

INDIRECT ENGLISH DESCENDANTS OF MALCOLM III 'CANMORE' KING OF THE SCOTS

by G. M. S. Lauder-Frost, F.S.A. Scot

Many genealogists and family historians will be familiar with the Marquis of Ruvigny's famous series on the Blood Royal of England, both Plantagenet and Tudor. In those volumes he traces mainly indirect descents, and many of the lines end with quite ordinary people rather than just the aristocracy. He extols such genealogical research as equally as important as direct lines. Many, however, will be unaware that there is a Scottish connection and here we begin that with Malcolm Canmore (1031-1093) who is famous for returning to Scotland from exile in 1056/7 and defeating Macbeth, who murdered his father, King Duncan 1st in 1040.

Malcolm's first wife was Ingibiorg, daughter of Finn Arnesson, Jarl of Holland, and by her he had Duncan II King of Scots, born in 1060 and murdered in 1094. Duncan married in 1090 Ethelreda, daughter of Gospatrick Earl of Northumberland, and their son was William Earl of Moray.

Malcolm Canmore married secondly, in 1069, Margaret (later canonised as Saint Margaret) Atheling (1043-1093) daughter of Edward Atheling 'The Exile' (d.1057) Prince of England, by Princess Agatha of Hungary (d. after 1067). Agatha was a daughter of King Stephen (969-1038 and later canonised as a Saint) of the House of Arpad, whose ancestry can be taken back to Attila the Hun. Malcolm and St.Margaret had six children, and here we shall treat with Princess Matilda (1079-1118) who married in 1100, Henry 1st 'Beauclerc' (b. 1069 at Selby, Yorks. - d. 1st December 1135 in Normandy) King of England. They had William IV Duke of Normandy (1101-1120), and Princess Matilda (1102-30th January, 1164).

Matilda married firstly, in 1114, Henry V (1081-1125) of the Salian House, a Holy Roman Emperor. She married secondly, on 17th June 1128, Geoffrey IV 'Plantagenet' (1113-1151) a son of Fulk V Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem (d. at Acre in 1143.) Details of Fulk's 'career' and end in Palestine can be found in Sir Steven Runciman's epic "Kingdom of Jerusalem." Matilda and Geoffrey had Henry II Plantagenet, King of England (1133-1189) and he married, in 1152, the famed Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122-1204).

Of the five children of Henry & Eleanor, I propose to deal with here the two lines of Princess Eleanor (1162-1214), and her rather notorious brother, John (1167-1216).

- (1) **Eleanor** married in 1177 Alphonso VII King of Castile (1155-1214) and they had six children of whom Princess Berengaria (1181-1244) married in 1198 Alphonso IX King of Leon (1166-1230). They had Ferdinand III King of Castile and Leon (1200-1252) who married, in 1237, Joan of Aumale (d. 1278). The daughter of Ferdinand and Joan was Princess Eleanor of Castile (1244-1290 Harby, Nottinghamshire) who married in October 1254 at the Monastery of Los Heulgas, near Burgos, Spain, as his first wife, Edward 1st Plantagenet (b. June 1239 at Westminster, - d. 7th July 1307 at Lanercost priory, Cumberland) King of England, from whom descend Kings Edward II and III etc. Their daughter, Princess Joan, was born before September 22, 1272 at Acre, Kingdom of Jerusalem, whilst Edward 1st was on a Crusade there. Princess Joan of Acre (d. 1307) married on 30th April 1290, firstly, and as his second wife, Sir Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester (b. 2nd September 1243, Christchurch, Hants., - d. 7th December 1295 Monmouth), a prominent nobleman who was a commander for the royal cause at the battle of Evesham. They had, as well as a son Gilbert, 9th Earl; Eleanor, married in 1306 to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester (executed 1326); Margaret, who married Piers

Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall; and Lady Elizabeth de Clare (c.1290,- 4th November,1360 Bardfield, Essex), founder of Clare College, Cambridge. This lady was buried at Ware Priory, in Hertfordshire, with her third husband Sir Roger, Lord d'Amory (d. 1321), and Baron of Armoyn in Ireland, who had his first summons to parliament in 1317/8. He was engaged in the wars of Scotland, and was governor at different times of Knaresborough Castle, Gloucester Castle, and St. Briavel's Castle. He joined in the confederacy against the Spencers and with Thomas Earl of Lancaster marched on Burton-upon-Trent, and thence to Tutbury Castle, where he fell ill, never to recover.

Lord d'Amory and Elizabeth de Clare had two daughters: Eleanor (or Agnes?) who married John de Raleigh, ancestor of Sir Walter; and Elizabeth, who married John 3rd Lord Bardolf (d. 1371), Banneret, of Wirmegay in Suffolk. T. C. Banks (1808) states that he did homage and was summoned to parliament in 1336, but Burke states that he was first summoned in January 1338, and "participated in the glories of the martial reign of King Edward III." They had Lady Rose Bardolf (d. 1441) who married John Glemham, of Glemham, Suffolk, and:

William 4th Lord Bardolf, of Wormegay (1358-1386), who served in the French and Irish wars, latterly under John of Gaunt, and who was summoned to parliament as early as 20th January 1376. He married, after 1366, Agnes (d. after 1386), daughter of Sir Michael Poynings (d. 1369) Lord Poynings of Bures, a veteran of the battle of Crecy. Lord Bardolf and Lady Agnes had two children that we know of: his heir Thomas 5th Lord Bardolf, of Wormegay, who died following the battle of Bramham Moor (& through who's daughter descend the Viscounts Beaumont), and **Lady Cecily Bardolf**, of whom later.

- (2) **John Plantagenet**, (1167- d. 19th October 1216 at Newark, Notts), King of England, brother to Princess Eleanor, above, as well as Richard The Lionheart, married as his second wife, in 1200, Isabella (d.1246) daughter of Almar Taillfer, Count of Angouleme. By her he had five children, one of whom was Henry III Plantagenet (1207- d. 16th November, 1272 at Westminster) King of England, whose son was King Edward 1st of England, whom we have dealt with already, above. One of the daughters of King John and Queen Isabella was Princess Eleanor (1215-1275) whose second husband (1238) was Simon de Montfort, Earl of Liecester. Simon was born in Normandy in 1209 and died, with their son Henry, at the battle of Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1265.

Princess Eleanor's first husband was William Marshall (d. 1231), Earl of Pembroke, whom she married in 1224. They had a daughter, Isabella (d. 1240) who married after the battle of Lincoln, as her first husband, Sir Gilbert de Clare (d. 25th October 1230, Penros, Brittany; buried in Tewkesbury Abbey), Earl of Clare, of Hertford, and of Gloucester, one of the principal barons who took up arms against King John, and one of the 25 chosen to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. Of their six children, one of particular interest is their daughter Isabel, who married in 1240, Robert de Bruce (1210-1294) Lord of Annandale, grandparents of the famous Scots' King, Robert the Bruce (1274-1329).

But we are concerned here with the heir, Sir Richard de Clare (b. 4th August 1222, - d. 15th July 1262 at Eschemerfield Manor, near Canterbury; buried in Tewksbury Abbey). Richard was knighted in 1245 and it is said that he was 4th in descent from Dermod McMurrough, King of Leinster. He was poisoned at the table of Peter de Savoy, the Queen's uncle, along with his brother-in-law Baldwin Earl of Devon, and some others, and died. He had married on 2nd February 1238 Maud, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and his son and heir was Sir Gilbert de Clare (1243-1295) Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, who married Princess Joan of Acre, of whom, also above.

We return now to **Lady Cecily Bardolf**, a descendant, as shown above, of two of the children of King Henry II Plantagenet: Princess Eleanor (1162-1214) and King John, plus a descendant of two of King John's children: King Henry III, and Princess Eleanor (1215-1275). Lady Cecily married, before 1409, Sir Brian Stapleton (1379 -17th August 1438), Knight, Sheriff of Norfolk, and son of Sir Miles Stapleton (d.1417), K.G., of Bedale & Ingham. Sir Brian and Cecily's eldest son was Sir Miles Stapleton (d.1466) Knight, of Ingham, Norfolk, of whom presently. Their second son was Brian Stapleton of Kessingland, Suffolk; and they had a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Heath, of Hengrave, Suffolk.

Sir Miles Stapleton (d. 1466) married Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas de la Pole (d. 1433, France), brother of the Duke of Suffolk, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane. Jane Stapleton married (1) Sir Christopher Harcourt, ancestor of the Stanton Harcourt and Abingdon families, and (2) Sir John Hudleston (or Hodleston) also with issue; Elizabeth married three times: (1) Sir John Fortesque, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, (2) Sir Edward Howard, Lord High Admiral, and (3) Sir William Calthorpe, of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk. By Sir William, Lady Calthorpe had five children: Edward; John, of Cockthorpe; Sir Francis, of Burnham Thorpe, who married (1) Elizabeth Wyndham, and (2) Elizabeth Berney, with issue to the latter including Bridget, who married Edward Eden of Martham; Elizabeth, who married Francis Haselden; and Ann, whose body lies in St.Mary's Church, Bury St.Edmunds, Suffolk.

Ann Calthorpe had married Sir Robert Drury (d. 2nd March 1536, at Hawstead) of Thurston and Hawstead, Suffolk, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Privy Councillor and Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir Robert was present at the funeral of the young Prince Henry in 1511 and is noted as one of the knights who bore the canopy.

Between 1510 and 1513 he was engaged with various colleagues in the attempt to pacify the Scottish border by peaceful methods. He was a witness to the marriage of Princess Mary on 9th October 1514 and was knighted in 1516. He was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520, and has a long list of other important appointments to his credit, too numerous to mention here. The site of his family's London home is still called Drury Lane. Sir Richard and his wife Anne are buried in a splendid tomb in St.Mary's Church, Bury St.Edmunds. They had two sons: Sir Robert, of Hedgerley, Bucks, who married Elizabeth Brudenell with issue; and Sir William (d. 1589) of Hawstead, who married Elizabeth Stafford (d. 1578) with issue, amongst whose descendants can be found the families of Wray, Irby of Boston, Clifford, Ayscoghe of Skelsey and so to the present Lords Sudeley. Sir Robert and Ann Drury also had four girls: Anne, who married (1) Sir George Waldegrave (d. 1528) Knight, of Smallbridge, and (2) Sir Thomas Jermyn (d. 1552) knight, of Rushbrooke; Bridget, who married Sir John Jernegan (d.1556) Knight, of Somerleyton; Elizabeth, who married Sir Philip Boteler; and finally, Ursula (d. 1523).

Ursula Drury (d.1523, Hawstead) married, before 1520, Sir Giles Alington (1500-1586) of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire. According to Burke, this family descend from Sir Hildebrand de Alington, Under-Marshal to William the Conqueror at Hastings. Sir Giles and Lady Ursula had a daughter who married John Spencer of Althorpe, the same family from whom the late Diana, Princess of Wales descends. Sir Giles & Ursula also had a son, Sir Robert Alington (b. 1520-d. 22nd May 1552, Horseheath – buried within Horseheath Parish Church). He married Margaret (c. 1552 – 1598, buried in Holy Trinity Church Bottisham, Cambridgeshire) daughter to Sir William Coningsby, King's Justice. They had a family of eight children: George; Giles (d. 1573) married Margaret Spencer, with issue; James; Alice, who married (1) William Sewster of Steepemorden and (2) Edward Talkerne or Talkhorne; Ann, who married Arthur Breame, in Essex; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Some, of Bradley; Frances, who married John Cooke, of Rochford in Essex, and Beatrix born c.1550.

Beatrix Alington was the first wife of wealthy landowner and armiger, John Killingworth (c.1547 – 23rd May 1617; buried in Pampisford Parish Church, Cambridgeshire.) His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Cheyney, Esq., and by her he left two sons, William and John. By his first wife, Beatrix Alington, John Killingworth had six children: John; Giles, of Pampisford, who married (1) Anne Hewick and (2) Elizabeth Hare; Margaret; Elizabeth; Alington; and Beatrix (d. 1626).

Beatrix Killingworth (d. 19th September 1626, Great Shelford, Cambs.) married John Austin, “a prosperous farmer,” (baptised 2nd February 1572 at St.Mary the Virgin Church, Great Shelford, and died there 5th January 1619). Both husband and wife are mentioned in her father’s Will. They had four children: Robert, b. 1608; Mary, b. 1607; James, b. 1614, who married c.1633 a lady whose Christian name was Grace; and Alington Austin (b. 1601 – 9th February, 1650, buried at Great Shelford) who was left £80 plus gold jewellery and other items in her father’s Will. She subsequently married on 29th May 1622, in the church of St.Mary the Virgin, Great Shelford,

Thomas Howling, also a farmer in that locality. He was baptised at Great Shelford on 26th May 1595 and was buried there on 10th May 1648. Thomas and Alington Austin had three children that we know of: William, born 1624; Mary, born 1626 and married 1643 to John Maris; and Thomas, another farmer (baptised at Great Shelford on 1st February 1623, and also buried there on 27th May 1683). By his wife Sarah, (buried at Great Shelford on 24th October 1654), he had a daughter, Martha, born 15th May 1652.

Martha Howling (d.1702) married, on 24th January 1676, at Great Shelford, yet another farmer, Richard Tunwell (baptised 27th May 1645 at Fulbourne, Cambs.,- d.1713). He owned both freehold and copyhold lands totalling about 160 acres near Great Shelford, and his family is mentioned in Cambridgeshire records as far back as 1316. This couple had two children, Richard (1687-1719) and Thomas, a farmer, but described in his Will as a “gentleman”. This Thomas Tunwell (baptised 26th March 1689 and buried 25th August 1726 both at Great Shelford) married on 21st September 1714 at St.Botolphs Church in nearby Cambridge, Constance Brewster (bapt.21st September 1691 and buried that day in 1714, both in Great Shelford.) They had John, Thomas, Sarah, and Constance.

Constance Tunwell (baptised at Great Shelford on 20th December 1715, and buried there on the 9th May 1775) married on 5th September 1747, in St.Catherine’s Hall Chapel, Cambridge, William Deane, a farmer of Great Shelford. He was baptised on 1st November 1719 at Whittlesford, Cambs., and buried at Great Shelford on 17th April 1763. They had a son John (baptised 2nd December 1753 and buried 21st December 1832, both at Great Shelford), who married 3rd February 1780 at the parish church of Hauxton, Cambridgeshire, Esther Turner, (b.c.1759 and buried 27th April 1817), by whom he had twelve children, all of whom, unless otherwise indicated, were born/baptised, married and died at Great Shelford:

John, bapt. 21st May 1780, d. c.1782;

William, bapt. 23rd December 1781, d. 13th June 1847; married 31st March 1803 Sarah Cock.

John, bapt. 26th October 1783, d. 20th July 1851; married 26th March 1805 Ann Ansell.

Thomas, b.c.1785, d. 5th July 1786.

Constance, bapt. 1st January 1786; married 19th October, 1807 James Butler, with issue.

Thomas, bapt. 20th April 1788; married 23rd January 1810 Sarah Butler.

James, bapt. 12th July 1790; married 31st October 1809 Mary Turner.

Sarah, bapt. 26th May 1793; d. 1830, at Trumpington, Cambs; married 6th April 1815 John Haggis.

Stephen, bapt. 11th July 1796; married 8th July 1817, Sarah Flitton.

Oliver Turner, bapt. 15th July 1798, d. 1st December 1826; married 8th July 1821 Fanny Townsend.

George, bapt. 10th May, 1801.

Elizabeth, bapt. 11th September 1802, d. 3rd May 1804.

The above mentioned James Dean, (who was still alive in 1843 when he is registered in the ratepayer's books for Great Shelford,) and Mary Turner had the following issue:

James, (mentioned with his father in the rates book in 1843,)

b.c. 1811, d. 18th January 1867; married 25th March 1832 Sarah Huckle, with issue.

William, bapt. 8th May 1814, d. 19th October 1835.

Mary Turner, bapt. 17th July 1816.

Susanna, bapt. 8th March 1819.

George, a farmer, bapt. 7th July 1821, d. 21st July 1863; married 5th April 1852 Sarah Alexander (1816 - 17th March, 1899) from Belfast, with issue, two girls.

(*George Dean & his wife Sarah are two great great grandparents of the writer.*)

Joanna, bapt. 11th July 1824, d. 17th September 1827.

Elizabeth, bapt. 12th April 1826.

It will be seen from this study that a great many families can claim an indirect descent from royal ancestors and from other illustrious aristocratic houses. Over the centuries and down through the generations families and their wealth have become dissipated and this is demonstrated by the latter families here who were smallholders and farmers whose Wills and other documentary mentions show them to be of modest standing. They are nevertheless of the Blood Royal. Indirect descents remain a fascinating subject.

Sources

I propose here to give only those sources which may be of use to those wishing to verify the above.

The sources on the Plantagenets and other early royal and illustrious families are numerous and can be consulted in any good library, but see in particular:

The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal (4 vols.) by The Marquis of Ruvigny & Raineval, London, 1907.

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The Dormant & Extinct Baronage of England by T. C. Banks, Barrister, London, 1808.

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Burke's *Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited & Extinct Peerages* London, 1883.

The Manors of Suffolk by W. A. Copinger, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., London, 1905.

The Visitation of Suffolk 1561.

The Visitation of Norfolk 1563 by William Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms; and 1613 by John Raven, Richmond Herald. Edited by Walter Rye, London, 1891.

The Visitation of Yorkshire 1563/4 by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by Charles B. Northcliffe, M.A., of Langton. London, 1881.

The Visitations of Yorkshire 1584/5 by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald; and 1612 by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by Joseph Foster, London, 1875.

The Visitations of Cambridge 1575 & 1619 by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, edited by John W. Clay, F.S.A., London, 1897.

Monumental Inscriptions & Coats of Arms from Cambridgeshire recorded by John Layer, c.1632, and William Cole between 1742 and 1782. Edited by W. M. Palmer, M.D., F.S.A. Cambridge, 1932.

A History of Horstead and Stanninghall, Norfolk by Percy Millican, Norwich, 1937.

Burke's *Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*.

The History of the family of Drury by Arthur Campling, F.S.A., London, 1937.

Journals of the Cambridgeshire Family History Society, notably 1984; August 1994; February 1995, but others also not noted here. Articles by B. Lambie, Alan Bullwinke, and Gordon Bouny.

Monumental Inscriptions for Cambridgeshire, available from the above society.

Parish Register Transcripts for St. Mary's, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Mrs Lorraine Freeman, 5 Wolseley Street, Rooty Hill, Sydney, 2766, N.S.W.

ORIGINAL REFERENCE ONLY

OLD MORTALITY

Family history societies were well represented at a conference in Edinburgh on 19 November 2001 to launch the new Historic Scotland Guide on "Conservation of Historic Graveyards". While this guide is mainly intended to give technical advice to local authorities and others concerned with graveyard conservation, it has many illustrations of the fine monuments which we have inherited and of the serious problems that often afflict them. The guide is available from Historic Scotland for £19.50, and would be useful to anybody who plans to record inscriptions for family history purposes.

The conference included 14 talks on different aspects of historic graveyards, such as statutory protection, record-keeping, management and archaeological investigation. I was asked to speak mainly about the role of family history societies, and also about the work of the Greyfriars Kirkyard Trust; my text is shown below.

I was glad that, in a lively discussion towards the end of the conference, somebody asked why family history societies - which have done most of the hard work of recording so far - were not represented on the National Committee on Carved Stone in Scotland; we were told that this suggestion would be considered. At the end we all assented to a (pious?) resolution to set up a new forum to promote graveyard conservation - but I have not so far heard whether this proposition has been taken any further.

Those who attended the conference were helpfully given a printed abstract of all the talks; this can be obtained from Historic Scotland, which also intends to publish a full account of the proceedings. This arm of government certainly deserves credit for what it has done to awaken public interest in an important but neglected sector of our national heritage - although much more could still be done. It was good to see that the new guide and the conference received some attention in the media, including a slot in BBC Scotland's evening news.

CONSERVATION OF GRAVEYARDS

The Role of the Family History Societies

by Dr. J. Angus Mitchell, CB, CVO, MC

I would like first to record warm congratulations to Historic Scotland on publishing this new Guide to Practitioners. While I remain uncertain whether Joe Public will be willing to meet the heavy cost of implementing all its recommendations, I certainly expect that it will help to raise public awareness of this neglected sector of our heritage. When I joined the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland some years ago, I expected to have an uphill task in persuading my colleagues of the importance of old graveyards; but that was no problem, because Ingal Maxwell had got there first and had already shown the way.

While my main topic today is family history, I have also been asked to say something about the work of the Greyfriars Kirkyard Trust. I would like as well to raise some wider issues about graveyards - so I must get my skates on.

Anybody who starts to search for their family tree will soon discover that inscriptions on gravestones and church monuments are a valuable source of information about the lives of our ancestors, especially before registration of births, deaths and marriages became compulsory in Scotland in 1855; family historians usually describe them as "M.I.s" - an abbreviation for monumental inscriptions.

This is not simply a matter of listing names, dates and occupations to be supplied in a public library;

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