



WHITNEY, WYNE

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL



PREPARED FOR

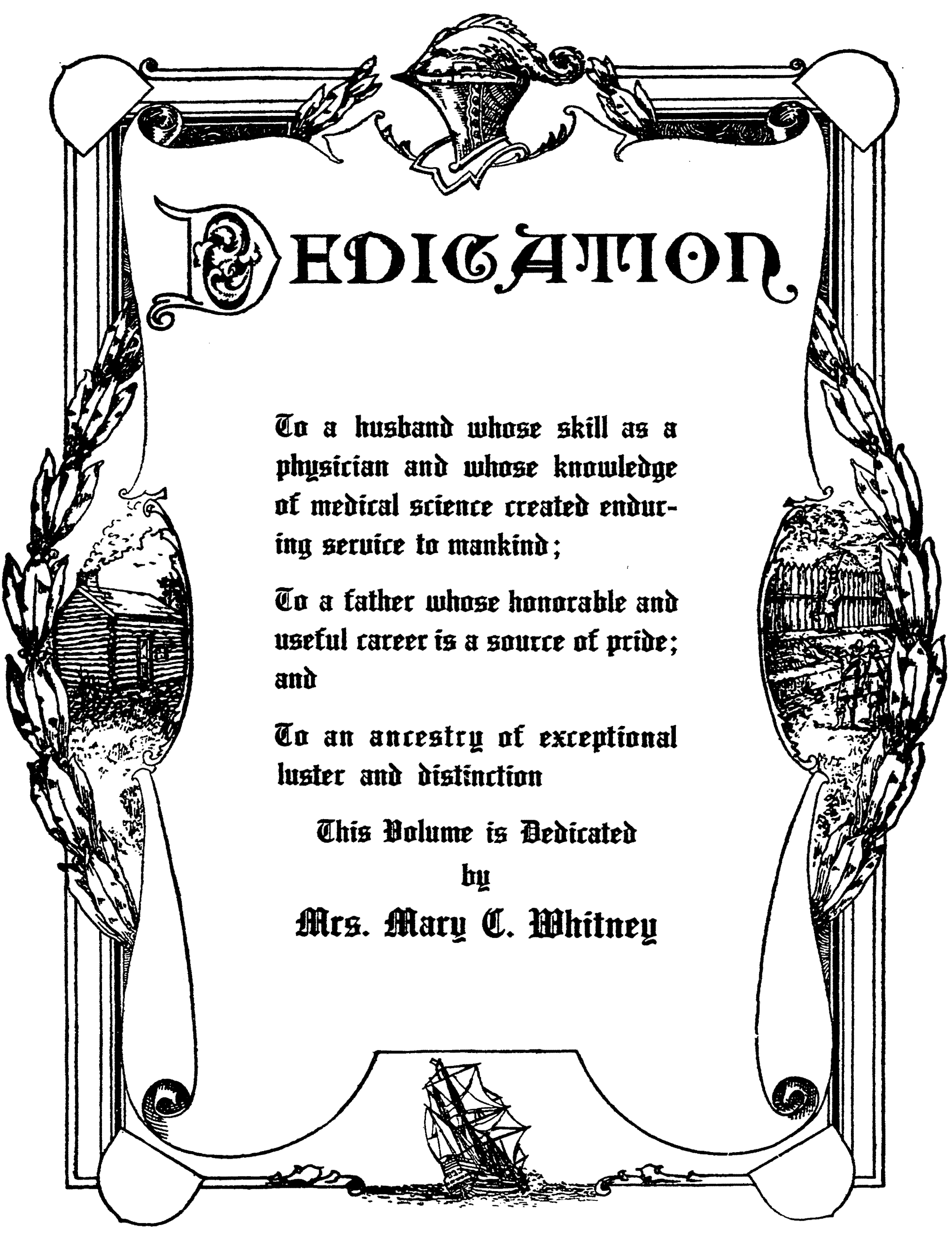
MRS. MARY C. WHITNEY

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.

NEW YORK

1928



DEDICATION

To a husband whose skill as a
physician and whose knowledge
of medical science created endur-
ing service to mankind;

To a father whose honorable and
useful career is a source of pride;
and

To an ancestry of exceptional
luster and distinction

This Volume is Dedicated
by
Mrs. Mary C. Whitney

WHITNEY ARMS

Arms—Azure, a cross chequy or and gules.

Crest—A bull's head couped sable, armed argent, the points gules.

Motto—*Magnanimitèr crucem sustine.* (Gallantly uphold the cross.)

Whitney



THE surname Whitney was originally a place name. The parish from which the family takes its name is located in County Hereford, England, upon the extreme Western border, adjoining Wales, and is traversed by the lovely Wye River. The name of the place doubtless comes from the appearance of the river, meaning in Saxon, white water, from *hwit*, white, and *ey*, water. The English ancestry of John Whitney, the immigrant, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, has been established by Henry Melville and presented in an exquisitely printed and illustrated volume. Very few American families have their English genealogy in such well authenticated and satisfactory form. An abstract of the English ancestry is given below:

(I) TURSTIN, "the Fleming," otherwise known as Turstin de Wigmore, probably also as Turstin, son of Rolf, and Turstin "the White," was a follower of William the Conqueror. He is mentioned in the Domesday Book as an extensive landholder in Herefordshire and the Marches of Wales. He married Agnes, daughter of Alured de Merleberge, a Norman baron of Ewias Castle, in the Marches of Wales.

(II) EUSTACE, son of Turstin, was a benefactor of the monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester. He or one of his immediate descendants took the surname De Whitney from Whitney of the Wye, in the Marches of Wales, where his principal castle was located. The estate comprised over two thousand acres, and remained in the family until 1893, when it was sold, there being no member of the family to hold it. The castle has entirely disappeared, but it is believed to be in ruins under the Wye, which has in the course of years changed its path. The castle was probably built on an artificial mound, surrounded by a moat fed by the river, which gradually undermined the castle, which was at last disintegrated.

(III) SIR ROBERT DE WHITNEY, a direct descendant of Eustace, was living in 1242, and was mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill." Three or four intervening generations cannot be stated with certainty.

(IV) SIR EUSTACE DE WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert, gave deed to the monastery of St. Peter in 1280, referring to and confirming the deed of his ancestors above mentioned. He was Lord of Pencombe, Little Cowarn, and Whitney in 1281; was granted free warren by Edward I in 1284; summoned to wars beyond the seas in 1297; tenant of part of the manor of Huntington in 1299; in Scotch War in 1301. He was possibly grandson instead of son of Sir Robert.

(V) SIR EUSTACE DE WHITNEY, son of Sir Eustace, was knighted by Edward I in 1306, and was a member of parliament for Herefordshire in 1313 and 1352.

(VI) SIR ROBERT DE WHITNEY, son of Sir Eustace, was one of two hundred gentlemen who went to Milan in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence on the occasion of the latter's marriage in 1368. He was a member of parliament for Herefordshire in 1377, 1379, and 1380, and sheriff in 1377.

(VII) SIR ROBERT WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert, was sent abroad to negotiate a treaty with the Count of Flanders in 1388; member of parliament for Herefordshire in 1391. He was sent to France to deliver the castle and town of Cherbourg to the King of Navarre in 1393; was knight marshal in the court of Richard II; sent on King's business to Ireland in 1394. He was killed, together with his brother and most of his relatives, at the battle of Pilleth, 1402.

(VIII) SIR ROBERT WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was granted the castle of Clifford, and lordships of Clifford and Glasbury by Henry IV in 1404, on account of the services of his father. He was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1413-28-33-37; member of parliament, 1416-22. He fought in the French war under Henry V, and was captain of the castle and town of Vire in 1420. He was named as one of the five knights in Herefordshire in 1433, and died March 12, 1441.

(IX) SIR EUSTACE WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was born in 1411. He was head of a commission sent to Wales by Henry VI in 1455, and was a member of parliament for Herefordshire in 1468. He married (first) Jennett Russell; (second) Jane Clifford.

(X) SIR ROBERT WHITNEY, son of Sir Eustace Whitney, was probably a knight and was an active participant in the War of the Roses, and was attainted as a Yorkist in 1459. He was probably at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461. He was the subject of a poem by Lewis Glyn Cothi, on the occasion of his marriage to Alice, the great-granddaughter of Sir David Gam. He married (first) Alice Vaughan, daughter of Thomas Vaughan; (second) Constance Touchett, who was the mother of his sons. She was descended from William the Conqueror, through the second wife of Edward I, King of England. (See Touchett XII.)

(XI) JAMES WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was appointed receiver of Newport, part of the estate of the Duke of Buckingham, confiscated by Henry VII in 1522. He married Blanche Millbourne, daughter and an heir of Simon Milbourne. (See Milbourne IV.)

(XII) ROBERT WHITNEY, son of James Whitney, was of Icomb, and in charge of other confiscated estates. He was sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1527-28-29-30. He was nominated Knight of the Bath by Henry VIII at the coronation of Anne Boleyn in 1531; was granted part of income of monastery of Brewern in 1535; furnished forty men to put down rebellion in 1536; and was named to attend upon the King's person. He died in 1541, and his will was proved June 11, 1541. He married Margaret Wye. (See Wye.)

(XIII) SIR ROBERT WHITNEY, son of Robert Whitney, was knighted the day after Queen Mary's coronation in October, 1553. He was summoned before the Privy Council in 1555 and 1559. He was member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1559, and died August 5, 1567. He married Sybil Baskerville, a descendant of William the Conqueror through the first wife of Edward I.

(XIV) ROBERT WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was mentioned in the will of his father, and also in an inquisition taken after the latter's death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Guillims, or Duglim.

(XV) THOMAS WHITNEY, gentleman, son of Robert Whitney, was of Westminster. He was buried at St. Margaret's, April 14, 1637. He married Mary Bray, daughter of John Bray, of Westminster; she was buried at St. Margaret's, September 25, 1629. Children:

1. *John*, the American emigrant, of whom further.
2. Nicholas.
3. William.
4. Richard.
5. Margaret.
6. Anne.

Among those of the family who have attained distinction in this country are: William Dwight Whitney, an eminent philologist, who became professor of Sanskrit, at Yale; and Joseph Dwight Whitney, a geologist of the first rank who became head of the State Geological Survey of California.

I

JOHN WHITNEY, son of Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, was born in England in 1583, and died June 1, 1673. He received for the times a good education in the Westminster School, now known as St. Peter's College, and on February 22, 1597, at the age of fourteen was appointed by his father to William Pring, of the Old Bailey, London, a freeman of the Merchant Tailors' Company. At the age of twenty-one, March 13, 1604, John Whitney became a full-fledged member of the Merchant Tailors' Company. He made his home in Isleworth-on-the-Thames, eight miles from Westminster, and there three of his children were born. There also his father apprenticed to him his younger brother, Robert, who served seven years. Soon after termination of the apprenticeship of his brother Robert, John Whitney left Isleworth, and doubtless returned to London and lived in Bow Lane, near Bow Church, where his son Thomas was born. In September, 1631, he placed his eldest son, John, in the Merchant Tailor's School, where, according to the registers, he remained as long as the family was in England. Early in April, 1635, John Whitney registered with his wife Eleanor, and sons John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas, and Jonathan, as passengers on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," landing a few weeks later in New England. He settled in Watertown in June, and bought a sixteen-acre homestead of John Strickland on what is now Belmont and East Common streets. He was admitted a freeman, March 3, 1635-36, and was appointed constable, June 1, 1641. He was selectman from 1638 to 1655, inclusive, and town clerk in 1655; was the grantee of eight lots, and was one of the foremost citizens of Watertown for many years. He died June 1, 1673. He married (first), in England, Eleanor, surname unknown, who was born in 1599, and died in Watertown, May 11, 1659. He married (second), in Watertown, September 29, 1659, Judith Clement, who died before her husband. His will was dated April 3, 1673.

Children of first marriage:

1. Mary, baptized in England, May 23, 1619, died young.
2. John, born in England in 1620.
3. Richard, born in England in 1626.
4. Nathaniel, born in England in 1627.
5. *Thomas*, of whom further.
6. Jonathan, born in England in 1634.
7. Joshua, born in Watertown, July 5, 1635.
8. Caleb, born in Watertown, July 12, 1640.
9. Benjamin, born in Watertown, June 6, 1643.

II

THOMAS WHITNEY, son of John and Eleanor Whitney, was born in England in 1629, and died September 20, 1719. He lived in Watertown and in Stow, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman, April 18, 1690. He married, in Watertown, January 11, 1654, Mary Kedall or Kettle, whose father was doubtless the John Kettle who received, May 10, 1642, by grant six pieces of common called Pequusset "for the present necessity." Children:

1. Thomas, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 24, 1656, died in Bolton, Massachusetts, April 12, 1742.
2. John, born May 9, 1659, died May 16, 1659.
3. John, born August 22, 1660, died August 26, 1660.
4. *Eleazer*, of whom further.
5. Elnathan (twin), born September 2, 1662.
6. Mary, born December 22, 1663, died young.
7. Bezaleel, born September 16, 1665.
8. Sarah, born March 25, 1667.
9. Mary, born August 6, 1668, died September 6, 1669.
10. Isaiah, born September 16, 1671.
11. Martha, born January 30, 1673.

III

ELEAZER WHITNEY, son of Thomas and Mary (Kettle) Whitney, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 2, 1662. He was a wheelwright and lived in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and in Watertown. He married, April 11, 1687, Dorothy Ross. (See Ross II.) Children:

1. Sarah, born May 29, 1688.
2. Eleazer, born March 5, 1690, died young.
3. James, born February 11, 1697, died same year.
4. *Thomas*, of whom further.
5. James, baptized January 28, 1699.
6. Mary.
7. Dorothy, born April 24, 1700.
8. Eleazer, baptized April 15, 1702.
9. Elnathan, born May 5, 1705.
10. James, baptized June 1, 1708.
11. Jonas, born in 1709.

IV

THOMAS WHITNEY, son of Eleazer and Dorothy (Ross) Whitney, was baptized January 28, 1699, and died in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1748. He was a farmer and lived in Shrewsbury and Marlboro, Massachusetts. He married, July 1, 1720, Hannah Smith. Children:

1. Eleazer, born November 30, 1721, died in 1738.
2. *Thomas*, of whom further.
3. Hannah, born July 17, 1724.
4. Nathan, born March 3, 1726.
5. Joshua, born May 14, 1728.
6. Susanna, born May 17, 1729.

V

THOMAS WHITNEY, son of Thomas and Hannah (Smith) Whitney, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, September 2, 1722, and died in Westboro, Massachusetts, April 25, 1806. He was an early resident of Westboro, Massachusetts, but he returned to Shrewsbury before the Revolution and served in a company recruited from that town. Later in life he removed again to Westboro. He married, February 24, 1753, Anna Gould, who died August 10, 1812. Children:

1. Timothy, born November 29, 1753.
2. Sarah, born November 21, 1756.
3. Elijah, born April 21, 1761.
4. Anna, born May 24, 1764.
5. *John Smith*, of whom further.
6. Jonah, born August 25, 1771.

VI

JOHN SMITH WHITNEY, son of Thomas and Anna (Gould) Whitney, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, December 4, 1768, and died "in the west." He was of Shrewsbury and Westboro, Massachusetts, before he went to the West. He married, at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, February 24, 1794, Susanna Knowlton, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, who died August 23, 1847, age seventy-two. (See Knowlton VII.) Children:

1. *William K.*, of whom further.
2. Artemas H., born January 14, 1797.
3. Joseph H., born February 25, 1799.
4. John F., born May, 1805.
5. Washington.

VII

WILLIAM K. WHITNEY, son of John Smith and Susanna (Knowlton) Whitney, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, April 5, 1795. He lived in Westboro, in Dana, and in Athol, all in Massachusetts, and was a farmer. He married (first) Deborah Woodward, who was born April 9, 1787. He married (second), at Athol, Massachusetts, April 2, 1843, Mary Ann Billings.

Children of first marriage:

1. Elbridge, born February 27, 1814, died 1818.
2. Hannah, born August 11, 1815.
3. *William Benjamin*, of whom further.
4. Elbridge W., born May 26, 1819.
5. Susanna K., born November 1, 1820.
6. Barzilla J., born April 21, 1822.
7. Deborah W., born October 30, 1823.
8. Bartholomew W., born July 19, 1825.
9. John F., born March 29, 1828.
10. Mary, born March 16, 1830, died 1846.

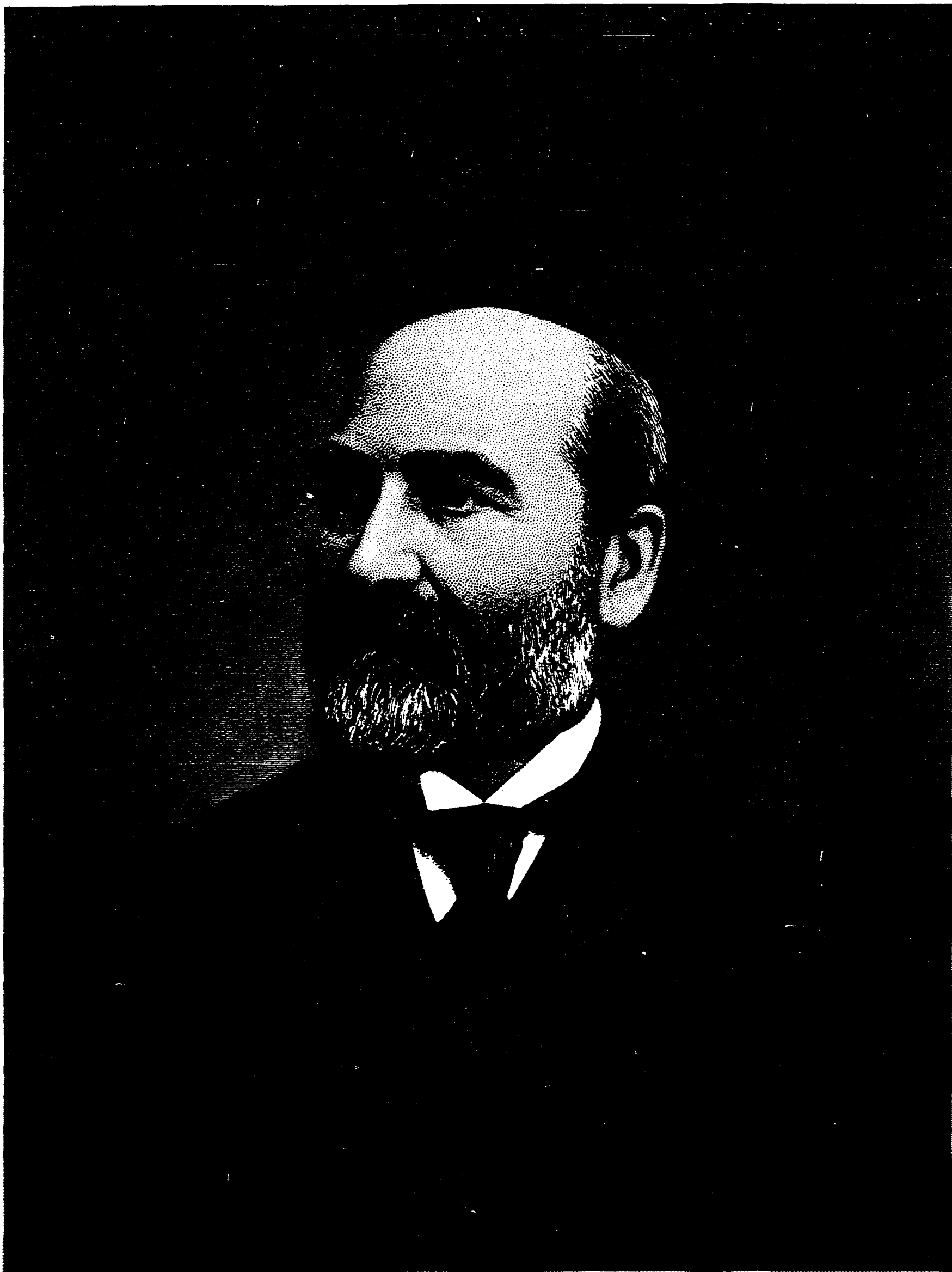
Children of second marriage:

11. Eliza M., born August 25, 1844.
12. Hiram, born January 15, 1850, died 1868.

VIII

WILLIAM BENJAMIN WHITNEY, son of William K. and Deborah (Woodward) Whitney, was born in Dana, Massachusetts, May 17, 1817, and died August 27, 1891. He was of Dana, Athol, and Petersham, Massachusetts, and, like his father, a farmer. He married, July 12, 1841, Marilla L. Clement, of Dana, Massachusetts, a third cousin of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). Children:

1. Josiah C., born July 14, 1843.
2. *George Franklin*, of whom further.



George F. Whitney M. D.



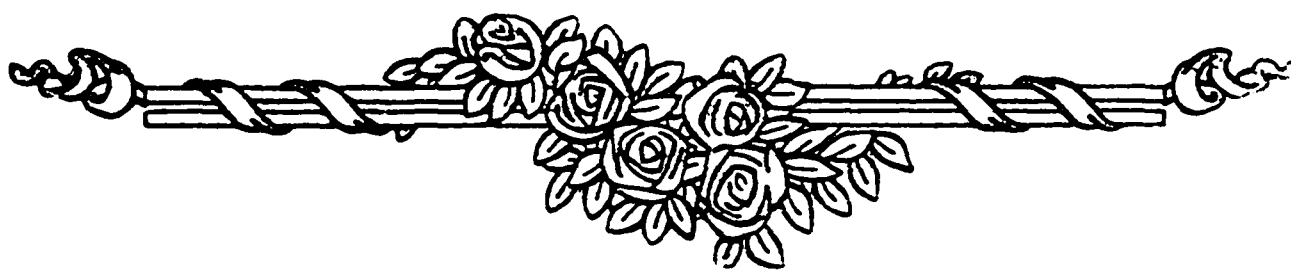
DR. WHITNEY AT HIS DESK

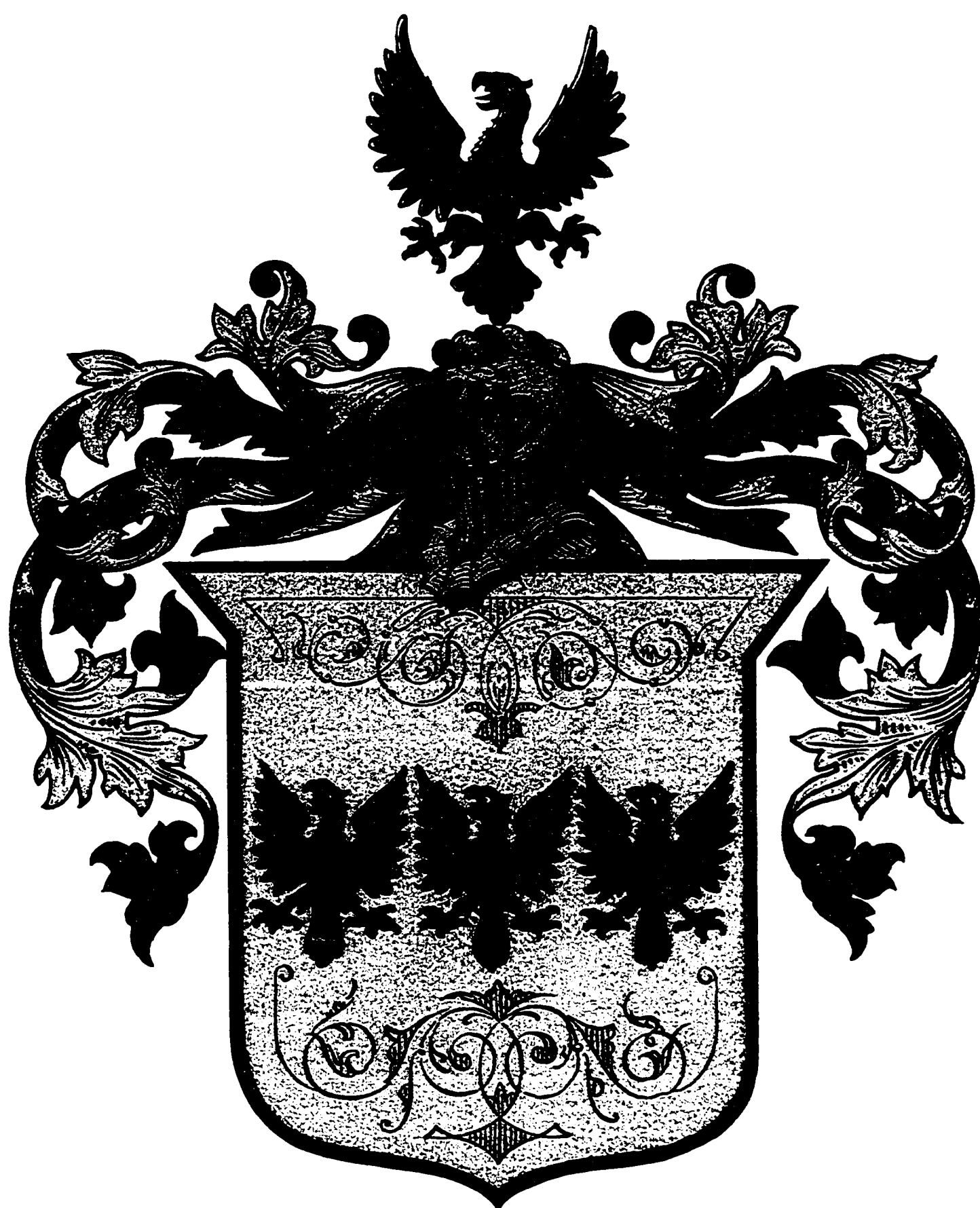


RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARY C. WHITNEY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

tinctures and distillations from roots and herbs. He built up an enormous practice, and was known through his medicines from coast to coast, also in Europe and Japan. His medicines were well known, and his prescriptions were so valuable that they are today (1927) popular and in demand, although Dr. Whitney, who prepared them, has passed away, and the sign, Dr. George F. Whitney, has disappeared from the lawn of his former residence on East 115th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. The office is practically as he left it at his passing in 1918, and Mrs. Whitney continues to have frequent visitors at the office for some of his well known prescriptions. Dr. Whitney was a lodge member of the Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; and was a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Whitney married, August 26, 1878, in Dennison, Ohio, Mary Catherine Wyne, daughter of George M. and Mary Elizabeth (Kirkham) Wyne, her father an engineer and a machinist of Dennison; her mother was of French descent. (See Wyne III.) Mrs. Whitney survives her husband, and resides in a beautiful home at No. 1661 East 115th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and interested in many other activities.





Wyne
(Wynn)

WYNE ARMS

Arms—Vert, three eagles displayed in fesse or.

Crest—An eagle displayed or.

Wyne



WYNE, a name which is variously spelled Winne, Wynne, and Wyne, also without the final "e," is of ancient Welsh origin, being derived from *gwyn*, meaning white. Burke's "Peerage" has this to say of the English family: "To the House of Gydir, now represented maternally in one of its branches by the Williams-Wynns of Wynnstay, must be conceded the first rank in Cambrian genealogy. This eminent family deduces male descent through their immediate ancestor, Rhodri, Lord of Anglesey, younger son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, from Anarawd, King of North Wales, eldest son of Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales. This last monarch, the descendant of a long line of regal ancestors, succeeded to the crown of Powys on the demise, in 843, of his father, Mervyn Vrych, King of Powys, and by inheritance and marriage acquired the kingdoms of North Wales and South Wales."

Rhodri ap Owen Kwynedd, Lord of Anglesey, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was born about the middle of the twelfth century, and married Agnes, daughter of Rhys ap Griffith ap Rhys ap Tewdyr Mawr, King of South Wales. Tenth in descent from this couple was John Wynne ap Meredith of Gwydir, County Caernarvon, who died in 1559. He seems to have been the first to bear the name of Wynne in its present form. His grandson, Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, born in 1553, was the well known author of the "History of the Gwydir Family." Burke, in his "General Armory" of England, Scotland, and Ireland, records thirty-two coats-of-arms for the Wynn and Wynne families, a large number of which are those of Welsh families. Those described herein are the Welsh royal arms Wynn of Gwydir.

I

JACOB WYNE, of German ancestry, was born in New York State, where he was a cooper. He married Ann Cook, of New Jersey. Child:

1. *George M.*, of whom further.

II

GEORGE M. WYNE, son of Jacob and Ann (Cook) Wyne, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 7, 1816. He was educated at Baltimore and chose the occupation of machinist. After serving the regular apprenticeship, he worked in Virginia; in Baltimore, Maryland; in Washington, D. C. (in the navy wards); Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Havana, Cuba; and in New Orleans, Louisiana; after which he returned again to Baltimore, where he remained for seven years. Finally he settled in Dennison, Ohio, where he was successful financially and owned an attractive home. He was a member of the National Party, and took an active interest in local public affairs, serving as a member of the Dennison Town Council. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church, of which he was senior warden and treasurer.

He married, in 1848, Mary Elizabeth Kirkham, who according to family tradition, was of French descent. Children:

1. Anne E.
2. *Mary Catherine*, of whom further.
3. Clara V.
4. Alice E.

III

MARY CATHERINE WYNE, daughter of George M. and Mary Elizabeth (Kirkham) Wyne, was born in Dennison, Ohio. She married, August 26, 1878, Dr. George F. Whitney. (See Whitney IX.)

CLEMENT-CLEMENTS ARMS

Arms—Gules, three garbs argent within a bordure sable bezantée.

Crest—A lion passant argent gutée de sang.

Clement—Clements



HE name is spelled variously, the most usual forms being Clemens, Clemmens, Clemans, Clemmans, and Clemence, Clement, and Clements. Eight coats-of-arms are recorded by Burke for members of the Clement family residing in counties Kent and Norfolk and in localities not designated. The arms described herein were granted to the Clements of Norfolk, England, in 1563. The same arms are found in old German heraldry for the Clemenz family. In 1086 the Claman family were landholders and mentioned in the Domesday Book. The Hundred Rolls of 1272 mentions Hugh Clements of Cambridge; Richard Clemence of Hants; Matthew Clemens of Oxford, and James Clemens of Norfolk.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JAMES CLEMENTS, born about 1720, is on record in the vital statistics of Petersham, Massachusetts, as the father of six children. He married Lydia, surname unknown. Children:

1. Lydia, born November 29, 1742.
2. James, born March 4, 1746; married Mary Moore.
3. Thomas, born February 14, 1748; married Mary Smith.
4. *John*, of whom further.
5. William, born March 14, 1752.
6. Samuel, born October 24, 1756; married Mercy Voyning.

II

JOHN CLEMENTS, son of James and Lydia Clements, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, November 11, 1749. He married, April 4, 1772, Sarah Amsden. Among their children were:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Lucy (probably), who married Henry Johnson.

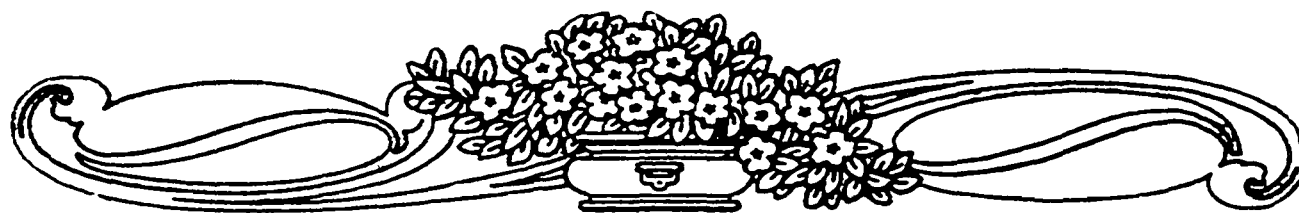
III

JOHN CLEMENTS, JR., son of John and Sarah (Amsden) Clements, lived at Petersham, Massachusetts, from which place Dana, Massachusetts, was separated in 1801. He married, January 5, 1800, Polly Richardson. Children:

1. Harris, born May 13, 1801.
2. Lydia, born June 8, 1803.
3. Mary, born May 28, 1807.
4. Theodore, born January 8, 1810.
5. Rufus, born June 17, 1812.
6. Lucy, born July 31, 1814.
7. Sarah H., born May 10, 1818, died March 5, 1845.
8. *Martha* (or *Marilla*) *L.*, of whom further.
9. Florinda R., born August 28, 1822.

IV

MARTHA (or MARILLA) L. CLEMENTS (or CLEMENT), daughter of John, Jr., and Polly (Richardson) Clements, was born in Dana, Massachusetts, July 7, 1820. She married, July 12, 1841, William B. Whitney, son of William K. and Deborah (Woodward) Whitney. (See Whitney VIII.)

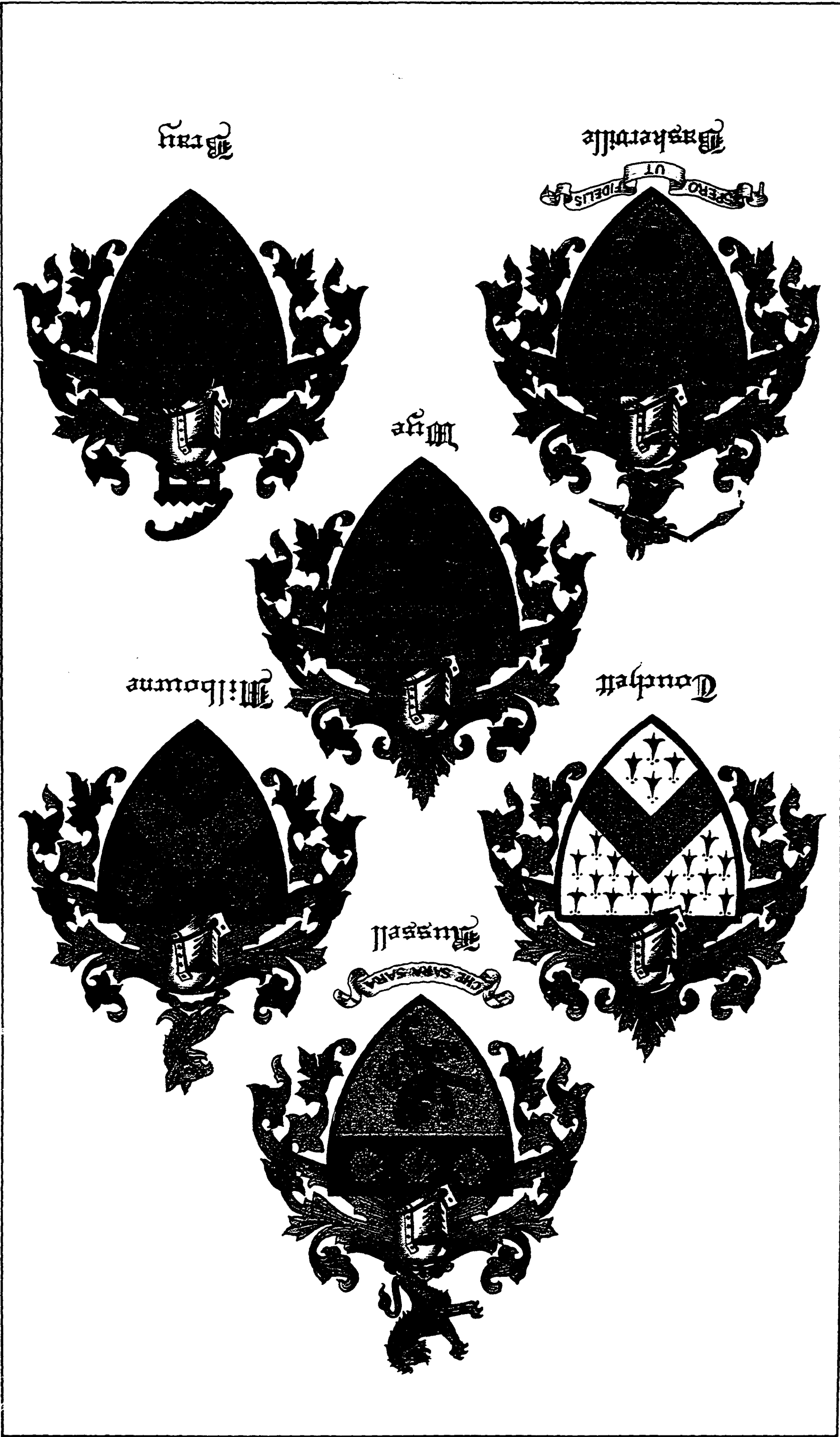


RUSSELL ARMS

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules.

Motto—*Che sara sara.*



RUSSELL.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules.

Motto—*Che sara, sara.*

TOUCHETT.

Arms—Ermine, a chevron gules.

MILBOURNE.

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent.

Crest—A griffin's head erased.

WYE.

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable, between six pellets, two conies of the first issuing out of their burrows or.

BASKERVILLE.

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three hurts.

Crest—A wolf's head erased argent, holding in its mouth a broken spear, staff or, head argent, imbued gules.

Motto—*Spero ut fidelis.* (I hope in order to be faithful.)

BRAY.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a chevron between three eagles' legs sable, erased a la cuisse, their talons gules; 2nd and 3rd vair argent and azure, three bends gules.

Crest—A flax breaker or.

Russell



USSEL as a surname belongs to that class of English surnames which had their origin in nicknames. It is derived directly from the cognomen Russell, the diminutive of Rous, a sobriquet for one with hair or complexion of a reddish-brown. Just as the old French *brun* (brown) took in English two diminutives, burnett and burnell, so *roux* (reddish-brown) found two diminutives, russet and russell. From nicknames these became hereditary surnames, and are all in existence today with the exception of Russet. The first entry of the name in English records of mediæval date occurs in the Hundred Rolls in the year 1273. It is recorded that the name Rozel (*roz*—castle, *el*—a synonym for water) was first given to a castle located in lower Normandy in 1045 and implied a tower or castle by the water. Hugh, son of William Bertrand, was invested with this stronghold and took its name, calling himself Hugh Rozel, from which came Rosel, Rousel, and Russell. The Bertrand ancestry traces to Norwegian Earls of the seventh century, whose descendants were in the train of William the Conqueror and received large grants of the public domain taken from the Saxons. They were the founders of the English family of Russell.

Jennett Russell married as first wife, Sir Eustace Whitney, son of Sir Robert Whitney. (See Whitney English Pedigree IX.)

TOUCHETT ARMS

Arms—Ermine, a chevron gules.

Touchett



THE family name Touchett is probably a diminutive of the personal name Tocho, Tochi, or Toka, found in Domesday Book, A. D. 1086. Nicholas Tochet or Tuchett is in the Hundred Rolls of Lincoln, A. D. 1273.

The family came in with William the Conqueror, the name being on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and in the Chronicles of Normandy. The arms described are the early bearings of the Touchett or Touchet family which were later quartered with the Audley arms.

I

ORMUS TOUCHET had sons Matthew and Hugh.

II

MATTHEW TOUCHETT (or TOUCHET) had issue, among whom was *Simon*.

III

SIMON TOUCHETT, son of Matthew Touchett, was of Boglatton in Cheshire, and married Alice de Cadeville (or Cohille), widow of Philip Draicot.

IV

THOMAS TOUCHETT, son of Simon and Alice (de Cadeville-Draicot) Touchet, in 1300 had a charter for free warren in Tattenhale and Bog-Lanton in Cheshire.

V

SIR ROBERT TOUCHETT, son of Thomas Touchett, in 1315 did homage and had livery of his father's lands.

VI

SIR THOMAS TOUCHETT, son of Sir Robert Touchett, died in 1350, leaving a son John, aged twenty-two.

VII

SIR JOHN TOUCHETT was in the wars in France and at the relief of Aguilon in 1347. He did homage and had livery of his lands in Shropshire in 1352. In 1360 he was at the siege of Rheims, and afterwards was a principal commander under John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, in 1370 in Anjou, but was killed the next year in engagement with the Spanish fleet before Rochelle. He married Joan, oldest daughter of James, Lord Audley of Heleigh, and sister and coheir of Nicholas, Lord Audley.

VIII

JOHN TOUCHETT, son and heir of Sir John Touchett, left a son John.

IX

JOHN TOUCHETT, son and heir of John Touchett, on the inquisition in 1391, after the death of Nicholas, his great-uncle, was twenty years old, and was found to be one of the next heirs of Nicholas, with the title of Lord Audley. He was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1407, and died December 19, 1408, seized of the manor of Sapurton, and of divers other manors and lands in the marches of Wales, and Staffordshire, the counties of Solop, Rutland, Derby, Devon, Somerset, and Wiltshire. By Isabel, his wife, he left James, ten years of age; also a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Baskerville. (See Baskerville XI.)

X

JAMES TOUCHETT, Lord Audley, in 1420 had livery of his lands, and was summoned to Parliament the same year as Lord Audley, and on the coronation of Henry V, February 24, 1413, was Lord Almoner; the next year he was again in the wars of France, and at the siege of Meaux. On the death of the King the year after, he attended the royal obsequies from Boys de Vincennes, through Paris, Calais, and Dover, to the interment at Westminster; but being sent in 1465 to encounter Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, who commanded in behalf of the Duke of York, Lord Audley was slain.

XI

JOHN TOUCHETT, son of James Touchett, had livery of all his father's castles, lordships, and lands. He was summoned to Parliament as baron until his death. He married (first) Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Roos, of Hamloke, by whom he had John, son and heir. He married (second) Eleanor Holland, natural daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by Constance, daughter of Edmund de Longley, Duke of York. (See Holland V.) John and Eleanor (Holland) Touchett had three sons and three daughters, of whom one was *Constance*, of whom further.

XII

CONSTANCE, daughter of John and Eleanor (Holland) Touchett, married, as second wife, Sir Robert Whitney, Knight. (See Whitney English Pedigree X.)



MILBOURNE ARMS

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent.

Crest—A griffin's head erased.

Milbourne



THE surname Milbourne originated from the township of Milburn, parish of Ponteland, in County Northumberland, England.

Margaret de Milleburn is recorded in the Testa de Neville, County Northumberland, written 1216-74.

I

PIERS MILBOURNE, of Burgill, County Hereford, married Elizabeth Eynesford, daughter and heir of Sir John Eynesford (or Eylesford), of Burghill, member of Parliament ten times. Their only child was *John*, of whom further.

II

JOHN MILBOURNE, son of Piers and Elizabeth (Eynesford) Milbourne, married Elizabeth Devereux, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux. They had one child, *Simon*, of whom further.

III

SIMON MILBOURNE, son of John and Elizabeth (Devereux) Milbourne, married Jane Baskerville, daughter and heir of Ralph Baskerville. (See Baskerville XII.) They had thirteen daughters, among whom was *Blanche*, of whom further.

IV

BLANCHE MILBOURNE, daughter of Simon and Jane (Baskerville) Milbourne, married James Whitney, son of Sir Robert and Constance (Touchett) Whitney. (See Whitney English Pedigree XI.)



WYE ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between six pellets, two conies of the first, issuing out of their burrows or.

Wye



THE origin of the surname Wye is traced to the same source as that of Whitney, namely to the lovely River Wye, which rises in Montgomeryshire close to the source of the Severn, forms a short stretch of the Welsh boundary, divides Herefordshire from Gloucestershire for a short stretch, and also for part of its course divides Gloucestershire from Monmouthshire. The name Wye also belongs to two smaller English rivers, a left-bank tributary of the Derbyshire Derwent, and a left-bank tributary of the Thames. The Wye family, however, is associated with the district adjacent to the first-mentioned stream, which is famous for the beauty of its scenery. The Wyes and the Whitneys thus, not only derive their patronymics from the same source, but were neighbors. Burke in his "General Armory" gives five coats-of-arms for the Wye families of counties Gloucester and Sussex, and for groups residing in localities not designated. The armorial bearings described herewith are those given for Wye without mention of locality.

Margaret Wye married Robert Whitney, son of James Whitney. (See Whitney English Pedigree XII.)



BASKERVILLE ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three hurts.

Crest—A wolf's head erased argent, holding in its mouth a broken spear,
staff or, head argent, imbued gules.

Motto—*Spero ut fidelis.* (I hope in order to be faithful.)

Baskerville



HE surname Baskerville originated in Bascreville, now Bacqueville, in the Arrondissement of Dieffe, Department of Seine Inferieure, Normandy. The founder of the English family came in with the Conqueror, and is recorded on the Roll of Battle Abbey. The family was for many generations after the Conquest one of the most important in England.

I

RAUFF BASKERVILLE, of Eardisley, County Hereford, in the time of Henry II was living in 1194. He married Anne St. Owen.

II

SIR ROGER BASKERVILLE, son of Rauff and Anne (St. Owen) Baskerville, married Bridget de Gros.

III

WALTER BASKERVILLE, of Eardisley, son of Sir Roger and Bridget (de Gros) Baskerville, married Elizabeth Penbrugge, daughter of Sir Richard Penbrugge.

IV

WALTER BASKERVILLE, living in 1272, son of Walter and Elizabeth (Penbrugge) Baskerville, married Susanna Crigdon, daughter of Sir John Crigdon.

V

SIR RICHARD BASKERVILLE, third son of Walter and Susanna (Crigdon) Baskerville, was high sheriff of Herefordshire in the eighth year of Edward II. He married ——— Solers. They had a son *William*, of whom further.

VI

SIR WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, son of Sir Richard and ——— (Solus) Baskerville, died about the twelfth year of Edward II. He married Sibilla Corbet, daughter of Peter Corbet, of Caus.

VII

SIR RICHARD BASKERVILLE, son of Sir William and Sibilla (Corbet) Baskerville, died about the fifteenth of Edward III (1342), having married, in 1340, Jane Payntz, daughter of Sir Nicholas Payntz or Paynings.

VIII

RICHARD BASKERVILLE, son of Sir Richard and Jane (Payntz) Baskerville, married Isabella Hampton, daughter of Sir Richard Hampton.

IX

RICHARD BASKERVILLE, son of Richard and Isabella (Hampton) Baskerville, died September 16, 1394. He married Joan Everingham, daughter of Adam Everingham.

X

SIR JOHN BASKERVILLE, son of Richard and Joan (Everingham) Baskerville, married Elizabeth Brugge, daughter and heir of John Brugge, of Letton and Staunton.

XI

SIR JOHN BASKERVILLE, of Comb, son of Sir John and Elizabeth (Brugge) Baskerville, married Elizabeth Touchett, daughter of John Touchett, the first Touchett who became, by inheritance, Lord Audley. (See Touchett IX.)

XI

RALPH BASKERVILLE, second son of Sir John and Elizabeth (Brugge) Baskerville, born October 21, 1410, married Anne Blackett, daughter of Sir John Blackett.

XII

JANE BASKERVILLE, daughter and heir of Ralph and Anne (Blackett) Baskerville, married Simon Milbourne, and had Blanche, and twelve other daughters. (See Milbourne III.)

XII

SIR JAMES BASKERVILLE, son of Sir John and Elizabeth (Touchett) Baskerville, was sheriff of Hereford; was made Knight Banneret for extraordinary valor at the battle of Stoke, 1487; and Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry VII. He married Katherine Devereux, daughter of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, lineally descended from Edward I. (See Devereux XVIII.)

XIII

SIR WALTER BASKERVILLE, son of Sir James and Katherine (Devereux) Baskerville, sheriff of Hereford, was made Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur in 1501. He married Anne, daughter of Morgan ap Philip of Pencoyd.

XIV

SIR JAMES BASKERVILLE, son of Sir Walter and Anne (of Morgan ap Philip) Baskerville, married Elizabeth Breynton, daughter and co-heir of John Breynton, by Sybil, daughter and co-heir of Simon Milbourne, and sister of Blanche, who married James Whitney.

XV

SYBIL BASKERVILLE, daughter of Sir James and Elizabeth (Breynton) Baskerville, married Sir Robert Whitney, who died August 5, 1567, son of Robert and Margaret (Wye) Whitney. (See Whitney English Pedigree XIII.)



BRAY ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a chevron between three eagles' legs sable, erased a la cuisse, their talons gules; 2nd and 3rd vair argent and azure, three bends gules.

Crest—A flax breaker or.

Bray



HE surname Bray originated from the parish of Bray, probably the one in the Department Eure, Normandy. The name of Sieur de Bray occurs on the Roll of Battle Abbey, among the associates in arms of William the Conqueror, 1066, and its right to be there is confirmed by the fact that William de Bray is one of the subscribing witnesses to the charter of 1088 conferred by the Conqueror on the abbey he had founded in commemoration of his triumph at Hastings. The family supplied sheriffs to Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Bucks, etc., between 1202 and 1273. Ralph de Bray was sheriff of these counties between 1202 and 1234.

I

WILLIAM DE BRAY, in 1260 was possessed of two knights' fees in Wollaston, Northamptonshire.

II

SIR ROBERT DE BRAY, son and successor of William de Bray, was summoned to attend Edward I in his wars in Scotland, and again by Edward II.

III

SIR JAMES DE BRAY, son of Sir Robert de Bray, lived in the reign of Richard I and of John.

IV

ANSELM DE BRAY, son of Sir James de Bray.

V

WILLIAM DE BRAY, son of Anselm de Bray.

VI

THOMAS DE BRAY, son of William de Bray, married (second) ———
Braxby.

VII

WILLIAM BRAY, son of Thomas de Bray.

VIII

EDMUND BRAY, son of William Bray.

IX

SIR RICHARD BRAY, son of Edmund Bray, was probably of the Privy Council of Henry VI, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. He married (first) Margaret Sandes, daughter of John Sandes; (second) Joan, surname unknown. Sir Reginald Bray, son of Sir Richard and Joan Bray, was made a Knight Banneret at Bosworth in support of Henry VII, who gave him large grants of land, and conferred upon him the Order of the Bath, and finally that of the Garter, but most of his estate he devised to his nephew.

X

SIR JOHN BRAY, son of Sir Richard and Joan Bray, and younger brother of Sir Reginald, was buried in the church at Chelsea. He had three sons and a daughter, among whom was *Sir Edmund*, of whom further.

XI

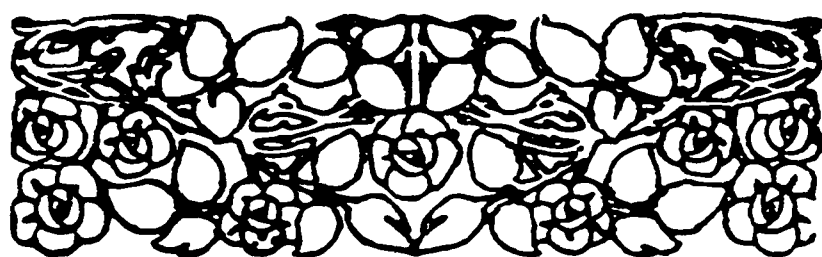
SIR EDMUND BRAY, second son of John Bray, was one of the knights appointed to accompany Henry VIII to Calais to meet the King of France. He married (first) Elizabeth Levell; and (second) Beatrice Shirley, of Wiston, Sussex, by whom the Surrey Brays. He was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1539, and Member of Parliament for Surrey under Queen Mary. He died in 1558. The male line of his elder brother, heir of Sir Reginald, failed in the male line in the third generation. His younger brother, Reginald, founded the Gloucestershire Brays, of Barrington, etc.

I

JOHN BRAY, of Westminster, "taylor," was probably of a line from a younger son of the Brays of Surrey. He married, but the name of his wife is unknown; he died in 1615. As there was no law for parish registration until 1538, his parentage is probably not on record.

II

MARY BRAY, daughter of John Bray, was baptized at St. Margaret's Church, the official church of the British House of Commons, adjacent to Westminster Abbey, and was buried at St. Margaret's, September 25, 1629. She married, May 12 (license May 10), 1583, Thomas Whitney, of Lambeth Marsh, father of John Whitney, of Watertown, Massachusetts. (See Whitney English Pedigree XV.)



HOLLAND ARMS

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, within a bordure argent.

Holland



THE former countship of Holland comprised territory which now forms part of the political as well as the geographical center of the kingdom of Holland. The English surname Holland is said to have originated from Holland Township in County Lancaster.

I

ROBERT DE HOLLAND or HOLLAND, Knight, and secretary to Thomas Plantagenet, was summoned to Parliament as a baron from the eighth to the fourteenth year of Edward II (1315-1321), but was beheaded in 1322. He married Maud, daughter and co-heir of Alan, Baron Zouche of Ashby, and had: Robert, his successor; Thomas, Alan, and Otho.

II

THOMAS HOLLAND, second son of the first Baron Holland, on the death of his older brother, Robert, in 1373, became baron, and was summoned to Parliament the twenty-seventh to thirty-first years of the reign of Edward III. He was made Knight of the Garter, Captain-General of Brittany, France, and Normandy, and commander of the van of Prince Edward's army at the battle of Crecy, and died in 1360. He married Joan Plantagenet, "the Faire Maid of Kent," who was the daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, by Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Baron Wake. Edmund was the youngest son of King Edward I, by his second wife, Margaret, sister of Philip IV, of France. (See Royal Descent XXVIII.)

III

THOMAS HOLLAND, son of Thomas and Joan (Plantagenet) Holland, was Earl of Kent, Baron of Holland, Woodstock, and Wake, and Earl Marshal. He married Alice Fitz-Alan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel. (See Fitz-Alan VII.)

IV

THOMAS HOLLAND, son of Thomas and Alice (Fitz-Alan) Holland, was Earl of Kent, Duke of Surrey, Baron of Holland, Woodstock, and Wake, Earl Marshal and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was taken prisoner and beheaded at the battle of Cirencester in 1400, on account of his loyalty to his cousin, the deposed King Richard II. At the time of his death he was betrothed to Constance, daughter of Prince Edmund de Longley, fifth son of Edward III and Duke of York.

V

ELEANOR HOLLAND, daughter of Thomas and Constance (de Longley) Holland, married John Touchett. (See Touchett XI.)

ROYAL DESCENT

- (I) CERDIC, first of the West Saxon Kings, began reign in A. D. 500.
- (II) KENRIC, crowned 534.
- (III) CHEANLIN.
- (IV) CUTHRIN, died 584.
- (V) EUTH.
- (VI) CRELWALD.
- (VII) KENRED.

- (VIII) INGILLS.
- (IX) EOPPA.
- (X) ESSA.
- (XI) ALKMUND or ETHELMAND (EALHFUND).
- (XII) EGBERT, died 836, the first King of all England; married Lady Redburga.
- (XIII) ETHELWULF, wife Osburga, died 858.
- (XIV) ALFRED "the Great," born 849, died 901; married Alswitha.
- (XV) EDWARD, "The Elder," wife Egesina.
- (XVI) EDMUND, died 946; wife Elfgiva.
- (XVII) EDGAR, "The Peaceable," married Elfreda (Aelfthryth).
- (XVIII) ETHELRED, "The Unready," 984; married Elfreda.
- (XIX) EDMOND, "Ironsides," 1016; married Algitha.
- (XX) EDWARD, "The Exile," married Agatha.
- (XXI) MARGARET, married Malcolm, the third King of Scotland.
- (XXII) MATILDA, of Scotland, 1100; married Henry I, Beauclerk, son of William the Conqueror.
- (XXIII) MATILDA, daughter of Henry I, died 1169; married Geoffrey Plantagenet.

(XXIV) HENRY PLANTAGENET, born in 1133, was King "Henry the Second."

(XXV) JOHN PLANTAGENET, born in 1167; married in 1200 Isabella Taillefer.

(XXVI) HENRY PLANTAGENET (King Henry III of England) married, 1236, Eleanor, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence.

(XXVII) EDWARD I, King of England, married (first) Princess Eleanor of Castile; (second) Margaret, sister of Philip IV, of France.

(XXVIII) EDMUND, of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, youngest son of Edward I and his second wife, Margaret, married Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Baron Wake.

(XXIX) JOAN PLANTAGENET, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, and Margaret Wake, was known as "the faire Maid of Kent." She married Thomas Holland, second son of Robert, first Baron Holland. (See Holland II.)



FITZ-ALAN ARMS

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant or, enraged azure.

Fitz-Alan



FITZ-ALAN as a family, which for some two centuries held Arundel, the premier earldom of England, came of the same Breton house from which was derived the Royal House of Stuart. Henry I granted to his second wife the "honour" of Arundel, of which the castle was the head and which comprised a large portion of County Sussex. After the death of Henry I, she married William "de Albini" (*i. e.*, d'Aubigny), who from about 1141 is variously styled Earl of Sussex, of Chichester, or of Arundel, or even Earl William de Albini. His male line became extinct in 1243, and in the partition of his estates the castle and honour of Arundel went to his second sister's son, *John*, of whom further.

I

JOHN FITZ-ALAN, Baron of Clun and Oswaldestre, in Shropshire, married Isabel, daughter of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, and sister and co-heir to Hugh, Earl of Sussex and Arundel, the last Earl of the Albini line, of Arundel.

II

JOHN FITZ-ALAN, son of John and Isabel (de Albini or D'Aubigny) Fitz-Alan, succeeded, by right of his mother, November 27, 1243, to the Castle and Honour of Arundel, and on May 26, 1244, obtained possession of his paternal estates in Shropshire. He married Maud, daughter of Theobald le Botiller (second Baron Butler), and died between October 1, and November 10, 1267 (according to some early accounts he married Maud de Verdon, daughter of Rhys de Verdon).

III

JOHN FITZ-ALAN, only son of John Fitz-Alan, was Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre, and *de jure* Earl of Arundel, was born September 14, 1246, and died March, 1272. He married Isabel de Mortimer, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore.

IV

RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, only son and heir of John and Isabel (de Mortimer) Fitz-Alan, was feudal lord of Clun and Oswaldestre, and after attaining his majority in 1289 became in fact Earl of Arundel, being summoned to Parliament by a writ directed to the Earl of Arundel. He fought in the Welsh wars, 1288; in Gascony, 1295-97; and in the Scottish wars, 1298-1300. He married before 1285, Alasia, daughter of Tommaso I, Marquis of Saluzzo in Piedmont (1244-1299). She died September 25, 1292, and he died March 9, 1302, in his thirty-sixth year.

V

EDMUND FITZ-ALAN, ninth Earl of Arundel and second *de facto* Earl of the Fitz-Alan line, was born in the Castle of Marlborough, May 1, 1285. He was summoned to Parliament, November 9, 1306, as Earl of Arundel. In 1323 he was chief justiciar of North and South Wales. He married, in 1305, Alice de Warenne, only daughter of William de Warenne, who was only son and heir of John, Earl of Surrey and Sussex. Edmund was beheaded without trial, November 17, 1326, and his castle and honor given to Edmund, Earl of Kent, who was himself beheaded September 3, 1330.

VI

RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, called "Copped Hat," third Earl de facto of Arundel in the Fitz-Alan line, being son and heir of Edmund and Alice (de Warenne) Fitz-Alan; and succeeded June 30, 1347, to the vast Warenne estate, by the death of his mother's brother, John, Earl of Surrey and Sussex, on the death of whose widow, Joan, in 1361, he assumed the title of Earl of Surrey. He was made justiciar of North Wales for life, 1334; sheriff of Shropshire for life, 1345. He married (first), February 9, 1320-21, Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh le Despenser the younger; (second), February 5, 1344-45, Eleanor, widow of John de Beaumont, and daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. He died January 24, 1375-76. He had by the second marriage: Richard, his successor; Sir John, who married the sister and heir to Henry, Lord Maltravers; Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury; and four daughters.

VII

ALICE FITZ-ALAN, oldest daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Plantagenet) Fitz-Alan, married Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, son of Thomas and Joan (Plantagenet) Holland. (See Holland III.)



DEVEREUX ARMS

Arms—Argent, a fesse gules in chief three torteaux.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head argent, eared gules.

Motto—*Virtutis comes invidia.* (Envy is the companion of virtue.)

Devereux



THE surname Devereux originated as D'Evreux, from Evreux, an arrondissement in the Department Eure, in Normandy, France.

I

WALTER D'EVREUX, Count of Rosmor, aided William the Conqueror in the conquest of England, and received for his valiant service, the lordships of Salisbury and Amesbury in Wiltshire. His sons were: Geruld, born in Normandy, who became Earl of Rosmor, whose line became extinct in the third generation; Edward, ancestor of the Earls of Salisbury; and *Robert*, of whom further.

II

ROBERT D'EVREUX, son of Walter D'Evreux, was Count of Rosmor.

III

REGINALD D'EVREUX, only son and heir of Robert D'Evreux.

IV

WILLIAM D'EVREUX, only son and heir of Reginald D'Evreux, married Halewyse.

V

EUSTACE D'EVREUX, only son and heir of William D'Evreux.

VI

STEPHEN D'EVREUX (or D'EBROIS), only son of Eustace D'Evreux, attended King John in his expedition into Poitou in the fifteenth year of his reign, and also served King Henry III in his wars against the Welsh. He married Isabel, surname unknown.

VII

WILLIAM D'EVEREUX, son of Stephen and Isabel D'Evreux, was one of the baron's marchers against the Welsh; but at the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264, he sided with Simon Montfort, against the King, and was slain in the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265. He married Maud Gifford, sister to Walter Gifford, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

VIII

WILLIAM D'EVEREUX, only son of William and Maud (Gifford) D'Evereux, had summons to Parliament as baron, A. D. 1298. He married Alice, surname unknown.

IX

SIR WILLIAM D'EVEREUX, son of William and Alice D'Evereux, married Alice, surname unknown.

X

SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, son of Sir William and Alice D'Evereux, married Margery, surname unknown.

XI

SIR WILLIAM DEVEREUX, second son of Sir Walter and Margery Devereux, was seated at Bodenham and Whitechurch in Herefordshire; and was sheriff of County Hereford in 1371 and 1376. He married Anne Barre, daughter of Sir John Barre.

XII

SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, son of Sir William and Anne (Barre) Devereux, was sheriff of Herefordshire, and in 1383 married Agnes Crop-hull, daughter of Thomas Crop-hull, and had four sons and two daughters.

XIII

WALTER DEVEREUX, oldest son of Sir Walter and Agnes (Crop-hull) Devereux, married Elizabeth Bromwich, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromwich.

XIV

SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, son and heir of Walter and Elizabeth (Bromwich) Devereux, married Elizabeth Merbury, daughter and heir of Sir John Merbury.

XV

SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, oldest son of Sir Walter and Elizabeth (Merbury) Devereux, married Anne Ferrers, sole daughter and heir to William, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and by the special favor of Henry VI had livery of her lands. By this marriage he laid the foundation for the great honors the family afterward attained. In 1456 he was sheriff of Herefordshire; and on July 26, 1461, was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Ferrers. In 1470 he had a grant for life of County Caernarvon. and was installed Knight of the Garter; but adhering afterward to Richard III he was slain with him August 22, 1485, at Bosworth Field, leaving three sons and a daughter.

XVI

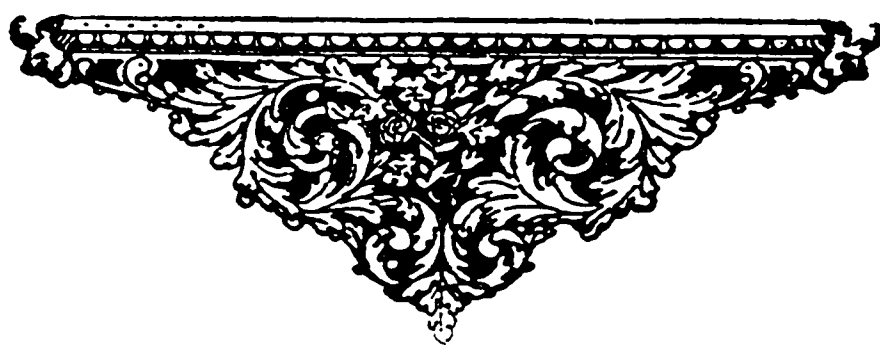
JOHN DEVEREUX, oldest son of Sir Walter and Anne (Ferrers) Devereux, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Ferrers of Chartley from the third year of Henry VII to the eleventh. He married Cecilie Bouchier, daughter of Henry Bouchier, and sister and sole heir of Henry, Earl of Sussex, maternally descended from Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III; and thus from Edward I.

XVII

WALTER DEVEREUX, only son of John and Cecilie (Bouchier) Devereux, was third Lord Ferrers, and served King Henry VIII in his wars with France, and for gallant behavior was elected on July 13, 1523, one of the Knights Companions of the Garter; and on February 2, 1549-50, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Hereford and to his heirs male forever. He died September 27, 1558. He married (first) Mary Grey, a daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

XVIII

KATHERINE DEVEREUX, daughter of Walter and Mary (Grey) Devereux, married Sir James Baskerville. (Burke "Royal Families," Vol. I, says "Sybil," instead of Katherine. This follows Banks and Collins.) (See Baskerville XII.)



KNOWLTON ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three crowns sable.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant.

Motto—*Vi et virtute.*

Knowlton



WITHOUT taking up traditional stories of the time of William the Conqueror, and how he knighted two soldiers in his service during his invasion of Wales, naming them according to their respective residences, Hillton and Knoll-ton, we will pass to Domesday Book, in which Knowlton Hundred, a hamlet in Dorsetshire, became in 1083 by royal appointment a Fair-Town, of which the original hamlet and manor has long passed away; the present boundaries of the place, include Knowlhill, Long Crichel, Crichel-Goves, Chichel-Lucy, All Saints, Boroson, Week Farm, Phillipston, and Woodlands. This estate was anciently owned by Ansgar, and in Domesday Book the name is written Chenoltone, which in subsequent books is spelled Conolton, Knowlton, Knollton, Knoulton, Knowton, Knowlden (at the foot of the knoll), Noalton, Noulton, and Nolton. Knowlton Hall and Knowlton Parish still designate a baronial residence and manor in Kent, six miles from the cathedral at Canterbury. In the fifteenth year of the Conqueror, the estate was given to one of his followers, from whom it passed by Knight's service to Perot, and thence to other owners.

In the thirty-third year of Edward I, Perot assumed the title of Lord Knowlton, an example of the custom of transferring a proper name from the soil to its owner. Lord Knowlton left the estate to his daughter, Christian, who married William de Langley, High Sheriff under Edward III. This was in 1327-77. The son of William de Langley and Christian Knowlton called himself William Knowlton, Esq. This was during the reign of Henry VI, 1429-71. In the twentieth year of Henry VII (1505), William's son John (whose son and successor, Edward, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Peyton, who was the next owner), came into possession and he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Tyndal, governor of

the Tower of London. His grandson and heir, Thomas, had children: Dorothy, Catherine, William, Thomas. From the time of Sir Perot's adoption of the title of Lord Knowlton to Sir D'Aeth, the lords of this manor were known by their surnames and by their adopted titles, and this historical fact is attested in the case of Knowlton Hall, Kent, England.

The families of Knowlton appear to have been confined to the counties of Middlesex and Kent up to 1728, and the titles "Mr." and "Esq." appear frequently attached to the name. The fact that marriages in the family were invariably by licenses and not by publishing banns, indicates a social position and a condition of comfort, as such licenses were only to be obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury at an expense of about fifty pounds. Location, dates of birth, repetition of names of children and the various names given to the children born in the New World fix beyond reasonable doubt the fact that the Knowltons who came to the New World with the first immigrants derive their descent from the Knowltons of this old Kentish Manor.

The English ancestor from whom Captain William, the first immigrant to America, was descended is: Richard of Kent, born in 1553. He married, July 17, 1577, Elizabeth Cantize, and had children as follows:

1. George, born in the parish of Canterbury, Kent, May 6, 1578; made his home in Chadwick.
2. Stephen, born in the parish of Canterbury, May 1, 1580, died young.
3. Thomas.
4. *William.*

I

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KNOWLTON, fourth son of Richard and Elizabeth (Cantize) Knowlton, was born in the parish of Canterbury, Kent, England, 1584. He was a well-to-do ship master, and part owner and captain of a trading vessel in which he visited the newly opened parts of the New World, especially Nova Scotia and New England. He was forty-eight years of age, and had a family of six children when he sailed with his wife and four sons to make a home for them in the New World. It is probable that it was not his first voyage to America, and the objective point for which he sailed was probably Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony. As his family appear as settlers at Hingham as early as 1634, it is probable that he landed his wife and four sons there and continued his trading venture. He may have visited them, as it is recorded that he died at sea off the coast of Nova Scotia. His wife may have accompanied him on his ill-fated voyage, for it appears that she directed his burial and sold his share in the ship, then returned to Hingham where she owned land and where she died (probably at the home of her son Samuel, who did not marry, but continued to live in Hingham, where he made a home for his widowed mother). John was the only one of the sons who had attained his majority before reaching America. He settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1639, and his brothers, William and Thomas, joined him in that town in 1642.

Captain William Knowlton, father of the Hingham and Ipswich immigrant settlers, was buried at Sherborne, the first large harbor east of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, and the cemetery in which he was supposed to have been buried is still in use, but no stone has been found to mark his grave or give the date of his death, which was probably 1634-35, unless his death

occurred when he first brought his family to America in 1632, as some genealogists suppose, which would deprive him of having located his family at Hingham, and gives no reason that they should have gone there if his objective point on leaving England was Nova Scotia as is claimed by some. It seems more reasonable that he settled the young boys with their mother in Hingham and returned with his ship to continue his vocation as a sailing master and on a subsequent voyage was taken sick and died on the coast of Nova Scotia.

The family did not break up in Hingham until 1640, when John, the eldest, was induced to go to Ipswich. Two years later his brothers William and Thomas followed, leaving his mother in charge of their brother Samuel. Captain William Knowlton married Ann Elizabeth Smith.

Children, born in Kent, England:

1. John, born in 1610.
2. Samuel, born in 1611; emigrated to America, 1632-34, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, probably unmarried.
3. Robert, born about 1613; remained in England, where he married and had children.
4. *William*, of whom further.
5. Mary, born in 1617, said to have died young.
6. Thomas, born about 1620; went to Ipswich in 1642.

II

WILLIAM KNOWLTON, fourth son of Captain William and Ann Elizabeth (Smith) Knowlton, was born at Knowlton Manor Hall, Kent, England, 1615, and sailed with his father and family in 1632-34 to make a home in New England. His mother, after the death of his father off the coast of Nova Scotia and the settlement of her interest in the ship he commanded, returned to Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where they had originally settled and where she owned considerable estate. His brother John went from Hingham to Ipswich in 1639, and William and Thomas joined him there in 1642. William was a bricklayer by trade and he followed that vocation in the new settlement. He took the oath as freeman and church member in 1642, and was allotted pasturage for one cow and a portion of the land comprising Plum Island. He also bought a house and lot of John Andrews, which he sold on December 12, 1643, to Edward Bragg, of Ipswich. He was not a man of much wealth and when his estate was administered in the Essex court it was inventoried at thirty-seven pounds, two shillings and one pence, and his debts amounted to twenty-seven pounds, four shillings and one pence. His brother Thomas administered the estate in 1678, but had not completed his settlement in 1692, when he died. William died, intestate, in 1665, and his brother Thomas shared the care of the children with the widow Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown.

The children of William and Elizabeth Knowlton were:

1. Thomas, born in 1641; married, November 24, 1668, Hannah Green.
2. *William*, of whom further.
3. John, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1645-46, died there in August, 1728. He married (first) Bethia Edwards; (second) Susanna Hutton.
4. Samuel, born in 1647; married, in April, 1669, Elizabeth Witt.
5. Benjamin, born about 1649; married, November 30, 1676, Hannah Merick.
6. Joseph, born about 1651; married Mary Wilson, August 14, 1677.
7. Mary, born in 1653; married, October 12, 1672, Samuel Abbe, son of John Abbe, the immigrant, and had a son Jonathan; they resided in Windham, Connecticut, about 1697, where he died in March, 1698; his widow married Abraham Mitchell.

III

WILLIAM KNOWLTON, son of William and Elizabeth Knowlton, was born in 1643. He was a tailor of Ipswich, Massachusetts; was made a freeman in 1669; and tradition says that he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1682. He married Susanna, surname unknown. Children:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born in 1671.
3. Joseph, born in 1677.

IV

THOMAS KNOWLTON, son of William and Susanna Knowlton, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1667, and resided in Ipswich. He married (first) Margery, surname unknown. She died in 1698, and he married (second), in 1702, Margery Carter.

Children by first wife:

1. Robert, born in 1693.
2. Margery, born in 1694, died soon.
3. Margery, born in 1695.
4. Joseph, born in 1696-97.
5. Deborah, born in 1698.

Children by second wife:

6. Abraham, born in 1703.
7. Sarah, born in 1705.
8. *Ezekiel*, of whom further.

V

DEACON EZEKIEL KNOWLTON, son of Thomas and Margery (Carter) Knowlton, was born in 1707, and died in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, March 14, 1774. He was active in town affairs, serving as selectman from 1743 to 1749, and was a deacon of the church of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He married Susanna Morgan, who died March 17, 1794, daughter of Captain Morgan, of England. Children:

1. Mary, born in 1731.
2. Susanna, born in 1733.
3. Deborah, born in 1734.
4. Ezekiel, born in 1736.
5. Luke, born in 1738.
6. *William*, of whom further.
7. Sarah, born in 1745.
8. Margery, born in 1747.
9. Thomas, born in 1750.

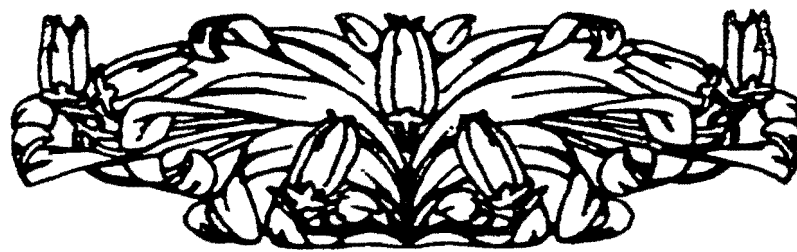
VI

DEACON WILLIAM KNOWLTON, son of Deacon Ezekiel and Susanna (Morgan) Knowlton, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, April 29, 1741, and died in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1820. Prior to 1776 he was of Templeton, Massachusetts. He removed to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, where he was deacon of the church, and where he served as selectman from 1785 to 1787. He married, October 22, 1764, Hannah Hastings, who died October 25, 1832, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hastings) Hastings. (See Hastings V.) Children:

1. Hannah.
2. Asa.
3. *Susanna*, of whom further.
4. Artemas.
5. William, born June 20, 1778.
6. Seth.
7. Joseph H.

VII

SUSANNA KNOWLTON, daughter of Deacon William and Hannah (Hastings) Knowlton, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1775, and died there August 23, 1847. She married, February 24, 1794, John Smith Whitney. (See Whitney VI.)



HASTINGS ARMS

Arms—A maunch sable.

Crest—A bull's head erased sable, armed and ducally gorged or.

Supporters—Two man-tigers affrontée, their visages resembling the human face proper.

Motto—*In viritate victoria.*

Hastings



THE name Hastings is older than the Norman Conquest in England. It was also spelled Hastang. The castle and seaport of Hastings were owned by the family that adopted the surname as early as 911, before the Normans were in Gaul. There was a Danish pirate, not of this family perhaps, who was a formidable foe of the Saxons occupying a part of Sussex. In nearly every county of England the family has established itself. Branches bearing coats-of-arms are found at Agmondisham, Buckshire; in Dorsetshire and Leicestershire; in Cambridgeshire; in Gloucestershire and Derbyshire; in Ireland; at Billesby, Lincolnshire; at Hinton, Northamptonshire; in Nottinghamshire and Northumberland; in Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and in Scotland. Of the numerous coats-of-arms of Hastings, the American branch claims the one described herein. A plate on which this armorial was engraved was brought to this country by the pioneer and descended (not a direct line) through Thomas (2); Dr. Waitstill (3); Hopestil (4); Dr. Seth (5); whose brother lost it about 1835 in the pursuit of an elusive English estate. On one side were the arms given above and an antique ship with two flags; on the obverse, the arms of England, *viz.*: Three lions passant guardant in pale. On the reverse of the seal, St. Michael slaying the dragon.

Henry, Lord Hastings, was steward of Henry II. The Hastings were allied by marriage to royal families of Scotland and England.

I

DEACON THOMAS HASTINGS, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1605, and died in 1685, aged eighty years. Thomas, aged twenty-nine, and his wife Susanna, aged thirty-four, embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master, for New England. He settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 6, 1635. He also owned land in Dedham, but never lived there. He was selectman from 1638 to 1643, and from 1650 to 1671; town clerk in 1671-77-80; deputy to the general court in 1673; and long held the office of deacon. His wife Susanna died February 2, 1650, and he married (second), in April, 1651, Margaret Cheney, daughter of William and Martha Cheney, of Roxbury. His will, dated March 13, 1682-83, and proved September 7, 1685, bequeathed the homestead to his son Samuel; to his son Thomas he gave only five pounds, saying: "I have been at great expense to bring him up a scholar, and I have given him above three score pounds to begin the world with." The inventory of his estate amounted to four hundred and twenty-one pounds. He resided on the west side of School Street, then called Hill Street.

Children of second marriage:

1. Thomas, born July 1, 1652, died July 23, 1712.
2. *John*, of whom further.
3. William, born August 8, 1655, was drowned in August, 1669.
4. Joseph, born September 11, 1657, died October 7, 1695.
5. Benjamin, born August 9, 1659, died December 18, 1711.
6. Nathaniel, born September 25, 1661, died December 25, 1694.
7. Hepzibah, born January 31, 1663.
8. Samuel, born March 12, 1665, died July 24, 1723; married (first), January 1, 1687, Lydia Church; (second), April 24, 1694, Elizabeth Nevinson; (third), July 10, 1701, Sarah Coolidge.

II

JOHN HASTINGS, son of Deacon Thomas and Margaret (Cheney) Hastings, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, March 1, 1654. He married, June 18, 1678, Abigail Hammond, daughter of Lieutenant John and Abigail Hammond, of Watertown. Children:

1. Abigail, born 1679.
2. John, born about 1680-81.
3. William.
4. Samuel.
5. Thomas, born in 1697.
6. *Joseph*, of whom further.

III

JOSEPH HASTINGS, son of John and Abigail (Hammond) Hastings, was baptized July 10, 1698. He married (first), October 2, 1716, Lydia Brown, daughter of Captain Abraham Brown. He married (second) Sarah Stearns.

Children by first wife:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1717.
2. Lydia, born in 1718.
3. Grace, born in 1720.
4. *Joseph*, of whom further.
5. Lucy, born in 1726.
6. Josiah, born in 1728.
7. Jonas, born in 1729.
8. Susanna, born in 1731.
9. Eliphet, born in 1734.

IV

JOSEPH HASTINGS, son of Joseph and Lydia (Brown) Hastings, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, June 1, 1722, and died in 1805. He lived in Waltham and in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He married Hannah Hastings, daughter of Ebenezer and Ruth (Phillips) Hastings. Children:

1. *Hannah*, of whom further.
2. Joseph.
3. Martha.
4. Lydia.

Probably others.

V

HANNAH HASTINGS, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hastings) Hastings, was born about 1745, and died October 25, 1832, aged eighty-seven years. She married, October 22, 1764, Deacon William Knowlton. (See Knowlton VI.)



ROSS ARMS

Arms—Gules, three lions rampant argent.

Crest—A hand holding a garland of laurel proper.

Supporters—Two savages wreathed about the head and middle with laurel proper.

Motto—*Spem successus alit.*

Ross



THE Earldom of Ross was founded in 1160 when Malcolm-au-Sagart was created first Earl of Ross by King Malcolm I of Scotland. For two and one-half centuries the immediate descendants possessed the Earldom. Ferquant, second Earl of Ross, held the Earldom until his death in 1275. William, son of Ferquant, was third Earl of Ross. William, son of William, was fourth Earl of Ross. Through his mother he was descended from the Scottish Kings. Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross, succeeded to the Earldom in 1322. Earl Hugh, from whom sprang the Rosses of Balnagown, succeeded his father. He led his clan at the Battle of Haledon Hill and was killed.

During the period of the government of the Commonwealth in England, Prince Charles, son of King Charles I, and later as Charles II, made several attempts to regain the throne of England. In one of these attempts he gathered some twelve thousand of his followers in Scotland and made an invasion into England, directing his course toward London. Reaching the city of Worcester he encountered the Puritan army under command of Cromwell, with thirty-five thousand men, and suffered total defeat. Some ten thousand of these Scotch soldiers were taken prisoners. This battle was fought September 3, 1651, and it is known that Rosses from the eastern part of Ross-shire, at least, participated at Worcester, for records show that David, Lord of Balnagown, was captured and died a prisoner in London; also records show one William Ross, who held the title of Lord, was held prisoner at Winsor, so it is probable that numbers of their followers were among the captured.

The young, strong, and able-bodied of these prisoners received especial attention. The English, fearing that they would return to Scotland and later cause more trouble to them, determined to place the prisoners beyond the possibility of such a course. A great number were sent to the American Colonies, and bound to the planters for terms of service of from six to eight years' duration. We have record of one shipload of these prisoners, which left London early in November, 1651, arriving in Charlestown, Massachusetts, probably late in December, and on the passenger list were the names of nine Rosses, two of which were James.

I

JAMES ROSS, the pioneer ancestor of this line, was born about 1635, and died in Sudbury, Massachusetts, September 18, 1690. He was an early settler in the town of Sudbury, which was largely settled by men from Watertown and Cambridge, and he purchased from Thomas Goodenow, his father-in-law, his homestead and all his lands in the township of Sudbury, consisting of about thirty acres of upland, and a number of lots of meadow land. In 1676 he was under Captain Moseley in the Narragansett Expedition.

He married, December 5, 1658, Mary Goodenow. (See Goodenow II.)
Children:

1. Mary, born December 25, 1656 (probably error for 1659).
2. Thomas, born September 29, 1660.
3. James, born January 4, 1662, died young.
4. James, born August 26, 1664.
5. *Dorothy*, of whom further.
6. Sarah, born March 28, 1670.
7. Elizabeth, born March 15, 1672.
8. Hannah, born December 23, 1678.
9. Daniel, born October 28, 1681.

II

DOROTHY ROSS, daughter of James and Mary (Goodenow) Ross, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, July 20, 1667. She married, April 11, 1687, Eleazer Whitney. (See Whitney III.)



GOODENOW-GOODENOUGH-GOODNOUGH ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between three pellets.

Crest—A tower sable, inflamed at the top proper.

Goodenow



THE patronymic Goodenow and its variations Goodenew, Goodenough, Goodnough, are according to Harleian in his "English Surnames," derived from "enough," in the provincial dialect "enow." Bardsley states that it may have been a "nick-name," but that if local it represents the Anglo-Saxon *Godanhoh*, meaning Godas, hough, or hill. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, the name Geoffrey Goodynough is recorded.

I

THOMAS GOODENOW (GOODNOUGH) was born in Southampton, County Wilts, about 1608. He set sail for the colonies, from Southampton, April 24, 1639, on the good ship "Confidence," with his wife Jane, a son Thomas, and two brothers, Edward and John. In due course he landed in the New World and made his home at first in the little community of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Later, however, he removed to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and there spent the remainder of his days. He married, in England, Jane, surname unknown. Children:

1. Thomas, born in 1637.
2. *Mary*, of whom further.
3. Abigail, born March 11, 1642.
4. Susanna, born February 20, 1643, died young.
5. Sarah, born January 20, 1644.
6. Samuel, born February 28, 1646.
7. Susanna, born December 21, 1647.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Jane.

II

MARY GOODENOW, daughter of Thomas and Jane Goodenow, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, August 25, 1640. She married, December 5, 1658, James Ross. (See Ross I.)

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