



Thomas Rogers, Esq. 1483 Katherine de Courtenay
Bradford-on-Avon — Powderham Castle
 Wiltshire—England—Devonshire

The Text

Arms, quarterly: 1 & 4—A st. a che. betw. three stags tripp. m. (Rogers); 2 & 3—
 or, three bezants two and one (Courtenay).

Crest: A stag tripp. m. brando. ducally guard and attired or.

Lineage
of the
Rogers Family—England
Embracing
John Rogers the Martyr;
Emigrant Descendants to America
and Issue



By
John Cox Underwood, C.E., A.M.
Kentucky New York

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NEW YORK

This Chart is Dedicated
to
The Rogers Family
of
England and America

Contents and Illustrations

Character Thereof

The text of this work is bold & plain; and the classification is mainly of subjects, embracing details succinctly expressed.

The illustrations are made by the "Intaglio (in-tal'yo) Process" of engraving, as practiced by the Egyptians and ancient Jews—which was brought to its highest perfection by the Greeks; and is the method employed in engraving seals & coats-of-arms, etc.

Each ornate design is hand printed on velum—one at a time, with delineations sufficiently large to show every detail; and the greatest care has been taken to make all illustrations true & handsome portrayals of that which they represent.

The exquisite portrait of John Rogers the Martyr as taken from H. Holland's "Herwologia Anglica" (English Celebrities) ed. 1620, is a true likeness & perfect art work—in its class equal, in finished lines, to a fine steel engraving; and all the prints are selected impressions, on the plates opposite the text they display.

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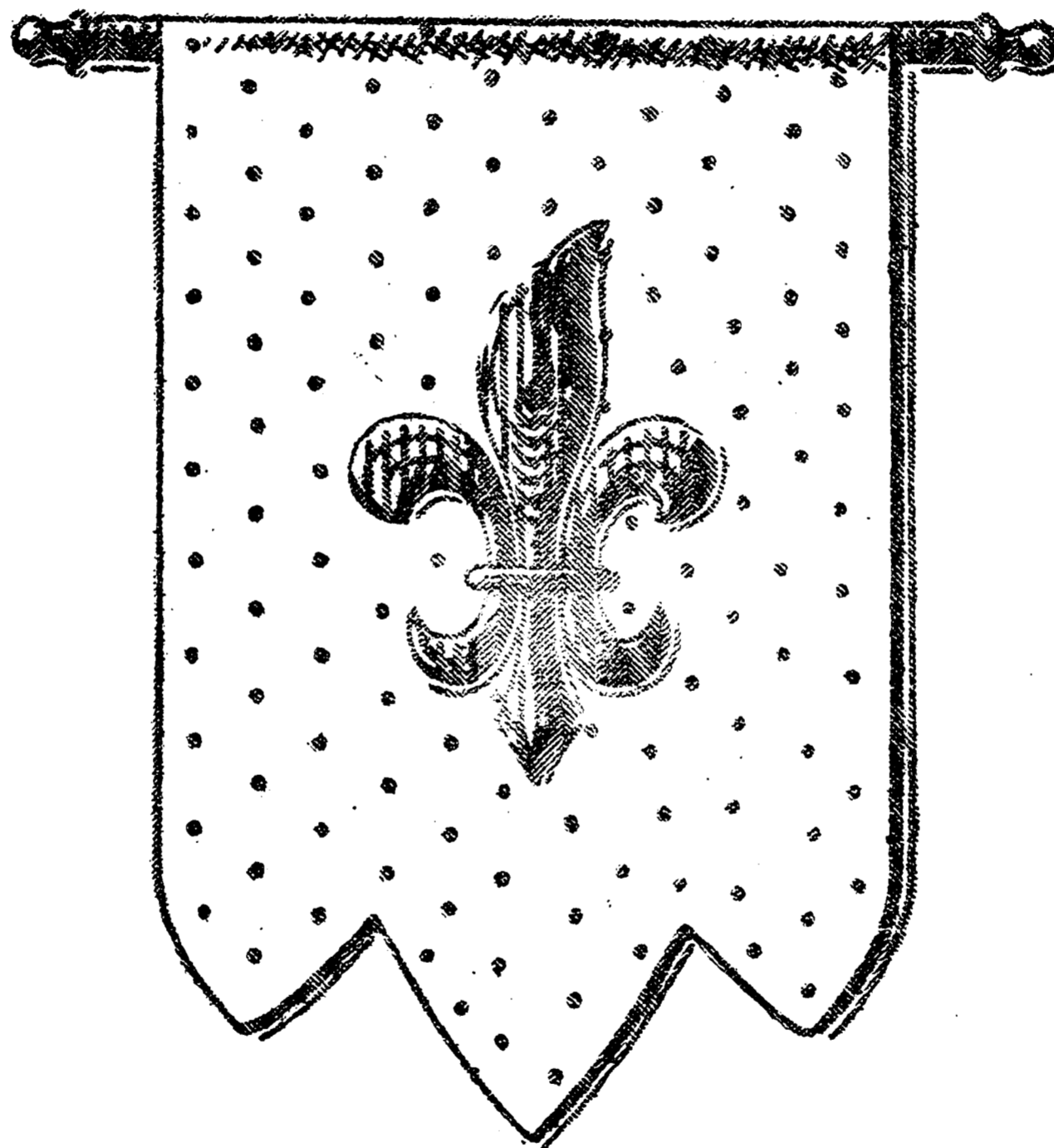
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Duke Robert of Apulia
1059.

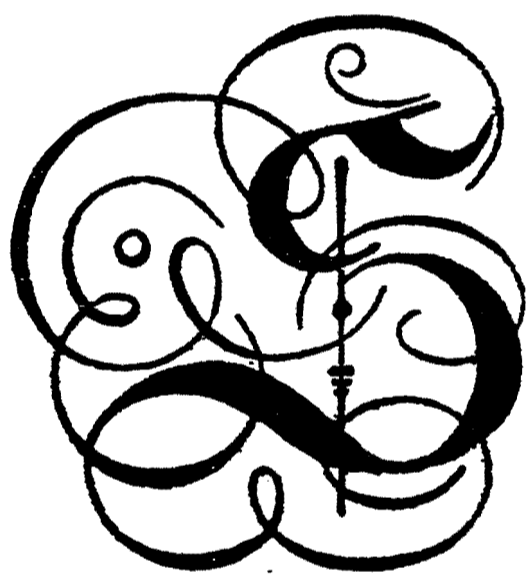
: [Edmondson & Burke] :



Chart

Condensed Roster of Blood Lineage

The Hautville-Roger Ancestry



ir **Tancred de Hautville**, b. ab. 970 & d. after 1058, a nobleman of Hautville, near Cautances, Normandy; m. twice: First, ab. 992, Moriella ? xxx, 2dly., ab. 1013, Fredistana ? xxx; and had by his wives 12 sons—all born in Normandy. His son Robert was probably the eld. child by his 2d. wife., and his son Roger was certainly the youngest of

970—af. 1058

all his cihldren; and there was much affection between these two brothers. William, "Ferrobatius," b. ab. 993 by his 1st. wfe., the eld. of all the children, and others of the bros. including Robert, b. ab. 1015—by his 2d. wfe.; during the rage for conquests of territory, in that lawless period, with their Norman followers invaded Southern Italy and became conquerors thereof. "Arms on banner: Or, a fleur-de-lis gu."

Robert, "Guiscard," finally succeeded his elder bros., commanded the Norman troops, was one of the most valiant heroes of his time and the chief establisher of the Norman power in Italy; became a great General, was created Duke of Apulia 1059, King of Naples, etc., & d. 1085. He designed and assumed an escutcheon on a silvered steel shield, created by using the insignia and colors of the Hautville family banner in chief, viz: "Arms: Ar.; on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis gu. Crest: A fleur-de-lis or, Motto: Vigila et Ora.—Interp., Watch and pray." He m. twice, and by his 2d.

ab. 1015—1085

wfe., Siberelgaita ? xxx, had two sons: The eld., Marc Boemound I. Prince of Taranto, because of his valor in the Holy Land, was invested in the Principality of Antioch, 1098-1111; and the younger, Roger, suc. to the Dukedom of Apulia, 1085-1111. Duke Robert aided his youngest bro. Roger in his military achievements, which resulted in his conquest of the Island of Sicily. And the Fitz Roger name in S. W. England, is alleged to have sprung from morganatic descendants of one of these two bros.; and judging from the heraldic escutcheons centuries afterward, the ancestor must have been the younger:—‘Arms: Ar., a mullet pierced sa.; on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis gu. Crest: A fleur-de-lis or. Motto: the same as his brothers.’ He evidently used the pierced mullet (sable), to indicate his “house”—the third builded by Sir Tancred’s sons.

Sir Tancred’s yngst. son—Gen. 2:

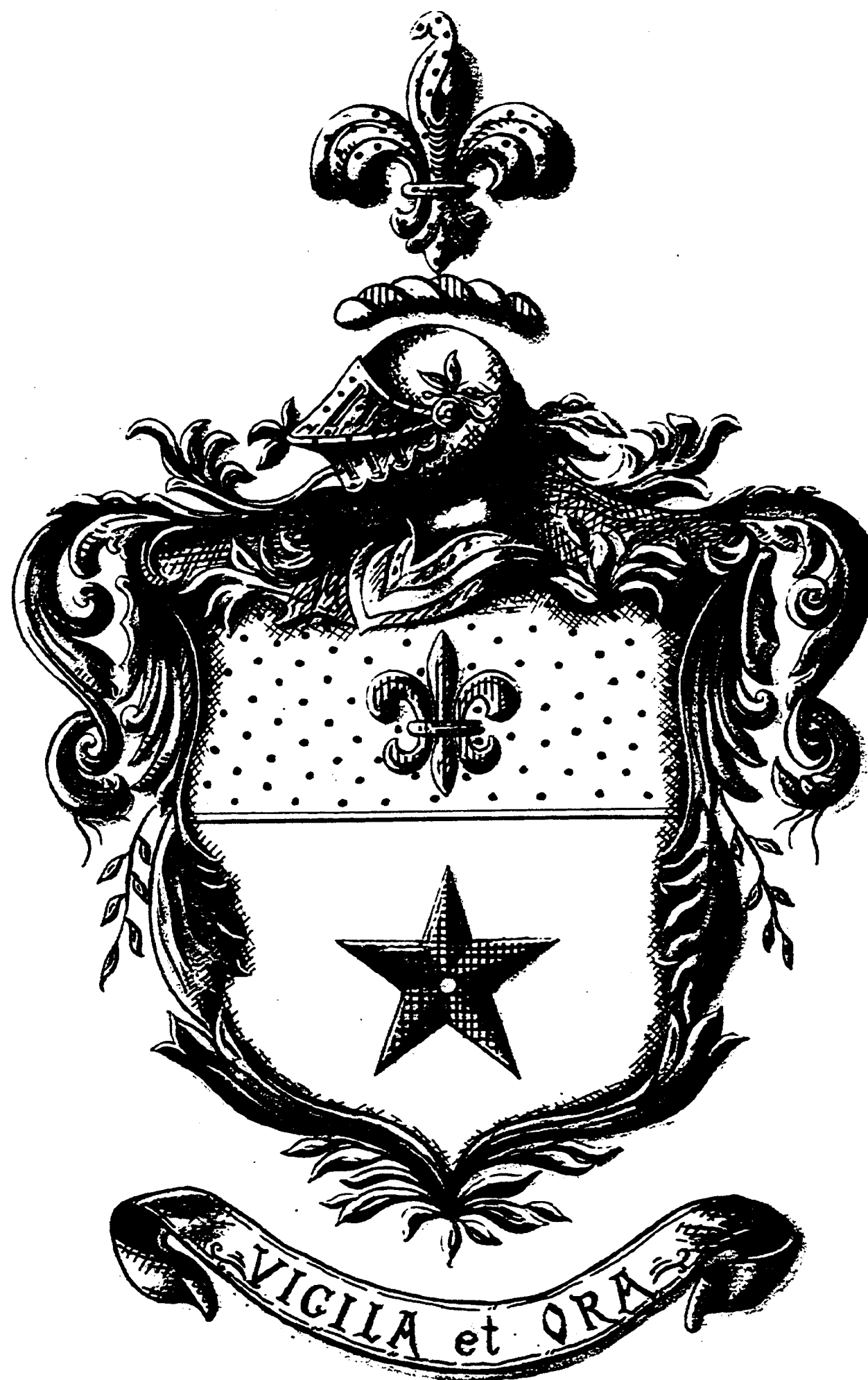
1030—1102

Sir Roger de Hautville, b. 1030 & d. 1101-2, a great commander as well as his bro. Robert, who by bravery, military genius and his own energetic exertions, attained nobility and became: 1st.—Count (1080), & afterward Grand-Count ROGER I. of Sicily, 1089-1102. He received in 1098 from Pope Urban II., for himself and his successors, the title of “Legate Apostolical.” He m. twice, and his third son became King of Sicily. His first wfe. was Cremburga, by whom he had a son Jordan—who d. 1093 while his father was living; his second wfe. was Adelasia, and by her he had two sons—the eld. Simon, suc. his father, but dying shortly thereafter (1105), was suc. by his younger bro. Roger. (From Anderson’s “Royal Genealogies”; another record states, that his wfe. was ‘Margaret of Monferrat’)

Gr.-Ct. Roger I.’s 3d. Son—Gen. 3:

1093—1154

Count Roger II. of Sicily, b. 1093-4 & d. 1154 2/26, suc. to the throne on the dth. of his bro. Simon 1105; but his mother governed during his minority. The Antipope, Anacletus II., on 1129 9/27, confirmed to him the strange title of ‘King of Sicily and Italy’ which was modified in 1139 & confirmed to him by Pope Innocent II., upon their reconciliation. Consequently the 1st. Norman royal ruler of that Island, was: KING ROGER II. of Sicily; and he was an active, energetic ruler, extending his domain in Italy, and



Roger I,
Grand Count of Sicily

1089

Born 1031 — Died 1102.

[& Rudolph, Baron Irmtraut;
& John C. Underwood. ~]

throughout adjacent islands of the sea; and altogether, his reign was firm and prosperous. He was suc. before his dth. by his son WILLIAM I.—‘the Bad,’ who r. 1151-1166; and he, suc. by his son WILLIAM II.—‘the Good,’ who r. 1166-1189, whose Queen Johanna, dau. of Henry of Anjou and England, was childless. So, on his dth. the cr. passed to an illegitimate gr. son of K. Roger.

King William’s coz.—Gen. 6:

Tancred, King of both Sicily’s, mentioned in English histories in the story of ‘K. Richard’s Crusade,’ who r. 1189-1192; and on his dth., his youngest son WILLIAM III., suc. to the cr., but abdicated 1194; and then Henry VI., Emp. of Germany, came and conquered Sicily 1197, and gave the Kingdom to his young son Frederick—heir to the Norman Kings through his mother.

r. 1189—1192

The Royal Pedigree has been carried thus far to show the disregard for legitimacy, when illegitimate heirs suited better in that era of power and purpose. Gr.-Ct. Roger I. had two wives, 1—Chremburga & 2—Adelasia; and no mistresses reported. His son Roger II., had three wives, 1—Alberia, dau. of Alphonsus VI., K. of Castile, 2—Sibylla, dau. of Hugh II., D. of Burgundy, 3—Beatrice of Rethel; and four (4) mistresses—or ‘Left handed wives,’ so he had a fine opportunity of leaving a large progeny. (See ‘Anderson’—O. ed. Lond., 1732, table CCCCXXXVIII., p. 690; and for date checks, ‘Blair’—O. ed. Lond. MDCCLVI. (1756), No. 44, XII. Cent., pt. 2.; from which the ‘Hautville’ Sicilian Dynasty can be obtained in full, etc.)

This ancestry left a large number of descendants in Sicily, So. Italy, Naples and Rome; and during three generations, the sons of Roger (called ‘Fitz Roger’), variously flourished in and about the papal city; and finally, one ‘Aaron or John Fitz Roger’ (in England), alleged—a merchant of Rome, from fear of persecution by the Roman Church, fled with his family to London, and engaged in mercantile business there. And as evidence of Sicilian-Roger ancestry, the father and sons claimed the right to bear the coat-of-arms accredited to Gr.-Ct. Roger I. of Sicily. Whatever grounds there were for such legendary tradition of said family—the resulant fact is, that such a family did exist; and that a branch thereof finally located in the Co. of Kent, not far from London;

1200—1300

and that another member went prospecting to the West of England, and either he or his son was the ROGER who m. the Furneaux heiress. Therefore the absolutely certain record of the ROGERS FAMILY starts with the Norman-Italian emigrant to England, as its unquestioned,

English Patriarch—Gen. 9:

ab. 1260—af. 1300

Aaron or John Fitz Roger, b. the latter part of the thirteenth century in Italy—of Norman Parentage, probably ab. 1260-70, removed with his family, embracing at least two sons, to London, England; where he continued his business of merchandising. One son is thought to have located on a small country seat, some 5 mi. South of Maidstone in Co. Kent; and another certainly went to Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, seeking a location; and this latter son of Aaron or John aforesaid (or possibly a son of his), finally located in Somersetshire. Therefore

Aaron's or John's, son or gr. son—Gen. 10:

ab. 1335—af. 1387

John Fitz Roger, b. ab. 1335 in England, feathered his nest luxuriantly, by m. 1385/6, Elizabeth, b. 1330, dau. of Sir Symon de Furneaux, of Ashington & other manors in Somersetshire, Devonshire, &c.; wid. of Sir John Blount, Constable of the Tower. Dame Elizabeth was the very wealthy Furneaux heiress, holding by entailure vast realty possessions; and as she was the co-founder with her 2d. husband of the recognized 'Rogers House' of South West England, it is fitting that her ancestral Pedigree shall be recorded here in sufficient detail to show the origin, influence and power of the Furneaux's.

Furneaux Lineage of the Rogers Ancestress

The paternal ancestors of the Furneaux heiress who m. John Fitz Roger, came from Furneaux, near Coutances—Normandy, the same general section where the Sicilian ancestors of the said Roger are alleged to have resided; and the Furneaux's settled in different counties of England, and antedate the absolutely certain ancestry of the Roger line, as follows

Generation 1:

Odo de Fornell or Furneaux, b. ab. 1040 in Normandy (& ab. 1040—af. 1086 came to England with the 'Conqueror'); held in capite under the crown in Somerset, 1086 (Exon Domesd.)—10 William 'the Conq.'

His descendant—Gen. 2:

Sir Alan de Furnellis or Furneaux, b. ab. 1075 in Normandy 1075—ab. 1135—of Collupton, Co. Devon; recd. fr. K. Henry I. ab. 1100, the manor of 'Fen Ottery,' ab. 9 mi. fr. Honiton, Devon. He m. ab. 1115-20, after becoming assured of a living, and had issue of four sons, viz.: Sir Alan, a Justiciary, 1165; Philip; William; & the eldest

His son & heir—Gen. 3:

Sir Galfride or Geoffrey de Furnellis or Furneaux, b. ab. 1117-22; ap. Sheriff of Devon-1 Hen. II. (1154), the first after the passing of the hereditary Sherievalty of the Co. He was a very potent man, was knighted; and m. late ab. 1155, after obtaining an influential position and accruing considerable wealth. He had issue of four sons—Geoffrey (or Galfride), b. ab. 1158; Sir Robert, b. ab. 1160; Sir Alan, b. ab. 1162; and ab. 1120—1170

His eld. son & heir—Gen. 4:

Sir Henry (1) de Furnellis or Furneaux, b. ab. 1156; Sheriff of Devon—25 Hen. II. (1179) and 7 Rich. I. (1196). He m. ab. 1180, Johanna, dau. of Robert Fitz William, who brot. to her husband the manor of Ashington (nr. Yeovil), Kilve on the Coast (nr. Watchet), Brimpton d'Every—all in Somerset. Having by right of his wfe. become Lord of the manors in Somerset, he ultimately settled there; and they had issue of at least one son, Henry or Matthew, and Sir Henry (1) d. 1214. ab. 1156—1214

His son & heir—Gen. 5:

Henry (2) de Furneaux, b. ab. 1181; appointed Sheriff of Devon, 1214 and 1216 (Henry or Matthew). Collinson states— ab. 1181—af. 1220 that the first Henry was suc. by a son & gr. son, both called Matthew; but the visitation pedigree of Furneaux in Somerset substitutes for the first Matthew a scd. Henry, and as there is no Matthew mentioned before 1251, it is more than probable that the insertion of a 2d. Henry for the alleged 1st. Matthew was correct. The slight record as Sheriff, indicates residence for a time at least in Devon; and by m. with issue of an heir Matthew, the Collinson

statement that the 1st. Henry was suc. by a son & gr. son 'Matthew,' is practically corroborated.

His son & heir—Gen. 6:

ab. 1220—af. 1276

Matthew (1) de Furneaux, b. ab. 1220; Sheriff of Devon—4 Edwd. I. (1276), and this Matthew is evidently the one referred to in an inquisition of 35 Hen. III. (1251); m. ab. 1244, and had issue. It is possible and even probable that some branch of the Somerset family may have migrated into Devon, and become mixed with those of the name already there, which is substantiated by the fact that early Furneaux ancestors in that Co. kept up the names of Henry and Matthew.

The names of the wives of the next preceding Henry and this Matthew are not known further than that one of them was of the House of the Barons, or Earls, of Bush, which bore arms: 'Ar., on a fesse betw. three boars pas-sa., a fleur-de-lis betw. two eagles displayed, or.'

His son & heir—Gen. 7:

ab. 1245—1316

Sir Matthew (2) de Furneaux, knt., b. ab. 1245; m. ab. 1270, Matilda (or Maud), dau. of Sir Warine (or Warren) de Raleigh of 'Nettlecombe'—in Somerset, descended from Winund de Raleigh, temp. of K. John (of the same Raleigh, or Raleigh, family made famous some two centuries thereafter by Sir Walter Raleigh), by his wfe. Johanna—called 'Jone,' dau. of Lord Botiler of 'Walis,' or Wales. He was Lord of Ashington—his principal residence, and Kilve (or Kehoe) in 1294, and then became a Knight; was summoned to do military service against the Welsh in 1295, & against the Scots in 1296-7-8 and 1300. He was Sheriff of Somerset, Dorset & Devon variously, for terms covering many yrs. during the period 1304-1316, the yr. of his dth.; and was frequently appointed Justice in Oyer & Terminer, for Somerset, Dorset, Devon & Cornwall, and was Conservator of the Peace in Somerset 1307-10. In 1312 he had custody of Devon & the King's Castle of Exeter; and in 1315 held custody over the Cos. of Somerset & Dorset, and of the Castle of Shireborn; and the order of Escheat was in 1317. He was the prominent member of the Furneaux family, and his arms as reported by 'Izaacke' are those best known of Furneaux: 'Gu., a bend betw. six crosses-crosslet et

flory or.' His wife had arms assigned to her, and her paternal arms (a bend fusily) appear with the figure of a Knight in chain armor, carved on a tombstone at Ashington. His family worshiped at 'Athelney (Isle of) Abbey,' ab. 10 mi. W. by N. from Ashington—their home manor, and some 7 mi. S. E. of Bridgewater, Somerset. Sir Matthew obtained license for a 'Fair' at Pury, which privilege afterward passed to his son Symon; and was one means of enriching the Furneaux family.

Sir Matthew had by his wife eleven children—5 sons & 6 daughters, viz.: 2—Walter of Holford, Som. (1330), ob. s. p. 3—Henry, ob. s. p. 4—Thomas, ob. s. p. 5—Eleanor, who m. Sir Henry Haddon, Knt., etc. 6—Hawise, who m. Sir John de Bytton, Knt., etc. 7—Johanna, called 'Jone,' who m. Sir John Tirwytt, Knt., etc. 8—Margaret, who m. 1st. Sir John Beaupre, Knt.; 2dly. Sir Hugh Longland, Knt., etc. 9—John, ex'or of his father's last Shrievalty, & ob. s. p. 10—Matilda, who m. Bartholomew Payn; she was b. 1287, & ob. s. p. 11—Dionisia, who m. N. N. (?) & had a daughter Alice, b. 1304, who became the wife of William Grede, and was alive 1336 and ultimately ob. s. p. And 1—the elder.

His son & heir—Gen. 8:

Sir Symon de Furneaux, Knt., b. ab. 1271; executor of and heir by entail, to his father; m. ab. 1327, Alice, daughter of Sir Henry de Umfraville of Penarth Point, Co. Glamorgan, Wales, on the Bristol Channel. He was one of the principal land owners of his county, and d. without surviving male issue—24 Edwd. III.—1351 (Aske). He received his numerous inherited estates on the death of his father 1316, acquired Strington—10 mi. fr. Bridgewater, 1317; and Lapford in No. Devon, came to him by his wife 1327-8. When a young man he probably frequented the family manor of Kilve (or Kehoe), nr. Watchet on the coast and almost directly south across the Bristol Channel from Penarth Castle, Glamorgan, where he ultimately got his wife; and 'Old Cleve Abbey' (founded 1197 by Wm. de Romare, E. of Lincoln; & afterward patronized by the Mohuns, Es. of Somerset—see Grose's 'Antiquities,' Vol. V., pp. 23 & 24), which his father had benefited, was only some 8 or 10 mi. further down the coast & nr. Dunster. Practically complete lists of the various estates comprising the Furneaux properties, are to

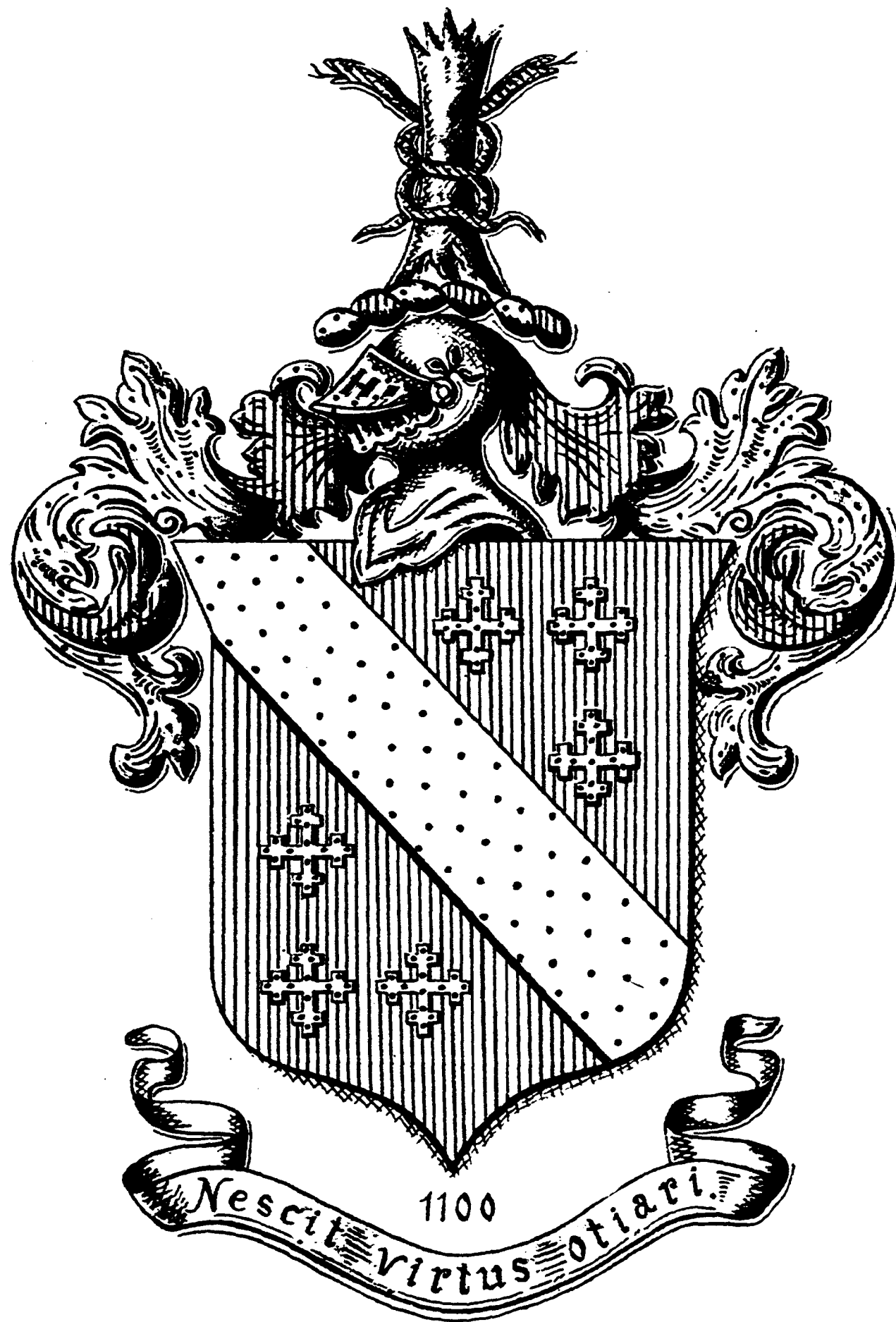
ab. 1271—1351

be found in the Apdx. of Underwood's 'Rogers Family of England,' etc. (ready for press), under title of the holdings of Sirs Matthew & Symon de Furneaux; and the whole heir-line pedigree is there in full. He was returned as Man-at-Arms in 1324, summoned to military service in 1325 & again in 1335; was Commissioner of Array in Somerset in 1325 & 1326, deputed to certify as to those to receive Knighthood; and in 1325 & 1327 was charged with the custody of Bridgewater Castle. He was Knight of the Shire of Somerset, in the Parliament of 2 Edwd. III. (1328), summoned to Northampton; and in the Parliament of 18 Edwd. III. (1344), summoned to Westminster; and his arms as recorded were: 'Gules, a bend betw. six crosses-crosslet, or; which are still preserved on some encaustic tiles in 'Cleve Abbey'—where he and his Father were benefactors—to which, later heraldic authorities add a crest (see print of the eschutcheon herein). The ensignia & colors displayed by father & son were practically identical. He was witness to important state papers in 1327 and again in 1342. He made provision for five chaplains to celebrate mass daily in 'Kilve Church,' for the souls of himself & his heirs, of his father & gr. father, his wife & her father. His only son William, b. 1328, d. in his lifetime; so the vast Furneaux estates mainly passed to heirs female—a daughter & his sisters.

His only dau. & hrss.—Gen. 9:

1330—ab.1410

Elizabeth de Furneaux. b. 1330, sole heiress of her father; m. twice: First ab. 1350, Sir John Blount, Knt., Constable of the Tower, by whom she had issue of a dau. Alice, b. possibly as early as 1351. Sir John d. ab. 1384, leaving an attractive and wealthy widow, whose inherited large estates amounted to eight Knights' fees and a quarter; and in her widowhood—8 Richd. II. (1385), she founded a Chantry in the 'Abbey of Athelney' for two chaplains to say mass daily (except Good-Friday), for the good estate of herself—the Lady Elizabeth; the Lady Alice Stafford (her daughter), and other friends & benefactors of herself; and for the souls of Sir John Blount, Sir Symon de Furneaux and Alice his wife, for Sir Henry de Umfraville and Isabel his wife, for many others by name, and for all of her friends and benefactors deceased—annual orbits to be kept of all the persons she named. Her dau.



Sir Simon de Turneaux

Somersetshire, England.

Died 1350.

Lady Alice Blount, m. twice: First, Sir Richard Stafford, Knt.; secondly, Sir Richard Stury, Knt., and in 1421 ob. s. p.

The wid. Dame Elizabeth (Furneaux) Blount, having thus comforted her conscience with regard to her deceased husband, relatives and friends; still in her mature health, appearance & worldly prosperity, was open for consolation—therefore, ab. 1385/6, she consented to a 2d. matrimonial alliance, and m. John Fitz Roger, Gent. (Hutchins' 'Hist. of Dorset,' p. 250); and became the patriarchal mother of the later, distinguished Roger-Furneaux family of England. This man & woman were approximately the same age, though the groom may have been a few yrs. younger than his bride.

The Roger—Furneaux House

Generation 1:

John Fitz Roger, Gent., b. ab. 1335 in England, son or gr. son of John or Aaron Roger of London, temp. 1300; m. 1385-6, Elizabeth, b. 1330, dau. & hrss. of Sir Symon de Furneaux, Knt., decd. of 'Ashington' & 'Kilve' and various other manors in Somerset and adjacent Cos., England—heir by entailure; the wid. of Sir John Blount, Knt., decd., and had issue. ab. 1335—af. 1386

Their only child—Gen. 2:

Sir John Fitz Roger, Knt., b. 1386-7 (when his mother was in her 56th yr.—see child birth records in Apdx. of Underwood's 'Rogers Family of England,' etc.—ready for press), at Ashington, Somerset; m. early when ab. 19 yrs. of age, in 1406, Agnes de Mercant of Seamer, Co. Suffolk. He purchased 'Benham-Valence' and other properties in Berks, and bought 'Bryanstone,' Dorset, which became the principal seats of the family. He was the entailed Lord of the vast Furneaux estates, and is alleged to have earned & received Knighthood, through recognition of military service performed. Besides his numerous entailures, he amassed a very considerable personal property; and altogether, was the representative of one of the wealthiest families of his section of England. The issue of marriage brot. to his wfe. & himself two sons, John the eld. and Thomas; and he d. 1441 10/4, at Bryanstone, 1386/7—1441

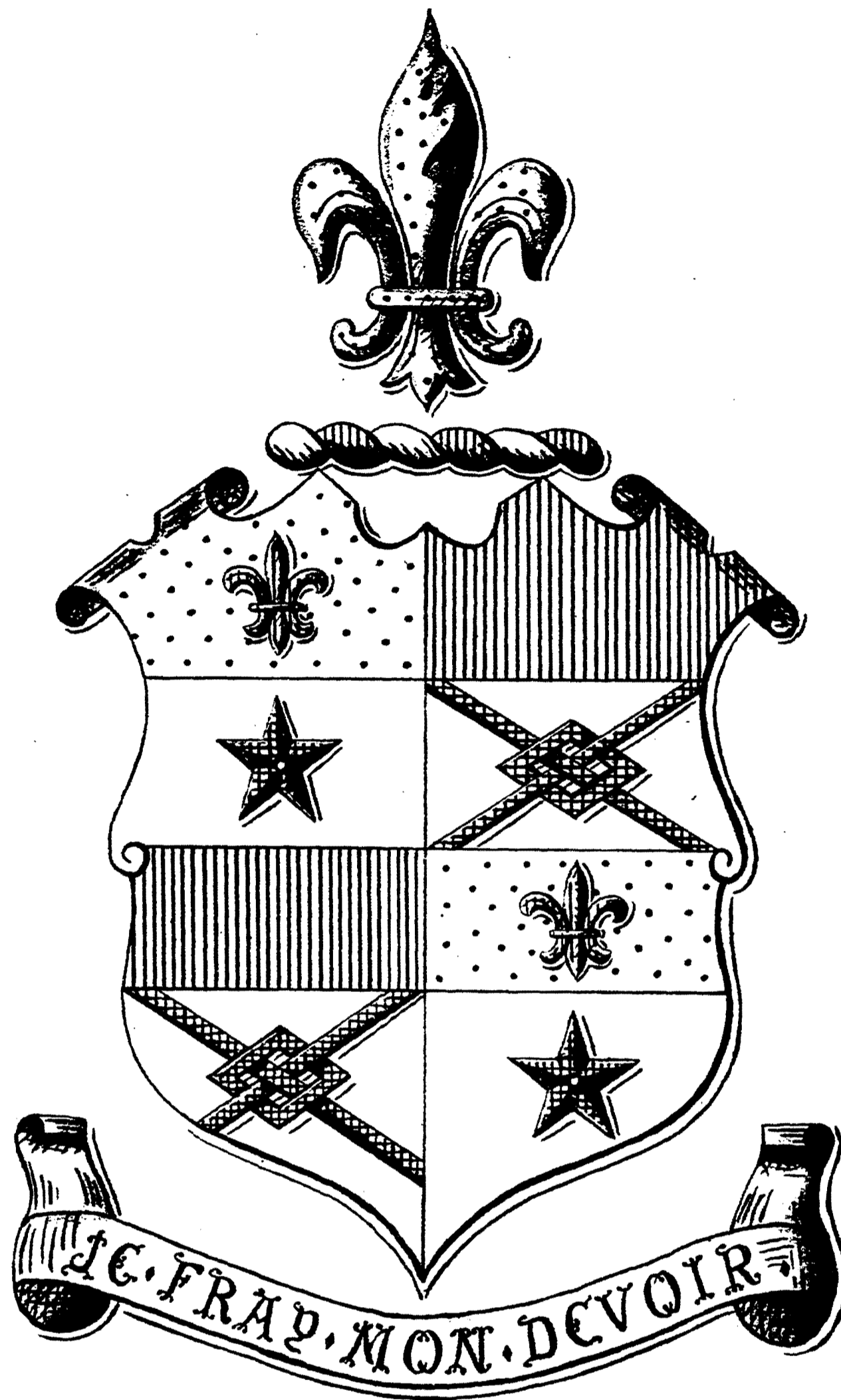
and their quartered escutcheon was carved on the tablet of his tomb, in St. Martin's Church there. His will was dated 21 Sept. and prov. 10 Nov., the yr. of his dth.; and afterward, the prefix of 'Fitz' to the Roger name was dropped and ultimately a terminal s added. Because of his great riches, ability, and prominence; he has generally been accredited as the known Rogers patriarch of England, instead of his father. For much fuller details, see statistics brot. out in the body & Apdx. of Underwood's 'Rogers Family of England' (ready for press); and for arms & crest of his house, see print of quartered escutcheon herein, the text being: 'Arms: Rogers—1 & 4, argent, a mullet pierced sable, on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis gules; Mercaunt—2 & 3, argent, a fret sable, a chief gules. Crest: a fleur-de-lis or,' entitled to be enfiled with Gr. Count's coronet.

His eld. son & heir—Gen. 3:

1407—1451

John Rogers, Senior, Esq., b. 1407, probably at Ashington, Som.; m. twice: First in 1429, Elizabeth, dau. of John Shottesbroke, Esq., of 'Becket' or 'Bercote,' Co. Berks, and he (then 'Junior') and his wfe. jointly received of his father a bequeathal present of his Berks estates, but with the remainder retained—in case she ob. s. p. She did d. without issue, and said property reverted back to his father, the donor Sir John. He m. 2dly., ab. 1446, Ann, dau. & Coh. of Sir Thomas de Echyugham, Knt., of Sussex, by whom he had issue of Sir Henry Rogers, b. 1 Mar., 1448, their only child, who became the entailed heir of the principal Rogers estates; and of whom & his descendants there is full record by various genealogical historians, and statement of facts in detail in Underwood's 'Rogers Family of England' (ready for press). Said John Rogers, Senior, Esq., d. prior to 4 Nov., 1451; and his wid. m. 2dly., Mar., 1456, John Tuchet, Lord Audley—Treasurer of England, & d. 7 May, 1498. The great bulk of the Rogers estates, on the dth. of the father (John, Sr., Esq.), passed to his son the entailed heir Sir Henry; and only some properties held in fee by Sir John the original purchaser went to his 2d. son Thomas, given to him prior to his dth. or by final deed, or will.

Sir John's 2d. son—Gen. 3:



1441

Sir John Fitz Roger
Bryanston, England.

Escutcheon on original tomb
in
St. Martin's Church,
Dorsetshire.

(Edmondson, Burke, & tracing fr
Hutchins "History of Dorset".)

Thomas Rogers, Gent., b. 1408, at Ashington, Som., or in another of the Roger-Furneaux mansions, the younger of the two bros.; resided at Ashington when he was grown, after his father had moved therefrom and permanently settled at Bryanston, Dorset: He m. twice, first, ab. 1433-4, N. N. ? xxx, by whom he had a son Thomas (Junior), b. 1435; and after his 1st. wfe.'s dth., he late in life again m. prior to 1468, Margaret ? xxxx, by whom he had a dau. Elizabeth. Sir John Fitz Roger, his father, having recovered the Berks property as stated in the preceding paragraph, on or shortly after the marriage of his 2d. son, the first Thomas, gave him those estates; and he the said Thomas (1) Rogers, entered upon, resided and d. at 'Benham-Valence' 1471, seized of that manor and other property in Berks. His son Thomas (2) Rogers, Sir John's gr. son, proved his age 1472; but never claimed the property under the English law, so it ultimately went by will of the father—after a life estate to his second wife—to his dau. Elizabeth, Thomas (2)'s half sister, b. ab. 1469-70, an infant left in trustee-charge of Thomas Essex, Esq., of Lambourn, Berks; and she afterward m. 28 June, 1488, William Essex, Esq. (son of Thomas, her guardian); and then & later—after the dth. of her mother, the custody of her inheritance passed to her husband, then a Knight, and benefited their heir. Full details with references, of all the various conditions through which the Berks Co. property passed, are to be found in Underwood's 'Rogers Family of England' (ready for press); and the property inherited or purchased, together with various ownerships thereof by the father and his two sons, constitute features which clinch the family ties of the Rogers' owning it.

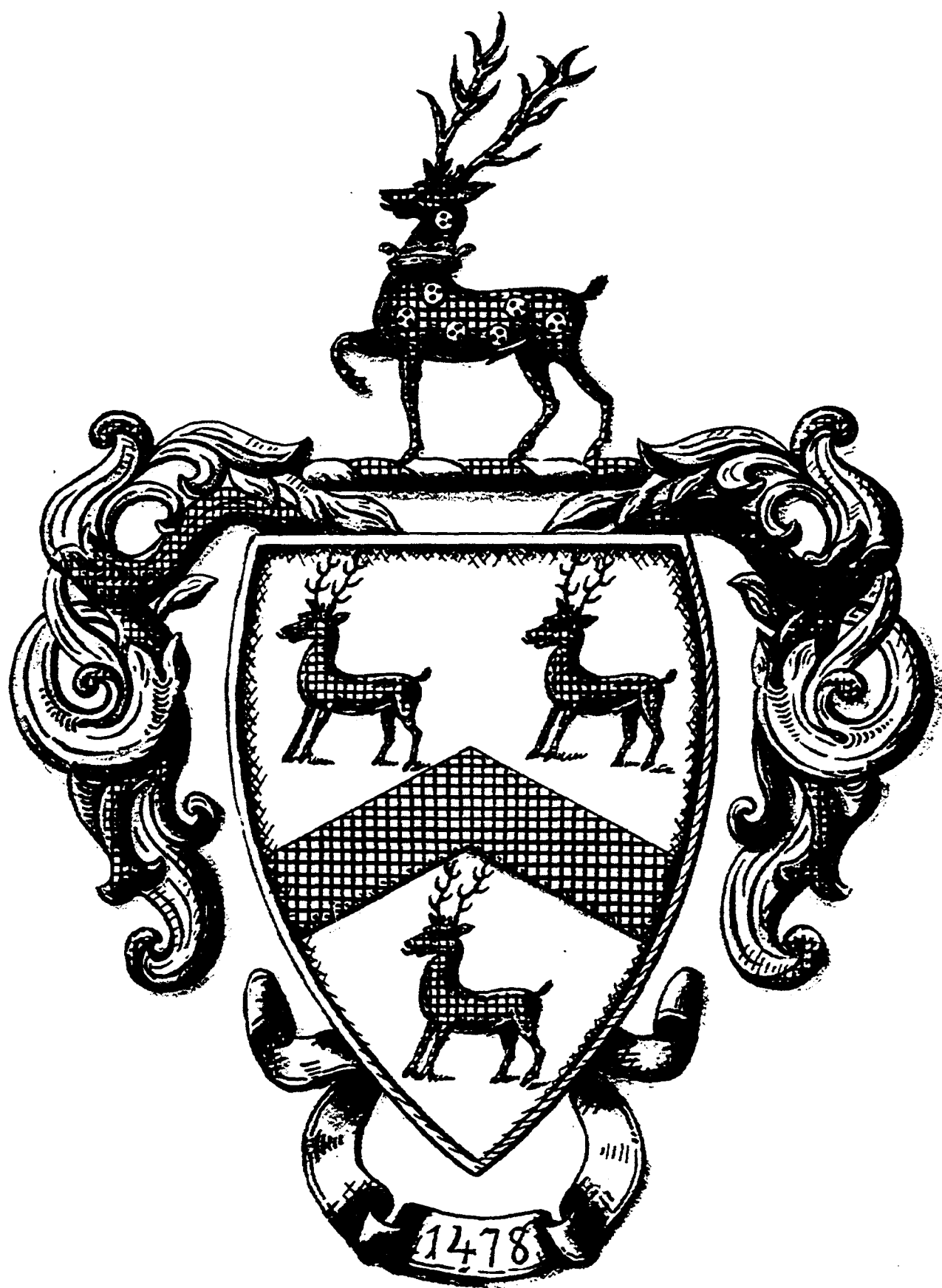
1408—1471

His only son—Gen. 4:

Thomas (2) Rogers, Sergeant-at-Law, Esq., b. 1435, probably at 'Benham-Valence,' though possibly at 'Ashington' or even at 'Bryanston,' ultimately resided at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, died & was bur. there 1489. Being of the younger branch of the family, endowed with little wealth other than his over percentage of brains, he plainly saw the necessity of acting for himself should he cherish a thought to become a factor of his race. Therefore he obtained a good education and may have gone to 'Oxford University,' which

1435—1489

was not far from his father's country seat in Berks; and ultimately obtaining considerable knowledge of the Law, he pulled away from the possibility of family support, and locating in the town of Bradford in the adjoining Co. of Wilts, he put his shoulder to the wheel, & possessing an active mind and a determined character, the stern mould of his manhood came to the front as he entered the battle of life to win. So he began the practice of Law, resulting in the establishing of an honorable and distinguished career; for his ability, assiduous attention to his profession and power at the bar, in due time brought to him success; and when he was 43 yrs. old, in 1478—O. S., under appointment by the Crown he was created 'Serviens ad Legem,' a life office bestowed because of professional attainments and worth of character; and he became a man of great influence in his community, and amassed a considerable fortune. Then being assured of a good living, he m. 1st., 1479, Cecilia, dau. & coh. of William Besill, Esq., of Bradford, whose father was one of the principal men in Wiltshire, temp. K. Henry VI. (1422-61); whose arms were 'Ar. three torteaux, two & one, within a bordure gu.'—Other authorities do not mention a 'bordure.' By her he had an only child—a son William, b. 1480, who lived, m. & had issue (and his family are on record in Underwood's work aforesaid); but his wfe. died shortly after the birth of her babe. After his appointment as Sergeant-at-Law, a little before his 1st. marriage; he assumed special arms that he designed and created for himself, viz.: "Ar. a chev. betw. three stags stat. sa., at. or. Crest: A stag trip. sa. bezantee, ducally gorged and at. or. Motto: Nos nostraque Deo. Interp.—Ourselves and our possessions to God"—modernly, 'We and ours to God.' (Other authorities make the stags trippant and courant.) He could have used the family arms, but under the heraldic law, he would have had to place thereon a crescent—the insignia denoting difference for his father, a second son. It is therefore more than probable, as the architect of a younger son's House—through descent of his father, that he preferred an escutcheon of his own, and originated the emblazonment especially connected with his name in the Heralds office, London, and substantially the same recorded thereafter, to his son 'John (or Thomas) Rogers,' as expressed in the Mss. pedi-



Thomas Rogers
of Bradford C. Wilts, Eng.

[Edmondson II.]

grees in the British Museum. Edmundson & Burke both record this second ancient Rogers coat-of-arms and crest.

He m. 2dly., 1483, Catherine (or Katherina), dau. of Sir Philip de Courtenay, Knt., of 'Powderham Castle,' Devon, the relict of Sir Seinclere Pomeroy, son of Sir Thomas Pomeroy—of 'Berry Pomroy,' Devon; and by her had two sons, George the elder, & John (see Frontiespiece, their quartered escutcheon). Katherine (as more frequently spelled), b. 1444-6, & d. 12 Jan., 1515; was the 2d. dau. and youngest child of Sir Philip, who was b. 1404 & d. 1463 (second of that name of 'Powderham'), by Elizabeth, dau. of Walter, Lord Hungerford, K. G., his wfe.; and Katherine's 1st. husband dying 31 May, 1471, s. p., she his wid. inherited property from the Pomeroy Estate. These Pomeroyes traced their lineage from Rodulphus de Pomerai in Normandy, who invaded England with the 'Conqueror'; and K. William gave him 58 lordships in Devon & 2 in Somerset. George Rogers was 30 yrs. old past when his mother d. in 1515/16; hence he was b. ab. 1484-5, and his younger bro. John was b. ab. 1486. William the eld. son of Thomas Rogers & by his 1st. wfe., was heir to the Rogers estate & also to the property the said Thomas', Besill wfe. brot. him; his 2d. son George, Katherine's eld. child was her personal heir, & received by entail such property as came to her from the Courtenay estates—notably 'Lupit,' Devon, his residence seat, and other manors; and John was educated and undoubtedly obtained material assistance from the Courtenays (tho. no discoverable realty), but genealogically he was the recipient of the greatest heirloom his mother could have bestowed upon him, viz.: her personal arms, the Courtenay escutcheon, engraved on her own silver drinking cup—such a bequeathal, as in that era would be given only to one of her own blood, and thereby clinches the blood-line Courtenay descent of her youngest son as surely as that of her eld., the entailed heir.

After the death of her Rogers husband, Katherine m. thirdly Sir William Huddesfield, Knt., of Shillingsford, Devon, Attorney-General to K. Edwd. IV., and he d. 20 Mch., 1499/1500; and by this last alliance she had two daus. Elizabeth, who m. Sir Anthony Poyntz of Gloucester; and Katherine, who m. Sir Edmund Carew of Devon—who was knighted at Bosworth & killed at Terounne.

Gibson wrote of the House of Courtenay, as "one of the most illustrious races among the English nobility"; and Burke gives to Sir Philip of Powderham the same arms as borne by his bro., the Earl of Devon: "Or, three torteaux, two & one—for Courtenay"; which is corroborated by both Aubrey, the Harleian, and other publications. Katherine's distinguished ancestry is worthy of consideration, and a synopsis thereof is as follows: English—French—Scotch.

Sir William!!
see—
Courtenay
Family
pages 281-282, 265

Her father, Sir Philip de Courtenay, Knt., of Powderham Castle, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Walter, Lord Hungerford, K. G. (who d. 1476), and acquired by the alliance the manor of 'Molland Botreaux' in Devon. He was the eld. son of Sir John de Courtenay (bro. of Richard de Courtenay, Lord Bishop of Norwich), who d. ab. 1415, by his wfe. Joan, or Anne, dau. of Alexander Champenowne of Beer Ferrers—wid. of Sir James Chudleigh, Knt., and Sir John was the 2d. son of the first Sir Philip de Courtenay (d. 1406), who was knighted by the "Black Prince," made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1383, & served 10 yrs.; by his wfe. Anne, or Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Wake of Blisworth, Co. Northumberland; and this last mentioned Sir Philip, was the sixth son of Hugh, Lord de Courtenay (d. 1377), 2d. of the name & Earl of Devon, b. 1303, Knighted 1327, Chief Justicia 1345, Chf. Warden of Devon 1373—who m. 1325, Lady Margaret, 2d. dau. of Humphrey de Bohun (b. before 1280), 5th. Earl of Hereford (1298) & 3d. of Essex (hereditary), Lord High Constable of England (slain at Borough-Bridge, 1322); by his wfe., the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, Countess of Holland, 6th. dau. of Edwd. I., King of England (r., 1272-1307), and his Queen, Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III., K. of Castile. And through the maternal line, back to Alfred the Great, Egbert—the first King of all England, and through him back to the entire Saxon line, embracing Woden & Fria (the deitized God & Goddess of all Saxon early romance), temp. A. D. 256-300d.; thence straight to Harderich, King of Saxons, A. M. 3914, or 90 B. C. She was descended from the Imperial House of Courtenay of France, related to the great Emp. Charlemagne, and her lineage traces back through the French line,

even to Pharamond, the founder of the Monarchy of France, A. D. 419/20. Her Scottish ancestry is grafted to that of England as follows: Her gt. gt. gt. gr. mother, Pcss. Elizabeth Plantagenet, was the 6th & youngest dau. of Edward I., K. of Eng. (b. 1239 & r., 1272-1307d.) by his 1st. Q., Eleanora of Castile; K. Edward I., was son of Henry III., K. of Eng. (b. 1206 & r., 1216-1272d.) by his Q., Eleanora of Province; K. Henry III., was son of John K. of Eng. (b. 1160 & r., 1199-1216d.) by his 2d. Q., Isabel of Angoulême; K. John, was the 5th. son of Henry II., K. of Eng. (b. 1133 & r., 1154-1189d.) by his Q., Eleanor of Aquitaine & Poictou; K. Henry II., was the son of Empss. Matilda (or Maud) gr. dau. of K. Malcolm III. (Kenmore) of Scotland—the wid. of Emp. Henry V. of Germany who d. 1125, by her 2d. husband Geoffrey Plantagenet, Ct. of Anjou (1131-1150d.), son of Fulk, K. of Jerusalem & cousin to K. Stephen of Eng.; who were m. 1127 4/3 & she d. 1167. Also: The Pcss. Adela, the youngest child & dau. of the ‘Conqueror’ by his Q., Matilda of Flanders; m. Stephen, Ct. of Blois—the maternal nephew of K. Henry I. of Eng. (r., 1100-1135d.), and their 3d. son was Stephen K. of Eng. (r. 1135-1154d.); who m. 1136, Matilda, or Maud, dau. of Eustace, Ct. of Boulogne, by Mary, dau. of K. Malcolm III. of Scotland. And through these last two matrimonial reunions, the Saxon & Norman alliance was perfected; and the blood lineage also taken to the House Royal of Scotland. And it can be traced back through & from K. Malcolm III. for 84 reigns to the generally accepted first Fergus, temp. A. M. 3674 or 330 B. C.; and antecedent thereto for 34 additional reigns of the Irish-Scotch record, tabulated & shown by Anderson from data alleged to have been compiled during the 12th. & 13th. Centuries, which carries the royal roster through to its origin, the beginning of the turbulent royal control in Scotland to A. M. 3561, or 443 B. C. If such date is even correct within a century, it practically determines the approximate origin of the Phoenicians—who under the name of ‘Celts’ left Asia 700-600 B. C., sailed up the Adriatic Sea & peopled old Lombardy, where they got the name of Gauls. Finally a considerable colony of them under one Gathaelus took the name of Clan O’Gail, found means to sail over to Ireland—then called ‘Hibernia’ and ‘Erin’; and from thence bands

of the said clan in large numbers, sailed across the Irish sea to the western Isles of present Scotland, and there established a very considerable colony of the 'Clan O'Gail.' Altogether the record reads like a romantic tradition, is very interesting, and succinctly compiled in Underwood's 'Royal Genealogies of England, France, & Scotland (ready for press). Thus it will be seen that Katherine de Courtenay was immensely rich in a most elaborate pedigree, running through the Royalty of three nations.

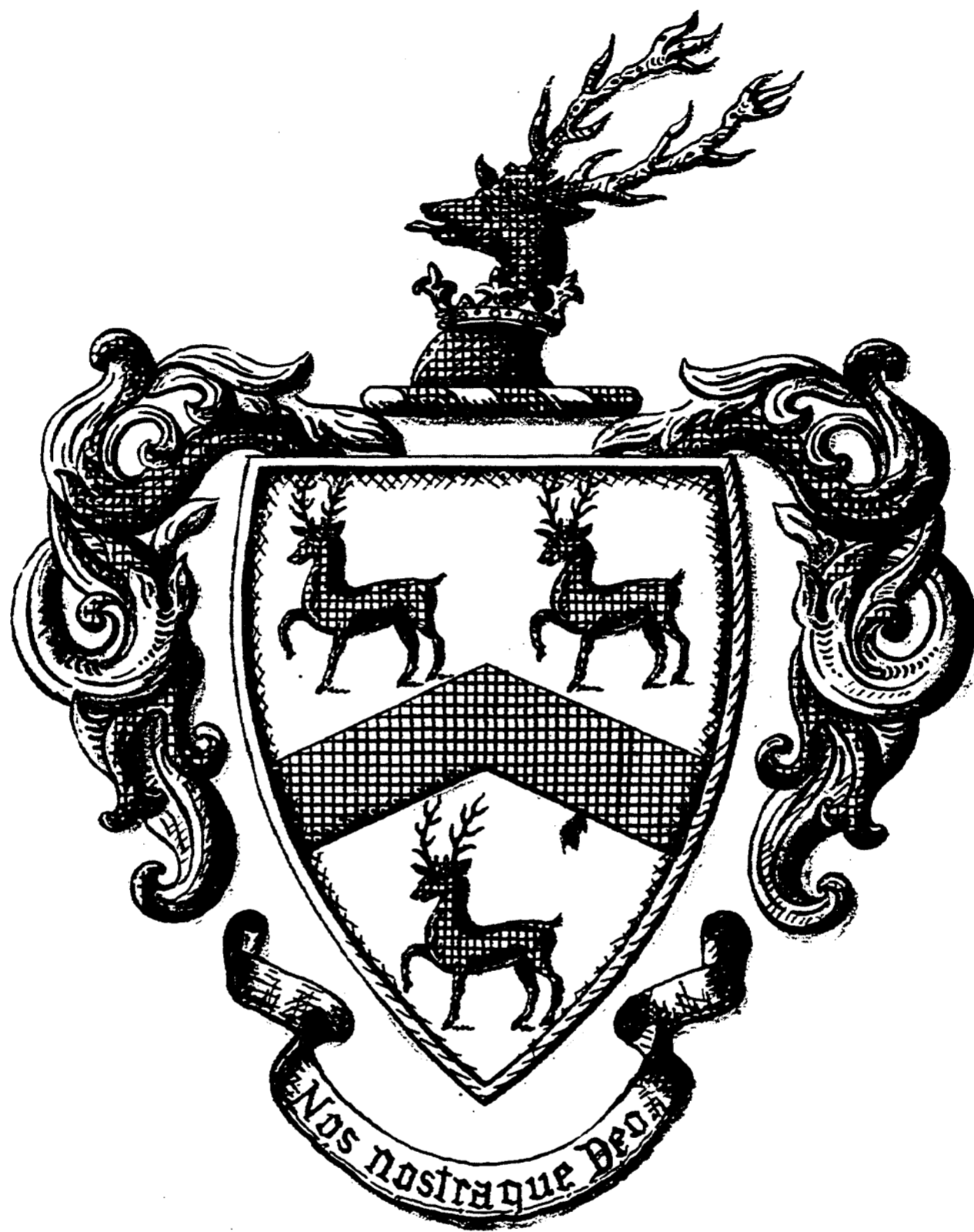
The eld. son of George & Elizabeth Rogers, of Lopit, Lupit (or Luppit), Devon, was Sir Edward Rogers, b. ab. 1498—gr. son of Thomas & Katherine (Courtenay) Rogers, Comptroller of Q. Elizabeth's household & member of the Privy Council. He was a protestant, man of influence at Court, relative & friend of Daniel Rogers (as hereinafter mentioned), & his family & descendants are of record.

The youngest child of Thomas Rogers, S.-L., Esq., of Bradford, was

His 2d. son by his Courtenay wfe.—Gen. 5:

1485—ab. 1530

John Rogers, of 'Deritend.' b. 1485 at Bradford, William's half bro., the 3d. & youngest child of 'Thomas' (2) Rogers and variously located (by Hutchins, as heir to the Berks Co. estate of 'Benham-Valence,' but error as to receiving it; by others as of Co. Kent, where he undoubtedly went when a young man, to visit his relatives at 'Sutton-Valence,' 5 mi. south of Maidstone). He had received a good education and possibly had some financial backing, but was certainly portionless as to realty possessions; hence his visitation to Kent to see his cousins—descendants of John (or Aaron) Roger of London, as aforesaid, was probably on a prospecting tour. He, being the son of his distinguished father, may have been the means of his being dubbed 'Thomas of Kent,' in contradistinction from the John's of that branch of the family. However, whether such sobriquet was given him or not, his visit to Kent was the means of determining the principal feature of his after life, for in that Co. he met Margaret, or 'Margary,' Wyatt, the alleged dau. of Sir Henry Wyatt of Abington Castle—near Maidstone; and they were m. 1505-6; she was b. the latter part of the fifteenth century, & her father Sir Henry, was prominent at



John Rogers & Son
of Deritend

C. Warwick Eng.

1525.

(Burke's Gen. Armory.)

the Courts of Kings Henry VII. & Henry VIII. She was half sister to Sir Thomas Wyatt—poet & statesman, and aunt of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the younger (his son), who led the uprising against the marriage of Q. Mary to Philip of Spain, & paid the penalty with his head (see condensed extracts from historical notices ab. the Wyatts, in Underwood's 'Rogers Family of England'—ready for press). They finally settled at 'Deritend,' a chapelry in the parish of Aston, a hamlet in the suburbs of Birmingham, Co. Warwick, located on the bank of the river Trent adjoining the boundary line of Staffordshire & close to the line of Worcestershire. He was frequently called 'John Rogers of Birmingham'; and bore arms identically the same as those of his father 'Thomas Rogers of Bradford,' but on the Crest Stag he left off the Bezants (represented by gold plates—indicating wealth), & curtailed the trippant stag to the head of that animal—as was his undoubted privilege, the bearer of arms possessing the right of determining his own crest, though he cannot alter the heraldic arms of the House, unless he be granted special arms for reason.

Their issue comprised five children, three sons & two daus., viz.: William; Edward; Eleanor, who m. Robert Mylward of Aluechurch, Co. Worcester; Joan, who also m. (N. N.) and the eldest,

His son & heir—Gen. 6:

Rev. John Rogers, the proto martyr of the Anglican Reformation—during the Marian Period, b. 1507 (tho. variously estimated 1500-3-5-9 without analytical proof), at 'Deritend,' near Birmingham, Co. Warwick, Eng.; was educated at Cambridge (degree 'B. A.'—1525), then chosen to the Cardinal's College at Oxford and made junior canon, and soon thereafter went into holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church. On 26 Dec., 1532, he became Rector of the Church of 'Holy Trinity the Less' in the city of London, & served two yrs. He resigned 1534 and was afterward called by a company of English merchants, to be one of its Chaplains at Antwerp, Brabant. He accepted the position and served in that capacity for several years. While in Brabant he formed an ardent friendship for William Tyndale and Miles Coverdale (afterward Bishop of Exeter); and his opinions regarding church government began to change, and coming to a great knowledge of the Gospel,

he cast off Popery—the faith in which he had been reared. He there m. 1536, Adriana Pratt, alias ‘de Weyden’ (a surname which means ‘meadow,’ in Latin “Prata,” but anglicised into Pratt), a niece of Jacob von Meteren—who was ‘more richly endowed with virtue & soberness of life than with worldly treasures’ (Fox); and by her had altogether eleven children—8 sons & 3 daus., of the latter Susan being their first born & eldest child; John was the eld. son & 2d. child, Daniel the 3d., and of these Susan was b. in Brabant; the next seven children were b. in Saxony, and the three youngest b. in England. On his conversion to Protestantism, Rogers determined to publish the entire Bible in the English language; and consequently, translated the Apocrypha, corrected, prepared and edited the publication of the whole Bible into English, culminating in the introduction of the folio Bible in England, 1537. It was the first complete edition of both Old & New Testaments; and was printed at the Antwerp press of Jacob von Meteren, & there are three original copies in the British Museum. This great work was done by him alone, under the assumed pseudonym of ‘Thomas Matthew’ (probably an intended combination of the names of the two apostles), and he was often written of as the ‘Priest, alias called Matthew’—hence the edition of his Bible was commonly known as the ‘Matthew Bible.’ He resigned his chaplainship, moved with his wife & child to Wittenberg, Saxony; where he acquired much knowledge of the German language, took charge of a Protestant congregation and remained pastor thereof for eleven years. On the accession of K. Edward VI. to the English throne, and the perfected establishment of Protestantism in England, he with his wfe. & eight children returned there in 1548. In April, 1550, he became Rector of St. Margaret Moyses, and in May or July following he was made Vicar of St. Sepulchre; and on 24 Aug., 1551, Bishop Ridley bestowed upon him the valuable Prebend of St. Pancras in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London—where, shortly thereafter, he became ‘Divinity Reader.’ In April, 1552, his family were naturalized under special act of Parliament. He diligently labored in the work of the Church, until the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, when on Sunday after her triumphal entry into London 16 July, 1553, he preached a sermon



Rev. John Rogers—the Martyr
Burned at the stake. 1555

at St. Paul's cross, wherein he exhorted the people to adhere to the doctrine taught in K. Edward's days, to resist the forms & dogmas of Catholicism and beware of all pestilent Popery idolatry, & superstition. This sermon was the beginning of his end for he was summoned before the Privy Council because of it, & the register described him as 'John Rogers alias Matthew'; defending himself ably he was discharged, yet he never preached again—for on 16 Aug., 1553, he was commanded by the Council to remain within his household. About 6 mo. afterward, in Feb., 1553/4 O. S., he was ordered by Bishop Bonner to be taken to 'Newgate Prison,' & there he remained nearly one year. On 22 Jan., 1554/5, Rogers and other Protestant preachers were brot. before the Privy Council, and on the 27th inst. thereafter, at the instance of Bonner—the new Bish. of London, Rogers was again brot. before the Council & examined; the next day Cardinal Pole ordered a commission to proceed against persons liable to prosecution under the statutes against heresy, and six days later through sanction of the Council; Gardiner, Bish. of Winchester, condemned and sentenced John Rogers as an excommunicated heretic, to be burned to death at the stake; which sentence was carried out the morning of Monday, 4 Feb., 1554/5 O. S.-A. D. He asked to see his wife & children which request was refused to the everlasting shame of the Roman Church; he was taken to Bish. Bonner and degraded from the priesthood according to the Romish ceremony, to which he submitted meekly, and again begged permission to see & speak with his wife & children before he went to death, which was again inhumanly refused, and he was taken to the stake at Smithfield. Chained to the stake, he exhorted the people to abide faithfully in the doctrine he had declared to them. His pardon was brought & offered him if he would renounce Protestantism, but with holy scorn he utterly refused it. The pile was lighted. he washed his hands in the flames enwrapping him, & died a martyr to free religion.

He was born of parents whose descent reached back into the best blood of England, nearly all adherents to the Church of Rome; yet displaying true bravery of soul, he dared to throw off the Roman cloak and assert the freedom of conscience-thought in a belief

of independent formation & government of the Church representing the Christian religion. He was a saintly type of a man, whose burning was a stain on Queen Mary and the Roman Catholic Church, that never can be effaced.

Bryanston and Bradford Rogers'

The descendants of the Bryanston and Bradford Rogers' all located in western England, covering the section from the English Channel—north to Birmingham, and east of the Bristol Channel & the Severne River; embracing numerous manorial seats and over 6,000 acres of land principally in Cos. Dorset, Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester and Warwick—said counties comprising territory some 140 mi. long by an average of ab. 35 mi. wide (see map on plate in rear of text, with locations of Manors in various sections properly and plainly marked; the small triangles indicating the pertinent Furneaux holdings that finally passed to the Rogers family, and the x crosses representing the Rogers properties—the number of triangles & crosses designating comparative generations of antiquity of those families in that early period).

ab. 1529—1583

Anthony (2) Rogers, Esq., of Thomas (2) R's elder branch of descendants, was a magisterial judge and resided at 'Holt' ab. 5 mi. E. of Bradford, Wilts; George Rogers, Esq., the "Sergeant's 2d. son lived at Lupit, Devon, and his s. & h.—Sir. Edward Rogers, had a town house in Bradford and his country seat of Cannington; John Rogers, the youngest of Thomas' 'Courtenay children,' dwelled after marriage certainly for a time at Deritend, a suburb of Birmingham, Warwick, and some of his descendants located close to Bradford. One of them, a John Rogers, holding a landed estate in Leigh & Woolley—one or two mi. from Bradford. Some others of the numerous descendants of the martyr's branch of the family finally gravitated back to Wiltshire, and located in and near Bromham ab. 10 mi. E. of Bradford; and a John Rogers, who received heirlooms passed down from the 2d. Thomas to 'John of Deritend' who m. Margary Wyatt, notably the said Thomas R.'s silver library (stamp) seal, made when he was created 'S.-L.'

Heirlooms from Thomas Rogers, Esq.



[Photographic Copies.]

Large Pewter Platter, temp. 1479-'88;
-21½ in. diam.-
bears Rogers of Bradford, Wilts, arms.

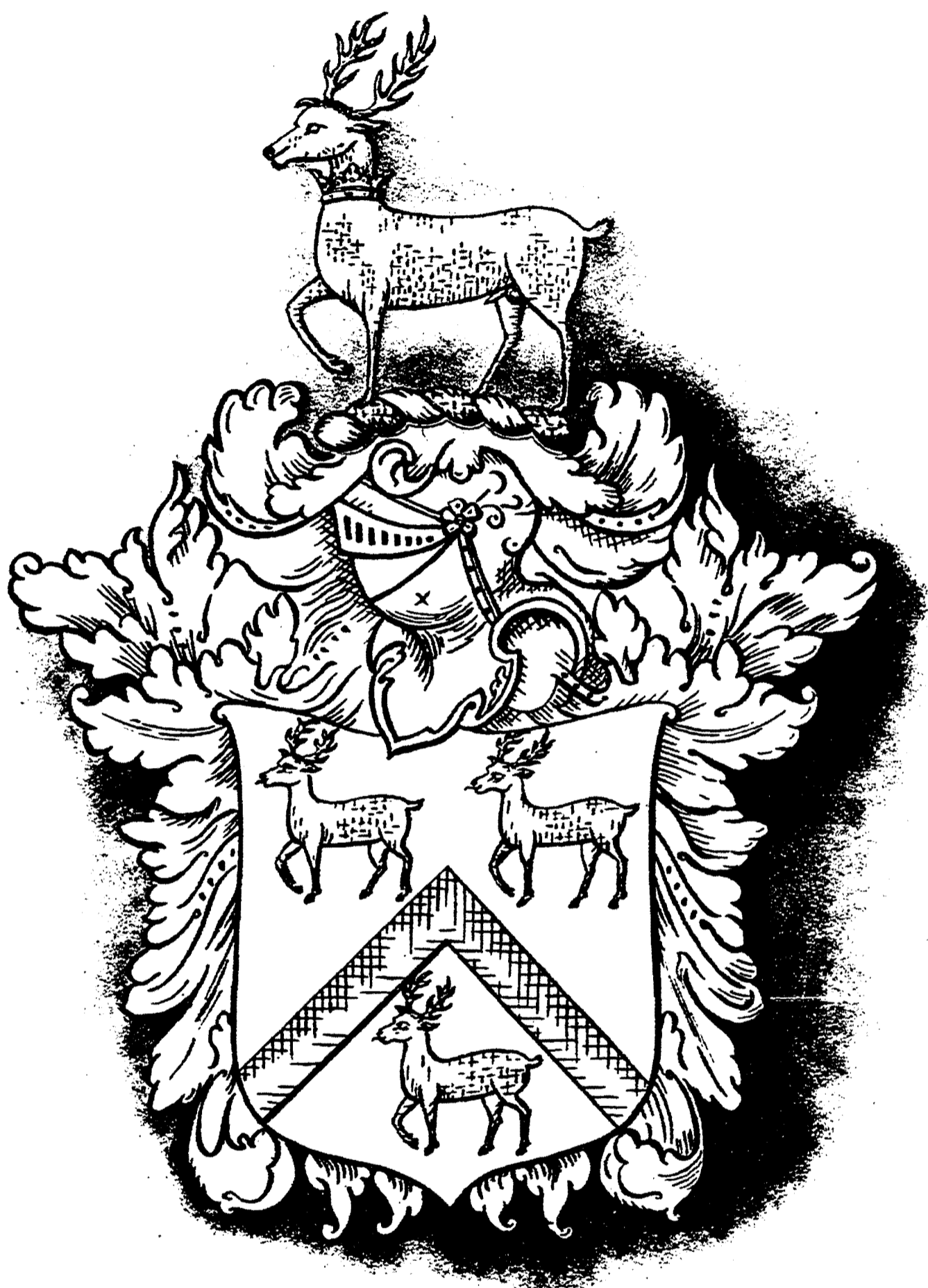
[Reproductions from Originals.]



Vert. axis=1 in., 8.

Silver Library Seal-Stamp Escutcheon,
Thos. Rogers of Bradford, S-L., Esq.

-Designed by him 1478/9.-



1479

Thomas Rogers, Esq.,
of
Bradford, Wilts.
[Arms carved on tomb after 1489.]

1478 (O. S.), a silver drinking cup (or tankard made by a descendant), a set of table service of pewter plates & dishes; the first two bearing his engraved escutcheon, & the table service his arms without the crest—all showing their great age (the seal & plates considerably over 400 yrs.), finally descended prior to 1700 to the last John Rogers of 'Wyatt' (named after John Rogers of Deritend's wife.), a country seat half a mi. N. E. from Bromham, which personally ultimately passed by his dau. & hrss. Ann, in marriage to John Banks of Bromham and through several generations of that family, were finally inherited by Co.-Hrss.' Mary & Ellen Banks now living—the elder, Mary being the wife of Arthur Nuth, Esq., of Everleigh; and her sister, Ellen the wife of Mr. Henry Dore, of Bromham, both Wilts. The escutcheon on the library stamp seal is the oldest, and the arms on the pewter table service is probably the next in age. The escutcheon on the tankard has the same character of insignia in arms & crest, but the mantling is more modern. Mrs. Dore also has a copper book-plate engraved type, which is the escutcheon taken from the carving thereof on Thomas (2) Rogers' tomb or memorial tablet—alleged to have been transcribed ab. 1640, which from the style of the carving indicates that it was originally cut in the stone somewhat after the (O. S.) pattern of the arms engraved on the pewter plates, but estimated ab. temp. 1516.

(Thos. Rogers d. 1489, and his Courtenay wife. d. 1515/16 O. S.; having by will directed that "a stone be placed over Thomas Rogers, some time my husband." Therefore it is probable that her will was carried out after her dth., in 1516.)

The writer has in his possession the said silver library stamp seal and the old copper book-plate type, both loaned to him by Mrs. Dore; and good photographs of the escutcheon on the 'tankard' and of the coat-of-arms on the plates, sent to him by Mrs. Nuth; and on the illustrating pages of this document will be found prints of the escutcheon constituting the library stamp seal, also that cut in the stone of the mortuary memorial, the engraving on the drinking tankard, and the engraved arms on the margins of the old pewter plates of the table service.

Altogether, it is evident that of these heir-looms, the seal &

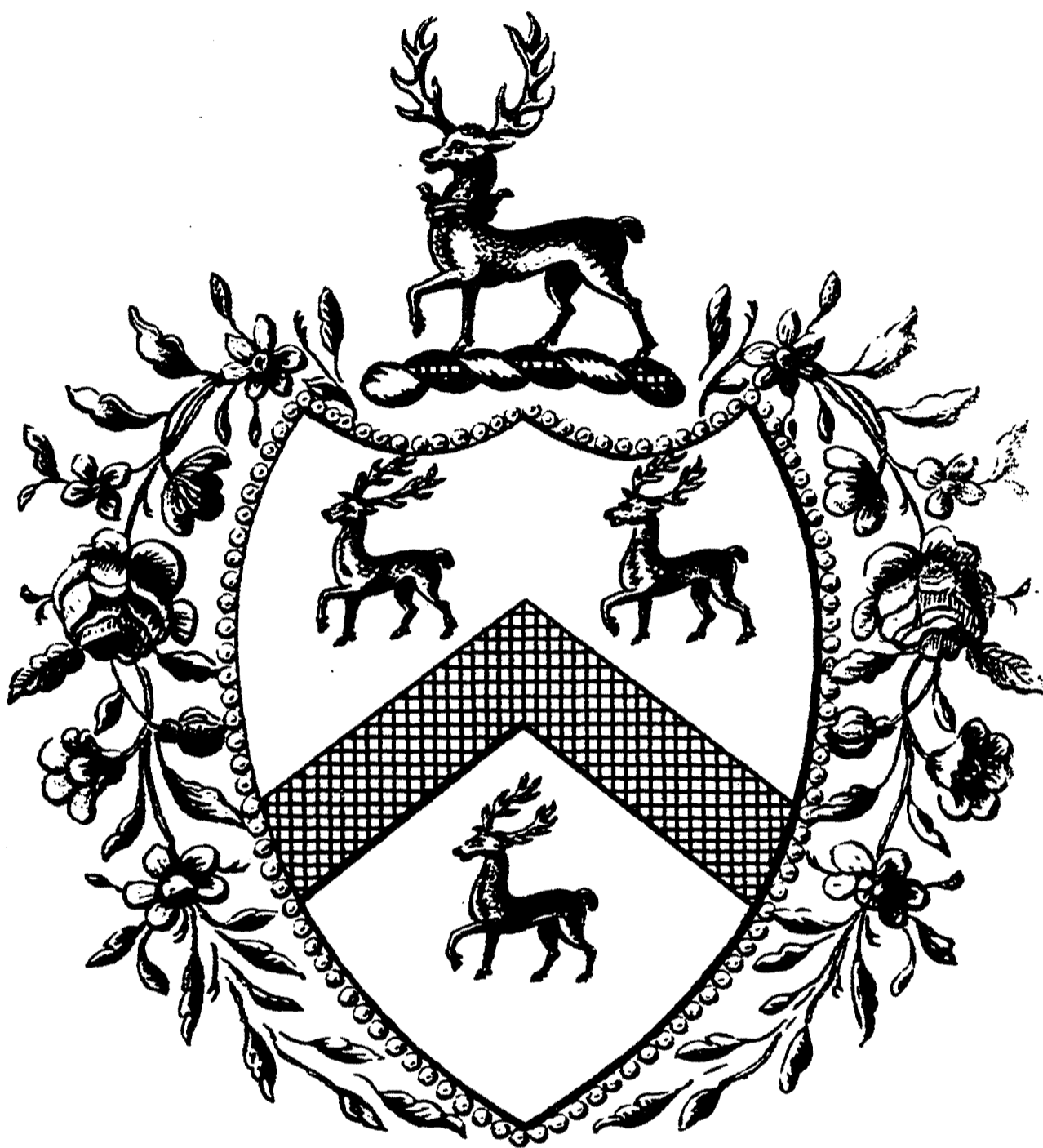
plates are the oldest—prob. 1479-80; the memorial tablet next, possibly prior to 1500 as Rogers d. 1489 and certainly not later than 1516/17—a year after Katherine Courtenay died; and the tankard afterward, but before 1640 and may have been engraved much earlier.

The Banks chart brings the lineage down to the present day from John Rogers, of Wyatt, near Bromham; and the said John Rogers was a descendant of the John Rogers of “Deritend,” Co. Warwick, who married Margaret (‘Margary’) Wyatt of Co. Kent; and the name WYATT of the old Rogers homestead adjoining Bromham, was given thereto by an early descendant of John Rogers of ‘Deritend’ (probably a Grandson), through honor to and in memory of the ancestress whose father as alleged, was the distinguished Sir Henry Wyatt of Kent—temp. of the Henry’s VII. and VIII. But whatsoever her origin may have been, her surname Wyatt, the country seat ‘Wyatt’ in the edge of Bromham, and the Rogers family heir-looms descended to them, establish beyond question the descent, thro. the Martyr’s parents fr. Thos. (2) Rogers, Sergeant-at-Law, of Bradford-on-Avon, Esq.

Last Rogers Generation at Wyatt

Official Chart taken from Memorial Tablets still existing in Bromham, corroborated by Dr. John Beddoe, L.L.D., of Bradford—local historian of Wiltshire, now living at an advanced age.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ab. 1700—af. 1748 | John Rogers , b. ab. 1700, of “Wyatt”—adjoining Bromham, Co. Wilts, England; a direct descendant of Thomas Rogers of Bradford, Esq., and holding heir-looms which descended from him.
His dau.: |
| 1724—1796 | Ann Rogers , b. 1724 at ‘Wyatt,’ and d. 1796 7/5—aged 72 yrs.; m. ab. 1748, John Banks, b. 1719 & d. 1785 4/15 in his 66th year—of Bromham, Co. Wilts, Eng.
Their son: |
| 1749—1824 | John Banks , b. 1749 & d. 1824 2/11 aged 75 yrs.—of Bromham; m. ab. 1790, Ann ? xxxx, b. 1749 & d. 1829 7/12 aged 80 yrs. |



1479

Thomas Rogers, Esq.,

of

Bradford, Wilts.

[Escutcheon on heir-loom Tankard.]

Prior to 1700.

Their son:

James Banks, b. 1793 & d. 1863 7/24 aged 70 yrs.—of Bromham; m. ab. 1828, Susannah ? xxxx, b. 1807 & d. 1861 10/10 aged 54 yrs.

1793—1863

Their son:

John Banks, b. 1829 7/4 & d. 1903 7/4 aged 74 yrs.—of Bromham; m. 1865, Mary Ann Gee, b. 1840 & d. 1870 aged 30 yrs.

1829—1903

Their daus.:

Mary Banks, b. 1867 & living; m. 1896, Arthur Nuth—and they reside at Everleigh, Co. Wilts. No issue.

1867—lin.

Ellen Banks, b. 1869 & living; m. 1902, Henry Dore—and they reside at Bromham. No issue.

1869—lin.

Both of these sisters & their husbands are living (1911), & own the said heir-looms descended to them from their gt. gr. ancestor Thomas Rogers of Bradford, Esq.

Early Descendants of The Martyr

Of the Martyr's children: John, b. ab. 1538+; and Daniel, b. certainly 1540; were the most prominent, both having attained political positions & were called upon to serve England abroad; and Daniel was made clerk of the Privy Council through the intercession of his coz. Sir Edward Rogers, a member thereof & Comptroller of the Queen's household. Daniel d. 1590/1, and previous thereto had his gr. father's arms confirmed to him by his personal friend Clarendon—by authority of Q. Elizabeth. Samuel, was the next child—b. ab. 1541+, and it has been alleged that he received a public appointment at the instance of his bro. John, and was sent to Ireland on official duty. The next was

The Martyr's 5th. child—Gen. 7:

Bernard Rogers, b. 1543—at Wittenberg, Saxony; who after receiving some education in Germany & reaching maturity, also returned to England, went to the northern part thereof and finally crossed the border into Scotland & got his wife, where he is alleged to have temporarily settled and m. ab. 1564, N. N. (q. v.); and had known issue of a son Thomas Matthew—called after the nom de plume used by the Martyr in publishing the "Byble"

1543—ab. 1585

(Rogers family tradition, corroborated by research of W. L. Underwood—when Consul, at Glasgow, Scotland; and by Dr. Wm. Byrd Rogers of Virginia—though he thought that the middle name, Matthew, might have come from the Furneaux ancestor; however, it is of little moment how he got the name—the main thing being that such a man lived.

His eld. son—Gen. 8:

ab. 1565—af. 1609

Thomas Matthew Rogers, b. ab. 1565 in North England or Scotland; m. ab. 1586 a McMurdo (or McMurdock), and they had many children—among them: Thomas the eldest, b. ab. 1586/7; Edmund; William; George; John, b. ab. 1609-10; et al, and girls between them. There was a Captain McMurdo in Virginia, temp. Revolution against England, who claimed relationship with the Rogers'.

His eld. son—Gen. 9:

1586/7—1621

Thomas Rogers, b. 1586/7 & d. in February, 1621; m. ab. 1606 in England (probably in Dorsetshire or Wiltshire—H. H. Rogers' record), Grace (?) xxxx, and they had a number of children: Joseph, b. 1607-8; Thomas, b. 1609; John, b. 1611; William, b. 1613; James, b. 1615; and prob. a daughter. He & his eld. son immigrated to America in 1620, crossing the ocean in the good ship "Mayflower," which landed at Plymouth, Mass., where he d. the winter of 1621. The other children of the family came over to New England later, & the record alleges that they came from Dorsetshire, Eng. (H. H. Rogers, Sr.'s papers). After the dth. of the Pilgrim Thomas Rogers, his wid. m. twice: First, William Rogers (Thomas' brother); & secondly, Roger Porter of 'Long Sutton,' Southampton, Eng. There is no discoverable account of Thomas Rogers having lived at Leydon, Holland—in the colony of Puritans there, or that he & his son came to Southampton in the ship "Speedwell." If so, he would have had his wfe. & very young children with him, of which there is no record; but on the contrary, the only proof we find goes to show that the family resided at that time in Dorsetshire or Wiltshire. In fact, his bro. William & friends were evidently close about, with whom he could & did leave his wfe. & younger children, when he started on the Pilgrimage; and the children remained with their mother until after their uncle William (also

step-father) died; when on her 3d. marriage to Roger Porter, it is presumable they left England—immigrating to America.

Nothing is known of the pilgrim's 2d. son Thomas, and little of his 3d. son William; but of the 1st., 4th & 5th. sons, there is definite record: The 4th. son John, b. 1611, came to America some 10 yrs. after his father's dth., and was taxed in Duxbury in 1632. He m. 1639 4/16, Ann Churchman, located, lived & died in Scituate; owned property in Marshfield—and his will dated 1660 2/1, probated 1661 6/5, mentions six children. His 5th & yngst. son James, b. 1615, came to America in the ship "Increase" in 1635 when he was 20 yrs. of age, and anchored at Salem or Boston, Mass. He m. & ultimately settled in Newport, R. I., & left issue—of whom there is record. The 1st child

His eld. son—Gen. 10:

Joseph Rogers, b. ab. 1607-8 & d. 12-25 Jan., 1678; came with his father to America in the 'Mayflower' in 1620, when a lad of 12 to 13 yrs. old; and his father dying early in 1621, left the boy upon his own resources. He settled at Duxbury and later went to Sandwich where he resided for a time; and in 1655, he removed to Eastham, Mass., permanently locating there—where he d. as stated above. He m. 1631/2, & had issue of nine children by his wfe. Hannah ? xxxx. Their children were: 1—Sarah, b. 1633 8/6 & d. 15th of the same month; 2—Joseph, b. 1635 7/19 & d. 1660 1/27; 3—Thomas, b. 1638 3/29; 4—Elizabeth, b. 1639 9/29, m. Jonathan Higgens 1660 1/9; 5—John, b. 1642 4/3; 6—Mary, b. 1644 9/22; 7—James, b. 1648 10/18; 8—Hannah, b. 1652 8/8, m. John Tisdall, Jr., 1664 11/23—all b. prior to his final location at Eastham. (See for foregoing Puritan data—Vol. 8, pp. 13, 14, 28, 55, & 248, Plymouth Colony Records); 9—William, b. ab. 1655 (H. H. Rogers "Red Book" & statement of Scy. E. B. Crane of Worcester Society of Antiquity and J. C. U.).

The Pilgrim Thomas Rogers, who came to New England and landed on Plymouth Rock, Mass., was grandson of Bernard Rogers, the 5th. child & 4th. son of the martyr; and his youngest son was James Rogers. There were two James Rogers' in New England covering much of the same early period, and the descendants of both allege descent from John Rogers the Martyr—and

1607/8—1678

both claims are probably true. The James Rogers of Newport, R. I., Crane claims, was the James who sailed over to Massachusetts in the 'Increase' and son of the Pilgrim Thomas Rogers of "Mayflower" passage, & consequently a descendant of the Martyr; yet the James Rogers of New London, Ct., brought over with him the heraldic coat-of-arms, that evidently proved him to have been of the same English Rogers family—which taken with his statement that he was a gt. gt. gr. son of the martyr; bolstered as it was by the written statements of Deacon Juthro Bebee and the Rogers descendants of that branch of the family, is convincing evidence that said emigrant's allegation was true. Others assert, they were one and the same man (q. v.); but consider each: These claims of both lines are backed by New England genealogists; and all state that there was evident relationship between the said two James', from early English ancestors, and there can be no doubt as to each having descended from the Martyr. From the James Rogers of New London, Ct., sprang a numerous progeny scattered over portions of the American Continent—from ocean to ocean; and among them is Alton Rogers, a lawyer of Portland, Oregon, on the Pacific Coast, who has direct trace of his lineage from James Rogers of New London. And the pertinent part of the foregoing research practically corroborates the discoveries made by Hon. Warner L. Underwood, relative to the early Rogers family of England and Scotland.

The Martyr's Virginia Descendants

Thomas Matthew Rogers' yngst. son—Gen. 9:

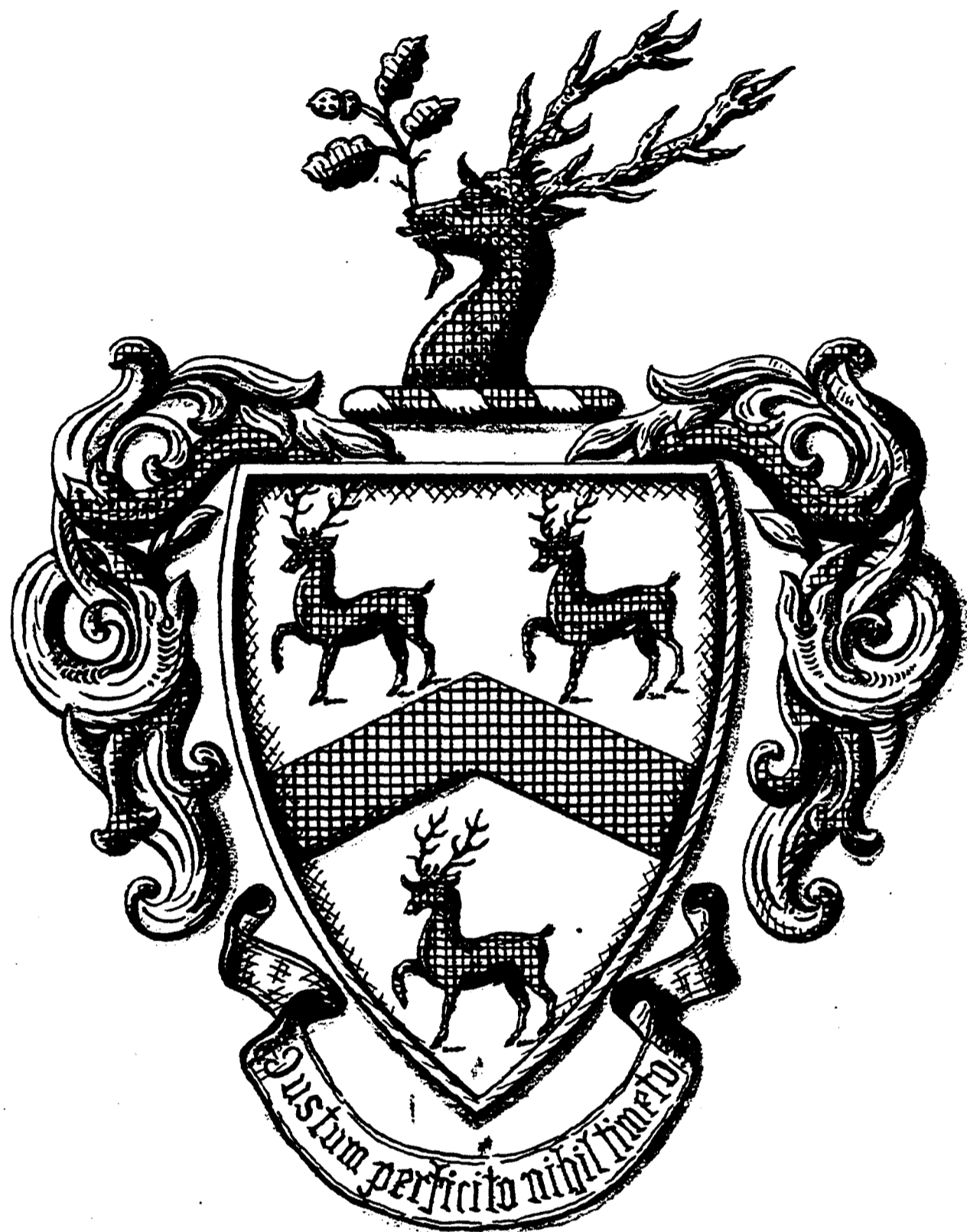
1609—ab. 1680

John Rogers, b. ab. 1609-10 in North England or Scotland; m. ab. 1640-1, Lucy Iverson of Scotland, and they settled in Edinburgh, had and reared a large family of twelve or fifteen children.

Their eld. son—Gen. 10:

1643—ab. 1730

Giles Rogers, named after the patron "St. Giles" of Edinburgh, was b. 1643-5 in that city. He was well educated and after perfect maturity, moved to and settled in Worcestershire, England; where he m. 1672, Rachael Eastham (pro. "E sam"), and they had six children—three b. in England, one b. on ship-board, and two b. in the Colony of Virginia, Am. See print of his escutch-



Giles Rogers, Gent.
Born Edenburg Scot. 1643.
Worcestershire Eng. 1676.
Virginia Am. 1680-1730.

Marshaled from
— Harleian M.S.
Edmondson, Burke
& W. H. English.

eon on opposite plate; the interp. of the motto being, "Act justly and fear not." He finally in 1680, immigrated to America in his own ship, bringing with him his wife, three children, artisans, servants, laborers, and materials for constructing buildings, &c. He settled in King & Queen Co., near the present town of Dunkirk.

ISSUE OF GILES AND RACHAEL (EASTHAM) ROGERS.

Generation 11:

1—**Giles (2) Rogers**, b. 1673-4 in England; who at maturity took up land in Hanover Co., but afterward went to Halifax Co. on the border of No. Carolina; and later, crossed the line and settled nr. Albemarle Sound of that State, where he m. and left issue.

1673—

2—**Lucy Rogers**, b. 1675 in England; m. twice, 1st. ab. 1700 in Va., William Wilson—a Quaker, and 2dly., a Richards; and her dau. Elizabeth (called 'Nancy') Wilson, b. 1701, m. ab. 1723-5 Jonathan Clark, b. 1698, and they finally settled in Albemarle Co., Va., had & left issue—of which the full record is known. She was the patriarchal ancestress of the Va., Ky., & Mo. Clarks of the Rogers family. Lucy Rogers had children by both husbands.

1675—ab. 1760

3—**Peter Rogers**, b. ab. 1677 in England, who upon maturity took up land in King & Queen and Spottsylvania Cos., Va., but finally sold out to his bro. John, moved to No. Carolina; where he m. and left issue. Among his children were Col. Peter Rogers of Revolutionary fame, and Cap. John Rogers who m. near Fredericksburg, Va.; and there are descendants in Tennessee, Illinois & Nebraska.

1677—

4—**John Rogers**, b. 1680 on shipboard at sea, or after the vessel came to anchor in the Chesapeake Bay. He obtained a fairly good education, and at manhood became an explorer & land surveyor, & took up much land in the "Tide-water" section of Virginia. He m. 1716, Mary Byrd, b. 1683, yngst. dau. of Col. William Byrd (the elder) by Mary Horsmanden, his wfe.—of "Westover," Va.; and they had & reared nine children, of whom there is complete record. She d. 1763-4, in her 81st. year; and he, ab. 1768 nearly 88 years old—and both were buried at 'Old Park Church,' K. & Q. Co., Va.

1680—1768

5—**Rachael Rogers**, b. ab. 1683 in Va.; m. ab. 1710 William Latham, from which alliance descended the Morehead's of No.

Carolina & Kentucky, and the wealthy banker Jno. C. Latham of New York City—now deceased. Their ultimate location is not exactly known, but supposed to have been in the locality of the other emigrants of the Rogers family from Va., to the “Old North State.”

1867—

6—Mary Ann Rogers, b. ab. 1687-8 in Va.; m. Roe Samuels (or Samuel Roe), and from their issue descended the Courts family of Southern Kentucky, and others in the West.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY (BYRD) ROGERS

ALL BORN IN KING & QUEEN CO., VIRGINIA.

Generation 12:

1717—

1—John Rogers, b. 1717, who finally went to North Carolina, and settled in the Bertie Precinct nr. Albemarle Sound (which precinct is now a county); there m., became a man of substance, & left issue—with many descendants throughout the Southern States.

1719—1794

2—Giles (3) Rogers, b. 1719; m. 1757, Sarah Ann Iverson Lewis, b. 1737. He removed to & settled on the waters of “Buck-Mountain” Creek in Albemarle Co., Va.—prior to 1765; and they had and reared seven children, and he d. 1794 and she 1816. There is a full record of the descendants.

1721—1802

3—George Rogers, b. 1721 6/11; m. 1754 12/16, Frances Pol-lard, b. 1730 3/19. They settled on land taken up by his father in 1712 crossing the line between K. & Q. & Spottsylvania Cos.—now Caroline Co., Va., which he called “Mount Air.” They had & reared nine children, and she d. 1798 3/30 and he 1802 3/13. There is an extensive record of this (the author’s) family.

1725—

4—Mary Rogers, b. ab. 1725; m. 1747, Larkin Johnston of Spottsylvania Co., Va. He was much older than she, and vestry-man of St. George’s parish of that County as early as 1728; and they ultimately moved to No. Carolina in 1748, and located in Granville Co., as proven by the muster rolls which show, that he served in the Granville Co. regiment—commanded by Col. Robt. Harris, which protected the town of Hillsboro against attack from the “Regulators” in September, 1768 (see pay roll dated 1769 3/24). They had issue, whose descendants resided in Southern & Western States.

5—Ann Rogers. b. 1728-9, 10/21; m. 1749, her cousin John Clark, b. 1724 10/20. They ultimately settled in Albemarle Co., Va., and they had & reared a family of ten children, finally removed to Kentucky in 1796 and resided at "Mulberry Hill," near Louisville, where she d. 1798 12/24 and he 1799 7/30. There is full record of their descendants, who principally resided in Va., Ky. & Mo.

1728/9—1798

6—Lucy Rogers. b. 1731; m. 1755, Samuel Redd, b. ab. 1729, of "Cedar Vale," Caroline Co., Va.—who as alleged ultimately became a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, Am. War for Independence. They had issue of seven children—their eld. child Fanny, was b. 1756; and the yngst. Samuel, b. 1764 3/19, who m. March, 1797, Elizabeth Taylor, had issue & d. 1841 9/4. Descendants chiefly reside in Caroline & Hanover Cos., Va., tho. a few went West; & there is a full record of this line. Cap. Samuel & Lucy (Rogers) Redd livd., d. & were bur. at their homestead 'Cedar Vale'; she with puerperal fever after birth of her yngst. child in 1764, and he ab. 1783, possibly later.

1731—1764

7—Mildred Rogers. b. 1733; m. 1759-60, Reuben George, b. 1725-30, eld. son of John & Mary or Millicent (Jordan) George. He first resided in St. Margaret's parish, Caroline Co., Va.; and they had seven children, of whom there is Court record, the eld. b. 1760 10/18 & youngest b. 1778 1/15. He took the oath of allegiance to the State 1777 11/12, was a staunch citizen; and she d. af. 1778 1/15, and he in 1803.

1733—af. 1778

8—Byrd Rogers, b. 1735; m. twice, the sisters Mary (1766) and Martha (1778) Trice, by whom he had issue of nine children who lived—3 by his 1st. wfe. & 6 by his 2d. wfe. He & many of the family moved to Kentucky, where he d. 1800; and descendants live there, in Indiana & in Illinois—and there is full record of all his family.

1735—1800

9—Rachael Rogers, b. 1737 10/17; m. 1764 9/27, Donald Robertson, of Drysdale, K. & Q. Co., Va.—a learned Scotchman, educated at "Oxford University," who taught a boys' school and was a great educator of Virginia lads, many of whom afterward became distinguished men. They had issue of three children, only

1737—1792

two of whom lived, and of their descendants there is complete record. She d. 1792 11/7 at her home in Drysdale, Va.

Determining Birth Dates

Doubt has been expressed as to which of the sisters Mary and Lucy was eldest? In Edmund Rogers' record as first written, Lucy is reckoned the older—but the entry was afterward corrected, and stands in his own handwriting as Mary, which in itself is sufficient; but the custom of the ancient Rogers family was ever, to name their first born children after parents & gr. parents—thus: Giles' son Giles (2) was named after himself; and his son John, was named after his father (John's gr. father) & ancestors generally.

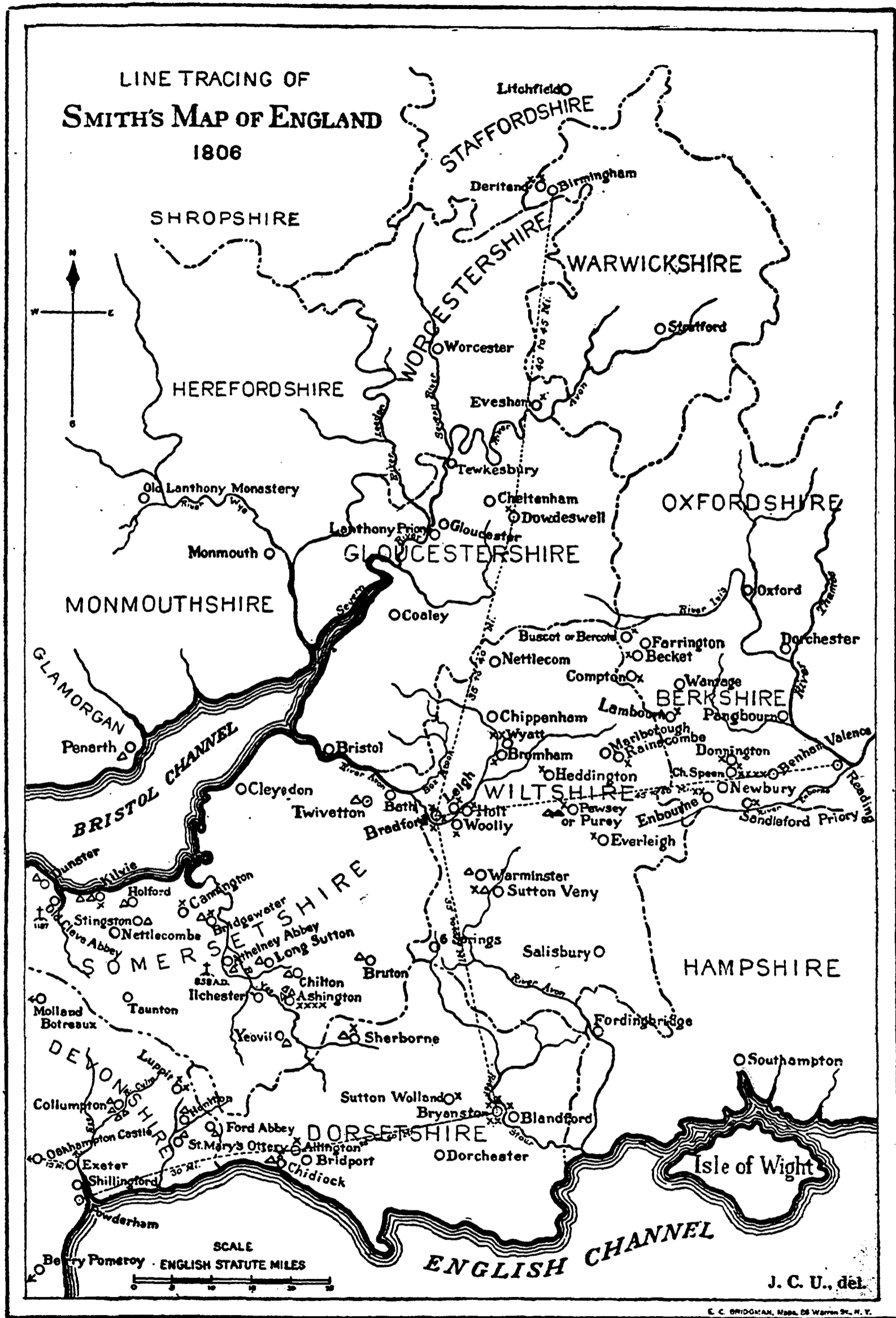
This John's wife was Mary Byrd, whose mother was Mary Horsmanden, therefore the reason why their eld. dau. was named Mary is perfectly clear—after both mother and gr. mother.

Yet, still another reason why Mary was the oldest daughter, is easily demonstrated by the dates of marriages of her sisters, etc. Mary was b. 1725 & m. Larkin Johnston 1747, when she was 22 yrs. of age; her sister Ann was b. 1728-9 & m. John Clark 1749, when she was ab. 21 yrs. old; their sister Lucy was b. 1731 & m. Samuel Redd 1755, when she was 24 years of age; their sister Mildred was b. 1733 & m. Reuben George 1759-60, when she was 26 yrs. old; and their sister Rachael was b. 1737 & m. Donald Robertson (much older than herself) 1764, when she was 27 yrs. of age.

This Roster of Marriages shows, that all the Rogers girls m. after full maturity, and in fact their mother was 33 yrs. old when she m. their father; and the Rogers family of Virginia, would never have consented to or allowed a dau. to marry in her middle teens.

Now, had Mary taken Lucy's place & been b. 1731, she would have been only 16 yrs. old when she m. Larkin Johnston (a man over 40 yrs. old)—not a possibility with consent, in the 'straight-laced' Rogers family. All of which proves beyond any reasonable doubt, that the notation as given is correct.

Complete rosters of descendants are in "Underwood's Rogers Families."



Rogers - Furneaux - Courtenay
- Section of England -

