed deputy-lieutenant and Vice-Admiral to Sir Thomas Howard. His flagship was the Trinity Sovereign and his pay 10 s. a day. (A Royal Descept - Sharpe - Page 9; The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Page 36.)

Thomas married first, Eleanor Scrope, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope. Their children were John, Edmund and Elizabeth. (Visitations of London, 1633-35 - Vol. 2 - Harleian Society.) He was married a second time to Elizabeth Wentworth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth of Latherjngsett, Suffolk, and widow of Sir Roger d'Arcy of Danbury, Essex. The license for this second marriage was granted August 4, 1509. (Letters and Papers of Henry VIII - Page 54)

By Elizabeth Wentworth, Thomas was father of Thomas, Maragert and Mary.

Sir Thomas made a testment and will at Felbrigg on October 22, 1516 as "son and heir of Sir John Wyndham, Knt." The testament was proved April 28, 1522 and the will on March 4, 1523 at the Principal Court of Probate. In the testament he desires to be buried in the Lady Chapel of Norwich Cathedral "without damnable pompe and superfluitie" but there, he says, "uppon my body I woll have a tombe as shall be thought convenient to myn executors, sufficient in largess for me and my two wyffs, yf my wife Elizabeth woll be there buried." He provides for masses to be said "perpetuum for the said waives' souls" and his own, and leaves various sums "to be expended for other. pious purposes and in honour of the nine orders of aungels." In the will he treats of his estate and those of all his ward at great length, mentioning also "My fader, Sir John Wyndham" and the three Miss Scropes, "my first wyf's sisters." Executors for the will are "my wife, Dame Elizabeth Wyndham, my singular goode lorde my Lorde Thomas, Erle or Surrey, Peter Nobys, Doctor of Divinitie, and my well beloved brother, George Wyndham." Supervisor, "my Lorde of Norfolk", the testator's uncle Sir Thomas was buried, as he desired, in the Lady Chapel of St. Peter's Cathedral, Norwich, whence his altar tomb was removed, first to the Jesus Chapel when the Lady Chapel was destroyed between the years 1573 and 1589 and then to the north side of the cathedral nave, where it is now. The inlaid brass effigies of himself and his wives and all other ornaments, shields of arms, badges and devices that formerly adorned it have long since disappeared together with the whole of the inscription. In 1630, this much remained of the latter: "ORATE P.A' IAB. THOME WYNDAM, MILITIS, ELEANORE ET DOMINA ELIZABETHE UXORUM EJUS, QUI QUIDEM THOMAS FUIT UNUS CONCILIARIORUM D'NI REGIS HENRICI OCTAVI, ET UNUS MILITUM PRO CORPORE EJUSDEM D'NI REGIS NECNON VICE ADMIRALLUS". (A Royal Descent - Sharpe - Page 9; Norfolk Archaeology - Vol. 25 - Page 175; Works of Thomas Browne - 1852 - Vol. 3 - Page 284; History of Norfolk - Blomefield - Vol. 2 - Page 490.)

Sir Thomas' will showed that he had in his possession the lordships of Botley, Hamesthwayt, Wighton in Yorkshire, Crownthorpe, Wickelwode, Hackford, Aylmerton, Rungton, Ingworth, Banningham, Tuttington, Colby Briston, Wolterton, Metton, Melton Cockfelds and Felbrigg. (History of Norfolk - Blomefield - Vol. 8 - Page 112)

(end quote from Amasa B. Windham book).³¹²

Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg and Elizabeth Wentworth had one child for whom something is known.³¹³

31. i. Sir Thomas¹⁵ Wyndham.

35. Elizabeth¹⁶ Wentworth (*Henry*, #38).³¹⁴

Elizabeth Wentworth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, was born say 1450.³¹⁵ She married Sir Thomas Wyndham of Felbrigg (see #34), son of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, say 1508.³¹⁶

Generation Seventeen

36. Sir John¹⁷ Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg (*John*, #39).³¹⁷

Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg, son of John Wyndham and Margaret Clifton, was born circa 1451.³¹⁸

Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg married first, Margaret Howard (see #37), daughter of John Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk, in 1467.³¹⁹

Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg married second, Eleanor Washbourne, daughter of Norman Washbourne Esq. of Washbourne, say 1495. Eleanore was the widow of Richard Scrope.³²⁰ He and Eleanor Washbourne had no children.³²¹

Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg died while a resident of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg. on 16 May 1502. He was condemned for high treason and beheaded.³²²

Following was written and recorded by Amasa B. Windham in 1949-50:

(begin quote from Amasa B. Windham book)

14. SIR JOHN WYNDHAM He was born about 1451 and died May 16, 1502 while a resident of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg. In 1483, he was Commissioner of Array in Norfolk to raise forces for Richard, Duke of Gloucester. He also was a justice of the peace and held membership on several committees. In

³¹²Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, pages 6, 7 and 8 typed.

³¹³Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 303.

³¹⁴Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 7 typed, page 13 written.

³¹⁵Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 7 typed, page 13 written.

³¹⁶Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 7 typed, page 13 written.

³¹⁷Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386; "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³¹⁸Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³¹⁹Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³²⁰Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³²¹Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, 12 written.

³²²Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

1480 he bought lands in Yelton Constable, Briston, Briningham, Burgh, Stody and Gunthorpe. (The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset Page 25.)

He was at the Battle of Stoke on June 16, 1487 against the Earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel and their adherents. He was knighted immediately after the battle for bravery, by King Henry VII. But he was afterwards accused of working in the interests of the House of York and was implicated in the conspiracy of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, whereupon he was condemned for high treason, arraigned in Guildhall on May 2, 1502 and beheaded on Tower Hill with Sir James Tyrell, Lieutenant of Gusines Castle on May 16, 1502. He was buried in the Austin Friars Church in London. (Dictionary of National Biography - Oxford Press - Vol. 21 - Page 1164; History of King Henry VII - Bacon - London - 1825 - Vol. 4 - Pages 384-5.)

Sir John was married in 1467 to Margaret Howard, fourth daughter of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the premier duke of England. The marriage treaty stipulated that "Sir John Howard, Knt., should provide all manner of array for Margaret, his daughter, and John Wyndham, junior, Esq., at and for the said marriage; and all manner of meat and drink for all manner of persons and all other things necessary behofful and convenient at the proper charge and cost of the said Sir John, for the space of two years following the said marriage, continually with meat and drink for the said John and Margaret, convenient for them, their servants and their horses." (A Royal Descent - Sharpe - 1904 - Page 8.)

Sir John was married a second time to Eleanore; widow of Sir Richard Scrope but by her, had no children. His children by his first wife were Roger, Thomas, Edward, George, Edmund, Ann, Elizabeth, Margaret and Mary. Ann married Geoffrey Radcliffe and Elizabeth married Francis Calthorpe. (Collin's Peerage Vol. 5 - Page 206; Dictionary of National Biography - Vol. 10 - Page 44; Vol. 21 - Page 1164; Norfolk Families - Page 1039; Visitations of Essex - Harleian Society - Part 2 - 1879; The Herald and Genealogist - 1866 - Vol. 3 - Page 490.)

(end quote from Amasa B. Windham book).³²³

Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard had nine (9) children for whom something is known, there may have been other children who were born to them but for whom we have not yet found any recorded information.

34. i. Sir Thomas¹⁶ Wyndham of Felbrigg.
- ii. Roger Wyndham.³²⁴

Roger Wyndham, son of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1469.³²⁵

- iii. Edward Wyndham.³²⁶

Edward Wyndham, son of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1470.³²⁷

- iv. George Wyndham.³²⁸

George Wyndham, son of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1471.³²⁹

³²³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed; Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302.

³²⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

³²⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³²⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

³²⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³²⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

v. Edmund Wyndham.³³⁰

Edmund Wyndham, son of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1472.³³¹

vi. Ann Wyndham.³³²

Ann Wyndham, daughter of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1473.³³³

Ann Wyndham married Geoffrey Raclyffe of Farnesden.³³⁴

Geoffrey Raclyffe of Farnesden.³³⁵

Geoffrey Raclyffe of Farnesden was born say 1473.³³⁶

Geoffrey Raclyffe of Farnesden died in 1505.³³⁷

vii. Elizabeth Wyndham.³³⁸

Elizabeth Wyndham, daughter of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1474.³³⁹

Elizabeth Wyndham married Francis Calthorpe of Ingham.³⁴⁰

Francis Calthorpe of Ingham.³⁴¹

Francis Calthorpe of Ingham was born say 1474.³⁴²

viii. Margaret Wyndham.³⁴³

Margaret Wyndham, daughter of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1475.³⁴⁴

ix. Mary Wyndham.³⁴⁵

Mary Wyndham, daughter of Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg and Margaret Howard, was born say 1476.³⁴⁶

³²⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³³⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³³¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³³² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

³³³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³³⁴ "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³³⁵ "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³³⁶ "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³³⁷ "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³³⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

³³⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³⁴⁰ "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³⁴¹ "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³⁴² "Wyndham 1- Some Ralph de Wimondham Descendants," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 09 Dec 2011.

³⁴³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³⁴⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³⁴⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³⁴⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

37. Margaret¹⁷ Howard (*John*, #41).³⁴⁷

Margaret Howard, daughter of John Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk, was born say 1450.³⁴⁸ She married Sir John Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg (see #36), son of John Wyndham and Margaret Clifton, in 1467.³⁴⁹

38. Sir Henry¹⁷ Wentworth.³⁵⁰

Sir Henry Wentworth was born say 1420.³⁵¹

Known children of Sir Henry¹⁷ Wentworth include:

35. i. Elizabeth¹⁶ Wentworth.

Generation Eighteen



Felbrigg Hall, at Cromer, Norfolk, England (just a short distance from the North Sea)

Some call it the 'Windham Castle' because the Windham family built it and lived in it.

This is a view of the south and west fronts.

Felbrigg Hall is now owned and maintained by The National Trust of England and is open for public viewing.

Felbrigg Hall, England

39. John¹⁸ Wyndham (*John Wymondham*, #42).³⁵²

³⁴⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

³⁴⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³⁴⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 6 typed, page 12 written.

³⁵⁰ Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 303.

³⁵¹ Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 303.

³⁵² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset*, pages 2, 17, 20-22; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset*, inside back cover, fold-out chart, Genealogy I; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

The exact actual birthdate of John Wyndham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. John Wyndham, son of John Wymondham and Margaret Segrave, was born say 1430 in Norfolk, England.³⁵³

John Wyndham married first, Margaret Clifton (see #40), daughter of Sir Robert Clifton of Buckingham, in 1450 in England. Margaret was the widow of Sir Edward Hastings.³⁵⁴

John Wyndham married second, Lady (--?--) Heveningham widow of John Heveningham in 1458.³⁵⁵

John Wyndham died in 1475 in Norwich, England.³⁵⁶

Following was written and recorded by Amasa B. Windham in 1949-50:
(begin quote from Amasa B. Windham book)

13. JOHN WYNDHAM - He died in 1475 after an eventful and checkered political career which raised the Wyndham family to prominence in England. He is first heard from in 1439, when he was elected by freeholders of Norfolk to be one of their representatives in Parliament (The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Wyndham - Oxford Press - 1939 - Page 2.)

In 1459 he was returned to Parliament for a second time and was one of those knights for Norfolk in the Parliament held at Coventry (1459-60), wherein the Earl of Warwick and other accomplices of the Duke of York were attainted of high treason. At this time, John was an ardent supporter of the House of Lancaster (Ibid - Page 17).

In 1467, he again was returned to Parliament as a member for Ipswich. (Ibid - Page 21).

In 1450, he purchased the estate of Felbrigg from the trustees of Sir John Felbrigg, K. G., and this property was to become the main seat of the Wyndham family in England. But John had much trouble keeping the property and his right to it was disputed by some of the former owner's heirs. In June 1461, one of them attacked the house in his absence and threatened his wife. The incident was related thus: "Sir John Felbrigg... made a forcible entry and in the absence of her husband, threatened to fire the house, she having locked herself up in her room to keep possession, and at last dragged her out by the hair of her head and took possession; but John Wymondham having the king's order to Thomas Montgomery, Esq., the sheriff of the county, to be put in possession, he came to an agreement and Wymondham paying to Sir John 200 marks, he released all his right and claim to his lordship; and in the 39th Henry VI, Sir John and his wife conveyed it to John Wymondham by fine" (A Royal Descent - Thomasin Elizabeth Sharpe - 1904 - Page 8; History of Norfolk - Blomefield - Vol. 8 - Page 112; The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Wyndham - Oxford Press - 1939 - Page 20).

John was married first to Margery Clifton, Widow of Sir Edward Hastings and daughter of Sir Robert Clifton, of Buckingham. She died in 1456 and was buried in the Church of the Austin Friars. After her death, John married a second time in 1458 to Lady Heveningham, widow of Sir John Heveningham. John died in Norwich and was buried in the Church of the Austin Friars (History of Norfolk - Blomefield - Vol. 4 - Page 80; The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Page 22).

The children of John and Margery his first wife, were John, Roger, Ela, Isabel. Ela married in 1458 to Thomas Fastolf of Cowhawe, and Isabel married Sir Simon Wiseman of Great Thornham, Suffolk

³⁵³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

³⁵⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset*, inside back cover, fold-out chart, Genealogy I; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

³⁵⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁵⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

(Baronagium Genealogicum - Segar and Edmundson - Vol. 3 - Page 273; Norfolk Visitations - Harleian Society - 1891 - Page 324-325).

(end quote from Amasa B. Windham book).³⁵⁷

John Wyndham and Margaret Clifton had four (4) children for whom something is known, there may have been other children who were born to them but for whom we have not yet found any recorded information.

36. i. Sir John¹⁷ Wyndham of Crownthorpe and Felbrigg.
- ii. Roger Wyndham.³⁵⁸

Roger Wyndham, son of John Wyndham and Margaret Clifton, was born say 1452.³⁵⁹

- iii. Ela Wyndham.³⁶⁰

Ela Wyndham, daughter of John Wyndham and Margaret Clifton, was born say 1455.³⁶¹

- iv. Isabel Wyndham.³⁶²

Isabel Wyndham, daughter of John Wyndham and Margaret Clifton, was born say 1456.³⁶³

Isabel Wyndham married Simon Wyseman.

Simon Wyseman.

Simon Wyseman was born circa 1455 in Thornham, Suffolk, England.

40. Margaret¹⁸ Clifton (*Robert*, #44).³⁶⁴

Margaret Clifton, daughter of Sir Robert Clifton of Buckingham, was born say 1425.³⁶⁵ She married John Wyndham (see #39), son of John Wymondham and Margaret Segrave, in 1450 in England. Margaret was the widow of Sir Edward Hastings.³⁶⁶

Margaret Clifton died in 1456.³⁶⁷

41. John¹⁸ Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk (*Robert*, #45).³⁶⁸

John Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk, son of Sir Robert Howard and Margaret Mowbray, was born in 1420.³⁶⁹

³⁵⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, pages 5 and 6 typed.

³⁵⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁵⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶⁴ John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset*, inside back cover, fold-out chart, Genealogy I; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

³⁶⁷ John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written.

³⁶⁸ Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*; Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *A Family History 1410-1688, The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset*, rear of book Genealogy Chart I.

John Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk married Katherine Moleyns circa 1442.³⁷⁰

John Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk died at Bosworth Field on 22 Aug 1485 in Leicestershire, England. He was killed in battle.³⁷¹

Known children of John¹⁸ Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk include:

37. i. Margaret¹⁷ Howard.

Generation Nineteen

42. John¹⁹ Wymondham (*John de Wymondham, #47*).³⁷²

The exact actual birthdate of John Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. John Wymondham, son of John de Wymondham and Elizabeth Sharrington, was born say 1410.³⁷³ He shortened the spelling of the name from 'Wymondham' to 'Wyndham'.³⁷⁴

John Wymondham married Margaret Segrave (see #43), daughter of Sir John Segrave.³⁷⁵

John Wymondham died while a resident of Crownthorpe in 1450.³⁷⁶

Known children of John¹⁹ Wymondham and Margaret Segrave (see #43) were:

39. i. John¹⁸ Wyndham.

43. Margaret¹⁹ Segrave (*John, #49*).³⁷⁷

Margaret Segrave, daughter of Sir John Segrave, was born say 1410.³⁷⁸

Margaret Segrave married John Wymondham (see #42), son of John de Wymondham and Elizabeth Sharrington.³⁷⁹

44. Sir Robert¹⁹ Clifton of Buckingham.³⁸⁰

Sir Robert Clifton of Buckingham was born say 1390.³⁸¹

Known children of Sir Robert¹⁹ Clifton of Buckingham include:

³⁶⁹A Royal Genealogy Database, online at: www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011; Walter Rye, *The Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and 1613*, pages 323, 324, and 325.

³⁷⁰A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁷¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁷²John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, 11 written.

³⁷³John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386.

³⁷⁴John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386.

³⁷⁵John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, 11 written.

³⁷⁶John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, page 11 written, gave death year to be 1440.

³⁷⁷John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386.

³⁷⁸John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386.

³⁷⁹John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, page 386; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 5 typed, 11 written.

³⁸⁰Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*.

³⁸¹Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*.

40. i. Margaret¹⁸ Clifton.

45. Sir Robert¹⁹ Howard.³⁸²

Sir Robert Howard was born in 1384.³⁸³

Sir Robert Howard married Margaret Mowbray (see #46), daughter of Thomas Mowbray and Elizabeth Fitzalan, before 1420.³⁸⁴

Sir Robert Howard died in 1436.³⁸⁵

Known children of Sir Robert¹⁹ Howard and Margaret Mowbray (see #46) were:

41. i. John¹⁸ Howard 1st Duke of Norfolk.

46. Margaret¹⁹ Mowbray (*Thomas, #50*).³⁸⁶

Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas Mowbray and Elizabeth Fitzalan, was born say 1390.³⁸⁷

Margaret Mowbray married Sir Robert Howard (see #45) before 1420.³⁸⁸

Generation Twenty

47. John²⁰ de Wymondham (*Thomas, #52*).³⁸⁹

The exact actual birthdate of John de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. John de Wymondham, son of Thomas de Wymondham and Margaret Walcot, was born say 1385.³⁹⁰

No record of his activities have been found.³⁹¹

John de Wymondham married Elizabeth Sharrington (see #48), daughter of John Sharrington.³⁹²

John de Wymondham died in 1415 in Norfolk, England.³⁹³

Known children of John²⁰ de Wymondham and Elizabeth Sharrington (see #48) were:

42. i. John¹⁹ Wymondham.

48. Elizabeth²⁰ Sharrington (*John, #54*).³⁹⁴

³⁸² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁸³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁸⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁸⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁸⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁸⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁸⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

³⁸⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1415; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

³⁹⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1415.

³⁹¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

³⁹² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

³⁹³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1415.

Elizabeth Sharrington, daughter of John Sharrington, was born say 1385.³⁹⁵

Elizabeth Sharrington married John de Wymondham (see #47), son of Thomas de Wymondham and Margaret Walcot.³⁹⁶

49. Sir John²⁰ Segrave.³⁹⁷

Sir John Segrave was born say 1370.³⁹⁸

Known children of Sir John²⁰ Segrave include:

43. i. Margaret¹⁹ Segrave.

50. Thomas²⁰ Mowbray (John, #55).³⁹⁹

Thomas Mowbray, son of John Mowbray and Elizabeth Segrave, was born circa 1362.⁴⁰⁰

Thomas Mowbray married Elizabeth Fitzalan (see #51) in 1384.⁴⁰¹

Thomas Mowbray died in 1399.⁴⁰²

Known children of Thomas²⁰ Mowbray and Elizabeth Fitzalan (see #51) were:

46. i. Margaret¹⁹ Mowbray.

51. Elizabeth²⁰ Fitzalan.⁴⁰³

Elizabeth Fitzalan was born in 1371.⁴⁰⁴

Elizabeth Fitzalan married Thomas Mowbray (see #50), son of John Mowbray and Elizabeth Segrave, in 1384.⁴⁰⁵

Elizabeth Fitzalan died on 8 Jul 1425.⁴⁰⁶

Generation Twenty-One

52. Thomas²¹ de Wymondham (John, #57).⁴⁰⁷

³⁹⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

³⁹⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

³⁹⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

³⁹⁷ Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302.

³⁹⁸ Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302.

³⁹⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁰⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1386; Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302.

The exact actual birthdate of Thomas de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Thomas de Wymondham, son of Sir John de Wymondham and Catherine de Redisham, was born say 1355.⁴⁰⁸

Thomas de Wymondham married Margaret Walcot (see #53), daughter of Sir Robert Walcot.⁴⁰⁹

Thomas de Wymondham died in 1386.⁴¹⁰

Known children of Thomas²¹ de Wymondham and Margaret Walcot (see #53) were:

47. i. John²⁰ de Wymondham.

53. Margaret²¹ Walcot (*Robert*, #59).⁴¹¹

Margaret Walcot, daughter of Sir Robert Walcot, was born say 1355.⁴¹²

Margaret Walcot married Thomas de Wymondham (see #52), son of Sir John de Wymondham and Catherine de Redisham.⁴¹³

54. John²¹ Sharrington.⁴¹⁴

John Sharrington was born say 1340.⁴¹⁵

Known children of John²¹ Sharrington include:

48. i. Elizabeth²⁰ Sharrington.

55. John²¹ Mowbray.⁴¹⁶

John Mowbray was born on 25 Jun 1340.⁴¹⁷

John Mowbray married Elizabeth Segrave (see #56), daughter of John Segrave and Margaret Plantagenet, in 1353.⁴¹⁸

John Mowbray died on 9 Oct 1368 at age 28.⁴¹⁹

Known children of John²¹ Mowbray and Elizabeth Segrave (see #56) were:

50. i. Thomas²⁰ Mowbray.

56. Elizabeth²¹ Segrave (*John*, #60).⁴²⁰

⁴⁰⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1386.

⁴⁰⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴¹⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1386.

⁴¹¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written; Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302.

⁴¹² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴¹³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴¹⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴¹⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴¹⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴¹⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴¹⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴¹⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴²⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

Elizabeth Segrave, daughter of John Segrave and Margaret Plantagenet, was born on 25 Sep 1338.⁴²¹

Elizabeth Segrave married John Mowbray (see #55) in 1353.⁴²²

Elizabeth Segrave died in 1368.⁴²³

Generation Twenty-Two

57. Sir John²² de Wymondham (*John*, #62).⁴²⁴

The exact actual birthdate of Sir John de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Sir John de Wymondham, son of John de Wymondham, was born say 1325.⁴²⁵

Sir John de Wymondham married Catherine de Redisham (see #58), daughter of Sir John de Redisham of Redisham, Norfolk.⁴²⁶

Sir John de Wymondham died in 1357.⁴²⁷

Known children of Sir John²² de Wymondham and Catherine de Redisham (see #58) were as follows:

i. Sir Richard²¹ de Wymondham.⁴²⁸

Sir Richard de Wymondham, son of Sir John de Wymondham and Catherine de Redisham, was born say 1346.⁴²⁹

ii. Henry de Wymondham.⁴³⁰

Henry de Wymondham, son of Sir John de Wymondham and Catherine de Redisham, was born say 1348.⁴³¹

52. iii. Thomas de Wymondham.

58. Catherine²² de Redisham (*John*, #63).⁴³²

Catherine de Redisham, daughter of Sir John de Redisham of Redisham, Norfolk, was born say 1325.⁴³³

Catherine de Redisham married Sir John de Wymondham (see #57), son of John de Wymondham.⁴³⁴

59. Sir Robert²² Walcot.⁴³⁵

⁴²¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴²² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴²³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴²⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1357; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

⁴²⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴²⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴²⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written--gave year of death as 1357.

⁴²⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴²⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴³⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴³¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴³² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴³³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴³⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

Sir Robert Walcot was born say 1330.⁴³⁶

Amasa B. Windham in his "Some Prominent Families with Alabam Connections" stated his name was 'Walter' Walcot.

In Burkes' "Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry" it is stated that his name is 'Robert' Walcot.⁴³⁷

Known children of Sir Robert²² Walcot include:

53. i. Margaret²¹ Walcot.

60. John²² Segrave.⁴³⁸

John Segrave was born say 1320.⁴³⁹

John Segrave married Margaret Plantagenet (see #61), daughter of Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton and Alice Hayles, after 3 Mar 1327.⁴⁴⁰

John Segrave died on 20 Mar 1353.⁴⁴¹

Known children of John²² Segrave and Margaret Plantagenet (see #61) were:

56. i. Elizabeth²¹ Segrave.

61. Margaret²² Plantagenet (*Thomas*, #64).⁴⁴²

Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton and Alice Hayles, was born in 1321.⁴⁴³

Margaret Plantagenet married John Segrave (see #60) after 3 Mar 1327.⁴⁴⁴

Margaret Plantagenet died on 24 Mar 1399.⁴⁴⁵

Generation Twenty-Three

62. John²³ de Wymondham (*William*, #66).⁴⁴⁶

The exact actual birthdate of John de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. John de Wymondham, son of William de Wymondham and Johanna de Castell, was born say 1300.⁴⁴⁷

⁴³⁵Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302, gives his name to be Sir Robert Walcot, Knt; Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴³⁶Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴³⁷Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written; Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302.

⁴³⁸A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴³⁹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁴⁰A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁴¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁴²A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁴³A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁴⁴A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁴⁵A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁴⁶Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

⁴⁴⁷Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham stated the following about this John Wymondham:
Little is known of him or of his activities and some genealogists omit him entirely from the lineage but he may have been the John de Wymondham who was the incumbent of a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the Church of Tarring, Suffolk County, in 1324.⁴⁴⁸

Known children of John²³ de Wymondham include:

57. i. Sir John²² de Wymondham.

63. Sir John²³ de Redisham of Redisham, Norfolk.⁴⁴⁹

Sir John de Redisham of Redisham, Norfolk was born say 1280.⁴⁵⁰

Known children of Sir John²³ de Redisham of Redisham, Norfolk include:

58. i. Catherine²² de Redisham.

64. Thomas²³ Plantagenet of Brotherton (*Edward I*, #68).⁴⁵¹

Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton, son of King Edward I Plantagenet of England and Margaret Capet of France, was born on 1 Jun 1300.⁴⁵²

Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton married Alice Hayles (see #65) in 1319.⁴⁵³

Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton died in Aug 1338 at age 38.⁴⁵⁴

Known children of Thomas²³ Plantagenet of Brotherton and Alice Hayles (see #65) were:

61. i. Margaret²² Plantagenet.

65. Alice²³ Hayles.⁴⁵⁵

Alice Hayles was born circa 1301.⁴⁵⁶

Alice Hayles married Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton (see #64), son of King Edward I Plantagenet of England and Margaret Capet of France, in 1319.⁴⁵⁷

Alice Hayles died in 1330.⁴⁵⁸

Generation Twenty-Four

⁴⁴⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴⁴⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴⁵⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴⁵¹ "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," online on *unknown compiler*,

<www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/plantagenet_5.htm>, viewed online 27 Jan 2011; A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁵² "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011; A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁵³ "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁵⁴ "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011; A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁵⁵ "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁵⁶ "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁵⁷ "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁵⁸ "English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

66. William²⁴ de Wymondham (*Ralph*, #70).⁴⁵⁹

The exact actual birthdate of William de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. William de Wymondham, son of Ralph de Wymondham and Agnes (----?----), was born say 1260.⁴⁶⁰

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following about this William de Wymondham: He was overseer of silver mines in Devonshire, had offices in the Exchequer and was a great chemist. By his art in 1293 he refined 270 pounds of fine silver out of the lead ore which King Edward I gave for a potion with his daughter Eleanor to the Count of Barr. In the next year there were 521 pounds of Silver sent to London and coined, and the following year, when the Derbyshire miners were sent to help the Devonian, Mr. Wimindham sent 700 pounds of silver to the mint. (History of Norfolk--Blomefield--Vol. 2--page 533)

He was not possessed of the manors of Crownthorpe and Wickelwode in 1316 as Burke says (Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry--Burke--London--1925--page 1947), as these manors were not purchased by the Wyndhams until 1436 (Norfolk Families--Rye--1913--Page 1039) but in 1284 he purchased by fine, rents in Norwich, and in 1303 he and his wife purchased lands at Redenhale, in Norfolk, by fine. (History of Norfolk--Blomefield--Vol. 8--Page 115).⁴⁶¹

William de Wymondham married Johanna de Castell (see #67).⁴⁶²

William de Wymondham died say 1310.⁴⁶³

Known children of William²⁴ de Wymondham and Johanna de Castell (see #67) were:

62. i. John²³ de Wymondham.

67. Johanna²⁴ de Castell.⁴⁶⁴

Johanna de Castell was born say 1260.⁴⁶⁵

Johanna de Castell married William de Wymondham (see #66), son of Ralph de Wymondham and Agnes (----?----).⁴⁶⁶

⁴⁵⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

⁴⁶⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, page 10 written.

⁴⁶¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 and 4 typed, page 9 and 10 written; Sir Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Colonial Gentry*, page 302, incorrectly states that this William de Wymondham was possessed, 10th Edward II, of the manors of Crownthorpe and Wickelwode, Norfolk. Crownthorpe and Wickelwode were not purchased until 1436 by the Wyndhams.

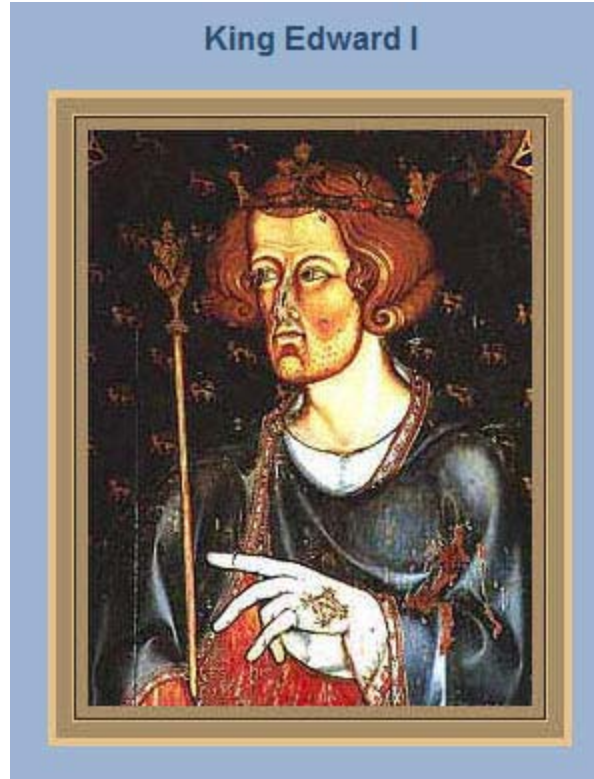
⁴⁶² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, page 10 written.

⁴⁶³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, 10 written.

⁴⁶⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, page 10 written.

⁴⁶⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, page 10 written.

⁴⁶⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 4 typed, page 10 written.



King Edward I, born 1239-died 1307

68. King Edward I²⁴ Plantagenet of England (*Henry III, #72*).⁴⁶⁷

King Edward I Plantagenet of England, son of King Henry III Plantagenet of England and Eleanor _____ of Provence, was born on 17 Jun 1239.⁴⁶⁸ He was King of England from 1272 to 1307.⁴⁶⁹ Often considered the greatest of the Plantagenets, Edward I was born on the evening of 17th June, 1239, at Westminster Palace, the first born child of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence. He was named Edward in honour of his father's favourite saint, the Saxon King Edward the Confessor. Edward was a delicate child and suffered from a life threatening illness in 1246, which his devoted mother, Eleanor of Provence, nursed him through at Beaulieu Abbey.

Edward I was a tall man of six feet two inches (1.88m), with long arms and legs from which his nick-name, Longshanks, was derived. His hair was black like his Provencal mother's, his complexion swarthy and his eyes fiery in anger. Edward spoke with a pronounced lisp, but possessed the Plantagenet temper in full measure.

It was recorded of Edward that 'He was tall of stature, higher than ordinary men by head and shoulders, and thereof called Longshank; of swarthy complexion, strong of body, but lean; of a comely favour; his eyes in his anger sparkling like fire; the hair of his head dark and curled. concerning his conditions, as he was in war peaceful, so in peace he was warlike, delighting specially in that kind of hunting , which is to kill stags or other wild beasts with spears. In continency of life he was equal to his father; in acts of valour, far beyond him. He had in him the two wisdoms, not often found in any single; both together seldom or never; an ability of judgement in himself, and a readiness to hear the judgement of others. He was not easily provoked into passion, but once in passion not easily appeased.'

Marriage

⁴⁶⁷"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011; A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁶⁸"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁶⁹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

At the age of fifteen, the Lord Edward as he was then known, was married to his second cousin, the thirteen year old Leonora or Eleanor of Castile (1241-1290) on 1 November, 1254, to settle disputes over rights to Gascony. The couple were married at the monastery of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Edward was knighted by Eleanor's half-brother, Alphonso X, to mark the occasion.

Eleanor was the beautiful dark-haired daughter of Ferdinand III, King of Castile and his second wife, Jeanne, Countess of Ponthieu. Eleanor was also descended from Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, through their second daughter, Eleanor, who had married Alphonso VIII of Castile. Although their marriage was a political alliance the pair became deeply attached. She bore him sixteen children. The couple's first two sons, Henry and John died in infancy, their third son, Alphonso, the heir to the throne and Eleanor's favourite died at twelve years old, leaving their fourth son, Edward as his father's heir.

The Eighth Crusade

As a young man, Edward had joined the Eighth Crusade. He was persuaded to participate in the Crusade by the Papal Legate, Cardinal Ottobono, who appealed to Edward and his brother Edmund to take part along with Louis IX of France. Edward embarked from Dover in 1270, taking his young wife Eleanor with him. Perhaps he drew inspiration from the exploits of his famous great-uncle, Richard the Lionheart. Louis died at Carthage before the arrival of the English contingent, Edward and Eleanor spent the winter in Sicily, before going on to Acre in Palestine, where they arrived in May 1271, accompanied by his brother Edmund and cousin Henry Almain, the son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Edward raided the town of Qaqun, but despite his objections a ten year truce between the Christians and Moslems was negotiated.

In June 1272, an attempt was made to assassinate Prince Edward, a member of the secret society of the Assassins, acting on the instructions of one of the Emirs in negotiation with Edward and feigning he came on secret business, obtained an interview with the English prince, he suddenly attacked Edward with a dagger, wounding his arm. Edward managed to beat him off by kicking him and seized a stool, with which he knocked him down, enabling him to grab the dagger. He was, however further wounded in the forehead. As the dagger was poisoned, the wounds were cause for great concern. However the skills of his surgeon saved his life. Legend relates that his wife Eleanor sucked the poison from the wounds.

The aim of the crusade was to relieve the beleaguered Christian stronghold of Acre , but the Eighth Crusade only succeeded in giving Acre a reprieve of ten years. It is believed that it was in the Holy Land that Edward recieved inspiration for the design of the castles he later built to secure his conquests in Wales.

Reign

Edward was in the Holy Land when he heard of his father's death on 20 November 1272, which affected him deeply and consequently made him King of England.

The new King initially called himself Edward IV, but for reasons unknown he came to be known as Edward I. His first parliament, in the Statute of Westminster, legislated on the whole field of law. In 1274, he conducted a country wide survey into the usurpation of crown lands and rights during the war with de Montfort. Edward brought many of England's laws and institutions up to date.

The Conquest of Wales

King Edward embarked on a highly ambitious plan to conquer the whole of Britain. He lead an army into Wales in 1277. The first invasion proceeded along the North Wales coast. Llywellyn ap Gruffyd, Prince of Wales, was the husband of Eleanor, Edward's niece and the daughter of Simon de Montfort. The campaign was successful and the Welsh Prince surrendered to the English king, by the Treaty of Aberconwy in 1287 he was compelled to accept humiliating peace terms.

In 1282 the Welsh, led by Llewelyn's brother Dafydd, rose against English rule. Edward again marched an army into Wales. Llywelyn joined the revolt which experienced some initial success, the castles of Builth, Aberystwyth and Ruthin were wrested from English hands and an English army defeated at the Menai Straights in Gwynedd. Llywelyn was killed at the Battle of Irfon Bridge on the 11th December 1282, crushing Welsh hopes. In accordance with the barbaric custom of the time, his severed head was sent to London to be displayed at the Tower. Dafydd continued to lead the Welsh resistance, but was handed over to Edward in June 1283, when he too, was tried and executed.

Following his conquest of Wales, Edward I built a formidable Iron Ring of Castles, a days march from apart, to defend his acquisitions from Welsh rebellion. Subsequent to Edward's first Welsh campaign when he succeeded in isolating his adversary, Llywelyn the Last in Snowdonia and Anglesey, the English king erected the castles of Flint, Rhuddlan, Builth Wells and Aberystwth.

After the failure of Llywelyn's second uprising in 1282, the Iron Ring was extended to include castles at Conway, Caernarfon and Beaumaris.

The Death of Eleanor of Castille

Eleanor of Castile died in 1290 at the age of 49. Eleanor had been accompanying Edward on a journey to Lincoln, when she began to exhibit symptoms of a feverish illness she had previously suffered from in 1287. The Queen's condition worsened as their entourage the village of Harby, in Nottinghamshire, they were forced to abandon the journey, the now grievously sick queen was lodged in the house of Richard de Weston. After receiving the last rites, Eleanor died there on the evening of the 28th of November 1290. Her husband was at her bedside at the end.

The normally thick skinned Edward was deeply affected by her loss. Edward had a memorial cross erected at every spot where her body was halted during its journey to London. Charring Cross derives its name, which is a corruption of Chere Reine Cross, from one of these crosses.

After embalming, which in the thirteenth century involved evisceration, Eleanor's viscera were buried in Lincoln Cathedral and Edward placed a duplicate of the Westminster tomb there. Eleanor's heart was taken with the body to London and was buried Blackfriars Priory. The Queen's body was buried in Westminster Abbey, a magnificent gilt bronze effigy by William Torel surmounts her tomb. Three of the 'Eleanor Crosses' have survived to the present day, those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham.

The King remarried at the age of 60, he chose as his second wife the seventeen year old Margaret of France, the daughter of Phillip III, King of France and Maria of Brabant, their wedding was celebrated at Canterbury on 8th September 1299. Their first child, a son, Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, was born within a year of the marriage and was followed by a further son, Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent in August, 1301. A daughter, named Eleanor for the king's first wife, followed in May, 1306. Despite their disparate ages the pair grew extremely close and Eleanor built up a close relationship with Edward's heir, his eldest surviving son by his first marriage, Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward II) who was but two years younger than herself.

The Hammer of the Scots

Edward's attention was turned north to Scotland. Alexander III, King of Scots, Edward's brother-in-law, had recently died, leaving his young granddaughter, Margaret, known as the Maid of Norway, as his sole heir. Edward proposed a marriage alliance between Margaret and his eldest surviving son and heir, Edward of Carnarvon, Prince of Wales, by which he hoped to gain control of Scotland. Margaret died on the journey to her new kingdom, leaving the Scottish succession disputed between a number of candidates, among whom the English King was asked to arbitrate by the Scottish lords. His choice fell upon John de Balliol, who did possess a strictly superior hereditary right.

Balliol was effectively a puppet of the English, the discontented Scots promptly rose in rebellion against this arrangement and an English army was marched north into Scotland in 1296 to deal with them. Edward stormed the inadequately defended border town of Berwick upon Tweed, slaughtering its inhabitants and overrun Scotland. King John Balliol was humiliated and sent as a prisoner to the Tower of London.

The Stone of Scone, a venerated relic, which Scottish Kings had been crowned on since the Dark Ages, was taken in 1296 and removed to Westminster. It was incorporated in a coronation chair specially built for this purpose at Westminster Abbey and has only recently been returned to Scotland.

The banner of Scottish resistance was taken up by the patriot William Wallace, he was both a brave and resourceful opponent and defeated Edward's forces at Stirling Bridge in 1297. He then continued a guerilla war in the name of King John, gaining the support of the Scottish clans, although he never gained the loyalty of the nobles.

William Wallace was defeated by Edward I at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298 and three regents appointed to rule Scotland, the Bishop of St. Andrews, Robert the Bruce and John Comyn. The spirited William Wallace, unbowed, stormed Stirling

Castle in 1304, but was later treacherously handed over to the English by one of his own countrymen, he suffered the horrendous death of being hanged, drawn and quartered. Robert the Bruce, after murdering his rival, Comyn, in the church at Greyfriars, was crowned King of Scots. Abandoning conventional methods, Bruce tried to starve the enemy out and made efforts to capture the English strongholds.

Making his way north to deal with the Scots yet again, the great Edward I died at Burgh on Sands, Cumberland at the age of sixty-eight on 7 July, 1307. Apprehensive of his son Edward's ability to continue his work, he was purported to have asked his flesh to be boiled from his bones, so that they could be carried with the army on every campaign into Scotland and that his heart be buried in the Holy Land. His son instead buried his body in Westminster Abbey, the mausoleum of English Kings, in a robe of imperial purple. The place where he lies is marked by a simple stone slab which bears the epitaph 'Here lies Edward, the Hammer of the Scots'.

Edward's 26 year old widow, Margaret of France, retired to Marlborough Castle after his death and never remarried, she is recorded as saying "when Edward died, all men died for me". She lived on for ten years after her husband's death, dying at the age of 36 and was buried at Greyfriars Church, Greenwich.⁴⁷⁰ He also went by the name of 'Longshank' and 'Hammer of the Scots'.⁴⁷¹

King Edward I Plantagenet of England married second, Margaret Capet of France (see #69), daughter of King Phillip III "The Bold" Capet of France and Mary Louvain of Brabant, on 8 Sep 1299.⁴⁷²

King Edward I Plantagenet of England died on 7 Jul 1307 at age 68.⁴⁷³

Known children of King Edward I²⁴ Plantagenet of England and Margaret Capet of France (see #69) were:

64. i. Thomas²³ Plantagenet of Brotherton.

69. Margaret²⁴ Capet of France (*Phillip III "The Bold", #74*).⁴⁷⁴

Margaret Capet of France, daughter of King Phillip III "The Bold" Capet of France and Mary Louvain of Brabant, was born in 1279.⁴⁷⁵ She married King Edward I Plantagenet of England (see #68), son of King Henry III Plantagenet of England and Eleanor _____ of Provence, on 8 Sep 1299.⁴⁷⁶

Margaret Capet of France died of natural causes on 14 Feb 1317 in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England.⁴⁷⁷ She was buried in London, England.⁴⁷⁸

Generation Twenty-Five

70. Ralph²⁵ de Wymondham (*John, #76*).⁴⁷⁹

⁴⁷⁰"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*.

⁴⁷¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷²"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷³"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷⁴"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011; A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷⁵"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷⁶"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷⁷"English Monarchs--King Edward I, 1272-1307," *unknown compiler*, viewed online 27 Jan 2011; A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷⁸A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁷⁹Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written; John Hughes, *The Boscobel Tracts*, Page 386.

The exact actual birthdate of Ralph de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Ralph de Wymondham, son of John de Wymondham and Margaret Curzon, was born say 1240.⁴⁸⁰

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following about this Ralph de Wymondham:
In the time of Edward I, he was the recipient of a grant of land with buildings on it in "Wodemarket-gate of Hedon" (Yorkshire)". The grant was made by John de Melsa son of Sir Godfrey de Melsa to Ralph and Agnes, his wife, who paid a yerly rent of four shillings. (Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission - London - Vol. 37 - Page 230.)

In the absence of documentary evidence, many of the later genealogists, notably Burke, begin the family lineage with Ralph. Few records exist on him.⁴⁸¹

Ralph de Wymondham married Agnes (----?----) (see #71).⁴⁸²

Known children of Ralph²⁵ de Wymondham and Agnes (----?----) (see #71) were:
66. i. William²⁴ de Wymondham.

71. Agnes²⁵ (----?----).⁴⁸³

Agnes (----?----) was born say 1240.⁴⁸⁴

Agnes (----?----) married Ralph de Wymondham (see #70), son of John de Wymondham and Margaret Curzon.⁴⁸⁵

72. King Henry III²⁵ Plantagenet of England (*John*, #78).⁴⁸⁶

King Henry III Plantagenet of England, son of King John Plantagenet of England and Isabel _____ of Angouleme, was born on 10 Oct 1206 in Winchester, Hampshire, England.⁴⁸⁷ He was King of England from 1216 to 1272.⁴⁸⁸ Henry was described as being a "pretty little knight" when crowned at the Abbey Church of Gloucester with a circlet belonging to his mother since his father had previously lost the royal treasure in the Wash.

The highly capable William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, was appointed Regent along with Hubert de Burgh. At the time of King John's death, London and most of the channel ports were held by the French. In a popular move, Marshall announced his intention to rule by the terms of Magna Carta, the French invaders were driven out and peace restored in England. The great William Marshall, having served four generations of the Plantagenets with great ability, died in May, 1219, leaving de Burgh as sole Regent.

King Henry III could not have been less like his father in character, nor was he built in the usual Plantagenet mould. Cultivated, aesthetic, petulant and kind natured but weak and ineffectual, Henry reached his majority at the age of nineteen in 1227 and took over the reins of government of his kingdom but retained de Burgh as his chief adviser.

Henry's character and appearance

A contemporary has stated of Henry III that "His mind seemed not to stand on a firm basis, for every sudden accident put him into passion". He was of middle stature and like his father, inclined to be plump. He had a drooping left eyelid that covered half of the eye which rendered him a rather sinister appearance.

⁴⁸⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁴⁸¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁴⁸² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁴⁸³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁴⁸⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁴⁸⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁴⁸⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁸⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁸⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

Personal Rule

Henry launched an unsuccessful expedition into Gascony in 1230, a belated attempt to regain the Plantagenet ancestral lands in France. In 1236 he married Eleanor of Provence. Eleanor was the second daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence (1198-1245) and Beatrice of Savoy (1206-66). Beatrice herself was the daughter of Tomasso, Count of Savoy and Margaret of Geneva. Eleanor's elder sister, Margaret, was married to the King of France. No physical description of Eleanor survives, but since her son Edward I was over six feet tall and her husband was not, it can safely be assumed that she was quite tall for a woman. Unlike her husband, Eleanor was a strong willed character. Legend records that his attention had been drawn to her by a poem she addressed to his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

A further disastrous military campaign to expel Louis IX from Poitou was embarked upon in 1254. Disaffection at Henry's rule was by this time rife amongst the nobles. Henry foolishly showered honours on his Queen's foreign family, which increased their grievances. Eleanor's maternal uncle, Peter of Savoy, was granted the honour of Richmond and his brother, Boniface, was made Archbishop of Canterbury.

The situation was further inflamed by Henry's patronage of his French relatives, the Lusignans. They were his half-brothers by his mother's second marriage to Hugh de Lusignan. They too were given Earldoms and church posts in England. Henry made his half brother, William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke in 1247, while another half brother, Aymer, became bishop-elect of Winchester.

Henry and Simon de Montfort

These foolish policies coupled with Henry's pathological irresolution in government produced political revolution. By the Provisions of Oxford (1258), a council of fifteen nobles to help govern the country was imposed on the King. Chief among these was Henry's brother-in-law, the French born Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the husband of his sister, Eleanor.

The resentful Henry asserted himself and recovered power in 1261. Queen Eleanor herself was highly unpopular and was particularly loathed by the Londoners. In July 1263, she was pelted with rotten eggs and vegetables whilst sailing down the Thames in her barge. The Queen was rescued by Thomas FitzThomas, the mayor of London, and was given refuge at the home of the Bishop of London. Her son Edward was never to forget this insult to his mother and thereafter reciprocated by detesting the Londoners.

The King suffered defeat at the hands of de Montfort at the Battle of Lewes on 14th May, 1264, de Montfort appropriated control of the government and a subsequent first representative parliament was called in 1265. He selected a council of nine and ruled in the name of the king. De Montfort realised the need to obtain the support of the middle classes, in 1264, he summoned knights from each shire in addition to the normal high churchmen and nobility to an early pre-Parliament and in 1265 invited burgesses from selected towns. Henry and his eldest son, Edward, along with his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, were placed under house arrest. Edward, of a much more able character than his father, escaped from his forced confinement and took up arms in Henry's cause.

Edward defeated de Montfort at the Battle of Evesham in 1265. Henry was thrown to the ground and would have been killed had he not lifted his visor and exclaimed to his assailant "Save me, save me, I am Henry of Winchester!" De Montfort, the founder of Parliament, was killed in battle. His body was cut into pieces and his head impaled upon London Bridge. Such of his remains which could be found were buried beneath the altar of Evesham Abbey. Edward, although disliking de Montfort, adopted some of his ideas.

The Final Years

Henry revered and venerated the Saxon King St. Edward the Confessor, who had been canonised in 1161, even having a mural painted of him in his bedchamber. He possessed a mania for building and his life's work was the re-building of Westminster Abbey, first built by King Edward.

In 1269, the new Abbey was consecrated, and Edward the Confessor's body reburied there in a rich and imposing shrine. Henry III himself helped carry the Confessor's coffin to its new resting place. Three years later Henry III himself died on 16 November, 1272 aged sixty-five and became the first of the Plantagenets to be buried within the Abbey, which was later to become the mausoleum of England's monarchs. His body was temporarily laid to rest in the tomb of Edward the Confessor while his own sarcophagus was constructed. Henry was succeeded by his oldest son, Edward I.

The widowhood of Eleanor of Provence

Eleanor of Provence remained in England after the death of her husband, bringing up her grandchildren, Edward's children, Henry and Eleanor and John, the son of her daughter, Beatrice. When her grandson Henry died in her care, she mourned his death greatly, founding Guildford Priory in his memory. Her widowhood was to last for nineteen years.

The Dowager Queen finally entered a convent, along with her grand daughter, Mary, dying at the convent of Amesbury in 1291. Her son, Edward I later erected a tomb there to her memory.⁴⁸⁹

King Henry III Plantagenet of England married Eleanor _____ of Provence (see #73) on 14 Jan 1236 in Canterbury, Kent, England.⁴⁹⁰

King Henry III Plantagenet of England died on 16 Nov 1272 at age 66.⁴⁹¹

Known children of King Henry III²⁵ Plantagenet of England and Eleanor _____ of Provence (see #73) were:

68. i. King Edward I²⁴ Plantagenet of England.

73. Eleanor²⁵ _____ of Provence.⁴⁹²

Eleanor _____ of Provence was born in 1222.⁴⁹³

Eleanor _____ of Provence married King Henry III Plantagenet of England (see #72), son of King John Plantagenet of England and Isabel _____ of Angouleme, on 14 Jan 1236 in Canterbury, Kent, England.⁴⁹⁴

Eleanor _____ of Provence died on 24 Jun 1291.⁴⁹⁵

74. King Phillip III "The Bold"²⁵ Capet of France (*Louis IX*, #80).⁴⁹⁶

King Phillip III "The Bold" Capet of France, son of King Louis IX Capet of France and Margaret _____ of Provence, was born on 1 May 1245 in Poissy, France.⁴⁹⁷ He was King of France from 1270 until 1285.⁴⁹⁸ Philip III, in French Philippe III, surnamed "the Bold" (le Hardi), King of France, son of Louis IX and Margaret, daughter of Raymond-Bérenger IV, count of Provence, was born on the 3rd of April 1245. His funeral monument at St. Denis depicts a man with beardless, square-cut features, but lacking character and animation. The authenticity of this effigy is fairly well borne out by what is known of him from other sources. He had many of the virtues of his father St. Louis, but neither decision of character nor devotion to duty. He was pious, charitable, of unimpeachable morality, quick-tempered but placable, no great scholar, and only energetic as a hunter. The absence in him of the qualities that fit a man to rule made his court the arena of intriguing factions, which in reality ruled France during his reign of fifteen years. Matthew of Vendôme, abbot of St. Denis, an old servant of Louis IX, acted as Philip's counsellor, so the chroniclers state, throughout the reign; but he is only a shadowy figure, and it is difficult to reconcile the statement that "everything was done according to his will" with the known facts. It was probably with administration, and not policy, that Matthew was chiefly concerned. In one instance at least his advice was openly flouted. Coming to the throne by the death of his father on the 25th of August 1270, Philip began his reign by falling entirely under the influence of Pierre de la Brosse, who had been surgeon and valet-de-chambre to his father, upon whom he lavished lands and honors, making him lord (sieur) of Langeais, Chatillon-sur-Indre and Damville. Even King Edward I of England and William Dampierre, count of Flanders, strove to win his favor by gifts. But his fall was assured

⁴⁸⁹"English Monarchs--King Henry III, 1206-1272," online on *unknown compiler*, <http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/plantagenet_4.htm>.

⁴⁹⁰A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹²A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹³A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹⁴A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹⁵A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹⁶A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹⁷A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁴⁹⁸A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

when Philip, who in 1271 lost his first wife. Isabella, daughter of James I, king of Aragon, married in 1274 Marie, daughter of Henry III, duke of Brabant. She was young and beautiful, and supplied a center around which those who wished the downfall of the favorite grouped themselves. In June 1278 he was charged with various crimes, including one of poisoning the king's eldest son, and hanged at Montfaucon. His death left the parties of Marie, the queen, and Margaret, the queen-mother, to struggle for the mastery. The first subject of dispute was the inheritance of the count of Provence, Raymond-Bérenger IV, father of Margaret and of Eleanor, wife of King Henry III of England. Upon his death, in 1245, his youngest daughter, Beatrice, wife of Charles of Anjou, the king's uncle, succeeded to his lands, to the exclusion of her elder sisters, who claimed some portion of them for themselves. In 1281 war nearly broke out on this question. Margaret and her friends formed the league of Mâcon against Charles of Anjou, but the king managed to keep them at peace. The settlement of the claims of the king of England in Aquitaine by the treaty of Amiens in 1279 was a victory for the party of Margaret.

Agenais and southern Saintonge, which fell to the Crown by the death of Alfonse of Poitiers in 1276, as part of his vast possessions in Aquitaine and Languedoc, were ceded to Edward I of England in accordance with the treaty of Paris 1259. Another portion of the heritage of Alfonse, the Venaissin, was ceded to the papacy to redeem an old promise. In general the strong will of Charles of Anjou directed Philip's policy. He secretly urged his nephew's candidature for the imperial crown, left vacant by the death of Richard of Cornwall, king of the Romans, in 1272, but without success. In May 1275 the party of Marie secured for Philip, the king's second son, the hand of Jeanne, the heiress of Navarre and Champagne, along with the guardianship of the kingdom of Navarre during the minority of Jeanne. But early in 1276 Jeanne's mother, Blanche, the widow of Henry III of Navarre and Champagne, married Edmund, first Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I; and she and her English husband kept Champagne until, in 1284, Jeanne came of age.

An expedition of Philip against Castile in aid of the children of his sister, Blanche, proved abortive. Regardless of this warning, he was induced in 1284 to take up the quarrel of his uncle Charles in Sicily, after the Sicilian Vespers in 1282. Two assemblies of barons and prelates were held at Bourges in November 1283 and February 1284 to deliberate on the question. This was a mere matter of form; Marie of Brabant and her party had decided the matter beforehand, and the crown of Aragon, which the French pope Martin IV had declared forfeited by Peter, was accepted for Charles of Valois, Philip's third son. The project was strongly opposed by Matthew of Vendôme, who was in correspondence with the king of England on the subject. It was the first warlike expedition undertaken by the house of Capet outside France. It proved a disastrous failure. The French army laid siege to Gerona on the 26th of June 1285. The town surrendered on the 7th of September, but disease and the defeat of the fleet by the Aragonese navy at Las Farniguas Islands led to a retreat, during which, on the 5th of October, the king died. In the same month the garrison placed at Gerona surrendered. It is typical of Philip's character and career that he should die thus, in an expedition undertaken against the interests of his kingdom, at the instigation of his ambitious uncle.

Philip was twice married. On the 28th of May 1262 he married Isabella, daughter of James I, king of Aragon, who died in 1271. By her he had four children: Louis, who died in 1276; Philip, born in 1268; Charles of Valois, born on the 12th of March 1270; and Robert, who died young. By his second wife, Marie (d. 1322), daughter of Henry III of Brabant, whom he married in 1274, he had three children: Louis, count of Evreux; Margaret, who married in 1299 Edward I, king of England; and Blanche, who married Rudolph III, Duke of Austria.⁴⁹⁹

King Phillip III "The Bold" Capet of France married second, Mary Louvain of Brabant (see #75) on 21 Aug 1274.⁵⁰⁰

King Phillip III "The Bold" Capet of France died of natural causes on 5 Oct 1285 in Perpignan, France, at age 40.⁵⁰¹

Known children of King Phillip III "The Bold"²⁵ Capet of France and Mary Louvain of Brabant (see #75) were:

69. i. Margaret²⁴ Capet of France.

75. Mary²⁵ Louvain of Brabant.⁵⁰²

⁴⁹⁹"French Monarchs--King Phillip III," online on *unknown compiler*, <<http://www.nndb.com/people/000/000093718/>>.

⁵⁰⁰A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁰¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁰²A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

Mary Louvain of Brabant was born circa 1255.⁵⁰³ She married King Phillip III "The Bold" Capet of France (see #74), son of King Louis IX Capet of France and Margaret _____ of Provence, on 21 Aug 1274.⁵⁰⁴

Mary Louvain of Brabant died on 12 Jan 1321.⁵⁰⁵

Generation Twenty-Six

76. John²⁶ de Wymondham (*Thomas*, #82).⁵⁰⁶

The exact actual birthdate of John de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. John de Wymondham, son of Thomas de Wymondham, was born say 1220.

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following about this John de Wymondham: Who owned land in Bedford and Norfolk Counties. On June 27, 1286, he acknowledged that "he owes to William de Holecote, clerk, 30 s., to be levied, in default of payment, of his lands and chattels in Cos. Bedford and Norfolk." (Close Roll - Vol. 15 -1902 - Page 421.)

A deed (circa 1250) shows the sale of land in St. Johns Parish, Maddermarket, to one John Martin of Norwich by one Samuel, the land having formerly belonged to John de Wyondham. (East Anglian Notes and Queries - Ipswich - 1893 - Vol. 5 - Page 169.)

He was among the benefactors of the Priory of Wymondham. (Baronetage - Wotton - London - 1727 - Vol. 3 - Page 346.)

He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Curzon. (The Wyndham Family in the Elder Male Line - Wyndham - London - 1918 - Page 6; A Complete English Peerage - Jacob - London - 1766 - Vol. 2 - Page 181.)

He was the the father of Ralph and William.⁵⁰⁷

John de Wymondham married Margaret Curzon (see #77), daughter of Robert Curzon.⁵⁰⁸

Known children of John²⁶ de Wymondham and Margaret Curzon (see #77) were as follows:

70. i. Ralph²⁵ de Wymondham.
- ii. William de Wymondham.⁵⁰⁹

William de Wymondham, son of John de Wymondham and Margaret Curzon, was born say 1241.⁵¹⁰

77. Margaret²⁶ Curzon (*Robert*, #83).⁵¹¹

Margaret Curzon, daughter of Robert Curzon, was born say 1220.⁵¹²

Margaret Curzon married John de Wymondham (see #76), son of Thomas de Wymondham.⁵¹³

⁵⁰³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁰⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁰⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁰⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵⁰⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵⁰⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵⁰⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵¹⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵¹¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵¹² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵¹³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

78. King John²⁶ Plantagenet of England (*Henry II*, #84).⁵¹⁴

King John Plantagenet of England, son of King Henry II Plantagenet of England and Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine, was born at Beaumont Palace on 24 Dec 1166 in Oxford, Oxfordshire, England.⁵¹⁵ He was King of England from 1199 to 1216.⁵¹⁶ When John, the last child of the great Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine was born on Christmas Eve, 1167 at Beaumont Palace in Oxfordshire, his father jokingly nick-named him Sans Terre or Lackland, as there was no land left to give him. It seems ironic then, that John Lackland was eventually to inherit the entire Angevin Empire.

A born cynic, with a puckish sense of humour, feckless, treacherous and entirely without scruple, he was possessed of some of the restless energy of his father and was prone to the same violent rages but unlike his father, John was unstable and cruel and a thoroughly flawed character. His deep distrust of others sometimes verged on paranoia. After eight hundred years, John remains the maverick of the House of Plantagenet.

Originally brought up for a career in the church, he had been placed at the Abbey of Fontevrault in Anjou, as an oblate, while still in early childhood, to which the young John reacted rebelliously. He was educated by Ranulf de Glanvill, his father's Chief Justiciar. Henry II hoped to improve his youngest son's prospects, by betrothing him, at the age of nine, to a wealthy heiress, his second cousin, Isabella of Gloucester. Isabella was the granddaughter of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I. The couple were duly married when John was 21 but the marriage failed to produce children.

Henry II attempted to make his favourite son King of Ireland. The adolescent John and his companions alienated the Irish chieftains who came to pay him homage, mocking their clothes and pulling their beards, resulting in rebellion against his rule and he was forced to leave Ireland. A fickle character, in his youth John conspired against both his father and his brother Richard for his own gain. During Richard's absence on the Third Crusade, John had attempted to overthrow his justicar, William Longchamp. In the course of returning from his crusade, Richard was captured by Leopold V, Duke of Austria, and imprisoned by the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry VI. England had to raise a huge ransom for the return of its king. On his release in 1194, Richard readily forgave his younger brother for plotting his overthrow.

John's appearance

In appearance, John was nothing like his tall and majestic brother Richard. He was five feet five inches in height, as opposed to Richard's six feet four inches. Although his height may be considered short by modern standards, it was not considered so in his own time, when men were considerably shorter. He was stockily built as his father had been. He is reputed to have spent a fortune on rich clothing and jewels.

Reign

John succeeded to the throne at the age of thirty-two, on the death of Richard the Lionheart in 1199. Arthur of Brittany, the son of his deceased elder brother, Geoffrey, had an arguably better claim, but Richard was reported to have announced John his heir on his deathbed. John acted promptly, siezing the royal treasury at Chinon. His coronation took place on Ascension Day, 1199. The shrewd Phillip Augustus, in accordance with his policy of weakening the Angevin Empire by creating division amongst the Plantagenets, supported Arthur's claim and attacked Normandy.

John incurred further opposition through his infatuation with Isabella of Angouleme, the twelve year old daughter of Count Aymer of Angouleme and Alix de Courtenay. She had been betrothed to Hugh de Lusignan, although the marriage had been delayed because of her extreme youth. The unprincipled John stole the enchanting Isabella from under Hugh's very nose.

His first marriage to Isabella of Gloucester had been declared invalid, since they were related within the prohibited degrees. Hugh de Lusignan, incensed, joined forces with Phillip and Arthur, forming a coalition against the King of England. It was said that John was so besotted with his young bride that he refused to rise from bed until well after noon.

The Rebellion of Arthur of Brittany

⁵¹⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵¹⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵¹⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

True to his policy of causing dissension amongst the Angevins, Phillip Augustus recognised Arthur's claim in May 1200 Treaty of Le Goulet. In attempt to take Anjou and Maine, the teenage Arthur of Brittany besieged his octagenarian grandmother, Eleanor of Aquitaine, at Mirabeau. Eleanor sent an urgent message for aid to her son John and succeeded in drawing out the negotiations for as long as possible. John responded with uncharacteristic speed and came to her rescue, in the process taking both Arthur and Hugh prisoner. Arthur was imprisoned at Falaise Castle in Normandy.

King John attempted to make peace with his young nephew, on a visit to Rouen in 1203, he promised Arthur honours if he would separate himself from Phillip Augustus and adopt his uncle's cause. Arthur, proud, indignant and unbowed by his imprisonment, responded by demanding his rightful inheritance and unwisely warned John that he would never give him a moments peace for the rest of his life.

John "much troubled", responded by ordered him to be blinded and castrated, an order which Hubert de Burgh, Arthur's custodian, refused to carry out. By late 1203 rumours were circulating that the young Duke was dead. Phillip, seeing an opportunity to create further trouble, demanded that Arthur be produced. It appears that by this time Arthur was already dead, said to have been killed by John himself in a drunken rage. A contemporary chronicler states 'After King John had captured Arthur and kept him alive in prison in the castle of Rouen...When John was drunk and possessed by the devil, he slew (Arthur) with his own hand and tying a heavy stone to the body, cast it into the Seine.'

John also imprisoned Arthur's sister, Eleanor, known as the Fair Maid of Brittany. She was to remain a prisoner for the rest of her life. She died in 1241, during the long reign of John's son, Henry III.

The Loss of the Angevin Empire

Guy de Lusignan, the slighted fiancée of Isabella of Angouleme had sought redress from his overlord Phillip Augustus, who promptly summoned John to the French court to answer for his actions. John refused to comply and accordingly, Phillip, acting under feudal law, claimed those territories ruled by John as Count of Poitou and declaring all John's French territories except Gascony forfeit, he invaded Normandy. Chateau Gaillard, Richard's impregnable castle, fell to the French after a long siege in 1203, it was followed by the rest of Normandy. John, his resources exhausted, was forced to flee the smoking rubble of his father's once great French Empire.

Eleanor of Aquitaine entered the Abbey of Fontevrault, where she took the veil. She died there on 1st April, 1204, aged eighty-two, a remarkable age for the time. Eleanor had slipped into a coma, according to the annals of Fontevrault she 'existed as one already dead to the world'. She was buried at Fontevrault beside the tombs of the husband who had imprisoned her and whom she had hated and her beloved and favourite son, Richard.

Welsh Affairs

In 1205 whilst he was fighting to recover his French territories, the King married his illegitimate daughter, Joan, then aged around fifteen, to Llywelyn the Great, or Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Gwynedd (circa 1173-1240) An astute political manipulator, Llywelyn then did homage to John for all his Welsh possessions. Joan was John's daughter by a mistress known only as Clemence.

In 1209 Prince Llywelyn accompanied John on his campaign into Scotland. Llywelyn went on to steadily increase his influence in Wales and conquered southern Powys in 1208. John became concerned at the growth of his son-in-law's power and viewed it as a threat to his own authority in the province. When Llywelyn attacked the lands of the Earl of Chester in 1210, John threw his support behind the latter.

The king marched into Wales with an army, receiving the support of many of the other Welsh princes, he marched toward Deganwy. Llywelyn's army employed the classic guerilla tactic of retreating to the hills, and taking the supplies with them. John had made no provision for supplying Deganwy Castle by sea, and was therefore forced to return to England or face starvation.

John returned to Wales within three months, with a well provisioned army, crossing the River Conway, he encamped on the Menai Strait, penetrating deep into the heart of Gwynedd. Llywelyn sent his wife, Joan, John's daughter, to sue for peace. The king imposed humiliating terms on his son-in-law, and annexed the area of North Wales known as the Four Cantrefs, installing Gerard d'Athée and two other mercenary captains into the southern marches.

Llywelyn capitalized on growing Welsh resentment against John, and led a revolt against him, which received the blessing of Pope Innocent III. By 1212 Llywelyn had regained the Perfeddwlad and burned a castle erected by John at Ystwyth.

Llywelyn's revolt delayed John's planned invasion of France, Llywelyn formed an alliance with John's enemy, King Phillip Augustus of France, later allying himself with the discontented English barons who were in rebellion against him. In 1215 he marched on Shrewsbury and captured the town with little resistance. Over the following three years Llywelyn extended his power base into South Wales, becoming without doubt the single most powerful figure in Wales.

John's daughter, Joan died in 1237 at Garth Celyn and Llywelyn suffered a paralytic stroke later in the same year. He died at the Cistercian Abbey of Aberconwy, his own foundation, on 11th April, 1240 and was buried there. His stone coffin was later removed to the parish church of Llanwrst, where it can still be seen.

Magna Carta

The King turned his attention to administration and justice in England, having inherited some of his famous father's administrative ability and restless energy. Pope Innocent III was annoyed at John's interference in the election of an Archbishop of Canterbury in 1205, a quarrel ensued, resulting in England being placed under an interdict, no church services could be held for six years. In 1209, the difficult John himself was excommunicated. The English barons were entering into plots against him, and John wisely made peace with the Pope. In May, 1213 he agreed to hold England as a fief of the papacy.

Eventually, John was met with the full force of his barons' grievances, they demanded their "ancient liberties" and the renewal of Henry I's Coronation Charter.

Faced with an armed revolt which may have cost him his kingdom, the king was forced into compliance. At Runnymede, near Windsor, on 15th June 1215, he signed the historic Magna Carta or Great Charter. The Charter curtailed royal power in matters of taxation, justice, religion and foreign policy.

The Death of John

Disputes with the barons, however, continued and they again rose in rebellion, they incurred the aid of Phillip Augustus of France, who sent his son, the Dauphin Louis (later Louis VIII), to attack England in support of the barons. While retreating before this incursion, King John attempted to avoid East Anglia, which was rebel territory and safely negotiated a route around the Wash, his baggage train, however, famously lost his treasure, including the Crown Jewels, in The Wash, due to an unexpected incoming tide.

Aggrieved and depressed at the loss, mourning his ill fortune and suffering severely from dysentery, he was carried to Newark Castle in a litter and a physician was sent for. He consoled himself with a "surfeit of peaches". John's condition worsened rapidly and he died at Newark on the wild stormy night of 18th October, 1216, leaving England in a state of anarchy and civil war. Rumours abounded at the time that the king had been poisoned. Matthew Paris was later to comment that "Foul as it is, Hell itself is defiled by the presence of John". Despite his obvious failings, evidence exists that John was not as bad as his posthumous reputation would seem to suggest.

King John was buried at Worcester Cathedral by the shrine of his favourite saint, the Saxon, St. Wulfstan, becoming the first of the Angevin kings to be buried in England. He was succeeded by his nine year old son who became Henry III. King Henry III later raised an effigy over his father's tomb.

When John's body was exhumed in 1797, he was found to have been buried in a damask robe and wearing gloves with a sword in his hands. The skeleton was measured at five feet, six inches and a half inches.

Isabella of Angouleme

Three years after his death, King John's widow, Isabella of Angouleme, married the fiancée of her youth, Hugh de Lusignan and they produced a large family. Isabella died in 1246 and as an act of contrition for misdeeds, was buried, of her own volition, in the churchyard at Fontevrault. Her son, King Henry III, on a later visit to Fontevrault, was shocked that

she had been buried outside the Abbey. He ordered that her body be translated into the Abbey itself, where she was finally laid to rest by his grandparents, Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine.⁵¹⁷

King John Plantagenet of England married second, Isabel _____ of Angouleme (see #79) on 24 Aug 1200 in Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France.⁵¹⁸

King John Plantagenet of England died on 19 Oct 1216 at age 49.⁵¹⁹

Known children of King John²⁶ Plantagenet of England and Isabel _____ of Angouleme (see #79) were:

72. i. King Henry III²⁵ Plantagenet of England.

79. Isabel²⁶ _____ of Angouleme.⁵²⁰

Isabel _____ of Angouleme was born in 1186.⁵²¹ She married King John Plantagenet of England (see #78), son of King Henry II Plantagenet of England and Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine, on 24 Aug 1200 in Bordeaux, Aquitaine, France.⁵²²

Isabel _____ of Angouleme died on 31 May 1246.⁵²³

80. King Louis IX²⁶ Capet of France (*Louis VIII 'The Lion', #86*).⁵²⁴

King Louis IX Capet of France, son of King Louis VIII 'The Lion' Capet of France and Blanche _____ of Castile, was born on 15 Apr 1215 in Poissy, France.⁵²⁵ He was King of France from 1226 until 1270.⁵²⁶ Louis IX, King of France, known as Saint Louis, was born on the 25th of April 1214, and was baptized at Poissy. His father, Louis VIII, died in 1226, leaving the first minority since the accession of the Capetians, but his mother, Queen Blanche of Castile, proved more than a match for the feudal nobility. She secured her son's coronation at Reims on the 29th of November 1226; and, mainly by the aid of the papal legate, Romano Bonaventura, bishop of Porto (d. 1243), and of Thibaut IV, count of Champagne, was able to thwart the rebellious plans of Pierre Mauclerc, duke of Brittany, and Philippe Hurepel, a natural son of Philip Augustus. Mauclerc's opposition was not finally overcome, however, until 1234. Then in 1236 Thibaut, who had become king of Navarre, turned against the queen, formed an alliance with Brittany, marrying his daughter without royal consent to Jean le Roux, Mauclerc's son, and attempted to make a new feudal league. The final triumph of the regent was shown when the king's army assembled at Vincennes. His summons met with such general and prompt obedience as to awe Thibaut into submission without striking a blow. Thus the reign of Louis IX began with royal prerogatives fully maintained; the kingdom was well under control, and Mauclerc and Thibaut were both obliged to go on crusade. But the influence of the strong-willed queen-mother continued to make itself felt to the close of her life. Louis IX did not lack independence of character, but his confidence in his mother had been amply justified and he always acted in her presence like a child. This confidence he withheld from his wife, Margaret, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, whom he married at Sens in May 1234. The reign was comparatively uneventful. A rising of the nobles of the southwest, stirred up by Isabella, widow of King John of England, and her husband, Hugh de Lusignan, count of the Marche, upon the occasion of the investment of Alphonse of Poitiers with the fiefs left him by Louis VIII as a result of the Albigensian crusade, reached threatening dimensions in 1242, but the king's armies easily overran Count Hugh's territories, and defeated King Henry III of England, who had come to his aid, at Saintes. Isabella and her husband were forced to submit, and Raymond VII, count of Toulouse, yielded without resistance upon the advent of two royal armies, and accepted the peace of Lorris in January 1243. This was the last rising of the nobles in Louis's reign.

⁵¹⁷"English Monarchs--King John, 1199-1216," online on *unknown compiler*, <http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/plantagenet_3.htm>.

⁵¹⁸A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵¹⁹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²⁰A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²²A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²³A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²⁴A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²⁵A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²⁶A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

At the end of 1244, during an illness, Louis took the cross. He had already been much distressed by the plight of John of Brienne, emperor at Constantinople, and bought from him the crown of thorns, parts of the true cross, the holy lance, and the holy sponge. The Sainte Chapelle in Paris still stands as a monument to the value of these relics to the saintly king. But the quarrel between the papacy and the emperor Frederick II, in which Louis maintained a watchful neutrality -- only interfering to prevent the capture of Pope Innocent IV at Lyons -- and the difficulties of preparation, delayed the embarkation until August 1248. His defeat and capture at Mansura, in February 1250, the next four years spent in Syria in captivity, in diplomatic intrigues, and finally in raising the fortifications of Caesarea and Joppa -- these events belong to the history of the crusades. His return to France was urgently needed, as Blanche of Castile, whom he had left as regent, had died in November 1252, and upon the removal of her strong hand feudal turbulence had begun to show itself.

This period between his first and second crusades (1254-69) is the real age of Saint Louis in the history of France. He imposed peace between warring factions of his nobility by mere moral force, backed up by something like an awakened public opinion. His nobles often chafed under his unrelenting justice but never dared rebel. The most famous of his settlements was the treaty of Paris, drawn up in May 1258 and ratified in December 1259, by which the claims of Henry III of England were adjusted. Henry renounced absolutely Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine and Poitou, and received, on condition of recognizing Louis as liege suzerain, all the fiefs and domains of the king of France in the dioceses of Limoges, Cahors and Perigueux, and the expectation of Saintonge south of the Charente, and Agenais, if they should fall to the crown of France the death of Alphonse of Poitiers. In addition, Louis promised to provide Henry with sufficient money to maintain 500 knights for two years. This treaty was very unpopular in France, since the king surrendered a large part of France that Henry had not won; but Louis was satisfied that the absolute sovereignty over the northern provinces more than equalled the loss in the south. Historians still disagree as to its wisdom. Louis made a similar compromise with the king of Aragon in the treaty of Corbeil, 1258, whereby he gave up the claims of kings of France to Roussillon and Barcelona, which went back to the conquest of Charlemagne. The king of Aragon in his turn gave up his claims to part of Provence and Languedoc, with the exception of Narbonne. Louis's position was strikingly shown in 1264 when the English barons submitted their attempt to bind Henry III by the Provisions of Oxford to his arbitration. His reply in the "Dit" or Mise of Amiens was a flat denial of all the claims of the barons and failed to avert the civil war. Louis was more successful in preventing feuds between his own nobles: between the counts of Brittany and Champagne over the succession to Navarre; the dauphin of Vienne (Guigues VII) and Charles of Anjou; the count of Burgundy and the count of Chalons; Henry of Luxemburg and the duke of Lorraine with the count of Bar. Upon the whole he maintained peace with his neighbors, although both Germany and England were torn with civil wars. He reluctantly consented to sanction the conquest of Naples by his brother, Charles, duke of Anjou, and it is possible that he yielded here in the belief that it was a step toward another crusade.

On the 24th of March 1267, Louis called to Paris such of his knights as were not with Charles of Anjou in Naples. No one knew why he had called them; but when the king in full assembly proclaimed his purpose of going on a second crusade, few ventured to refuse the cross. Three years of preparation followed; then on the 1st of July 1270 they sailed from Aigues Mortes for Tunis, to where the expedition seems to have been directed by the machinations of Charles of Anjou, who, it is claimed, persuaded his brother that the key to Egypt and to Jerusalem was that part of Africa which was his own most dangerous neighbor. After seventeen days' voyage to Carthage, one month of the summer's heat and plague decimated the army, and when Charles of Anjou arrived he found that Louis himself had died of the plague on the 25th of August 1270.

Saint Louis stands in history as the ideal king of the middle ages. An accomplished knight, physically strong in spite of his ascetic practices, fearless in battle, heroic in adversity, of imperious temperament, unyielding when sure of the justness of his cause, energetic and firm, he was indeed "every inch a king." Joinville says that he was taller by a head than any of his knights. His devotions would have worn out a less robust saint. He fasted much, loved sermons, regularly heard two masses a day and all the offices, dressing at midnight for matins in his chapel, and surrounded even when he travelled by priests on horseback chanting the hours. After his return from the first crusade, he wore only grey woollens in winter, dark silks in summer. He built hospitals, visited and tended the sick himself, gave charity to over a hundred beggars daily. Yet he safeguarded the royal dignity by bringing them in at the back door of the palace, and by a courtly display greater than ever before in France. His naturally cold temperament was somewhat relieved by a sense of humor, which however did not prevent his making presents of haircloth shirts to his friends. He had no favorite, nor prime minister. Louis was canonized in 1297.

As a statesman Louis IX has left no distinct monument. The famous "Établissements of St. Louis" has been shown to have been a private compilation. It was a coutumier drawn up before 1273, including, as well as some royal decrees, the civil and feudal law of Anjou, Maine, and the Orléanais. Researches have also denied Louis the credit of having aided the communes. He exploited them to the full. His standpoint in this respect was distinctly feudal. He treated his clergy as he did his barons, enforcing the supremacy of royal justice, and strongly opposing the exactions of the pope until the latter part of his reign, when he joined forces with him to extort as much as possible from the clergy. At the end of his reign most of the sees and monasteries of France were in debt to the Lombard bankers. Finally, the reign of Saint Louis saw the introduction of the pontifical inquisition into France.⁵²⁷

King Louis IX Capet of France married Margaret _____ of Provence (see #81) on 27 May 1234.⁵²⁸

King Louis IX Capet of France died of natural causes on 25 Aug 1270 in Carthage, Tunisia, at age 55.⁵²⁹

Known children of King Louis IX²⁶ Capet of France and Margaret _____ of Provence (see #81) were:

74. i. King Phillip III "The Bold"²⁵ Capet of France.

81. Margaret²⁶ _____ of Provence.⁵³⁰

Margaret _____ of Provence was born in 1221.⁵³¹

Margaret _____ of Provence married King Louis IX Capet of France (see #80), son of King Louis VIII 'The Lion' Capet of France and Blanche _____ of Castile, on 27 May 1234.⁵³²

Margaret _____ of Provence died on 20 Dec 1295.⁵³³

Generation Twenty-Seven

82. Thomas²⁷ de Wymondham (*Eric*, #88).⁵³⁴

The exact actual birthdate of Thomas de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Thomas de Wymondham, son of Eric de Wymondham, was born say 1190.

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following about this Thomas de Wymondham: He appears to have been a personage of some importance, bearing the title of Precentor of Litchfield and Clerk of the King's Treasury, and the records mention him for approximately 50 years (Close Roll - Public Records Office - London - Vol. 3 - 1908 - Page 243; Vol. 4 - 1911 - Page 446; Vol. 5 - 1916 - Page 478; Vol. 6 - 1922 - Page 223; Vol. 15 - 1902 - Page 351; Dugdale's Warwickshire; Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae - LeNeve - Oxford - 1854).

On August 4, 1237, "Master Thomas de Wymondham, a king's clerk" was declared "a fit person to receive one benefice in addition to what he has" by special dispensation of the Pope (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Public Records Office - London - Vol. 1 - 1906 - Page 191).

On March 2, 1245, he was described as "precentor of Litchfield and pastor of the church at Ferneberg" (Papal Registers - Vol. 1 - 1893 - Pages 214-221.)

⁵²⁷"French Monarchs--King Louis IX," online on *unknown compiler*, <<http://www.nndb.com/people/231/000092952/>>.

⁵²⁸A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵²⁹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵³⁰A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵³¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵³²A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵³³A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵³⁴Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

On October 31, 1259, Thomas de Wymondham with Hugh le Bigod, justiciary of England; William Aquilon, Constable of the Tower, and Simon Passelewe delivered on Monday the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude to the clerks of the wardrobe, 85 marks 40 d. of gold and chattels of Salomon de Eweske, Jew, of London (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Vol. 3 - 1901 - Page 98.)

On February 28, 1260, Thomas de Wimundeham with Gilbert de Preston and John de Wivill were commissioned to extend certain manors in Nottingham, Derby, Gloucester, Hertford and Dorset, committed in tenancy to Simon de Monte Forti, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor, his wife (Ibid - Vol. 3 - Page 98.)

On February 7, 1260, Thomas "presented to the church of Chetinton the king's gift of a third part of the manor thereof." (Ibid - Vol. 3 - Page 116).

On April 4, 1264, Thomas was granted "protection without clause until Michelmas." (Ibid - Page 350.)

On September 24, 1264, Thomas was granted "simple protection without clause until Christmas." (Ibid - Page 350.)

On May 4, 1265, Thomas, with others, was commissioned to extend manors in Salop, Stafford, and Nottingham. (Ibid - Page 421.)

On August 8, 1265, Thomas was granted "simple protection until Easter." (Ibid - Page 436.)

On May 4, 1265, Thomas and others were commissioned to extend manors in Stafford, Salop and Nottingham. (Ibid - Page 485.)

On April 4, 1266, "Master Thomas de Wimundham, king's clerk, the treasurer" was granted the next ward that fell to him worth 50 pounds unless he should provide for him by giving him a benefice of the value of 200 marks yearly, which was promised. (Ibid - Page 580.)

On June 14, 1266, "simple protection for one year" was granted to Thomas described as "pastor of the church at Farneberg." (Ibid - Page 56).

On October 20, 1279, safe conduct was granted to Thomas, who as king's clerk was "sent to Norway with jewels for the king." (Ibid - Page 328.)

On September 2, 1277, Thomas was granted "protection with clause nolumus." (Ibid - Page 228.)

Sometime prior to 1288, Thomas was listed as a benefactor of the Gray Friars Church in Norwich. (History of Norfolk - Blomefield - Vol. 4 - Page 108.)

Dugdale says that Thomas died on March 24, 1277 but cites no authority for the statement, which is in conflict with some of the references listed above.

Thomas was the father of John de Wymondham. (Collins - Page 203).⁵³⁵

Known children of Thomas²⁷ de Wymondham include:

76. i. John²⁶ de Wymondham.

83. Robert²⁷ Curzon.⁵³⁶

Robert Curzon was born say 1190.⁵³⁷

Known children of Robert²⁷ Curzon include:

⁵³⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵³⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

⁵³⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 3 typed, page 9 written.

77. i. Margaret²⁶ Curzon.

84. King Henry II²⁷ Plantagenet of England (*Geoffrey V de Gatinals*, #89).⁵³⁸

King Henry II Plantagenet of England, son of Geoffrey V de Gatinals and Matilda Alice _____ 'Express Matilda,' was born on 5 Mar 1133 in Le Mans, Maine, France.⁵³⁹

He married Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine (see #85) on 18 May 1152 in Poitiers, Poitou, France.⁵⁴⁰ He was King of England from 1154 to 1189.⁵⁴¹ Arguably one of the most effective Kings ever to wear the English crown and the first of the great Plantagenet dynasty, the future Henry II was born at Le Mans, Anjou on 5th March, 1133. He was the son of that ill-matched pair, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Matilda, (known as the Empress, from her first marriage to the Holy Roman Emperor) the daughter of Henry I of England.

Henry's parents never cared for each other, there's was a union of convenience. Henry I chose Geoffrey to sire his grandchildren because his lands were strategically placed on the Norman frontiers and he required the support of Geoffrey's father, his erstwhile enemy, Fulk of Anjou. He accordingly forced his highly reluctant daughter to marry the fifteen year old Geoffrey. The pair disliked each other from the outset of their union and neither was of a nature to pretend otherwise and so the scene was set for an extremely stormy marriage. They were, however, finally prevailed upon by the formidable Henry I to do their duty and produce an heir to England. They had three sons, Henry was the eldest of these and always the favourite of his adoring mother.

When the young Henry was a few months old, his delighted grandfather, Henry I, crossed over the channel from England to see his new heir and is said to have dandled the child on his knee, he was to grow very attached to his new grandson, the old warrior was said to spend much time playing with the young Henry.

Henry's father Geoffrey's nickname derived from a sprig of bloom, or *Planta Genista*, that he liked to sport in his helmet. Thus was coined the surname of one of England's greatest dynasties, which ruled the country for the rest of the medieval era, although Plantagenet was not adopted as a surname until the mid 15th century. Henry's was a vast inheritance, from his father, he received the Counties of Anjou and Maine, from his mother, the Duchy of Normandy and his claim to the Kingdom of England. Henry married the legendary heiress, Eleanor of Aquitaine, which added Aquitaine and Poitou to his dominions. He then owned more land in France than the French King himself.

Reign

On the death of King Stephen in 1154, Henry came to the English throne at the age of 21 in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Wallingford.

A short but strongly built man of leonine appearance, Henry II was possessed of an immense dynamic energy and a formidable temper. He had the red hair of the Plantagenets, grey eyes that grew bloodshot in anger and a round, freckled face. He spent so much time in the saddle that his legs became bowed. Henry's voice was reported to have been harsh and cracked, he did not care for magnificent clothing and was never still. The new King was intelligent and had acquired an immense knowledge both of languages and law.

Eleanor of Aqjutaine

Eleanor of Aquitaine, Henry's wife, was the daughter of William X, Duke of Aquitaine and Aenor de Chatellerault. She had previously been the wife of Louis VII, King of France, who had divorced her prior to her marriage to Henry. It was rumoured that the pair had been lovers before her divorce, as she had reportedly also been the paramour of Henry's father, Geoffrey. (The formidable Matilda's reaction to this event has unfortunately not been recorded.)

Eleanor was eleven years older than Henry, but in the early days of their marriage that did not seem to matter. Both were strong characters, used to getting their own way, the result of two such ill matched temperaments was an extremely tempestuous union. Beautiful, intelligent, cultured and powerful, Eleanor was a remarkable woman. One of the great

⁵³⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵³⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁴⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁴¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

female personalities of her age, she had been celebrated and idolized in the songs of the troubadours of her native Aquitaine.

Henry was possessed of the fearful Angevin temper, apparently a dominant family trait. In his notorious uncontrollable rages he would lie on the floor and chew at the rushes and was never slow to anger. Legend clung to the House of Anjou, one such ran that they were descended from no less a person than Satan himself. It was related that Melusine, the daughter of Satan, was the demon ancestress of the Angevins. Her husband the Count of Anjou was perplexed when Melusine always left church prior to hearing of the mass. After pondering the matter he had her forcibly restrained by his knights while the service took place. Melusine reportedly tore herself from their grasp and flew through the roof, taking two of the couple's children with her and was never seen again.

Henry and Eleanor had a large brood of children. Sadly, their first born, William (b.1153) created Count of Poitiers, the traditional title of the heirs to the Dukes of Aquitaine, died at the age of 2 at Wallingford Castle. He was buried at the feet of his great-grandfather, Henry I.

Like his grandfather before him, Henry was a man of strong passions and a serial adulterer. When Henry introduced his illegitimate son, Geoffrey, to the royal nursery, Eleanor was furious, Geoffrey had been born in the early days of their marriage, the result of a dalliance with Hikenai, a prostitute. Eleanor was deeply insulted and the rift between the couple grew steadily into a gaping gulf.

On inheriting England's crown, the young Henry Plantagenet eagerly and with characteristic energy set about restoring law and order in his new kingdom. All illegal castles erected in King Stephen's anarchic reign were demolished. He was a tireless administrator and clarified and overhauled the entire English judicial system.

Henry II and Thomas à Beckett

Henry's quarrels with Thomas à Beckett have cast a long shadow over his reign. The son of a wealthy London merchant of Norman extraction, Beckett was appointed Chancellor.

Beckett was at first worldly and unlike the King, dressed extravagantly. A story is related that riding through London together on a cold winters day, Henry saw a pauper shivering in his rags. He asked Thomas would it not be charitable for someone to give the man a cloak, Beckett agreed that it would, whereupon Henry laughingly grasped Thomas' expensive fur cloak. There followed an unseemly struggle in which the King attempted to wrest the unwilling Beckett's cloak from him. Finally succeeding and most amused at Thomas's reaction, he threw it to the beggar.

Beckett was sent on a mission to the court of France to negotiate a marriage between Henry and Eleanor's eldest surviving son, known as Young Henry and Margaret, the daughter of the King of France by his second marriage. This he carried out with aplomb, travelling with a great retinue, his lavish style made a vivid impression on the French.

On the death of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry II decided to appoint Thomas Beckett to the position. He assumed that Thomas would make an amenable Archbishop through whom he could gain control of the churches legal system. Beckett, however, was unwilling to oblige and on his appointment resigned the Chancellorship. Henry flew into a furious rage. Beckett, undeterred, then entered into disagreement with the king regarding the rights of church and state when he prevented a cleric found guilty of rape and murder from receiving punishment in the lay court.

A council was held at Westminster in October 1163, Beckett was not a man to compromise, neither, however, was Henry. Eventually Beckett agreed to adhere to the 'ancient customs of the realm'. Adamant to win in the matter, Henry proceeded to clearly define those ancient customs in a document referred to as the Constitutions of Clarendon. Beckett did eventually back down, but their quarrel continued and became more embittered, culminating in Beckett fleeing the country.

Four years later, Henry was anxious to have his eldest son, the young Henry, crowned in his own lifetime to avoid a disputed succession, such as occurred after the death of his grandfather, Henry I. In January 1169, Henry and Beckett met again at a conference at Montmirail in Normandy, which broke up in quarrels between the pair, with the immovable Beckett angrily excommunicating some of Henry's followers. Irritated at such behaviour and refusing to be thwarted, Henry had the coronation of his son carried out by the Archbishop of York to insult Thomas further. In a resultant meeting, a compromise was finally reached and Thomas returned to England.

Disputes again arose between them over similar issues and Henry, exasperated and enraged at Beckett's intransigence, (which matched his own) uttered those final, fatal words "Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?". Four knights, taking him at his word, proceeded to England. They rode to Canterbury where they confronted the Archbishop in the Cathedral calling him a traitor, they attempted to drag him out of the building. Thomas refused to leave and inviting martyrdom, declared himself as "No traitor but a priest of God." When one of the knights struck him on the head with his sword the others joined in and Thomas fell to the Cathedral floor having suffered fatal head injuries.

Europe was a-buzz with the scandal, Henry's fury subsided into grief. England fell under threat of excommunication. In order to weather the storm, the King did public penance for his part in the affair, walking barefoot into Canterbury Cathedral, where he allowed the monks to scourge him as a sign of contrite penance.

The Rebellion of Henry's Sons

Henry was faced with a new threat, this time it came from within his own dysfunctional family, in the form of his malcontented Queen, Eleanor and his unruly sons. Henry, the newly crowned Young King, "A restless youth born for the undoing of many", was dissatisfied, he possessed grand titles but no real power. When Henry II tried to negotiate a marriage for his youngest son, John, the prospective father-in-law asked that John be given some property. The King responded by granting John three castles in Anjou. The young Henry promptly objected and demanded either England, Normandy or Anjou to rule in his own right and fled to the French court. Led on by his father-in-law, the King of France, who had his own axe to grind, the young Henry rebelled against his father. He was joined at the court of France by his equally turbulent brothers, Richard, Duke of Aquitaine and Geoffrey, now Duke of Brittany since his marriage to the heiress Constance of Brittany.

Henry's relationship with his wife had deteriorated after the birth of their last child, John. Eleanor, twelve years older than Henry, was now decidedly middle aged. She was grievously insulted by Henry's long affair with the beautiful Rosamund Clifford, the mother of two of his illegitimate sons, whom he was said to genuinely love. Eleanor was captured attempting to join her sons in France dressed as a man. She was imprisoned by her husband for ten long years. Normandy was attacked, but the French King then retreated and Henry was able to make peace with his rebellious brood of sons.

Further disputes arose between young Henry and his equally fiery tempered brother, Richard. The Young King objected to a castle Richard had built on what he claimed to be his territory. Henry, aided by his brother Geoffrey, attempted to subdue Richard and the affair provided a further excuse to rebel against their father. Richard allied himself with their father. The Young King began to ravage Aquitaine.

The Death of Henry, 'the Young King'

The Young King plundered the rich shrine of Rocamadour, after which he fell mortally ill. When he knew death was inevitable, he asked his followers to lay him on a bed of ashes spread on the floor as a sign of repentance and begged his father to forgive and visit him. The King, suspecting a trap, refused to visit his son, but sent a sapphire ring, once owned by his grandfather Henry I, to the young Henry as a sign of his forgiveness. A few days later the Young King was dead, Henry and Eleanor mourned the loss of their errant son sincerely.

Henry planned to re-divide the Angevin Empire, giving Anjou, Maine, Normandy and England to Richard and asking him to relinquish his mother's province of Aquitaine to John. In the finest Plantagenet tradition, Richard, incensed, absolutely refused to do so. John and Geoffrey were dispatched to Aquitaine to wrest the province from their brother by force but were no match for him. The King then ordered all of his turbulent sons to England. Richard and Geoffrey now thoroughly detested each other and arguments, as ever, prevailed amongst the family. Geoffrey, a treacherous and untrustworthy youth, was killed at a Paris tournament in 1186.

The Death of Henry II

Phillip Augustus of France was eager to play on the rifts in the Plantagenet family to further his own ends of increasing the power of the French crown by regaining the Plantagenet lands. He planted further seeds of distrust by suggesting to Richard that Henry II wished to disinherit him, in favour of his known favourite, John. Richard, who now totally distrusted his father, demanded full recognition of his position as heir to the Angevin Empire. Henry haughtily refused to comply. Further rebellion was the inevitable result.

The ageing King began to feel the weight of his years and fell sick whilst at Le Mans. Richard believed him to be creating delays. He and his ally Phillip attacked the town, Henry ordered the southern suburbs of Le Mans to be set on fire to impede their advance, but it must have seemed as if the elements themselves had also conspired against him when the wind changed, spreading the fire and setting alight his much loved birthplace. Henry, greatly aggrieved, was forced into flight before his son. Pausing on a hill top to watch the blaze, with bruised pride, he raged against God in an outburst of Plantagenet passion and fury and in his immense bitterness, frenziedly denied him his soul.

A conference was arranged between the warring parties, near Tours, at which King Henry was humiliatingly forced to accept all of Richard's terms. Phillip of France, shocked at the King's gaunt appearance, offered his cloak to enable him to sit on the ground. With a flash of his old spirit, Henry proudly refused the offer. Compelled to give his son the kiss of peace, Henry whispered in his ear "God grant that I die not until I have avenged myself on thee". Henry's only request was to be provided with a list of those who had rebelled against him.

Grievously sick, the ailing lion retreated to Chinon to lick his wounds. The requested list arrived, the first name on it was that of his beloved John, the son he had trusted and fought for had deserted him to join the victors. Utterly crushed, he wished to hear no more. The faithful William Marshall and his illegitimate son Geoffrey remained by him to the end. "You are my true son," he told Geoffrey bitterly, "the others, they are the bastards" As his condition continued to deteriorate he was heard to utter "now let everything go as it will, I care no longer for myself or anything else in this world".

He lingered semi-conscious, breathing his last on 6th July, 1189. His last words were "Shame, shame on a conquered King". King Henry II, defeated at last, turned his face to the wall and died. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Richard I

The king's body was laid out in the chapel of Chinon Castle, where the corpse was stripped by his servants. William Marshall and Geoffrey found a crown, sceptre and ring, which were probably taken from a religious statue. It was then taken to the Abbey of Fontevrault in Anjou for burial.

The new King Richard I was summoned by William Marshall and gazed at his father's corpse without emotion. After lying in state the body of the great Henry II was buried, according to his wishes, at the Abbey of Fontevrault, which was to become the mausoleum of the Angevin Kings.⁵⁴²

King Henry II Plantagenet of England died of natural causes on 6 Jul 1189 in Chinon, France, at age 56.⁵⁴³

Known children of King Henry II²⁷ Plantagenet of England and Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine (see #85) were as follows:

- i. King Richard I 'Lionheart'²⁶ Plantagenet.

King Richard I 'Lionheart' Plantagenet, son of King Henry II Plantagenet of England and Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine, was born in Beaumont Palace on 8 Sep 1157 in Oxford, Oxfordshire, England.

King Richard I 'Lionheart' Plantagenet died on 6 Apr 1199 in Chaluz, Aquitaine, France, at age 41. He was killed in battle. He was buried in Fontevraud Abbey in Anjou, France.

78. ii. King John Plantagenet of England.

85. Eleanor²⁷ de Poitiers of Aquitaine.⁵⁴⁴

Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine was born in 1122.⁵⁴⁵

Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine married first, King Louis VII 'The Younger' Capet of France, son of King Louis VI 'The Fat' Capet of France and Adelaide _____ of Savoy, on 25 Jul 1137 in Bardeaux, Aquitaine, France.⁵⁴⁶

⁵⁴²"English Monarchs--King Henry II," online on *unknown compiler*, <<http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/plantagenet.htm>>.

⁵⁴³A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁴⁴A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁴⁵A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁴⁶A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine married second, King Henry II Plantagenet of England (see #84), son of Geoffrey V de Gatinals and Matilda Alice _____ 'Express Matilda,' on 18 May 1152 in Poitiers, Poitou, France.⁵⁴⁷

Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine died on 1 Apr 1204.⁵⁴⁸

86. King Louis VIII 'The Lion'²⁷ Capet of France (Philip II, #91).⁵⁴⁹

King Louis VIII 'The Lion' Capet of France, son of King Philip II Capet of France and Isabel _____ of Hainault, was born on 5 Sep 1187.⁵⁵⁰

King Louis VIII 'The Lion' Capet of France married Blanche _____ of Castile (see #87) on 23 May 1200.⁵⁵¹ He was King of France from 1223 until 1226.⁵⁵²

King Louis VIII 'The Lion' Capet of France died on 8 Nov 1226 in Montpensier, Auvergne, France, at age 39.⁵⁵³

Known children of King Louis VIII 'The Lion'²⁷ Capet of France and Blanche _____ of Castile (see #87) were:
80. i. King Louis IX²⁶ Capet of France.

87. Blanche²⁷ _____ of Castile.⁵⁵⁴

Blanche _____ of Castile was born on 4 Mar 1188.⁵⁵⁵

Blanche _____ of Castile married King Louis VIII 'The Lion' Capet of France (see #86), son of King Philip II Capet of France and Isabel _____ of Hainault, on 23 May 1200.⁵⁵⁶

Blanche _____ of Castile died on 26 Nov 1252 at age 64.⁵⁵⁷

Generation Twenty-Eight

88. Eric²⁸ de Wymondham (Richard, #93).⁵⁵⁸

The exact actual birthdate of Eric de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Eric de Wymondham, son of Richard de Wymondham, was born say 1140.⁵⁵⁹

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following about this Eric de Wymondham:
Oldest son of Richard. Other than those contained in the genealogy, there are no records of his activities. He was the father of Thomas. (Ibid) -.⁵⁶⁰

⁵⁴⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁴⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁴⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁵⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁵⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁶⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

Known children of Eric²⁸ de Wymondham include:
82. i. Thomas²⁷ de Wymondham.

89. Geoffrey V²⁸ de Gatinals.⁵⁶¹

Geoffrey V de Gatinals was born on 24 Nov 1113 in Anjou, France.⁵⁶²

Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou, was Count of Maine (France) from 1126 to 1151, Count of Anjou (France) from 1129 to 1151, and Duke of Normandy from 1144 to 1149.⁵⁶³

Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (died 1151), was the founder of the Plantagenet dynasty which ruled England from 1154 to 1485.

Geoffrey V de Gatinals married Matilda Alice _____ 'Express Matilda' (see #90), daughter of King Henry I _____ of England and Matilda Dunkeld, on 17 Jun 1128 in Le Mans, Maine, France.⁵⁶⁴

Geoffrey V de Gatinals died of natural causes on 7 Sep 1151 in Le Mans, Maine, France, at age 37.⁵⁶⁵

Known children of Geoffrey V²⁸ de Gatinals and Matilda Alice _____ 'Express Matilda' (see #90) were:
84. i. King Henry II²⁷ Plantagenet of England.

90. Matilda Alice²⁸ _____ 'Express Matilda' (*Henry I*, #94).⁵⁶⁶

Matilda Alice _____ 'Express Matilda', daughter of King Henry I _____ of England and Matilda Dunkeld, was born on 7 Feb 1102 in London, England.⁵⁶⁷

Matilda Alice _____ 'Express Matilda' married Geoffrey V de Gatinals (see #89) on 17 Jun 1128 in Le Mans, Maine, France.⁵⁶⁸ She was Queen of England from April to November in 1141.⁵⁶⁹

Matilda Alice _____ 'Express Matilda' died of natural causes on 10 Sep 1167 in Rouen, Normandy, France, at age 65.⁵⁷⁰

91. King Philip II²⁸ Capet of France (*Louis VII 'The Younger'*, #96).⁵⁷¹

King Philip II Capet of France, son of King Louis VII 'The Younger' Capet of France and Alice _____ of Champagne, was born near Paris on 22 Aug 1165 in Gonesse, France.⁵⁷² He was King of France from 1180 until 1223.⁵⁷³

King Philip II Capet of France married Isabel _____ of Hainault (see #92).⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁶¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁶⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁷⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁷¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁷² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁷³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁷⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

King Philip II Capet of France died in 1223 in Mantes, France.⁵⁷⁵

Known children of King Philip II²⁸ Capet of France and Isabel _____ of Hainault (see #92) were:

86. i. King Louis VIII 'The Lion'²⁷ Capet of France.

92. Isabel²⁸ _____ of Hainault.⁵⁷⁶

Isabel _____ of Hainault was born say 1160.⁵⁷⁷

Isabel _____ of Hainault married King Philip II Capet of France (see #91), son of King Louis VII 'The Younger' Capet of France and Alice _____ of Champagne.⁵⁷⁸

Isabel _____ of Hainault died in 1190.⁵⁷⁹

Generation Twenty-Nine

93. Richard²⁹ de Wymondham (*Ailwardus*, #98).⁵⁸⁰

The exact actual birthdate of Richard de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Richard de Wymondham, son of Ailwardus de Wymondham, was born say 1075.⁵⁸¹

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following about this Richard de Wymondham: Oldest son of Ailwardus, is mentioned only in the chapters above. He was the father of Eric, Nigel, John, Robert, Geoffrey. (Collin's Peerage - London - 1779 -Vol. 5 - Page 203).⁵⁸²

Known children of Richard²⁹ de Wymondham include:

88. i. Eric²⁸ de Wymondham.
ii. Nigel de Wymondham.⁵⁸³

Nigel de Wymondham, son of Richard de Wymondham, was born say 1142.⁵⁸⁴
iii. John de Wymondham.⁵⁸⁵

John de Wymondham, son of Richard de Wymondham, was born say 1143.⁵⁸⁶
iv. Robert de Wymondham.⁵⁸⁷

Robert de Wymondham, son of Richard de Wymondham, was born say 1145.⁵⁸⁸
v. Geoffrey de Wymondham.⁵⁸⁹

⁵⁷⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁷⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁷⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁷⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁷⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁵⁸⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸¹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸² Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸⁴ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸⁵ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸⁶ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸⁷ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸⁸ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁸⁹ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

Geoffrey de Wymondham, son of Richard de Wymondham, was born say 1147.⁵⁹⁰

94. King Henry I²⁹ _____ of England (*William I*, #99).⁵⁹¹

King Henry I _____ of England, son of King William I _____ of England and Matilda _____ of Flanders, was born in Sep 1068 in Selby, North Yorkshire, England.⁵⁹² He was also known as Henry Beauclerc.⁵⁹³ He was King of England from 1100 to 1135 and he was Duke of Normandy from 1106 to 1135.⁵⁹⁴ Henry I was the fourth son of William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders and was born between May, 1068 and May, 1069 probably at Selby in Yorkshire. He was named Henry after his mother's maternal uncle, King Henry I of France. On the death of his father, Normandy was bequeathed to his eldest son, Robert Curthose, England was left to the third son, William Rufus (a second son, Richard, had been killed whilst hunting in the New Forest) and to the youngest, Henry, he left a large sum of money.

Henry I of England

Henry seized England's crown on the death of his brother, William Rufus. He had been present on the hunting expedition in the New Forest which resulted in Rufus' death, either by accident or design and left abruptly and in indecent haste to seize the treasury at Winchester. The finger of suspicion has been pointed at Henry of complicity in his brother's death, Rufus was at the time refusing to sanction Henry's plans to marry the (half Saxon) Scottish Princess Edith.

Henry I was crowned at Westminster on 1st August, 1100 and granted a popular coronation charter, promising to reform the abuses of his brother's reign. He imprisoned the despised Ranulf Flambard, Rufus' chief justiciar, thereby evoking the popular support of the English people.

Appearance and Character

Unlike Rufus, Henry had been born in England, which endeared him to the Saxon people. The historian William of Malmesbury leaves us with a contemporary description:-

'He was of middle stature, his hair was black, but scanty near the forehead; his eyes were mildly bright, his chest brawny, his body well fleshed. He was facetious in proper season, nor did multiplicity of business cause him to be less pleasant when he mixed in society. Not prone to personal combat, he verified the saying of Scipio Africanus, 'My mother bore me a commander not a soldier;' wherefore he was inferior in wisdom to no king of modern time; and I may also say, he clearly surpassed all his predecessors in England and preferred contending by counsel, rather than by the sword. If he could he conquered without bloodshed; if it was unavoidable, with as little as possible.'

Henry was well educated and able to read and write in English and Latin, from which was coined his nick-name 'Beauclerc, which was bestowed on him in the fourteenth century.

Henry further cemented his popularity, particularly among the Saxons, by marrying Edith of Scotland, the daughter of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scots and the Saxon St. Margaret (the sister of Edgar Atheling, of the Saxon Royal House) Edith, or Matilda, as she came to be known after her marriage, proved to be a good and much respected Queen.

Following the example of her saintly mother, Edith devoted herself to good causes, and often washed the feet of the poor. Though Henry was seldom faithful to his Queen, their's was generally considered a good and happy marriage by Royal standards and helped to unite the rival claims of the Norman and Saxon Houses. Henry invited the much respected Anselm to return to England, a popular move, he had obviously learned from the mistakes of Rufus and was determined not to repeat them.

Henry I proved to be a serial adulterer and begat more illegitimate children than any other English King, in all he fathered twenty bastards, by a continuous string of mistresses. One of these was the beautiful Nesta, Princess of Wales, who became the mother of the King's son, Henry. By far the most famous of Henry's illegitimate offspring was Robert of Caen,

⁵⁹⁰ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁵⁹¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁹² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁹³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁹⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

later created Earl of Gloucester, he was born in 1090, by a Norman mother, before Henry came to the English throne and was later to play a leading part on the stage of English history. Sybil, his daughter by Sybil Corbet, who was born in the 1090's was married to Alexander 'the Fierce', King of Scots, the brother of Henry's Queen, Edith.

The Conquest of Normandy

Ranulf Flambard, imprisoned in the Tower of London, effected a daring escape and joined Robert Curthose in Normandy in 1101. Robert, being the elder brother, considered England to be his just inheritance and war broke out over the issue. Robert invaded England on his return from the First Crusade, but agreement was finally reached between them whereby Robert renounced his claims to England in return for Henry's Norman lands and a pension.

Henry later led an English army into Normandy which he took from his feckless brother at the Battle of Tinchebrai in 1106. The Saxons felt that fifty years later, the humiliation of Hastings had been truly avenged. Robert was held prisoner by his brother for the rest of his life and died in captivity at the age of eighty.

Henry I destroyed the power of the tyrannical Robert of Belleme. He set up a regular system of administration, ably aided by his minister Roger of Salisbury, who commended himself to the King by the speed he could get through mass. Henry clashed with Anselm over the rights of the church but eventually came to an agreement with him.

The Tragedy of the White Ship

Although he had many illegitimate children, Henry had only three children by his wife, Edith. Two sons, William, known as the Atheling, for his descent from the ancient Saxon Royal House and Richard. His daughter Matilda, or Maud, had been married in political alliance to the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry V, in childhood. She had spent most of her life in Germany. Richard pre-deceased his father.

Tragedy struck when Henry's only remaining legitimate son, William, on returning from campaign in Normandy, was drowned in the English Channel in the wreck of the White Ship. William had got away in a lifeboat but went back for his illegitimate sister, the Countess of Perche, when his boat was overturned. Henry was overcome with immense grief.

In the hope of begetting another male heir to secure the succession, the King married for a second time to the young and beautiful Adelicia of Louvain, but the marriage produced no issue. After the death of her husband the Emperor, he recalled his daughter, by now known as the Empress, to England. He named her as his heiress and made the barons swear fealty to her.

The proud and haughty Matilda was ordered reluctantly into a marriage with the fifteen year old Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of the Count of Anjou, whom she personally loathed, a dislike which was reciprocated in full measure by her intended spouse. The marriage made an ally of Henry's erstwhile enemy, Fulk of Anjou. When the reluctant and quarrelsome pair were finally ordered by Henry I to do their duty and produce an heir to his throne, a son, the future Henry II, was born. Henry rejoiced that his dynasty was now secure and crossed to Normandy to see his new grandson, namesake and heir. The old king was said to have doted on the child.

The Death of Henry I

In 1135, Henry again crossed to Normandy to see his two grandsons, Henry and his younger brother, Geoffrey, in whom the ageing king took great delight, dandling the young Henry on his knee.

During his visit, he quarreled violently with the overbearing Matilda and her husband. Henry was now an ageing lion, these quarrels with his daughter affected him badly and he died in Normandy on 1st December, 1135 at St. Denis le Fermont, from food poisoning, due to over indulging of his favourite dish of lampreys, which his doctors had forbidden him.

His body was returned to England and was buried at Reading Abbey.

After Henry's death, despite his oath of allegiance, the throne was seized by his nephew Stephen. Nineteen years of Civil War were to follow as Stephen and Matilda became locked in a bitter struggle for possession of the crown. In 1153, a compromise was reached in the Treaty of Wallingford. By its terms, Stephen was to retain the crown for the remainder of his lifetime, whereupon it would revert to Matilda's son, Henry and his heirs.

King Stephen died of an apoplexy, the following year and was succeeded by Henry's grandson, Henry II, who became the first of the great Plantagenet dynasty.⁵⁹⁵

King Henry I _____ of England married Matilda Dunkeld (see #95), daughter of King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor' Dunkeld of Scots and St. Margaret _____, on 11 Nov 1100 in Wesminster Abbey in London, England.⁵⁹⁶

King Henry I _____ of England died of natural causes on 1 Dec 1135 in Angers, Normandy, France, at age 67.⁵⁹⁷

Known children of King Henry I²⁹ _____ of England and Matilda Dunkeld (see #95) were:

90. i. Matilda Alice²⁸ _____ 'Express Matilda.'

95. Matilda²⁹ Dunkeld (*Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor'*, #101).⁵⁹⁸

Matilda Dunkeld, daughter of King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor' Dunkeld of Scots and St. Margaret _____, was born in 1079 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.⁵⁹⁹

Matilda Dunkeld married King Henry I _____ of England (see #94), son of King William I _____ of England and Matilda _____ of Flanders, on 11 Nov 1100 in Wesminster Abbey in London, England.⁶⁰⁰ She also went by the name of 'Good Queen Mold'.⁶⁰¹

Matilda Dunkeld died of natural causes on 1 May 1118 in London, Wesminster, England.⁶⁰²

96. King Louis VII 'The Younger'²⁹ Capet of France (*Louis VI 'The Fat'*, #103).⁶⁰³

King Louis VII 'The Younger' Capet of France, son of King Louis VI 'The Fat' Capet of France and Adelaide _____ of Savoy, was born in 1120.⁶⁰⁴ He was King of France from 1137 until 1180.⁶⁰⁵

He married Eleanor de Poitiers of Aquitaine on 25 Jul 1137 in Bardeaux, Aquitaine, France.⁶⁰⁶

King Louis VII 'The Younger' Capet of France married Alice _____ of Champagne (see #97) on 18 Oct 1160.⁶⁰⁷

King Louis VII 'The Younger' Capet of France died on 18 Nov 1180 in Paris, France.⁶⁰⁸

Known children of King Louis VII 'The Younger'²⁹ Capet of France and Alice _____ of Champagne (see #97) were:

91. i. King Philip II²⁸ Capet of France.

97. Alice²⁹ _____ of Champagne.⁶⁰⁹

Alice _____ of Champagne was born circa 1140.⁶¹⁰

⁵⁹⁵"English Monarchs--King Henry I," online on *unknown compiler*, <http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/normans_3.htm>.

⁵⁹⁶A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁹⁷A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁹⁸A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁵⁹⁹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁰⁰A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁰¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁰²A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁰³A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁰⁴A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁰⁵A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁰⁶A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁰⁷A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁰⁸A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁰⁹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

Alice _____ of Champagne married King Louis VII 'The Younger' Capet of France (see #96), son of King Louis VI 'The Fat' Capet of France and Adelaide _____ of Savoy, on 18 Oct 1160.⁶¹¹

Alice _____ of Champagne died on 4 Jun 1206.⁶¹²

Generation Thirty

98. Ailwardus³⁰ de Wymondham.⁶¹³

In 1947-48, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following 'Forward' section and 'Origin of the Name' section about his research on the Windham family in his 1947-48 twenty four (24) page type-written manuscript titled, "Some Prominent Families With Alabama Connections". What you will see following, is what Amasa B. Windham wrote in his original 1948-48 manuscript. Amasa B. Windham died in 1956 at age 50. In 1982, Jeffie Windham Moore used Amasa B. Windham's original 1947-48 Windham family manuscript to compile and publish an 81 page hardback book titled, "The Windham Family". The first section of Jeffie Windham Moore's 1982 book was believed by many to be verbatim (that is, the exact same words) of what Amasa B. Windham had written back in 1947-48. **It definitely was not!** The first section of Jeffie Windham Moore's 1982 Windham book which was indicated to be taken verbatim from Amasa B. Windham's 1947-48 manuscript had hundreds (that correct, hundreds with an 's') of changes (additions, omissions, mistakes in translations, etc.) from what Amasa B. Windham had written back in 1947-48.

The following wording in the 'Forward' and 'Origin of the Name' sections is from Amasa B. Windham's original 1947-48 manuscript and is not from Jeffie Windham Moore's changed first section of her 1982 Windham Family 81 page hardback book.

Begin Amasa B. Windham's 1947-48 comments on his original 'Forward' section:

The Windham pedigree is drawn from nine major sources. In chronological order, they are:

1. A manuscript now in the possession of Stonyhurst College, showing the pedigree of the family from 1139 A.D. The compiler and compilation date are unknown. (See Third Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts - London - 1874 - Page 341.)
2. The genealogy used by William Hervey, Clarencieux King of Arms in 1563, compiled by Sir Francis Wyndham, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1578-79. (Visitations of Norfolk - Edited by Walter Rye - London - 1891.)
3. The pedigree and account now in possession of the Royal College of Arms, provided the Visitation Heralds in 1623 by Sir John Wyndham (1558-1645) and his wife, Joan Portman, who received the heralds in their home at Orchard Wyndham. (Visitation of Somerset 1623 - Harleian Society - London.)
4. The pedigree and account of the family based on the research and work compiled by Thomas Palmer (1733) of Fairfield, Somerset, grandson of Sir William Windham (1688-1740), Chancellor of the Exchequer 1713-1714. (Wotton's Baronetage - London - 1727.)
5. The manuscript pedigree drawn up by the Rev. Richard Harris Barham (1788-1845), author of The Ingoldsby Legends, etc., from two manuscripts dated 1700 and 1720, compiler unknown, in the possession of Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham, rector of Gorton, Somerset. (Boscobel Tracts - Hughes - 1830 edition - page 344; 1857 edition - page 324.)
6. The description of Adare Manor compiled by Caroline, Countess of Dunraven, and distributed by her in a book printed for private circulation by Messrs. Parker in 1865. (The Herald and Genealogist - 1866 - Vol. 3 - page 490.)

⁶¹⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶¹¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶¹² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶¹³ Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

7. The genealogy compiled in 1917 by the Very Rev. Francis M. Wyndham, M.A., canon of Westminster Cathedral, who had it printed for private circulation, (Genealogy of the Family of Wyndham in the Elder Male Line - Wyndham - London - 1917.)

8. The most complete and thorough work yet undertaken on the Wyndham family, compiled by the Hon. Hugh Archibald Wyndham, born Oct 4, 1877, and graduate of New College, Oxford, 1900. Now living at Wyndham House in London. (The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset - Wyndham - Oxford Press - 1939.)

9. Twenty-five years of research and study on the part of the present compiler who, as far as can be learned, is the only member of the family in America who has undertaken an extensive search to verify and add to the family genealogy.

For the record, it must be pointed out that the pedigree has some doubters. These are chiefly Dr. John Horace Round, the eminent British historian and genealogical expert, and Mr. Walter Rye, the Norfolk historian. Dr. Round's has the following to say:

"The Wyndham story obviously rests on the evidence of 'Ailwardus,' that 'eminent Saxon' who held an estate in Wymondham. But in the Domesday Book we look in vain for this 'eminent Saxon' whether in the days of Edward or in the days of William. It is only with eminent trouble that we run him down at last. The proof of his existence is a charter of William d'Aubigny ('de Albini') to Wymondham Priory, among his witnesses to which are found 'Ailwardus de Wymondeham et filii ejus, Ricardus, Paganus, etc., Edricus de Wymondham.' But in the first place, the charter can be dated as not earlier than June 1121, when Ebrard, bishop of Norwich (who was present at its granting) was consecrated, so that when we do meet with Aethelward ('Ailwardus'), it is 55 years at least after the Norman Conquest. And in second place, he cannot have borne, at this date, an hereditary surname, and was merely styled 'of Wymondham' from the place of his abode. For all that we can see, Edric 'of Wymondham' might have been claimed as the ancestor instead."

"But here again we note the singular fact that the actual pedigree given in 'Burke' begins only some 250 years after the Conquest, when 'William, son of Ralph de Wymondham was possessed, 10th Edward II, of the manors of Crownthorpe and Wicklewode, Norfolk.' And alas, we find that even this statement, comparatively modest though it is, will not bear investigation. The official evidence of Feudal Aids confirms that of the local historian, and proves that neither of these manors were held by the Wyndhams at the time. It is strangely difficult indeed, to find satisfactory information on the history, at this period, of this ancient and distinguished house. Indeed, although in Feudal Aids the Norfolk returns are very full and extend down to the year 1428, there is not a Wyndham to be found in them. It appears to have been only later in the reign of Henry VI that the family acquired their manors in Crownthorpe, Wicklewode, and Felbrigg. The Norfolk Wymondham was not the only place of its name in England and the family, probably would not claim Richard de Wymondham, a burgess of Reading (1348), Adam de Wymondham, a London mercer (1350) of John de Wymondham, a London Ironmonger (1310), as among their ancestors." (Peerage and Pedigree - Round - London - 1910 - Vol. 2 - Pages 93-96.)

The second doubter, Mr. Walter Rye, speaks of "the early absurd descent from Ailwardus" and questions marriages shown in the pedigree, of John (No. 9) to the daughter of Sir John de Redisham, and of Thomas (No. 10) to Margaret Walcot.

Dr. Round's arguments are invalidated by the fact that (1) We do not look in vain for Ailwardus in the Domesday Book, we look at the Abraham Farley's translation in the Chapter House at Westminster – Vol. 2 - Folio 247; (2) he (Ailwardus) not only "cannot have borne. . . an hereditary surname," he actually did not bear it but assumed the "de Wymondham" just as did Ailwardus de Felbrigg, who likewise assumed his surname from his place of residence - about the same time and in the same vicinity - and held it at the Domesday survey (Norfolk Archaeology - Report of 1921 - Vol. 21 - Page xxx); (3) Edric "of Wymondham" might not have been "claimed as the ancestor instead" - not since he is definitely and separately set apart after a careful study of the record by no less a historian than Blomefield, who even distinguishes between the two in the spelling of the name. (History of Norfolk - Vol. 2 - Page 510 and Page 533.; (4) Dr. Round is correct in his statements about the possession of Crownthorpe and Wicklewode and nine sources of the pedigree agree with him. Only Burke (Genealogical and Heraldic History of Landed Gentry - 1925 - Page 1947) possibly Collins in his "Peerage" make the assertion that the Wyndhams held these manors in 10th Edward II. Burke and Collins no doubt were confused by the fact that the William de Wymondham they list as holding the manors, was a grandson of the Cruzons who actually did hold manors there in the late 13th century (History of Norfolk - Blomefield - London - 1805 - Vol. 2 - Page 499); But the

ownership of the manors since the time of Edward the Confessor is very clearly outlined (Ibid - Page 400); (5) depending solely on Feudal Aids, Dr. Round finds no Wyndham in them and infers that the only landed possessions of the family were acquired in the reign of Henry VI. One has only to read the pedigree to find the sources which prove the family held property in Norfolk, Bedford, London, Somerset and elsewhere in the 12th and 13th Centuries; (6) "the Norfolk Wymondham was not the only place of its name in England" is of course, true and admitted. Indeed, the original name goes much further back than even Dr. Round suspects. For example: "There was one Wymund, son of Witlaf, King of the Mercians, and this town being in that province, probably he had it for part of his maintenance and so gave name to the place. (History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester - Nichols - London - 1815 - Page 399.) But Dr. Round singles out three names which, he infers, the family would not claim as among their ancestors.

The last statement is utterly ridiculous, of course. Also among others who are not claimed as ancestors - because they were not ancestors - but who undoubtedly were members of the family, were:

Reymund de Wymundham, resident of Norwich in 1226 and a witness at the Norwich Cathedral Priory (Norfolk Records Society - Vol. 11 - Page 111.)

Walter de Wymundham, mentioned in connection with the Priory of Wymondham in 1225 (Close Roll - Public Records Office - London - Vol. 9 - Page 174.)

Richard de Wymondham, witness in a Norfolk coroner's case in 1267 (Norfolk Archaeology - Vol. 2 - Page 270).

Geoffrey de Wymundham, hung at Norwich in 1272 for taking part in a riot (Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany - Rye - Norwich - 1880 - Vol. 2 - Page 17-31).

Sewall and his son, Geoffrey, de Wymundham were residents of Norwich in 1276 (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Public Records Office - London - Vol. 2 - Page 179).

Galfridus de Wymundham, resident Norwich in 1288 (Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany - Vol. 2 - Page 50).

Reginald de Wymundham, resident of Norwich 1290 (Ibid - Vol. 3 - Page 346).

Robert de Wymondham, resident of Norwich in 1293 (Norfolk Archaeology - Vol. 25 - Page 210.)

Walter de Wymundham, resident of Norwich in 1304 (History of Norfolk - Blomefield - Vol. 4 - Page 285.)

Nicholas de Wimundham, sub-prior of Binham in the diocese of Norwich in 1321 (Papal Register - Public Records Office - London - Vol. 2 - Page 213.)

Paul de Wymundham, resident of Blakeneye, Norfolk, in 1322 (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Vol. 8 - Page 159.)

Hugo de Wymundham, resident of Bokenham, Norfolk, in 1334 (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Vol. 12 - Page 68.)

William Wyndham, of Norfolk, was among those putting up a bond in 1386. (Close Roll - Vol. 34 - Page 247.)

William de Wymundham, guardian of a tower near Berstrete Gates in Norwich in 1385 (Norfolk Archaeology - Vol. 16 - Page 67.)

Adam de Wymundham, a grocer (1396); John de Wymondham, a tailor (1394); Richard de Wymondham, a webster (1349); William de Wymundham, a cordwainer (1347); John de Wymedhain, a smith (1342) - all freemen of the city of Norwich (Calendar of the Freemen of Norwich - L'Estrange - London - 1888 - Page 153.)

In 1385 there is listed a deed from May to Wymondham; in 1386 one from Pilly Wymondham; in 1396 one from Robins to Wymondham; in 1397 one from Blakeney to Wymondham; in 1399 one from de Wymondham to Neke (Calendar of Norwich Deeds Enrolled - Rye - 1910 - Pages 19, 23, 49, 50, 58.)

It will be noted that the above were all residents of Norfolk and lived there over a period of almost 200 years, which fact alone makes the efforts of Dr. Round to discredit the Norfolk origin and antiquity of the family, an absurdity.

Indeed, if these gentlemen really wanted to muddle the family thoroughly, they could have cited:

Lawrence de Wendeham (1232), among the "men of the chamberlain of the exchequer" (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Vol. 3 - Page 6.)

William de Wymundeham, canon of Derleg in 1261 (Ibid - Vol. 1 - Page 168.)

Walter de Wenham, who went to Wales with Prince Edward in 1263 (Ibid - Vol. 3 - Page 286.)

Simon de Wymundeham, parson of the church at Buketon in 1277 (Ibid - Vol. 3 - Page 224.)

Thomas de Wymundham, of Lancastershire, who in 1279 was among those who "ought to be knights and are not" (Ibid - Vol. 3 - Page 342.)

Thomas de Wymundham, resident of Hertford in 1286. (Calendar of Fine Rolls - Vol. 1 - Page 229.)

Thomas, son of Robert de Wymundham, resident of Cumberland County in 1304. (Close Roll - Vol. 18 - Page 203.)

Thomas de Wymundham, parson of the church at Aldington in 1307 (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Vol. 5 - Page 537.)

John de Wymundham (1311), king's clerk, of Durham (Ibid - Vol. 6 - Page 336).

Richard de Wymundham and Amice, his wife, residents of Northampton in 1333 (Ibid - Vol. 10 - Page 476.)

Simon de Wymundham, a wool dealer in London in 1338 (Close Roll - Vol. 25 - Page 429.)

John de Wymundham, resident of Berkshire in 1331 (Calendar of Patent Rolls - Vol. 14 - Page 242.)

Adam Wymondham, sheriff of London in 1368 (Close Roll - Vol. 32 - Page 493.)

These are names picked almost at random from early British records and many of them were clergymen who wore the name "de Wymondham" - or some varied form - simply as a designation of office. The fact is there were scores of other Wyndhams living in other counties as well as in Wales and Ireland during the same period of time. Naturally, this makes Dr. Round's suggestion that the burgess, the mercer and the ironmonger were the only Wyndhams around ridiculous in the extreme and shows up the shallowness of his study into the history of the family history. In fact, nowhere is his argument does Dr. Round offer any solid evidence to contradict the pedigree.

As for Mr. Rye, who uses the phrase "the absurd descent from Ailwardus", he simply follows Dr. Round in his conclusions and gives no reason whatever for the statement. As to his doubts about the marriages listed, ironically it is Mr. Rye himself (Norfolk Families - 1913 - Vol. 2 under "Walcote") who states that Thomas Wyndham married Margaret Walcote, daughter of Walter Walcote (died 1335). As for the Redisham marriage, a better historian than Mr. Rye verifies it: "on the walls of Norwich Cathedral and in its windows are to be found, in many places, the arms of Windham, impling Redisham, Fastolf, Clifton, Cayly and Howard." (History of Norfolk - Vol. 4 - Page 50).

There are others who disagreed on both names and marriages in the pedigree. Jacob was one. In his A Complete English Peerage - London - 1876 - Part 1 - Vol. 2 - Page 181, he lists the first nine generations as (1) Ailwardus, (2) Richard, (3) Richard, (4) John, (5) John, (6) Ralph, (7) William, (8) John and (9) Thomas. This apparently substitutes Richard for Eric (No. 3 on the pedigree); John for Thomas (No. 4 on the pedigree) and eliminates John (No. 9 on the pedigree) entirely. Jacob also lists (4) John as the husband of Margaret Curson, and (5) John as the brother of Thomas (No. 4 on the pedigree), the chanter of Litchfield. Burke in later editions of his numerous genealogical works, simply begins the pedigree with Ralph (No. 6 on the pedigree), apparently confused by such writings as those of Dr. Round.

But these dissenters are outweighed by the mass of the evidence found in the early charters and the researches of reliable historians. So, until better arguments are posted, the pedigree may, therefore, stand as it is.

Amasa B. Windham
Selma, Ala., Jan 20, 1948

End Amasa B. Windham's 1947-48 comments on his original 'Forward' section

Begin Amasa B. Windham's 1947-48 comments on his original 'Origin of the Name' page:
ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The name Windham is a variation of the ancient English name Wyndham, which was taken by its first bearers because of their residence in Wymondham, Norfolk County, England.

The most reliable authorities believe that the original derivation of the name was from Wymond, a Saxon personal name, combined with "ham," meaning "home," and, therefore, meant "Wymond's home." It is found in the ancient records in such varied forms as Wymondham, Wimundham, Wyndhame, Wyndam, Windome, Windhom, Windhom, Windam, Wyndham, Windham and others, of which the last form is that most generally used and accepted in America today and next to last form is that most generally predominates in England and Australia.

Families of the name were to be found at early dates in the English counties of Norfolk, Leicester, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, York, Devon, Sussex, Hertsford and London as well as in various parts of Wales and Ireland at slightly later dates. The Sussex Domesday Book lists a Windeha', and an early 12th Century charter shows John de Windeha' as the holder of a knight's fee in the Hundred of Pourstock in Dorset.

But the Wymondham, Norfolk family clearly was the stem from which the family grew. At one time, this village of Wymondham was thought to be Sitomagus, the ancient village established by the Romans in Britain. This has been discounted by historians, however, and no Roman remains have ever been found there. Says Blomefield, the Norfolk historian: "Windham, Wimondham, Wimundham or Wimuntham, notwithstanding some have imagined it of Roman original, is certainly Saxon and might take its name from its pleasant situation, for "win' signifies a chosen or beloved place so that 'win-munde-ham' is a village 'on the pleasant mount' and the situation exactly answers.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, the whole town belonged to Stigand, the Saxon bishop. William the Conqueror seized it and gave it to Ralph de Warren. At that time it was four miles long and two miles broad. The Conqueror later gave it to William d'Albini for services as the king's butler.

The first mention of the name of Wymondham as a surname in connection with this William d'Albini, who was the founder of the Priory of St. Mary's between the years 1100 and 1107. Four of the witnesses to the charter were Ailwardus, Richard, Hugh and Payne de Wymondham.

Today, the Windham family is established on every continent in the world and may be seen on the rolls in Australia as well as in Alabama. There are Windham counties in at least four of the New England states as well as numerous Windham cities and other places and geographical names. One very famous one is Windham's Point at the tip of Terra del Fuego, southernmost point of South America. The famous painter Sargent immortalized the Wyndham sisters in his renowned painting titled "The Three Graces." It was Senator Windom who introduced Anthony Comstock's famous bill to bar "obscene" literature from the mails back in 1873.

The loyalty of the Windham family, recognized among the strongest in English history, became proverbial from the emphatic admonition of Sir Thomas to his five sons in 1636, not to forsake the crown "though it hang on a bush!" Such loyalty was evident, too, in old Benjamin, who dropped his plow, bade his wife and large family good-bye and rushed to join a company of Virginia militia when the infant American Colonies were threatened back in 1775.

End Amasa B. Windham's 1947-48 comments on his original 'Origin of the Name' page.⁶¹⁴

⁶¹⁴Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*.

The exact actual birthdate of Ailwardus de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Ailwardus de Wymondham was born say 1040.⁶¹⁵

In 1947, Amasa Benjamin Windham wrote the following about this Ailwardus de Wymondham:
Ailwardus, the original progenitor, was a Saxon of Norfolk County, England, who possessed land in or near Wymondham and adopted the surname of that town soon after the Norman Conquest.

The evidence is uncertain but he apparently was the Ailwardus who held land in Norfolk during the reign of King Edward "the Confessor" before the conquest by William the Conqueror, and who was so recorded in the Norfolk Domesday Book. (Domesday Book - translation by Abraham Farley in the Chapter House at Westminster - Vol. 2 - Folio 247; An Analysis of the Domesday Book of the County of Norfolk - Mumford - London - 1858 - Page 114.)

The evidence also indicates he was the Ailwardus who possessed 13 borderers and half a curasate in Sustead (which grant went to Roger Bigod, then to the Felbriggs by enfeoffment and eventually back to the Wyndhams), and two socmen with 12 acres of land and three borderers in Felbrigg (also bought by the Wyndhams later). (An Essay Towards the Topographical History of Norfolk - Blomefield - London 1805 - Vol. 8 - Page 81, Page 168.)

Between the years 1100 and 1107, he and his three sons were witnesses to the foundation charter of Wymondham Priory in the reign of Henry I. William d'Albini, the king's chief butler, who was Lord of Buckingham in Norfolk, made the grant to the priory, which was dependent at that time upon the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Albans in Hertfordshire (Monasticon Anglicanum - Dugdale - London - 1779 - Vol. 1 - Page 43.)

Sometime between 1121 and 1135, William d'Albini made a further grant to the Priory of Wymondham on the occasion of the funeral of his wife, Maud, daughter of Roger le Bigod. Ailwardus and his three sons again were witnesses (Ibid - Vol. 5 - Page 203; History of Norfolk - Blomefield - London - 1805 - Vol. 8 - Page 115.)

Ailwardus was the father of Richard, Hugh and Payne. In the early 13th Century, Hugh was a benefactor of the monastery of Wymondham (History of Norfolk - Blomefield - Vol. 2 Page 517) and in a late 12th Century deed is named (Hugh filius Wimundh') in connection with the sale of land in Crofts (Calendar of Ancient Deeds - Public Records Office - London - Book B - 3492.)⁶¹⁶

Known children of Ailwardus³⁰ de Wymondham include:

93. i. Richard²⁹ de Wymondham.
- ii. Hugh de Wymondham.⁶¹⁷

- iii. Hugh de Wymondham, son of Ailwardus de Wymondham, was born say 1077.⁶¹⁸
- iii. Payne de Wymondham.⁶¹⁹

The exact actual birthdate of Payne de Wymondham is not available, therefore, a 'say' birthdate is used here. A 'say' date is the same as an estimated date. Payne de Wymondham, son of Ailwardus de Wymondham, was born say 1078.⁶²⁰

99. King William I³⁰ _____ of England.⁶²¹

King William I _____ of England was born circa Sep 1028 in Falaise, Normandy, France.⁶²²

⁶¹⁵Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁶¹⁶Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁶¹⁷Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁶¹⁸Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁶¹⁹Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁶²⁰Amasa B. Windham, *Some Prominent Families with Alabama Connections*, page 1 typed, page 7 written.

⁶²¹A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶²²A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

King William I _____ of England married Matilda _____ of Flanders (see #100) in 1052 in Notre Dame d'Eu, Normandy, France.⁶²³ He was King of England from 1066 until 1087 and he was Duke of Normandy from 1035 until 1087. He was also known as William the Conqueror, William of Normandy, and William the Bastard (because he was illegitimate).⁶²⁴ England's first Norman king, William I, was born in 1028, at Falaise Castle, the illegitimate son of Robert the Devil or the Magnificent, Duke of Normandy and Herleve, (sometimes called Arlette) the daughter of Fullbert, a tanner of Falaise. Before history renamed him the Conqueror he was more commonly known to his contemporaries as William the Bastard. Herleve was reported to have attracted Duke Robert with her dancing, in some accounts, he is said to have first caught sight of her while she was washing her linen in the castle moat.

The Norman dynasty had been founded by Robert's ancestor Rollo or Hrolf the Ganger, a Viking raider chief, who was granted the duchy by Charles the Simple, King of France, in 911, at the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, in exchange for feudal allegiance and conversion to Christianity at which he took the baptismal name of Robert.

William's mother, Herleve, also had a daughter, Adelaide, to Duke Robert. Although they had a long relationship, the gap in their social standing rendered marriage out of the question and Herleve was married off to one of Robert's vassals, Herluin, a knight. From this marriage, Herleve produced two further sons, Robert, who later became Count of Mortain and Odo, destined to become Bishop of Bayeux and also to play a part in England's history.

William, Duke of Normandy

Duke Robert decided to expiate his sins, which were many, by going on pilgrimage in 1034. Since he had no legitimate heir to succeed him, he persuaded his unruly barons to accept the illegitimate William as future Duke of Normandy. On his return journey from the Holy Land Robert died suddenly and the young William succeeded to the Dukedom by his father's will.

The barons exhibited no loyalty to the "base born" child and thereafter William grew up in the school of adversity. He had to learn, very early, how to survive. The barons constantly rebelled and anarchy reigned in Normandy during the years of William's minority. William's guardians were murdered in succession. Osbern was killed whilst guarding his door. His maternal uncle, Walter, at one point resorted to hiding the child with some poor people. William was formed and moulded by this savage and insecure childhood into the stark and often ruthless ruler he was later to become.

In 1047, he asserted his authority and crushed the rebels at Val-es-Dunes after which he began to restore order in his Dukedom. At Alencon, the burghers insulted his birth by hanging "hides for the tanner" over the walls. On taking the town he exacted a terrible revenge and had both their hands and feet amputated. One of life's great survivors, William finally emerged as undisputed Duke of Normandy.

William's appearance

William matured into a tall, thick set man with dark hair, which receded from his forehead early. His voice was rasping and guttural. William undoubtedly possessed considerable powers of leadership and courage. He was devout and inspired loyalty in his followers, but could also be ruthless and cruel.

William of Malmesbury provides us with a detailed description of the king in his *Historia Anglorum*:-

'He was of just stature, ordinary corpulence, fierce countenance; his forehead was bare of hair; of such great strength of arm that it was often a matter of surprise, that no one was able to draw his bow, which himself could bend when his horse was in full gallop; he was majestic whether sitting or standing, although the protuberance of his belly deformed his royal person; of excellent health so that he was never confined with any dangerous disorder, except at the last; so given to the pleasures of the chase, that as I have before said, ejecting the inhabitants, he let a space of many miles grow desolate that, when at liberty from other avocations, he might there pursue his pleasures.

His anxiety for money is the only thing on which he can deservedly be blamed. This he sought all opportunities of scraping together, he cared not how; he would say and do some things and indeed almost anything, unbecoming to such great majesty, where the hope of money allured him. I have here no excuse whatever to offer, unless it be, as one has said, that of necessity he must fear many, whom many fear.'

⁶²³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶²⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

William negotiated a marriage in 1049 to Matilda, a descendant of the old Saxon House of Wessex and daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Adela, daughter of Robert II, King of France. They were an ill-assorted pair, he strongly built and five feet ten inches tall and she (as it emerged when her skeleton was exhumed) just over four feet tall, almost a dwarf. It proved however, to be a highly successful union and produced a large family.

The Conquest of England

The Duke of Normandy visited his English cousin, Edward the Confessor, in 1051. Edward and his brother Alfred had spent much of their childhood in exile at the Norman Court, their mother, Emma, had been a daughter of the House of Normandy. During this visit, Edward is purported to have promised his Norman cousin the crown of England, should he die without issue. The real heir was Edgar the Atheling, Edward's great-nephew, the grandson of his elder brother Edmund Ironside, but he was still a child and knew little of England, having spent much of his life in exile in Hungary. Others also coveted the English throne, the chief candidate amongst these was Harold, son of the powerful Godwine, Earl of Wessex.

Harold was unfortunately shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy, where he found himself the unwilling guest of Duke William. The Confessor was now unlikely to survive long and Harold was anxious to return to England to forward his ambitions there. However, before he would allow his guest to leave, William required him to swear an oath to support his claim to the crown upon Edward's death. Under duress, Harold finally consented and swore the oath on holy relics.

Edward the Confessor finally breathed his last in January, 1066, and was buried in his foundation of St.Peter, Westminster, which had been consecrated but ten days previously. It was reported that on his deathbed he had nominated Harold as his successor who was duly accepted as King by the Saxon Witangemot or council of elders, which traditionally elected the next English King.

Back in Normandy, on receipt of this ominous news, the formidable Duke William flew into a rage. He began to build an invasion fleet to take by force what he considered to be his by right. The Pope himself, due to Harold's foresworn oath on holy relics, supported William's enterprise. After Harold was crowned by Archbishop Stigand, a portentous star was seen in the skies, this has now been identified as Halley's comet, many in that superstitious age saw it as an omen of the wrath of God on the perjured King Harold and his followers.

Harold assembled the fyrdd, the Saxon militia of freemen, in preparation for William's imminent landing, whilst the Duke prepared his fleet and waited for good weather to set sail for England. In mid September, Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, invaded England, accompanied by Tostig, Earl of Northumbria, Harold's unruly and discontented brother, who had earlier been banished and his earldom confiscated.

Harold marched his army north in haste to meet the invaders at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire, where he won a decisive victory over the Viking army. At this time, the winds William had been pensively awaiting turned favourable and he set sail with his massive invasion fleet. News of his landing at Bulverhythe was conveyed to Harold, who responded by hurrying south to meet him, giving his exhausted army no respite. Had Harold rested and reorganized his army, the outcome of the impending battle and English history could have been very different.

On 14th October, the Saxon and Norman forces clashed in the fateful Battle of Hastings. Harold took up a defensive position on Senlac Ridge. The Norman army was thus forced to attack uphill, placing them at a disadvantage.

The Saxon army formed a shield wall along the edge of the hill which rebuffed repeated Norman attacks. A rumour arose in the Norman ranks that Duke William was dead, causing panic and flight. Many of the Saxon fyrdd pursued the fleeing Normans down the hill. William put heart into his army by loudly announcing he still lived. The Normans rallied, Harold's brothers Gyrth and Leofwine were both slain on the battlefield.

The battle continued for most of the day, Harold and his Saxons fought with steely determination for possession of their country. As dusk began to fall over Hastings, William ordered his archers to fire high into the air and one of these arrows is said to have hit Harold in the eye, blinding him, although this point is disputed by some sources. Whether this was the case or not, Harold fell mortally wounded under the dragon standard of Wessex.

The Saxon army, seeing that the day was lost, began to flee the field. The houscarls, Harold's trained professional militia, loyally and valiantly defended the body of their King to the last, but they too finally fell and Harold's body was mutilated by the Normans, a vindictive act, which William punished. The battle was lost and Anglo-Saxon England died with Harold on the battlefield that day.

Harold's deeply distressed mistress, Edith Swan-neck came to William pleading for her lover's body and offering him its weight in gold in exchange, but William coldly refused her distraught request. He had Harold buried in a secret location.

William proceeded to London, where he was crowned King of England at Edward the Confessor's foundation of Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066.

He accepted the surrender of the Saxon Earls Edwine and Morkere along with that of the child claimant, Edgar Atheling and defeated the heroic Hereward the Wake at Ely. On the whole the south of England submitted to Norman rule, whereas in the north resistance was more prolonged. William responded by subjecting the English to a reign of terror. Determined to punish and crush rebellion to his rule and strike abject fear into English hearts, he laid waste vast tracts of Yorkshire, which suffered under a great famine for nine years after as a result. He rewarded his Norman and French followers by distributing the confiscated lands of the English to them.

William was a savage and formidable ruler, by modern standards an exceedingly cruel one, but his methods produced the desired results and extinguished the fires of opposition. Many castles and keeps were built across the country to enforce his rule, originally wooden towers or earthen mottes, in all over 80 castles were established during the reign, including the White Tower, the first building in the Tower of London complex. The dominating shadow of the White Tower loomed menacingly over medieval London, a visible expression of Norman power.

The new King's half brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, commissioned a tapestry to commemorate his brother's victory in 1078. It depicts a series of scenes leading up to and during the conquest. William's conversion of the New Forest into a royal hunting ground saw the introduction of harsh and severe forest laws, which caused great resentment amongst the Anglo-Saxons. William changed England's laws and inflicted harsh punishments for offenders. Murder became an officially punishable crime in England and slavery was abolished.

Anglo-Saxon England was radically altered by the Norman conquest, it changed the entire way of life then established in the country. Its laws, aristocracy and church were altered and it introduced the French feudal system. The Anglo-Saxon language was replaced by Norman French as the language of the upper classes, modern English is the natural outgrowth of both. The role of the conquerors and the conquered can still be detected in many English words, the Saxon cow, tended by the lowly Saxon villein became the Norman beef when it appeared on the lord's table. The Saxon swine became Norman gammon. There are countless other examples in modern English which amply illustrate the role of Saxon servant and Norman master.

The Norman Feudal System, which William introduced into England, was a complicated heirarchical structure at whose apex sat the king. That lords held their lands under the king in exchange for homage and military assistance rendered to him in times of need.

The Domesday Book

In December, 1085, William decided to commission an enquiry into the extent of his dominions to maximise taxation. This unique survey was known to history as the Domesday Book. The Domesday Book still survives today in the Public Record Office, London and is an extraordinary document for its time.

The Death of William I

The last year of William's life was spent fighting in Normandy, in battle for the Vexin, a much disputed territory, which lay between Normandy and France. Amongst those opposing him was his rebellious eldest son, Robert, nicknamed Curthose by his father, due to his short legs.

On 9th September, 1087, whilst riding through the smouldering ruins of the sacked town of Mantes, in what must have appeared to him as like an act of divine retribution, William was thrown from his horse when it trod on burning ashes and sustained severe abdominal injuries.

The King, now aged fifty nine and mortally injured, was carried to the convent of St. Gervais in Rouen, the Norman capital. There he summoned his younger sons, William and Henry, to his deathbed. Robert Curthose remained at the court of France.

England was bequeathed to his second surviving and favourite son, William Rufus and despite his bitter differences with Robert Curthose, he left Normandy to him. To Henry, the youngest son, later destined to inherit all his dominions, he left 5,000 silver pounds. He is reported to have ruminated on and repented of his many sins, transgressions and cruelties at the end. He tried to salve his conscience, before preparing to meet his maker and fearing for his immortal soul, he ordered all the treasure he possessed in Rouen to be given to the church and the poor and forgave his enemies. William the Conqueror died on 9th September, 1087, having ruled England for 21 years.

William was buried in the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen in Normandy, an abbey he had previously founded as an act of repentance for his consanguineous marriage to Matilda of Flanders. The body was broken as it was lowered into the sepulchre, made too short by the stonemasons and the ceremony was interrupted by a dispossessed knight. A stone slab with a Latin inscription, in the abbey church of Caen today marks the burial place of the first Norman King of England. His grave has since been desecrated twice, in the course of the French Wars of Religion his bones were scattered across Caen, and during the tumultuous events of the French Revolution, the Conqueror's tomb was again despoiled.⁶²⁵

King William I _____ of England died of a horse riding accident on 9 Sep 1087 in Rouen, Normandy, France.⁶²⁶ He was buried in the Abbey of St. Stephen in Caen, Normandy, France. His funeral ended very quickly, because his body didn't fit his coffin, and burst when clergy tried to stuff it in.⁶²⁷

Known children of King William I³⁰ _____ of England and Matilda _____ of Flanders (see #100) were:

94. i. King Henry I²⁹ _____ of England.

100. Matilda³⁰ _____ of Flanders.⁶²⁸

Matilda _____ of Flanders was born in 1031.⁶²⁹

Matilda _____ of Flanders married King William I _____ of England (see #99) in 1052 in Notre Dame d'Eu, Normandy, France.⁶³⁰

Matilda _____ of Flanders died of natural causes on 2 Nov 1083 in Caen, Normandy, France.⁶³¹ She was buried in Holy Trinity Abbey in Caen, Normandy, France.⁶³²

101. King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor'³⁰ Dunkeld of Scots (*Duncan I 'The Gracious', #105*).⁶³³

King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor' Dunkeld of Scots, son of King Duncan I 'The Gracious' Dunkeld of Scots and Elflaed _____, was born in 1031.⁶³⁴ He was King of Scots from 1058 until 1093.⁶³⁵ Malcolm III, surnamed 'Canmore', which translates from Gaelic as 'big head.' was born in 1031, he was the eldest son of the ill-fated King Duncan. When his father was killed in battle at Bothganowan by Macbeth, who then usurped Scotland's throne, Malcolm escaped south and took refuge at the court of the English King Hardicanute. He remained an exile in England until in 1053. Hardicanute's successor, the devout Saxon king Edward the Confessor, agreed to render assistance to regain Malcolm's lost throne. Malcolm marched

⁶²⁵ "English Monarchs--King William I," online on *unknown compiler*, <<http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/normans.htm>>.

⁶²⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶²⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶²⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶²⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶³⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶³¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶³² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶³³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶³⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶³⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

into Scotland with Siward, Earl of Northumbria. He became King after slaying Macbeth at Lumphanan in Mar and was crowned at Scone Abbey on 25th April, 1058.

The ancient Saxon House of Wessex had been displaced by the Norman invader William the Conqueror. Margaret Atheling, a dispossessed princess of the royal Saxon line, arrived in Scotland in 1068, where she sought refuge with her brother, Edgar Atheling. Margaret was said to be a beautiful and highly pious woman and Malcolm was besotted by her. Although preferring a religious life, she eventually consented to become the wife of the King of Scots.

Disputes concerning the boundaries of Cumbria and Lothian arose with the new King of England, the formidable William the Conqueror. The Conqueror, not a man to do things by halves, marched north to the Tay, where his large army was met by a great English fleet. Malcolm responded with alacrity, he agreed to meet William for talks at Abernethy. He then paid homage to the English King and agreed to surrender his eldest son by his first marriage, Duncan, as security for his future obedience.

The new Queen of Scots held considerable influence with her indulgent husband. She was highly religious and humane and exceedingly generous to the poor. She frequently washed the feet of beggars and performed many similar acts of charity for which she gained the lasting respect of her subjects.

The Queen attempted to get women admitted into places of worship, a curious prohibition that then existed in the Gaelic Church. She also campaigned to forbid men to marry their step mothers. Margaret is said to have secured the observance of the Sabbath by banning all work on Sundays and re-introduced the practice of saying grace after meals to Scotland.

The Conqueror's successor, William Rufus, after driving the Scots north of the Solway, invited their King for talks. On the Scottish King's arrival at Gloucester, William delivered a stinging snub to Malcolm by refusing to receive him. Enraged at the insult to his dignity, Malcolm returned to Scotland and retaliated by riding with an army into Northumbria.

On 13th November, 1093, on accepting the surrender of the Castle of Alnwick, Malcolm leaned forward from his horse to receive the keys from the point of the lance of its keeper, when the lance was treacherously thrust into his eye. He died in agony, his eldest son by Margaret, Edward, was also killed. The throne of Scotland was seized by Malcolm's brother Donald Bane.

The disastrous news was carried to Margaret at Edinburgh Castle, the Queen was already mortally ill and the castle was under siege by her brother-in-law. She died three days later and was buried at Dunfermline Abbey. Her descendant, King Alexander II, petitioned Pope Innocent IV to canonize his devout ancestress. By Papal Bull of 1249 she was formally declared a saint in the Catholic church.

On 19th June, 1250, her body and that of her spouse, Malcolm III, were exhumed and removed to a magnificent shrine. 19th June was thereafter celebrated in Scotland as the feast of St. Margaret. Her remains, along with those of her husband, were not allowed to rest in peace however. In 1560 St. Margaret's shrine was desecrated by Scots Calvinist iconoclasts. Mary, Queen of Scots had St. Margaret's head removed as a reliquary to Edinburgh Castle, as she hoped to call on the assistance of the saint in childbirth.

In 1597 Margaret's earthly peregrinations continued, when her head was taken home by a private gentleman, it then embarked upon further journeyings, arriving in Antwerp and finally reaching the Scot's College at Douai, France. It disappeared completely during the French Revolution. Phillip II of Spain had the remains of Margaret and Malcolm Canmore translated to a shrine at El Escorial, seat of the Catholic Kings of Spain.⁶³⁶

King Malcolm III 'Ceann-Mor' Dunkeld of Scots married St. Margaret _____ (see #102) circa 1069 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.⁶³⁷

⁶³⁶"Scotland Monarchs--King Malcolm III," online on *unknown compiler*, <http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/dunkeld_2.htm>.

⁶³⁷A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor' Dunkeld of Scots died on 13 Nov 1093 in Alnwick, Northumberland, England. He was killed in battle.⁶³⁸ He was buried in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. He was buried first at Tynemouth, before being moved to Dunfermline.⁶³⁹

Known children of King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor'³⁰ Dunkeld of Scots and St. Margaret _____ (see #102) were:
95. i. Matilda²⁹ Dunkeld.

102. St. Margaret³⁰ _____.⁶⁴⁰

St. Margaret _____ was born circa 1045 in Hungary.⁶⁴¹

St. Margaret _____ married King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor' Dunkeld of Scots (see #101), son of King Duncan I 'The Gracious' Dunkeld of Scots and Elflaed _____, circa 1069 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.⁶⁴²

St. Margaret _____ died of natural causes on 16 Nov 1093 in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland.⁶⁴³ She was buried in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.⁶⁴⁴

103. King Louis VI 'The Fat'³⁰ Capet of France (*Philip I*, #107).⁶⁴⁵

King Louis VI 'The Fat' Capet of France, son of King Philip I Capet of France and Bertha _____ of Holland, was born circa 1081.⁶⁴⁶ He was King of France from 1108 until 1137.⁶⁴⁷

King Louis VI 'The Fat' Capet of France married Adelaide _____ of Savoy (see #104) on 3 Aug 1115.⁶⁴⁸

King Louis VI 'The Fat' Capet of France died on 1 Aug 1137 in Paris, France.⁶⁴⁹

Known children of King Louis VI 'The Fat'³⁰ Capet of France and Adelaide _____ of Savoy (see #104) were:
96. i. King Louis VII 'The Younger'²⁹ Capet of France.

104. Adelaide³⁰ _____ of Savoy.⁶⁵⁰

Adelaide _____ of Savoy was born in 1092.⁶⁵¹

Adelaide _____ of Savoy married King Louis VI 'The Fat' Capet of France (see #103), son of King Philip I Capet of France and Bertha _____ of Holland, on 3 Aug 1115.⁶⁵²

Adelaide _____ of Savoy died on 18 Nov 1154.⁶⁵³

⁶³⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶³⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁴⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁴¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁴² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁴³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁴⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁴⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁴⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁴⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁴⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁴⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁵⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁵¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁵² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁵³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

Generation Thirty-One

105. King Duncan I 'The Gracious'³¹ Dunkeld of Scots.⁶⁵⁴

King Duncan I 'The Gracious' Dunkeld of Scots was born circa 1001.⁶⁵⁵

King Duncan I 'The Gracious' Dunkeld of Scots married Elflaed _____ (see #106) circa 1030.⁶⁵⁶ He was King of Strathclyde from 1018 until 1034 and King of Scots from 1034 until 1040.⁶⁵⁷ King Duncan I of Scotland or Ddonnchad mac Crinian was born on 5th August, 1001, the son of Bethoc, the daughter of Malcolm II MacAlpin and Crinan, lay Abbot of Dunkeld. He allied himself in marriage to Aelflaed of Northumbria, cousin of Siward Digera, Earl of Northumbria. There were many rival claimants to contest his claim to the Scottish throne, one of which one was murdered and the other died shortly after, a third, Lulach, being only an infant at the time, was not considered to be an immediate threat to the new regime.

The reign of Duncan 'the Gracious' was destined to be a troubled and tumultuous one. The Earl of Bernica invaded Cumbria in 1038. Duncan proceeded south with a large army and laid siege to Durham, but met with disastrous defeat.

A further threat to his rule was posed by Macbeth, Mormaer (Earl) of Moray, Malcolm's grandson by his other daughter, Donada. Shakespeare was later to immortalize both him and Duncan in his play of the same name. He was married to Gruoch, the widowed mother of Lulach.

Macbeth did not, as reported by Shakespeare, murder the innocent Duncan in his sleep, but during or after a battle in contest for the throne at Bothganowan, near Elgin, on 15th August, 1040.⁶⁵⁸

King Duncan I 'The Gracious' Dunkeld of Scots died on 14 Aug 1040 in Burghead, Grampian, Scotland. He was killed in battle.⁶⁵⁹ He was buried in Iona, Scotland.⁶⁶⁰

Known children of King Duncan I 'The Gracious'³¹ Dunkeld of Scots and Elflaed _____ (see #106) were:

101. i. King Malcom III 'Ceann-Mor'³⁰ Dunkeld of Scots.

106. Elflaed³¹ _____.⁶⁶¹

Elflaed _____ was born unknown.⁶⁶²

Elflaed _____ died unknown.⁶⁶³

Elflaed _____ married King Duncan I 'The Gracious' Dunkeld of Scots (see #105) circa 1030.⁶⁶⁴

107. King Philip I³¹ Capet of France (*Henry I*, #109).⁶⁶⁵

⁶⁵⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁵⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁵⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁵⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁵⁸ "Scotland Monarchs--King Duncan I," online on *unknown compiler*, <<http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/dunkeld.htm>>.

⁶⁵⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁶⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁶¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁶² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁶³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁶⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/, viewed online 28 Jan 2011.

⁶⁶⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

King Philip I Capet of France, son of King Henry I Capet of France and Anne _____ of Kiev, was born before 23 May 1052.⁶⁶⁶ He was King of France from 1060 until 1108.⁶⁶⁷

King Philip I Capet of France married Bertha _____ of Holland (see #108) in 1072.⁶⁶⁸

King Philip I Capet of France died on 29 Jul 1108.⁶⁶⁹

Known children of King Philip I³¹ Capet of France and Bertha _____ of Holland (see #108) were:

103. i. King Louis VI 'The Fat'³⁰ Capet of France.

108. Bertha³¹ _____ of Holland.⁶⁷⁰

Bertha _____ of Holland was born circa 1055.⁶⁷¹

Bertha _____ of Holland married King Philip I Capet of France (see #107), son of King Henry I Capet of France and Anne _____ of Kiev, in 1072.⁶⁷²

Bertha _____ of Holland died in 1094.⁶⁷³

Generation Thirty-Two

109. King Henry I³² Capet of France (*Robert II 'The Pious', #111*).⁶⁷⁴

King Henry I Capet of France, son of King Robert II 'The Pious' Capet of France and Constance _____ of Toulouse, was born in Apr 1008.⁶⁷⁵ He was King of France from 1031 until 1060.⁶⁷⁶

King Henry I Capet of France married Anne _____ of Kiev (see #110) on 19 May 1051.⁶⁷⁷

King Henry I Capet of France died on 4 Aug 1060 in Vitry-en-Brie, France, at age 52.⁶⁷⁸ He was buried in the Cathedral of St. Denis near Paris, France.⁶⁷⁹

Known children of King Henry I³² Capet of France and Anne _____ of Kiev (see #110) were:

107. i. King Philip I³¹ Capet of France.

110. Anne³² _____ of Kiev.⁶⁸⁰

Anne _____ of Kiev was born circa 1024.⁶⁸¹

⁶⁶⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁶⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁶⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁶⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁷⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

Anne _____ of Kiev married King Henry I Capet of France (see #109), son of King Robert II 'The Pious' Capet of France and Constance _____ of Toulouse, on 19 May 1051.⁶⁸²

Anne _____ of Kiev died in 1066.⁶⁸³

Generation Thirty-Three

111. King Robert II 'The Pious'³³ Capet of France (*Hugh*, #113).⁶⁸⁴

King Robert II 'The Pious' Capet of France, son of King Hugh Capet of France and Adelaide _____ of Aquitaine, was born in 971.⁶⁸⁵ He was King of France from 996 until 1031.⁶⁸⁶

King Robert II 'The Pious' Capet of France married Constance _____ of Toulouse (see #112) in 1005.⁶⁸⁷

King Robert II 'The Pious' Capet of France died in 1031.⁶⁸⁸

Known children of King Robert II 'The Pious'³³ Capet of France and Constance _____ of Toulouse (see #112) were:
109. i. King Henry I³² Capet of France.

112. Constance³³ _____ of Toulouse.⁶⁸⁹

Constance _____ of Toulouse was born in 974.⁶⁹⁰

Constance _____ of Toulouse married King Robert II 'The Pious' Capet of France (see #111), son of King Hugh Capet of France and Adelaide _____ of Aquitaine, in 1005.⁶⁹¹

Constance _____ of Toulouse died in 1032.⁶⁹²

Generation Thirty-Four

113. King Hugh³⁴ Capet of France.⁶⁹³

King Hugh Capet of France was born circa 938.⁶⁹⁴

King Hugh Capet of France married Adelaide _____ of Aquitaine (see #114) in 969.⁶⁹⁵

⁶⁸² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁸⁹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹⁰ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹¹ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹² A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹³ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹⁴ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹⁵ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

King Hugh Capet of France died in Aug 996.⁶⁹⁶ He was buried in Basilica of St. Denis in France.⁶⁹⁷

Known children of King Hugh³⁴ Capet of France and Adelaide _____ of Aquitaine (see #114) were:

111. i. King Robert II 'The Pious'³³ Capet of France.

114. Adelaide³⁴ _____ of Aquitaine.

Adelaide _____ of Aquitaine was born in 952.

Adelaide _____ of Aquitaine married King Hugh Capet of France (see #113) in 969.⁶⁹⁸

Adelaide _____ of Aquitaine died in 1004.

⁶⁹⁶ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹⁷ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.

⁶⁹⁸ A Royal Genealogy Database, online www.royalist.info/.